

Enabling Access to Energy Efficiency, Decarbonization, and Healthy Homes Coalition
New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department (EMNRD)

Workplan Narrative

1. OVERALL PROJECT SUMMARY AND APPROACH

The New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) and the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority (MFA) (hereinafter referred to collectively as “the coalition”) propose to undertake the greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction efforts described in this workplan if awarded funding under the CPRG implementation grants general competition. Roles and responsibilities of each coalition member are described in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Coalition Roles and Responsibilities

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department (EMNRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuing subawards to coalition partners in accordance with EPA’s Subaward Policy• Overseeing subrecipients• Tracking and reporting on project progress on expenditures and purchases• Tracking, measuring, and reporting accomplishments on proposed timelines and milestones• Submitting semi-annual progress reports on grant implementation and planned activities to the EPA• Submitting detailed final report to the EPA within 120 calendar days of the completion of the period of performance• Community and stakeholder outreach and education• Managing contractors and vendors for the CEED Program• Submit Memorandum of Agreement signed by all coalition members by July 1, 2024
New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority (MFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complying with subrecipient requirements under the EPA’s Subaward Policy• Tracking and reporting to EMNRD on project progress on expenditures and purchases• Tracking, measuring, and reporting to EMNRD on accomplishments and proposed timelines and milestones• Community and stakeholder outreach and education• Managing contractors and vendors for the Weatherization Readiness Program

The New Mexico Enabling Access to Energy Efficiency, Decarbonization, and Healthy Homes coalition proposes to implement two measures: 1) an expansion of the Community Energy Efficiency Development (CEED) Program under EMNRD; and 2) Pre-Weatherization for New Mexico LIDAC Program, an expansion of the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) readiness under MFA. In addition to expanding the reach of these programs, CPRG funding will ensure they are able to endure into the future. Expanding and continuing these programs will result in GHG emissions reductions; air quality, health, and economic benefits; an increase access to energy efficiency retrofits for low-income and disadvantaged communities (LIDAC) across New Mexico (NM), and will also prepare homes for and

foster connections to other programs that support energy efficiency, weatherization, and beneficial electrification for hard-to-reach communities with high energy burdens that stand the most to benefit from these upgrades to their homes.

a. Description of GHG Reduction Measures

i. Measure 1: Community Energy Efficiency Development (CEED)

The first measure will use CPRG funds to scale up NM's CEED Program. The CEED Program provides block grants to local governments in partnership with community-based organizations for improvements to residential buildings in LIDAC to reduce energy consumption, energy-related operating costs, and/or the carbon intensity of energy consumption.

The CEED Program provides funding to implement projects that target the adoption of energy-efficient consumer behavior, equipment, or devices without reducing the amount or quality of energy services, resulting in improved quality of life and positive benefit outcomes. The expanded scope of the program allows for implementation of weatherization, efficiency, electrification, and renewables efforts beyond the statutory limitations of alternative programs, such as the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). Expanding the CEED Program will also contribute to NM's efforts in reducing the energy burden for residents in LIDAC and toward the state's long-term GHG emissions reduction goals.

EMNRD will solicit CEED Program applications through a statewide Request for Application (RFA) process. This RFA will result in grants issued to local governments and tribal entities for projects in LIDAC that achieve one or more of the program objectives. The State will utilize the competitive application process established by the New Mexico Department of Financial Administration to select projects based on program goals. Grant applications will be evaluated according to the following criteria: alignment with program purpose and objectives, needs, impact, cost-benefit, budget reasonableness, feasibility, and administrative capability. Eligible applicants include NM counties, cities, Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos, and MFA, the administrator of the state WAP, known as NM Energy\$mart.

The program emphasizes the funding of projects that leverage additional resources, collaborate with local partners, persist beyond the funding period, and institutionalize energy efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy efforts. Priority is given to projects benefiting people living in historically energy-burdened and LIDAC, in line with state objectives and the federal Justice40 initiative.

Table 2 details tasks and milestones for implementation of the proposed CEED measure. The period of performance is October 2024 through September 2029.

Table 2: CEED Program Tasks and Milestones

Task #	Task Description	Anticipated Milestone Dates
1	Grant administration: Q1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Request for Application process Selection of contractual providers through competitive procurement consistent with 2 CFR 200 	Oct. 2024–Dec. 2024

2	Project administration: Q1-Q2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a project management plan • Develop program structure and program guide • Develop reporting/monthly invoicing mechanisms • Enter into contracts 	Oct. 2024–Mar. 2025
3	Outreach and education: Q1-Q2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of outreach plan: Q1-Q2 • Community engagement: Q3-Q14 • Targeted outreach to properties/households: Q4-Q16 	Nov. 2024–Sept. 2028
4	Provision of technical assistance: Q3-Q16	Apr. 2025–Mar. 2029
5	Income qualification: Q3-Q18	Apr. 2025–Mar. 2029
6	Project Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct energy audits: Q3-Q18 • Develop Scope of Work Q3-Q18 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determine best-fit measures ○ Secure commitment from property owners 	Apr. 2025–Mar. 2029
7	Project Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly reimbursement management: Q3-Q20 • Program materials review and revision: Q4-Q16 	Apr. 2025–Sept. 2029
8	Retrofit execution: Q4-Q19	July 2025–June 2029
9	Inspection of work performed: Q5-Q20	Jan. 2026–Sept. 2029

ii. Measure 2: Pre-Weatherization for New Mexico LIDAC Program

Measure two will use CPRG funds to scale up NM’s Weatherization Readiness Program to pre-weatherize residential buildings by conducting structural repairs and home health remediation. These repairs will enable low-income homes that were previously deferred from WAP to access the wide range of incentives NM has and expects to implement for weatherization, efficiency, electrification, and renewables.

Pre-weatherization incentive programs provide funding to remediate structural deficiencies and home health hazards in previously deferred income-eligible residences. Under the existing Weatherization Readiness Program, NM hires contractors to remediate moisture, standing water, electrical and wiring issues, environmental contaminants, and structural and roofing deficiencies. This work remediates issues that would cause a home to be deferred or the conditions render the weatherization and other measures unsafe or ineffective, for electrification and renewable programs like the DOE’s Home Energy Rebate Programs or Solar for All. Existing funding sources are insufficient to address the backlog of homes that require weatherization readiness assistance, and this funding would increase NM’s current WAP effectiveness. The deferral rate related to home repair issues in NM has dropped from eight percent to less than one percent due to the Weatherization Readiness program.

Table 3 details tasks and milestones for implementation of the proposed Pre-Weatherization measure. The period of performance is October 2024–September 2029.

Table 3: Pre-Weatherization Program Tasks and Milestones

Task #	Task Description	Anticipated Milestone Dates
1	Grant administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant application and allocation to service provider process Sourcing of funding/financing 	October 2024
2	Project management/program reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a project management plan Develop program structure Reporting/invoicing monthly 	November 2024–March 2029
3	Outreach and education Q1-Q9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of outreach plan: Q2-Q3 Targeted outreach to properties/households: Q2-Q6 Provision of technical assistance: Q2-Q10 	November 2024–March 2029
4	Income qualification: Q2-Q11	November 2024–March 2029, January 2025–December 2028
5	Scope of work development: Q2- Q11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting of energy audits: Q2-Q10 Scope of work development Q3-Q11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining of best-fit measures: Q3-Q11 Securing of commitment from property owners: Q3-Q11 	November 2024–March 2029
6	Retrofit execution: Q4-Q12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sourcing service providers/contractors: Q3-Q11 Execution of retrofit work: Q3-Q12 Inspection of work performed: Q4-Q12 	November 2024–March 2029

Table 4 indicates anticipated risks associated with the implementation of the measures, the impact on GHG emission reductions, and includes mitigation strategies for each risk. Below that, Table 5 demonstrates how the proposed measures in this proposal relate to the GHG reduction measures in the New Mexico Priority Climate Action Plan (NM PCAP).

Table 4: Risks and Mitigation Strategies for CEED and Pre-Weatherization Measures

Risk	Effect on GHG emissions reductions	Mitigation Strategy
Delay in procurement process	Delay may reduce cumulative GHG emissions reductions in the near-term (2025 – 2030)	Ensure state and federal requirements are being followed, develop RFA and RFP documents prior to award announcements.
Program not recruiting anticipated number of participant households	GHG emissions reductions and criteria pollution co-benefits may not occur over the same timeline or geographic scope as estimated	Use a survey to track applicants' reference methods. Promote targeted outreach using high-scoring methods in areas where the program is undersubscribed. Ensure service providers are aware of potential issues in advance to build in extra time for outreach pushes.

Challenges to achieving workforce readiness for residential energy efficiency improvements	Delays may reduce cumulative GHG emissions reductions in the near-term (2025 – 2030)	Collaborate with the NM Building and Construction Trades Council (BCTC) and NM Department of Workforce Solutions (DWS) to utilize networks and trainings
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These measures were selected as priorities because they create opportunities for positive impacts on the lives of New Mexicans through both residential upgrades and emissions reduction outcomes. The CEED Program leads to a lower energy burden and increased cost savings for residents; removing issues such as mold, asbestos, vermiculite, and other conditions that impact air quality; prevent disease and injury; and increase overall quality of life. Pre-Weatherization also facilitates lower energy burden and increased cost savings in NM homes by remediating the same harmful conditions that contribute to poor health, financial, and emissions and pollution outcomes, resulting in improved housing quality. Additionally, these programs are able to protect vulnerable individuals such as those with asthma, children, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals from further harm, and provided improved comfort and safety; new job opportunities; and improved local air quality from reduced energy use.

In addition to the direct benefits of these programs, the measures were also selected because they allow homes that would have otherwise been unable to qualify, to benefit from other incentive programs that support access to energy efficiency, weatherization, beneficial electrification, and renewable energy. This will enable communities with the highest energy burdens to access and take advantage of these programs, thus amplifying the resulting GHG emissions reductions and air quality benefits.

Table 5. Alignment with New Mexico PCAP for CEED and Pre-Weatherization Measures

Measure	PCAP Title(s) and Page Numbers
CEED Program: expands an existing program to provide block grants to local governments in collaboration with community-based organizations to implement projects that target the adoption of energy efficiency that result in a decrease in energy consumption without reducing the amount or quality of energy services.	New Mexico Priority Climate Action Plan, pg. 5 and pg. 134
Pre-Weatherization for New Mexico LIDAC Program: scales up an existing program to pre-weatherize residential buildings by conducting structural repairs and home health remediation to enable previously deferred or ineligible low-income homes to access incentives for weatherization, energy efficiency, electrification, and renewables.	New Mexico Priority Climate Action Plan, pg. 5 and pg. 129

b. Demonstration of Funding Need

CPRG implementation funding is vital to fully implement the measures proposed in this workplan. Coalition members have applied for adjacent grants; however, these grants are not sufficient to fully implement the proposed measures and realize their full benefits. Table 6 lists federal and non-federal funding sources that coalition members have explored or applied for related to the proposed measures.

Table 6. Funding Sources Explored for Proposed Measures

Measure	Funding Source	Funding Status	Need for CPRG funding
CEED Program	CEED Block Grant Fund, State of New Mexico	Funds allocated and fully awarded	Funding has not been renewed since the 2022 NM legislative session. All funds have been awarded to subgrantees, with no certainty if or when additional funds will be allocated. Additional funds are necessary for program continuation.
	Tax Incentive Programs, State of New Mexico	Explored opportunity, did not meet requirements	The minimal funding allocated each year in the legislative session has never fully covered the annual demand. Individuals must apply, coalitions and entities the CEED and Pre-weatherization programs cover are ineligible. Additionally tax incentives and rebates are historically difficult for low-income participants to take advantage of due to the lack of tax liability and insufficient funds to cover up-front costs.
	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant, DOE	Allocated funds fully awarded	One-time allocation of \$1.78M has been awarded to subgrantees, with additional funds unlikely to be allocated to the federal program. Additional funds are required for CEED Program continuation.
	Home Electrification and Appliance Rebate (HEAR) and Home Efficiency Rebates (HER) grants, DOE	Funds anticipated to be awarded to EMNRD Fall 2024	EMNRD was awarded \$88M in formula funding to cover the cost of home electrification, electric appliances, and efficiency, but individuals must apply, so coalitions and entities are ineligible. Cost of installation, audits, and associated upfront expense are difficult for low-income participants.
Pre-Weatherization	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSLRF)	Funds awarded to MFA Summer of 2022	The existing funding of \$3.3M is insufficient to meet the current needs of NM. This funding has greatly increased the number of homes that are able to receive full weatherization services that otherwise would have been deferred or denied due to structural problems that are beyond the scope of WAP eligible activities. Additional funding is needed to prevent the most disadvantaged individuals in NM from further negative impacts by making services available that other households in the same income brackets receive.
Pre-Weatherization	DOE Weatherization Readiness	Funds awarded to MFA Summer of 2022	The \$273K allocated to MFA is not enough to meet the needs of NM. This funding has helped augment the number of homes that receive full WAP services that otherwise would have been

			deferred or denied due to structural problems beyond the scope of weatherization eligible activities. Additional funding will allow LIDAC in NM to access services available to other households in the same income bracket.
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i. Measure 1: Community Energy Efficiency Development

EMNRD has leveraged other sources of public and private funding to the fullest extent possible prior to seeking CPRG funding. This includes existing programs in New Mexico that reduce energy costs for low-income households to maximize reduction of total energy costs as much as is feasible. These programs include NM's current Tax Incentive and Rebate programs, the New Mexico Weatherization Assistance Program overseen by MFA, the current CEED Program, low-income utility rebate programs driven by individual utility partners, and the two new DOE Home Energy Rebate programs (HEAR/HER) both overseen by EMNRD. This braiding of funding will enable residents to stack energy efficiency upgrades and weatherization alongside CPRG projects to further drive bill savings.

A number of opportunities have been pursued but funding will not sufficiently cover needs and/or the coalition is not eligible. By the time this application is submitted, the \$10M allocated for the CEED Program in 2022 by the NM State Legislature will have been fully awarded to grantees. An additional \$1.78M was allocated to the program through the DOE's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program will be fully sub-awarded by May 2024. Related funding includes DOE's WAP, which includes the DOE Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), DOE Sustainable Energy Resources for Consumers (SERC), LIHEAP, NM Gas, PNM, El Paso Electric, State STB funds, and Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLRF). These funding sources total \$15.6M and allow MFA via the program to service between 900 and 1,000 homes per year, with over 3,000 households on a waitlist to receive services—primarily due to required deferral.

ii. Measure 2: Pre-Weatherization for New Mexico LIDAC Program

The existing funding sources used for pre-weatherization work are limited and will be expended by the end of June of 2025 unless more sources become available. Without this funding source, 8 percent of eligible applicants will be deferred, or about 70 homes per year. Weatherization readiness funding also allows the program to service homes that normally would not have applied without the assistance provided by this program. This accounts for an additional 65 homes per year that not only receive repair and rehabilitation work, but also full weatherization services. Many of these homes obtained these services because the severity of the condition of the home was considered an emergency. The occupants of these homes often were not previously aware of WAP and would never have benefited from the additional energy efficiency improvements had it not been for the weatherization readiness program.

NM's WAP, Energy\$mart, utilizes several different federal, utility, and state funding sources to provide low-income households with energy efficiency upgrades and home repairs. Due to existing funding restrictions on measure eligibility, the program has been limited to only servicing homes that require minor repair. Homes that have a greater need for larger repairs or emergencies have been deferred

services, resulting in no weatherization or energy efficiency work for the homes that need it the most. Over the last two years, the program has made use of two funding sources to prevent this deferral. The largest of these funding sources, Coronavirus State and Local Recovery Funds (CSLRF), was a one-time grant for emergencies and energy efficiency. The smaller funding source is part of DOE allocations earmarked specifically for weatherization readiness. Once this funding source is expended, the program will no longer be able to address as many homes for these types of repairs. CPRG funding will help the program continue to serve all LIDAC households that have the need for these services, including those that have the highest need who would otherwise be deferred.

The use of this funding will not only help more households receive services, but it will allow for more efficient use of existing funding. The federal funding and utility sources will be spread to serve more households and with a higher savings per dollar. Other entities are more likely to fund the program because of greater insurance their funds will be efficiently used.

c. Transformative Impact

The measures proposed in this application have the potential to create transformative impacts that lead to significant GHG emission reductions, the transition of NM's economy away from fossil fuels, and the development of career paths that are new to the region to support this growing industry. The NM economy is heavily reliant on the oil and gas industry but is undergoing an aggressive energy transition. NM's 2019 Energy Transition Act set a target of 100% zero-carbon resources for the state's investor-owned utilities by 2045 and 2050 for rural electric cooperatives. CPRG funding for these programs will augment the extensive public and private investment in energy efficiency, electrification, and clean energy improvements planned for the next decade, and the unique focus of these measures on LIDAC will help connect residents of LIDAC with workforce opportunities in careers that provide good pay, benefits and predictable schedules, and will support a just transition in traditional energy communities. Because the CEED program format requires partnerships with community-based organizations, that serves to both ensure programs are tailored to local needs to maximize participation and GHG emissions reductions, but can also builds trust with residents who have historically been hard to reach while helping build connections to training and job opportunities.

2. IMPACT OF GHG REDUCTION MEASURES

Table 7 below provides estimates of the cumulative emission reductions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO₂e) anticipated from implementation of each measure for two time periods: 2025 through 2030 and 2025 through 2050. Further details on quantification methods, relevant assumptions, annual emission reduction estimates, and any uncertainties associated with the estimates are provided in the Technical Appendix to this application.

Table 7: Estimated GHG Reductions by CEED and Pre-Weatherization Measures, 2025-2030 and 2025-2050

Estimated GHG Reductions	Cumulative GHG Emission Reductions (MT CO ₂ e)	
	2025 – 2030*	2025 - 2050
CEED Program	28,805.6	272,921.2
Pre-Weatherization Program	4,747	23,734.8
Total	35,552.8	296,656

**Assuming all pre-weatherization projects are completed between 2025-2030*

a. Magnitude of GHG Reductions from 2025–2030

Implementation of home energy upgrades such as those proposed in the CEED and Pre-Weatherization programs have extended Estimated Useful Life spans (EUL). Combined with the additional durable EULs for electrification and high efficiency appliances, the measure will result in lasting GHG emission reductions. From 2025–2030, the GHG reductions resulting from the proposal will be 35,553 (MT CO₂e).

b. Magnitude of GHG Reductions from 2025–2050

The GHG reductions resulting from the proposal will be sustained in the long-term. The cumulative GHG emission reductions from 2025–2050 resulting from the proposal will be 296,656 (MT CO₂e).

c. Cost Effectiveness of GHG Reductions

The cost-effectiveness of the proposal, inclusive of all measures in this application, is \$1477.54/MT CO₂e reduced for 2025–2030. The cost-effectiveness of the CEED measure is \$1096.16/MT CO₂e reduced, and the Pre-Weatherization measure is \$3791.83 /MT CO₂e reduced for 2025–2030. Costs associated with each measure are detailed in the Budget Calculation spreadsheet and Budget Narrative accompanying this application.

While the emission reduction calculation methodology specified by the EPA only allows for this coalition application to account for reductions directly attributable to CPRG funds, the coalition members have chosen to focus on these measures in part because they will enable further GHG emissions reductions by making homes that would not previously been eligible for other incentive programs for energy efficiency, weatherization, beneficial electrification, and renewable energy that will greatly amplify the emissions reductions benefits of CPRG funding. Additionally, occupants of homes that receive these services, when leveraged with the Weatherization Program, also receive health and safety measures. The combined efforts result in less out of pocket medical expenses, fewer days missed of work, and homes that are more livable.

d. Documentation of GHG Reduction Assumptions

This technical appendix to this application explains the methodology and assumptions used for developing the estimated GHG emissions and co-pollutant emissions reduced for each component of the proposal. The “GHG Emission Reduction Calculation Spreadsheet” included with this application provides the specific GHG emission reduction calculations for each measure.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS – OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

a. Expected Outputs and Outcomes

The coalition's proposal promotes the EPA’s strategic plan Goal 1, “Tackle the Climate Crisis”; Objective 1.1 “Reduce Emissions that cause Climate Change”. Details of how this will be facilitated is presented in the Outputs and Outcomes of the two measures, included in Tables 8 and 9, below. Outputs for the measures include: the number of homes retrofitted, number of individuals living in a home, equipment or technology installations, weatherization upgrades, semi-annual progress reports, and a final closeout

report, among others. Outcomes from this proposal include: cumulative five-year GHG reductions resulting from the proposal of 35,553 (MT CO₂e), and 3,420 households served.

Table 8: Outputs and Outcomes for the CEED Program

Measure: CEED Program		
Output/Data Point	Time frame	Outcome
2,500 Homes Retrofitted	5 yrs.	2,500 Households
Average 2.5 individuals living in NM home	5 yrs.	6,250 Individuals
Average of four different types of Equipment or Technology Installations per home	5 yrs.	10,000 items installed including: heat pumps, water heater, mechanical ventilation, carbon monoxide detectors
0.3–2 Electrified Appliances installed per home (Electrification preparation)	5 yrs.	2,000+ high efficiency air source heat pumps, heat pump water heaters, mini-splits, etc. installed
Average of five different energy efficiency or conservation measures installed per home (to address entire residence)	5 yrs.	Envelope insulation (attic, walls, foundation), air sealing, LED bulbs, low flow water saving devices, water heater and pipe insulation
Average of three health and safety measures installed	5 yrs.	Carbon monoxide detectors, smoke alarms, mechanical ventilation for mold and radon reduction
Average of one energy-saving refrigerator per four homes (energy-saving refrigerators decrease the baseload energy usage)	5 yrs.	Energy Star refrigerators in 600 homes
95,375 MMBTUs energy use reduction saved (Average of 38.15 MMBTUs saved per home)	1 yr.	27,951,551.25 kWh Reduced
2025 – 2030, cumulative energy use reduction	5 yrs.	139,757,756.25 kWh Reduced
2025 – 2050, cumulative energy use reduction	25 yrs.	698,788,781.25 kWh Reduced
# MT CO ₂ e GHG emissions reduction	1 yr.	5761 MT CO ₂ e Reduced
2025 – 2030, cumulative GHG emissions reduction	5 yrs.	28,805 MT CO ₂ e Reduced
2025 – 2050, cumulative GHG emissions reduction	25 yrs.	272,921 MT CO ₂ e Reduced
\$400 average household per year energy cost reduction	1 yr.	\$1,000,000 reduced
2025 – 2030, cumulative average household per year energy cost reduction	5 yrs.	\$5,000,000 reduced

2025 – 2050, cumulative average household per year energy cost reduction	25 yrs.	\$25,000,000 reduced
2,500 household educational trainings given (every household receives client education)	5 yrs.	2,500 trainings given
1 community outreach event per year (In low interest areas)	5 yrs.	5 outreach events hosted
10 staff hired for implementation (one crew of four and two crews of three)	5 yrs.	10 positions created
2 staff hired for program operations	5 yrs.	2 individual jobs created
5 workforce trainings given per person (OSHA, Lead Based Paint, Energy Auditor, Quality Control Inspector, Crew Leader, Installer)	5 yrs.	50 trainings provided
There are 267 LIDACs in NM and the program serves the entire state	5 yrs.	267 communities served as a result of this program
20 Governmental Ordinances or Resolutions	5 yrs.	Climate action programs enacted in local governments

Table 9: Outputs and Outcomes for the Pre-Weatherization Program

Measure: Pre-Weatherization		
Output/Data Point	Time frame	Outcome
920 households served by eliminating major health and safety or structural hazards	5 yrs.	920 households will now receive services that would have been deferred
GHG Emission Reductions: # MT CO ₂ e reduced	1 yr.	949.4 MT CO ₂ e reduced
2025 – 2030, cumulative GHG Emission Reductions: # MT CO ₂ e reduced	5 yrs.	4,747 MT CO ₂ e reduced
2025 – 2050, cumulative	25 yrs.	23,734 MT CO ₂ e reduced
24,938 MMBTUs energy use reduction saved (Average of 27.11 MMBTUs saved per home)	1 yr.	7,307,0975 kWh reduced
2025 – 2030, cumulative energy use reduction saved	5 yrs.	36,535,489 kWh reduced
2025 – 2050, cumulative energy use reduction saved	25 yrs.	182,677,443 kWh reduced
>90% of all Homes will go on to receive weatherization	5 years	828 homes prepared to be weatherized that would have been denied services
>10% of all Homes will either be electrified or electrification readied	5 years	83 homes will be minimally electrification ready

b. Performance Measures and Plan

The coalition has established the following performance measures to track progress concerning successful processes and output and outcome strategies.

i. CEED Program

The CEED Program will track the number of homes retrofitted, with 2,500 NM homes aimed to be retrofitted. Also tracked will be the number of individuals residing at the participating homes, the types and number of equipment or technology installations per home, electrified appliances installed per home, energy efficiency or conservation measures installed per home, and health and safety measures installed per home. Additionally, household energy use reductions, GHG emissions reductions, and energy cost reductions, will be tracked. Every household will receive participant education which will be tracked, the number of community outreach events (particularly in low interest areas), staff hired for implementation, workforce trainings given, and the number of governmental ordinances or resolutions enacted. The entire state will be served, with a focus on the over 50% of NM census tracts that are defined as LIDAC by CEJST. It is anticipated that an average of 3,100 electrified appliances will be installed in all participating homes, and over 95,000 MMBTUs will be saved.

ii. Pre-Weatherization Program

The outputs tracked for the Pre-Weatherization program include the number of homes serviced for weatherization readiness, the number of homes that received electrification or electric readiness, as well as energy savings and GHG emissions reductions. Also traced will be the number of staff positions created and filled as well as trainings and technical assistance provided. The outcomes include a minimum of 900 homes readied for weatherization and electrification, and LIDAC across the entire state receiving program benefits.

The coalition will use an online reporting and invoicing system requiring partners to enter details of each unit before payment. The completed unit data is captured for each partner and calculates the projected energy savings in MMBTUs and dollars. Before the start of any home retrofit, partner entities must upload photos, estimated costs, and descriptions of the project. This will result in approval of projects or a requirement for more information. In addition to having the ability to view what projects are complete and the funding used, coalition members regularly follow up with the service providers to determine the status of approved units and when they are scheduled for home retrofits. Monthly and quarterly reports are generated that show the number of homes that have been approved, those that received the first layer of readiness services, and those that have been fully weatherized. All homes that receive pre-weatherization or repairs through this program are expected to be fully weatherized.

Coalition partners will also be able to track progress for each performance measure within their jurisdiction by electronic reporting forms and timekeeping records submitted with reimbursement requests. Progress reports will be submitted to EMNRD, who will provide a status update with respect to each performance measure to the EPA in the semi-annual reports and final report. Regarding training, MFA qualified staff, with an online reporting system, and the Energy Smart Academy provide long-term stability of the program. The Academy, developed in partnership with Santa Fe Community College, has earned a growing reputation as one of the premier training centers in the Weatherization Assistance Program. The Academy is IREC accredited in the four training job categories of Retrofit Installer, Crew Leader, Energy Auditor, and QCI. MFA and partners use these pieces to enhance communication and target resources where they are needed and will be used to help align with the EPA requirements.

In order to assess effectiveness, the NM EnergySmart Online System (System) captures the unit production data and associated savings on a monthly basis. The completed unit data is captured for

each agency that performs the work and shows the projected energy savings in MMBTUs. The System also shows the frequency with which each agency installs individual measures and also allows MFA to assess performance in a number of areas. The System-level assessment allows MFA to select individual units for inspection. A separate unit inspection database collects information from inspected units. Monitoring data follows the path of information sharing that occurs through the online System. MFA is using this online System to increase the value of energy burden in relation to the other priority categories to place emphasis on underrepresented groups that tend to have a greater energy burden than populations that are not underserved. MFA uses the System to conduct desk audits of units completed prior to paying subrecipient invoices. Prior to invoices being paid, the following is reviewed by the weatherization team for accuracy:

- Measures installed on each unit are compared to determine the relationship between estimated costs and actual costs;
- Energy saving measures are confirmed to have Savings to Investment Ratios (SIRs) and corresponding MMBTU savings;
- The SIRs and MMBTU savings are compared with averages. If a particular measure appears to be unusually high, the agency is asked to provide backup;
- Total cost and projected energy savings are tracked for each measure and for the unit as a whole;
- Year the unit was built to determine if additional information is needed from the agency for compliance with lead-based paint and State Historic Preservation requirements;
- Square footage and structure type (mobile home or site built);
- For some measures, greater detailed information is collected including R-values of added insulation, Manual J calculations of new heating systems, and air reductions relative to the initial blower door reading, air sealing target and the achieved reduction.

This System is also used to flag units that need additional unit inspection monitoring. Any unusual numbers, costs, or circumstances may trigger the inspection. During the MFA unit inspection process of completed units, the techniques used to achieve such reductions, efficacy of installation methods, baseload measure assumptions, and other energy saving measures are observed and any findings, concerns, comments, and best practices are noted. The data generated by the System or during technical monitoring and unit inspections stimulates dialogue between agency management, MFA staff and stakeholders to quickly determine if additional training is needed.

A report is sent out monthly to funding agencies detailing MMBTU savings, participant monetary savings on average, wait lists in each county, total households weatherized for each funding source, average/total cost per unit, demographic information, deferrals, total unit entry for each client, and total numbers. This enables the team to see how they compare with others and the national number of 29.3 MMBTUs per unit. Energy Auditors are encouraged to practice the comparison of energy auditing estimates with utility bill usage. This helps the team realize how accurate their models are in comparison to actual usage and helps to spawn training where needed. MFA has multiple staff members that use this System to generate multiple reports for the purpose of agency education, training, monitoring, and funder requests. These reports are reviewed by WAP Managers and dispersed to subgrantee agencies regularly. In addition to reports being made available to funding agencies, the data will be used to target areas that can benefit from outreach to increase knowledge of the program.

c. Authorities, Implementation Timeline, and Milestones

The overarching roles and responsibilities of each coalition member are detailed in Section 1 of this proposal, and their respective authority to carry out the measure is detailed below. A comprehensive implementation timeline—including tasks, key milestones, and key actions needed to meet measure goals and objectives by the end of the grant period for each measure—is provided in Section 1a of this proposal.

i. Authority to Implement the CEED Program

The Energy Conservation and Management Division (ECMD) of the New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department is authorized under NMSA 1978, Section 9-5A-3A(4). The duties of ECMD are to plan, administer, review, provide technical assistance, and monitor state and federal energy conservation and alternative energy technology programs. NMSA 1978, Section 9-5A-4B.

NMSA 1978, Section 62-17A-3B(4) enables ECMD to approve and enter into contracts to implement selected community energy efficiency projects; provided that the contracts shall include project performance measures, penalties or other provisions that ensure the successful completion of the projects in accordance with Article 9, Section 14 of the New Mexico Constitution and shall require reporting on project performance, energy savings and non-energy benefits resulting from the energy efficiency measures.

The CEED Block Grant Act defines “affordable housing” to mean residential housing primarily for low-income persons or housing that is affordable to low-income persons based on assessed value, rent or estimated mortgage. NMSA 1978, Section 62-17A-2. “Energy efficiency” means measures that target efficient energy consumer behavior, equipment or devices and result in a decrease in energy consumption without reducing the amount or quality of energy services and includes health and safety measures that use efficient equipment or devices to improve indoor air or drinking water quality. NMSA 1978, Section 62-17A-2F.

ii. Authority to Implement Pre-Weatherization

The New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority is authorized to implement the U.S. Department of Energy’s Weatherization Assistance Program in NM by the State of New Mexico, Executive Order 97-01, in which the State Governor transferred all federally funded housing programs, including WAP, to MFA on January 14, 1997.

The MFA was created by the New Mexico State Legislature as a statewide government Enterprise in 1975. The MFA is governed by a board of seven members; four members (including the Chairman of the Board) are appointed by the Governor and three members serve by virtue of their state office: the State Attorney General, the Lt. Governor, and the New Mexico State Treasurer. Rules and regulations formulated by the MFA are approved by the eighteen-member Legislative Oversight Committee of the State Legislature.

4. LOW-INCOME AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

New Mexico has significant poverty, an aging housing stock, and high energy burden among residents of LIDAC, making addressing equity and poverty crucial to the design and success of these measures and demonstrating the need for the financial assistance that these measures provide. Among all 50 states and DC, NM has the third-highest percentage of families living below the poverty line (13.8 percent)¹, the highest percentage of its population receiving food stamps or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits (17.5 percent), and the highest percentage with public health coverage (49.8 percent). Within NM, 27 of the state's 33 counties have a poverty rate for families that is above the 8.9 percent national average. All of the state's counties except one have a median household income that is below the national level of \$74,755 per year, and 13 of its 33 counties have a median household income of below \$40,000 per year.² In the U.S., American Indian and Alaska Native populations and Hispanic or Latino populations have been traditionally underserved and underrepresented in the nation's clean energy workforce—a trend that NM is actively working to shift. New Mexico has the second-highest American Indian and Alaska Native population out of all 50 states (9.2 percent), and the highest Hispanic or Latino population—a majority of the state at 50.2 percent.³

Residents of LIDAC in NM bear the brunt of high energy costs, with less energy efficient homes and a higher frequency of outdated appliances that result in high energy burdens. According to the DOE's Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) Tool, the average energy burden for the lowest-income households in NM is 9% higher than the national average⁴. Native communities in New Mexico endure an even higher average energy burden of 10.7%, and over 150,000 New Mexican households spend over 15% of their income on electricity.⁵ The total energy consumption per capita in NM was 349 million Btu in 2021, and is the 18th highest of the 51 states and DC. This also results in higher per capita energy-related carbon dioxide emissions, with NM at 21.7 metric tons compared to the 14.8 average for the U.S., as well as higher energy expenditures per capita putting the state at 20th highest with \$4,333. In 2021, the buildings sector accounted for 30.6 percent of the state energy consumption. Residential buildings alone for 15.7 percent, equaling 2.3 million metric tons of energy-related carbon dioxide. In order to meet climate goals, the energy efficiency of the building stock needs to be significantly improved.⁶

CPRG funding presents an opportunity to equitably ease these burdens. These measures will expand on existing programs, thus efficiently expanding NM's efforts to reduce the energy burden for residents living in LIDAC while also working toward the state's emissions reduction and resilience goals. The growing impacts of climate change are already disrupting many areas of life and will exacerbate existing challenges posed by aging and deteriorating infrastructure, stressed ecosystems, and long-standing inequity. By addressing these challenges, an opportunity arises to invest in a cleaner economy that will spur economic growth; enable residents of LIDAC to afford to remain in their homes, expand access to good, local, family- and community-sustaining jobs; and promote environmental justice while building more equitable, healthy, and resilient communities.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 5-Year Estimates Selected Population Data Profiles. Table DP-03: Selected Economic Characteristics. 2021. Calculations exclude Puerto Rico.

² Ibid

³ U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles. Table DP-05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2022. Calculations exclude Puerto Rico.

⁴ U.S. Department of Energy [Low-Income Energy Affordability Data](#) Tool

⁵ Ibid

⁶ U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Profile and Energy Estimates, [New Mexico Profile](#)

a. Community Benefits

The implementation of the measures included in this proposal are focused on residents of LIDAC, and are anticipated to provide significant benefits to LIDAC across the state. A list of all census tracts across the state identified as LIDAC according to EPA's definition is included as an attachment to this application. LIDAC benefits include:

i. Health and Air Quality Benefits

Residents of LIDAC are more likely to reside in housing that is associated with poor health that is related or caused by the substandard housing. Examples include lead paint exposure, asthma, allergies, and other respiratory diseases. Both measures will address many conditions of substandard housing that are associated with poor health outcomes. Examples include lead paint exposure, asthma, allergies, and other respiratory diseases. Decreased electricity generation required as a result of this measure and decreased use of propane, natural gas, and wood stoves can result in decreased pollution, which improves indoor and local air quality and reduces adverse health effects, particularly asthma. Total air pollutant emissions from natural gas avoided from the E3 PATHWAYS model and air pollutant emission reductions annually and by 2050 from this measure are shown in Table 10. Calculations for this are also included in the GHG emission reduction calculations spreadsheet attached to this application.

Table 10. Estimated Co-pollutant Reductions by CEED and Pre-Weatherization Measures from Natural Gas Avoided, 2025-2030 and 2025-2050

Pollutant	Annual Co-pollutant reductions (kg)		Cumulative Co-pollutant reductions by 2050 (kg)	
	CEED	Pre-Weatherization	CEED	Pre-Weatherization
NH ₃	0.00977	1	1	29
NO _x	1.99315	235	114	5885
PM _{2.5}	0.00857	1	0.5	25
PM ₁₀	0.01196	1	1	35
SO ₂	0.10962		6	324

Air quality benefits related to reduced use of propane and reduced use of wood stoves for indoor heating will also lead to co-pollutant reductions that were not calculated for this application.

ii. Reduced Energy Burden

New Mexico has the fourth lowest median household income in the country, and this combined with high energy costs and demand demonstrates the need for the financial assistance that the CPRG can provide. Additionally, a large portion of the population resides in areas that experience both cold winters and hot summers which require supplemental energy and weatherization resources for conditioning air. Combined with the age and poor condition of housing in LIDAC, NM uses more energy per capita than other states (18th in the U.S.). These measures can reduce utility bills by making homes more energy efficient, and can enable solar generation development on roofs, which can also reduce

utility bills. Reducing energy burden allows individuals to spend more on household necessities like groceries and healthcare.

iii. Increased Equity

These programs will ensure homes in LIDAC are able to access further incentives to support energy efficiency, weatherization, beneficial electrification, and renewable energy that they may not have been eligible for without the services provided by these programs. This enables residents with the highest needs are able to access the full range of incentives that are currently available and are expected to vastly expand with federal funding for programs such as the DOE's HEAR, HER, and Solar for All programs. The energy burden inequity faced by LIDAC in NM can be addressed through these programs by facilitating financial stability through reduced bill costs, reduced interruption in utility services, decreased environmental-related health issues, and an increased understanding of household equipment and maintenance, increased home values, and resiliency while potentially reaching populations that are historically less likely to take advantage of energy services and rebates. Historically, tax incentive and rebate programs offered by the state and federal governments have been difficult for low-income individuals to benefit from, due to limited tax liability and insufficient funds to cover up-front costs. CPRG funding for these programs will enable them to have equitable access to the benefits for energy efficiency offered to others.

iv. Improved Housing Quality, Comfort, and Safety

Both of the proposed measure will contribute to improved housing quality, comfort, and safety by supporting retrofits, repairs and upgrades that make homes more energy efficient, reduce demand for and use of polluting fuel sources, allow for more control over indoor temperature, humidity levels, and ventilation, and when major repairs are required, enable residents to live in their homes safely. When a home receives major repairs through pre-weatherization services, in addition to the obvious benefit of the home being eligible for weatherization and additional incentives, residents gain access to a safe place to live, eat, sleep, and oftentimes the dignity of the occupants is restored.

Low-income households normally do not have the means to make repairs themselves, and rarely have the ability to replace heating systems when they fail. Without the support of this program, many of these low-income households will need to go without needed health and safety related repairs resulting in danger to the occupants. Further, when heating systems fail, the households often resort to using unsafe heating methods during the heating season. When using expensive fuel sources such as propane these households will prioritize heating over medicine, or need to forego a necessary living expense. When repairs and energy efficiency measures take place, it enables the occupants to live in safe, environmentally healthy, and energy efficient homes.

b. Community Engagement

The CEED and Pre-Weatherization programs will prioritize LIDAC engagement by servicing clients that either rank high in vulnerability or reside in rural areas that have typically received low or no service. New Mexico conducted extensive coordination and outreach in identifying and developing these measures. This section describes the framework NM used to support robust and meaningful engagement strategies to ensure comprehensive stakeholder representation and overcome obstacles to engagement, including linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic, and other barriers.

The State engaged the Center for Civic Policy (CCP) as a community outreach contractor who collaborated with Nuevo México Prospera (Prospera) for outreach to select and develop these measures for NM's PCAP. Prospera is "a coalition of grassroots economic, social and environmental justice organizations [...] working to diversify the state's economy while creating thousands of jobs for communities most impacted by climate change." In collaboration with CCP and Prospera, the State conducted phone and online surveys in multiple languages, held multiple public and virtual events, met with state agencies and local governments, and held regular meetings with tribes, nations and pueblos as well as the City of Albuquerque who also received a CPRG Planning Grant. Prioritization of the category, "access to energy efficiency, retrofits, and adoption of home electrification technologies and appliances for low-income New Mexicans" received the highest level of support in online and phone surveys, and received significant positive feedback at public meetings. Local governments and Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos also expressed interest in these programs and shared plans to apply for CPRG funding based on the state's inclusion of these measures in NM's PCAP.

Please also see the Letters of Commitment from NM community-based organizations, attached to the application.

5. JOB QUALITY

Like many states, NM is undergoing an aggressive energy transition. NM's 2019 Energy Transition Act set a target of 100% zero-carbon resources for the state's investor-owned utilities by 2045 and 2050 for rural electric cooperatives. With significant public and private investment in energy efficiency, electrification, and clean energy improvements planned for the next decade, the coalition is committed to building a workforce pipeline able to meet the employer needs of local employees while providing good pay, benefits, and predictable schedules. To ensure the success of these measures and foster community development, coalition partners will develop a comprehensive strategy to attract, train, and retain the skilled and diverse local workforce required for implementation of the measures.

In addition to the measures in this application, the State expects to implement additional incentives for energy efficiency retrofits and appliance rebates such as the DOE's HER and HEAR programs, which are crucial market inducements for the buildings sector. This will also create a need for new workers in the residential sector unlike any that has been seen before. The need for trained workers is especially acute in the state's rural areas, which are currently considered "deserts" regarding certified HVAC professionals, plumbers, and electricians. The energy transition provides an opportunity to create more high-paying jobs for NM's current and prospective workforce and generate economic growth in disadvantaged communities, especially the large number impacted by the transition away from the state's significant and longstanding fossil fuel industry. New Mexico has applied for workforce development funding for this sector, including the DOE's TREC and EAT grants, which would fund necessary resource bridges for getting NM's workforce from where it is to where it needs to be, and to be ready to implement these measures and other state energy efficiency programs and incentives.

Through proactive engagement with unions and their registered apprenticeship programs, the coalition will work with EMNRD workforce development programs in partnership with the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (DWS) to advance equity and worker opportunity and organizing. These partnerships will look to create jobs that incorporate high labor standards, emphasize job quality, and support equitable workforce development. These partnerships will support the coalition to refine workforce strategies that will support businesses and jobs with high road labor accommodations, including providing family-sustaining benefits, predictable work schedules, retirement contributions,

safe working conditions, and the free and fair choice to join a union. According to a 2019 Brookings Institution report, positions within the clean energy, efficiency, and environmental sectors typically offer salaries above the U.S. average, making them attractive and rewarding career choices.⁷ In NM, clean energy jobs typically offer hourly wages approximately 11.7 percent higher than the state's median wage.⁸

Additionally, NM unions have a strong record of supporting underserved communities and underrepresented groups, and this application has received the support of the NM Building and Construction Trades Council (NMBCTC), which represents unions across the buildings and construction trades throughout the state and is eager to support the pipeline of jobs for their members created by the programs in these applications and expand its membership through apprenticeships and job readiness. NMBCTC will be a key connection in these efforts, which will draw upon programs offered by collaborators that include the Plumbers and Pipefitters #412, Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers Local #3, Plasterers and Cement Masons #254, Roofers Local #123, and others. Through NMBCTC, the Coalition hopes to leverage training materials through the Center for Construction Research and Training (CPWR), in addition to materials available through the DWS Workforce Boards and LASER. Collaborators are also cognizant of challenges to achieving workforce readiness for HVAC and related energy efficiency improvements, and the coalition will work closely to address them.

New Mexico's Statewide Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Strategic Plan for 2024-2028 will highlight energy transition and climate resilience as top goals for the state's workforce system. Through outreach, job training, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship opportunities, the coalition and DWS will help create pipelines to related jobs for New Mexicans living in LIDAC, rural, and traditional energy communities. Contractors working on these measures will be required to submit compliance plans for how they will comply with state and federal apprenticeship laws. Contracts secured through CPRG funding will require suppliers to meet Build America Buy America Standards and apprenticeship and Davis Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements.

For the CEED and Pre-Weatherization programs, NM anticipates that jobs will be in construction and HVAC. Giving a 50/50 weight to the construction and HVAC multipliers, the state finds that these two measures would create 289 direct jobs, 306 indirect jobs, and 376 induced jobs.⁹ The CEED Program encourages a commitment by service providers to employ apprentices from a registered apprenticeship program that promotes diversity or to provide paid internships to individuals from underserved communities, and applications with that commitment are evaluated higher. To support the Pre-Weatherization program, MFA's Energy\$mart WAP will hire and train an additional 10 people and two contractors as a result of this funding. These individuals will be part of the succession plan to replace the large number of staff retiring from the industry.

6. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

EMNRD is an agency of the State of New Mexico working to make the state a leader in developing reliable supplies of energy, and energy efficient technologies and practices, with a balanced approach

⁷ "Advancing inclusion through clean energy jobs," Mark Muro, Adie Tomer, Ranjitha Shivaram, and Joseph W. Kane, The Brookings Institution, April 18, 2019. <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/advancing-inclusion-through-clean-energy-jobs/>

⁸ "Clean Jobs America 2021," E2. <https://e2.org/reports/clean-jobs-america-2021/>

⁹ "New Mexico Priority Climate Action Plan," State of New Mexico. <https://www.climateaction.nm.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/39/2024/03/New-Mexico-Priority-Climate-Action-Plan-2024-03-01.pdf>

toward conserving our renewable and non-renewable resources. The NM State Energy Office under EMNRD has a long history of developing and implementing effective and equitable clean energy programs— renewable energy, energy efficiency, alternative fuels, and safe transportation of radioactive waste— to promote economic growth, environmental sustainability, and wise stewardship of our natural resources while protecting public health and safety for NM and its citizens.

MFA is a self-supporting quasi-governmental entity that provides financing to make quality affordable housing and other related services available to low- and moderate-income New Mexicans. Using funding from housing bonds, tax credits and other federal and state agencies, MFA provides resources to build affordable rental communities, rehabilitate aging homes, supply down payment assistance and affordable mortgages, offer emergency shelter and administer rental assistance and subsidies. MFA partners with lenders, realtors, nonprofit organizations, local governments, tribal communities and developers throughout the state to make these programs and services available to all eligible New Mexicans.

EMNRD and MFA have successfully implemented many federal grants within their jurisdictions. The coalition has extensive experience successfully working with LIDAC. See Table 11 for federally and state funded assistance agreements that EMNRD is performing or has performed within the last three years.

a. Past Performance

Table 11: New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department, Energy Conservation and Management Division Current and Recent Federal Assistance Agreements

Program Name / Award Number	Agency	Award Amount	Period of Performance	Contact	Status
State Energy Program / DE-EE0010042	DOE	\$1,122,810	7/1/2022-6/30/2024	Henry Fowler henry.fowler@hq.doe.gov	Ongoing
State Energy Program BIL/ DE-EE0010088	DOE	\$4,397,450	7/1/2022-6/30/2028	Henry Fowler henry.fowler@hq.doe.gov	Ongoing
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant/ DE-SE0000647	DOE	\$1,758,250	5/23/2023-4/30/2028	Henry Fowler henry.fowler@hq.doe.gov	Ongoing
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Transportation Safety Program / DE-EM0005258	DOE	\$6,216,317	7/01/2022-6/30/2027	Vanessa Lechon (575)361-3884	Ongoing
POWER / DE-GD0000032	DOE	\$14,369,462	5/23/2023-4/30/2028	Robert Gross (304)285-4374	Ongoing

Project Agreement Descriptions

The EMNRD project agreement descriptions are as follows:

- State Energy Program/DE-EE0010042: Yearly funding to support state energy programs.

- State Energy Program BIL/DE-EE0010088: One-time supplemental funding for special projects.
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant/ DE-SE0000647: Funding to implement strategies to reduce energy use, to reduce fossil fuel emissions, and to improve energy efficiency.
- Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Transportation Safety Program/ DE-EM0005258: For disposal of defense-generated transuranic waste from DOE sites at NM facility.
- POWER /DE-GD0000032: Formula grant. State acts as a pass-through entity to award local grants to improve grid resiliency.

b. Reporting Requirements

EMNRD has a clean record of timely and adequate reporting on all grants, including quarterly performance and financial reports and final annual summary technical reports. In the infrequent cases where reporting was delayed due to a capacity shortage among EMNRD's financial staff, EMNRD received prior approval for late submissions. New Mexico's reports and summaries have been featured in NASEO white papers and newsletters and on DOE's State and Community Energy Program Project Map.

c. Staff Expertise

EMNRD draws on a combined 30 plus years of state and local government experience, including the administration of grants and contracts. EMNRD staff are trained in budget management and state procurement. Program managers are trained to develop and report on milestones and metrics for the SEP as well as their own grants as applicable. EMNRD is experienced at developing baseline reports and tracking progress with trend data from the U.S. Energy Information Agency and project-level data from subrecipients. As mentioned throughout this application, EMNRD has the ability, and established relationships, to draw on national, state, and local expertise as needed. The EMNRD project team leads' general expertise and qualifications are listed below with detailed experience outlined in the attached project team biographies.

Troy Cucchiara is the Green Initiatives Manager for the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority and has been with MFA as technical manager since March 2014. Troy came to the position with over 8 years of weatherization experience with a technical background. He is responsible for overall direction and supervision of the program, leverage efforts, coordination with grantee staff, and the overall management of subrecipients. His responsibilities for the technical aspects of the program include training and technical assistance as well as health and safety issues and program compliance with all DOE technical requirements. His qualifications include 10 years of field experience and he holds certificates for several areas in the field of weatherization including Energy Auditor and QCI Certification.

Rachel Finkelstein is the Climate Policy Bureau Chief for the New Mexico State Energy Office of the Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department. As Bureau Chief, Rachel manages interagency coordination to reduce GHG emissions and adapt the state to the impacts of climate change to support the implementation of Governor Michelle Lujan-Grisham's 2019 Executive Order on Climate Change and Waste Prevention. She has 10 years of climate policy experience, the majority spent working in state and local government developing policy, programs, and leading public engagement and communications to advance climate priorities, including decarbonization, expansion of renewable energy, environmental justice, and resiliency.

Dana Howard is the Energy Efficiency Program Manager for the New Mexico State Energy Office of the Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department. She has been the Community Energy Efficiency Development Program manager since 2022 and comes to the position with over 10 years of program management experience with a concentration in federal grant management and program implementation. She is responsible for overall program direction and supervision, coordination of grantee staff, and management of subgrantees.

7. BUDGET

Please see the Budget Narrative attached to this application for details on the budgets for these measures.