

New Hampshire Energy Facts 2006: Renewable Energy

RENEWABLE ENERGY sources are inexhaustible, though limited in availability per unit of time and area. Renewable sources include: biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave and tidal action.

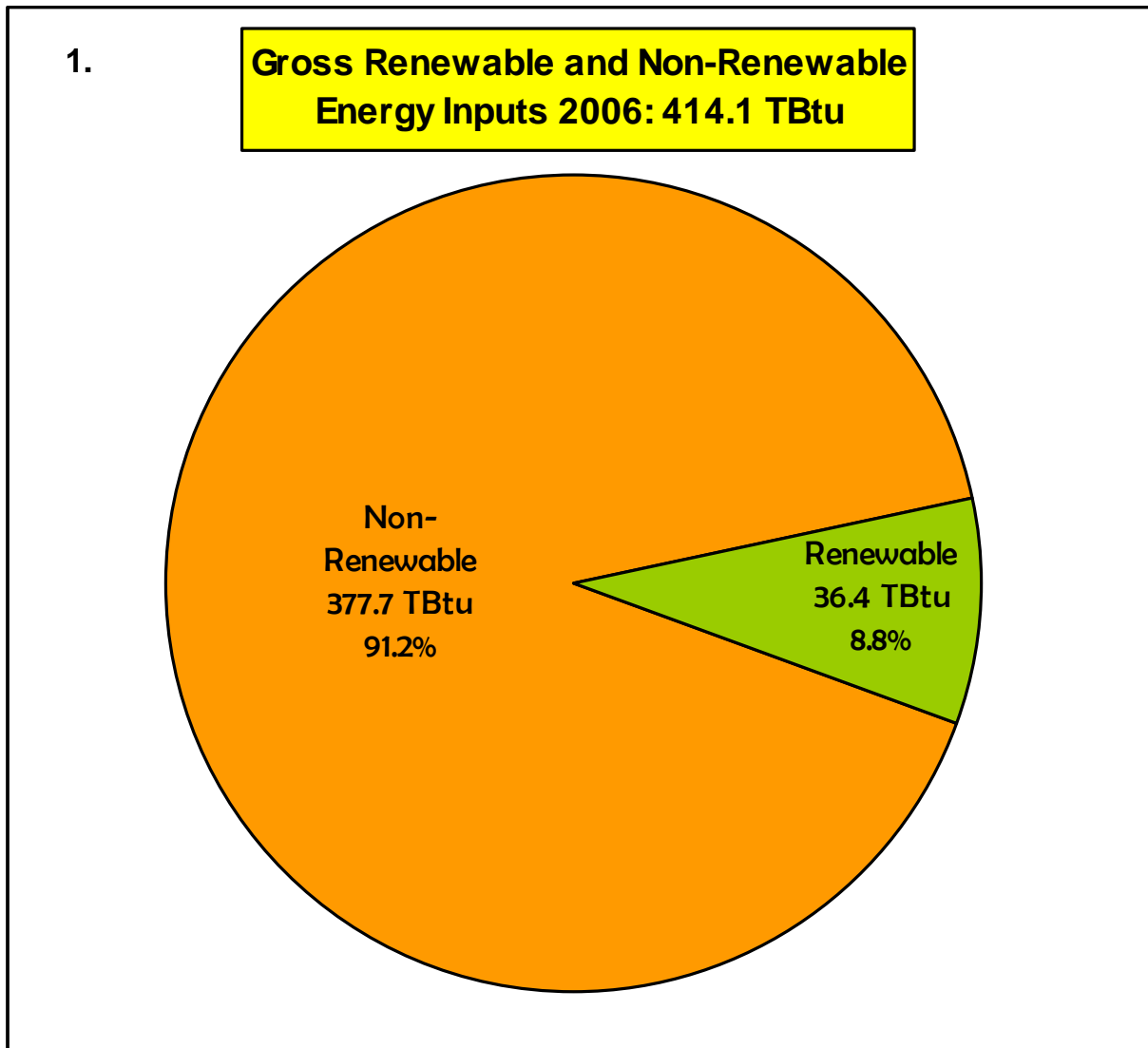
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONTRIBUTES TO

- Energy assurance, by increasing energy diversity and energy resources to meet the State's needs.
- Energy security, by providing indigenous energy sources, less subject to geopolitical influences.
- Environmental protection, by reducing pollution and other negative impacts on air, water, and land.
- Sustainability, by meeting energy demand in ways that can be maintained indefinitely.
- Economic stability and growth, by retaining dollars in-State, thus stimulating local economies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S RENEWABLE ENERGY WEALTH

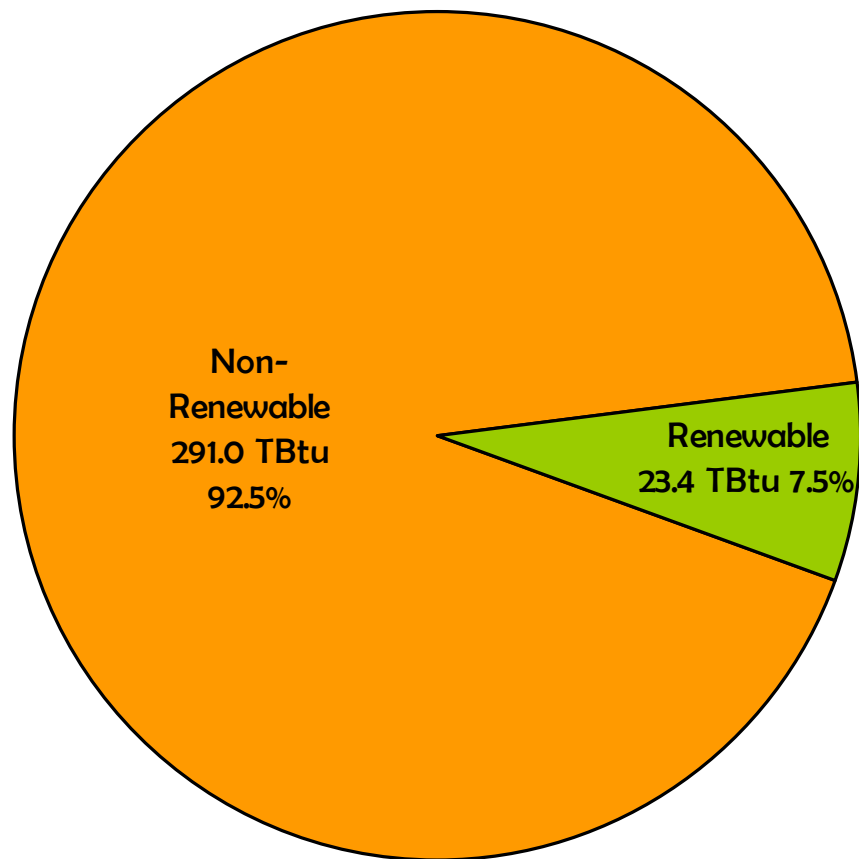
- We have abundant renewable energy, especially wood, geothermal, wind, solar and hydro.
- Some renewable energy resources are underutilized relative to the amount available.

RENEWABLE ENERGY INPUTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



2.

**Net Renewable and Non-Renewable
Energy Use 2006: 314.4 TBtu**

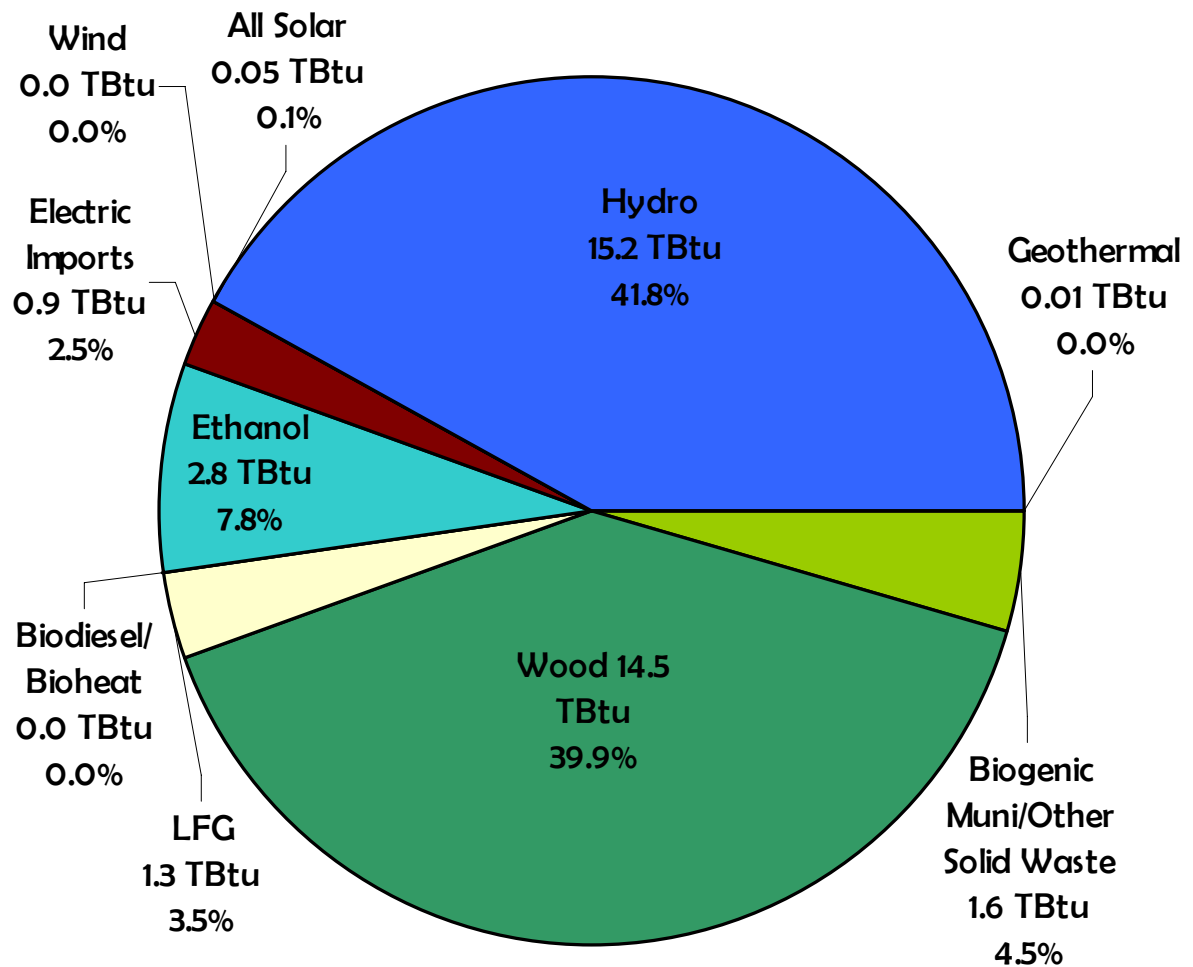


Notes for Charts 1 and 2:

- **Gross** energy [inputs](#) shows the full extent of New Hampshire's energy demand, including all of the renewable energy obtained from resources in the State. This latter value is important because renewable energy use influences our economy and our environment. Awareness and analysis of these influences may provide valuable [insight for policy decisions](#).
- **Net** energy use indicates the actual amount of energy required to meet all *in-State* end-use energy demand. It does not include the energy used to generate electricity that was exported. Net energy is the quantity used by US DOE's Energy Information Administration (EIA) as a state's total energy use. Net energy use will be used in planning to meet the State's commitment to obtaining 25% of its energy from renewable sources by the year 2025 and tracking our progress to ward that goal; see <http://www.nh.gov/governor/news/2006/082906energy.htm> .
- The difference between **gross inputs** and **net use** is the energy used to generate electricity in New Hampshire and then exported from the State. In a sense, exported electricity is a commercial product, analogous to exported maple syrup. Thus, it is not a component of the State's own end-use energy demand.
- The Electric Power sector uses a higher percentage of renewable energy than the other economy sectors (see Chart 4). Therefore, exporting electricity reduces the renewable energy portion of the State's net energy use; compare Charts 1 and 2 above.

3.

**Gross Renewable Energy Inputs
by Type 2006: 36.4 TBtu**

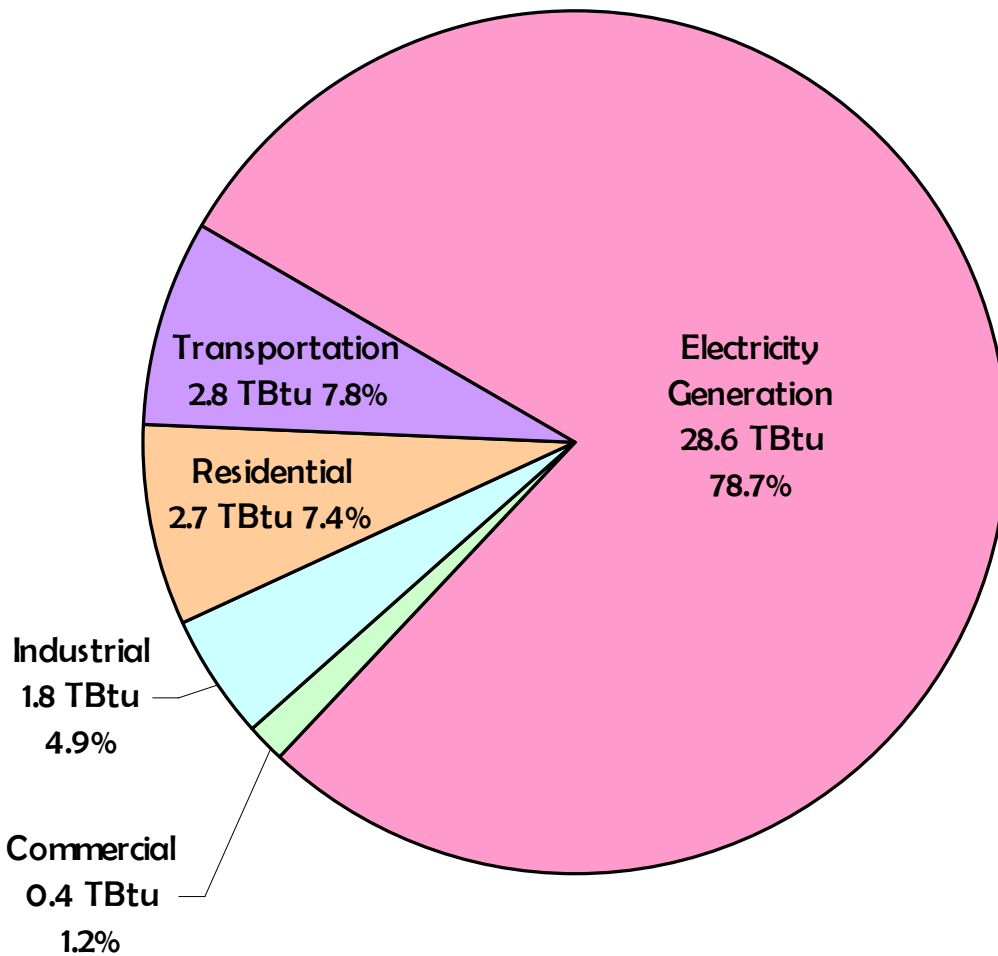


Notes for Chart 3:

- All sources known to have contributed energy in 2006 are included, even if amounts and percentages are unknown or were too small to represent at this scale.
- Electricity imports are assumed to have been generated from both hydropower and nuclear energy, in approximately equal amounts.
- Approximately 45.2% of the electricity generated in New Hampshire in 2006 was exported. This reduced net (in-State) renewable energy use from 36.4 TBtu in Chart 1 to 23.4 TBtu in Chart 2.
- Biodiesel is a blend, typically 80% petroleum diesel and 20% renewable fuel produced from plant and/or animal fats. Bioheat is a blend, typically 5% to 20% of the renewable fuel used in biodiesel, blended with traditional, petroleum-based heating oil.

4.

**Gross Renewable Energy Inputs
by Sector 2006: 36.4 TBtu**



Note for Chart 4:

- Transportation renewable energy came from ethanol added to reformulated gasoline (RFG) beginning in May, 2006. A very small, unquantifiable, amount of transportation energy also came from biodiesel fuel. Production and use of biodiesel are known to be increasing in New Hampshire.

[Definitions and Technical Notes](#)

For more energy source and consumption information, see [Summary of 2006 NH Energy Consumption by Source and Economy Sector](#).

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

More information on renewable energy resources may be found at:
<http://www.nh.gov/oep/programs/energy/renewableenergy.htm>