

**RESULTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
SYSTEM BENEFITS CHARGE**

October 1, 2011

Submitted to:

**THE LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
ON ELECTRIC RESTRUCTURING**

Representative Naida Kaen
Representative Frank Holden
Representative William Remick
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The New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission hereby submits to the Legislative Oversight Committee on Electric Restructuring its annual report on the results and the effectiveness of the system benefits charge (SBC).¹ The SBC is a charge assessed on all electric customers to fund public benefits related to the provision of electricity. The current SBC is \$0.0033 or 3.3 mills per kilowatt-hour (kWh). For a typical residential customer using 600 kWh, the total SBC charge is \$1.98 per month. Since its inception, funds collected through this charge are divided between energy efficiency and low income assistance programs (EAP). The General Court, on January 14, 2010, directed the Commission to increase as necessary the portion of the system benefits charge that funds the EAP in order to adequately fund the program for low-income customers up to 1.8 mills per kilowatt hour without increasing the aggregate amount of the system benefits charge. Accordingly, the Commission increased the portion devoted to the EAP program from 1.5 mills to 1.8 mills per kWh and decreased the portion devoted to energy efficiency from 1.8 mills to 1.5 mills per kWh. The re-allocation of funds authorized by the legislature expired on June 30, 2011, at which time the funds reverted to the prior allocation.

Energy Efficiency

The SBC-funded energy efficiency programs consist of a “CORE” set of programs that are similar across the service territories of Unil Energy Systems, National Grid (Granite State Electric Company), New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, and Public Service Company of New Hampshire. The CORE programs constitute the vast majority of the program’s expenses as well as number of participants; however, each utility offers a few non-CORE programs specific to its own customers’ needs. The CORE programs, the result of an extensive collaborative effort, began in June 2002. Since then, approximately \$189 million has been expended on providing energy efficiency measures to approximately 708,000 customers with expected energy savings of over 8.3 billion kilowatt-hours over the lifetime of the measures,² worth over \$1.1 billion at today’s electric rates of about 14¢/kWh. For context total ratepayer expenditures for electricity in New Hampshire are currently about \$1.6 billion per year.³

The utility cost per lifetime kWh saved for SBC funded programs to date has been approximately 2.2¢, which is far below the avoided energy costs. In addition, demand reductions from energy efficiency help to avoid generation, transmission, and distribution capacity costs that are borne by all ratepayers. Incremental new capacity costs are usually more expensive than average embedded capacity costs, so investments to meet growing capacity needs tend to raise average rates over time, while cost-effective investments in energy efficiency and demand response help avoid increases to average rates. The electric utilities projected in their 2011-12 CORE program filings that the average benefit to cost ratio of their energy efficiency programs is about 2.2 to 1, using net present value of total benefits compared with total costs (utility and customer).

Two principal goals guide program design: cost-effective energy savings and

¹ This report is filed pursuant to RSA 374-F:4, VIII (f). The SBC is authorized by RSA 374-F:3, VI and RSA 374-F:4, VIII.

² Data represents cumulative actual results through June 2011.

³ EIA Electric Power Annual Report, 2009.

transforming the market for energy efficient measures. Demand response, by which customers are compensated for reductions in their energy use, is a more recent area of focus, given the significant increases in our peak load, the most expensive block of power each year, and the potential capacity payments for eligible demand resources. In 2011, we were able to supplement the SBC-funded energy efficiency programs with an additional \$1.7 million from the ISO-NE Forward Capacity Market auctions, which began operation June 1, 2010. Together, the portion of the SBC dedicated to energy efficiency and the Forward Capacity Market funds, produced \$19.3 million for the 2011 program year.

The CORE programs are divided between programs for residential customers and programs for commercial and industrial (C&I) customers. As indicated in the table below, program budgets are allocated to residential and C&I customers roughly in proportion to their respective SBC payments, and all customers contribute proportionately to the Home Energy Assistance (HEA) program, which provides weatherization and energy efficiency measures for low-income customers, often in coordination with and as a supplement to US Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance funding. The HEA program is administered by the Community Action Agencies.

2011 NH CORE Program Goals

NH CORE ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS	EXPENSES ⁴	LIFETIME KWH	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
Residential			
ENERGY STAR Homes	\$ 1,402,835	13,347,904	503
HPwES	\$ 2,096,748	9,942,742	1,150
Home Energy Assistance	\$ 2,592,173	21,150,327	840
ENERGY STAR Lighting ⁵	\$ 1,091,426	53,216,421	242,595
ENERGY STAR Appliances	<u>\$ 1,072,253</u>	<u>26,222,884</u>	<u>16,402</u>
Total Residential	\$ 8,255,435	123,880,278	261,490
Commercial & Industrial			
Educational Programs	\$ 165,389	N/A	N/A
Small Business Energy Solutions Large	\$ 3,238,522	113,537,882	696
Business Energy Solutions New	\$ 3,078,227	199,865,271	213
Equipment & Construction Total	<u>\$ 2,145,872</u>	<u>92,279,165</u>	<u>173</u>
Commercial & Industrial	\$ 8,628,009	405,682,317	1,082
TOTAL	\$16,883,445	529,562,595	262,572

RSA 374-F:4, VIII-a requires that any electric utility that collects funds for energy efficiency programs that are subject to the Commission's approval, shall include in its submitted plans its program design, and/or enhancements, and estimated participation that maximize energy efficiency benefits to public schools, including measures that help enhance the energy efficiency of public school construction or renovation projects that are designed to improve indoor air quality. The following table shows the actual results for 2010 and in-process results to date for

⁴ Excludes Performance Incentives and Company –Specific programs.

⁵ Number of customers represents number of lighting products expected to be installed (on average 4.5 bulbs per customer).

2011 of energy efficiency measures that were installed or are in the process of being installed in New Hampshire public schools.

Overview of 2010 and 2011 Energy Efficiency Measures in New Hampshire Public Schools

Year	Measure Type	Number of Projects	Total Incentives	Project Cost	Annual kWh Savings
2010	Cooling	2	\$1,285	\$7,357	21,097
	CUSTOM	3	\$2,473	\$11,420	10,592
	CUSTOM-Lighting	1	\$7,739	\$7,739	24,605
	Heating	1	\$2,700	\$19,426	25,799
	Lighting	32	\$242,947	\$1,282,287	894,734
	Refrigeration	1	\$707	\$4,726	2,020
	VFD	1	\$5,400	\$19,000	32,407
2010 Total		41	\$263,251	\$1,351,955	1,011,255
2011	Cooling	2	\$3,718	\$12,895	23,381
	CUSTOM	4	\$79,736	\$120,193	292,880
	Heating	1	\$2,700	\$19,426	25,799
	HVAC*	2	\$38,850	\$0	0
	Lighting	69	\$752,245	\$1,933,277	1,783,539
	Motors	1	\$162	\$347	694
	MOTORS-NEW*	1	\$3,060	\$0	0
	Refrigeration	1	\$707	\$4,726	2,020
	VFD (variable freq. drive)*	8	\$38,250	\$0	0
2011 Total (including in process)		89	\$919,428	\$2,090,863	2,128,313
Grand Total		130	\$1,182,679	\$3,442,818	3,139,568

* Projects with zero values for savings and cost are committed projects not completed yet.

The 2011 budget continues with the 2010 “fuel blind” pilot program for another year for PSNH and UES. This program offers the same services as the previous CORE Home Energy Solutions (HES) program to customers that would not qualify for HES, which is intended to provide high electric heating customers and high use electric customers with a comprehensive home energy audit, air sealing, insulation, duct sealing and other energy saving measures. The program was re-named the Home Performance with Energy Star (HPwES) in 2010. As in the HES program, HPwES customers receive an incentive payment equal to 50%, up to \$4,000, of the installed cost of the recommended measures.

The Commission approved the 2011 CORE budget on December 30, 2010 (Order No. 25,189) and also approved for the first time a two-year energy efficiency program for 2011 and 2012. A mid-year overview of the 2011 CORE programs, shown below, demonstrates that the 2011 programs are successfully being implemented and meeting or exceeding their mid-year targets. Furthermore, the Residential Energy Star Homes program has been so popular it is oversubscribed.

CORE NH Program Mid-Year Overview
(January 1 - June 30, 2011)

NH CORE ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS	EXPENSES (\$)		SAVINGS (Lifetime kWh)		NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS	
	Actual + In Process + Prospective	Percent of Budget	Actual + In Process + Prospective	Percent of Budget	Actual + In Process + Prospective	Percent of Budget
RESIDENTIAL (nhsaves@home)						
ENERGY STAR Homes	\$1,475,190	105%	37,103,088	278%	628	125%
HPwES	\$1,385,906	66%	10,157,759	102%	703	61%
Energy Assistance	\$1,898,679	73%	19,916,033	94%	767	92%
ENERGY STAR Lighting	\$ 678,117	62%	50,201,019	94%	218,622	90%
ENERGY STAR Appliances	\$ 692,532	65%	19,244,352	73%	10,751	66%
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	\$6,130,424	74%	136,622,251	110%	231,471	89%
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL (nhsaves@work)						
Small Business Energy Solutions	\$2,786,837	86%	72,707,145	64%	437	63%
Large Business Energy Solutions	\$2,493,620	81%	194,437,631	97%	222	104%
New Construction	\$1,849,855	86%	80,674,719	87%	155	90%
TOTAL COMMERCIAL&INDUSTRIAL	\$7,130,312	83%	347,819,495	86%	814	75%
TOTAL	\$13,260,736	79%	484,441,746	91%	232,285	88%

The Commission, in conjunction with the electric and natural gas utilities and the Office of Consumer Advocate, engaged GDS Associates to study the technical and economic potential for additional energy efficiency in New Hampshire ; GDS issued its Final Report in January 2009.⁶ Among other things, the study indicates that a substantial amount of economic energy efficiency is available in both the residential and commercial and industrial sectors in New Hampshire and provides design and implementation information useful for energy efficiency program improvement.

In 2010 the New Hampshire Legislature directed the Commission to contract for an independent, comprehensive review of energy efficiency, conservation, demand response, and sustainable energy programs and incentives, with recommendations for improvements. The Commission selected the Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC) through a competitive bid process to perform the study. The final VEIC report will be delivered to the legislature prior to November 1, 2011.

⁶ The Final Report is available on the Commission's website at www.puc.state.nh.us/Electric/GDS%20Report/GDS%20Final%20Report.htm

Electric Assistance Program

RSA 374-F:4, VIII (c) authorizes the funding of the low income electric assistance program through the system benefits charge. Customers of National Grid, New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Unitil Energy Systems support the program through a per kWh charge on electric bills. The Electric Assistance Program (EAP), which began on October 1, 2002, will complete its ninth year of operation on September 30, 2011. Currently, there are over 33,000 households receiving this benefit.

Funded by the low income portion of the system benefits charge, the EAP provides bill discounts to income eligible customers. For most of the past nine years, the system benefits charge has provided funding at a level of 1.5 mills per kWh for the EAP and 1.8 mills per kWh for energy efficiency programs. Given unemployment levels and the financial difficulty created for many families in the state by the recession, however, on January 14, 2010, the General Court authorized the Commission to increase the portion of the system benefits charge used to fund the EAP as necessary to adequately fund the program. On January 15, 2010, the Commission increased the EAP charge to 1.8 mills and decreased the energy efficiency charge to 1.5 mills as required. The increase in funding to the EAP was capped at 1.8 mills per kWh and was effective through June 30, 2011. As of July 1, 2011, the EAP portion of the system benefits charge reverted to 1.5 mills and the energy efficiency portion reverted to 1.8 mills.

Need for the EAP continues to be high. In anticipation of the decrease in EAP funding, the EAP Advisory Board¹ provided the Commission with recommended changes to the EAP design on December 15, 2010 that would enable the EAP to stay within its budget beginning July 1, 2011 when funding decreased while continuing to provide benefits to approximately 33,800 households. Attachment A. The Commission issued Order No. 25,200 in March 2011, modifying the EAP design through the elimination of one benefit tier and the establishment of a cap on the usage to which the EAP discount percentage would apply. Attachment B. As a result of the changes to the program design, the EAP has 5 discount tiers: less than or equal to 75% of the federal poverty guideline; 76% to 100% of the federal poverty guideline; 101% to 125% of the federal poverty guideline; 126% to 150% of the federal poverty guideline; and 151% to 175% of the federal poverty guideline. EAP discounts range from 7% to 70%, with those with the lowest incomes receiving the highest discount. The discount percentage applies to the first 700 kWh of use each month; all usage above 700kWh is billed at the non-discounted rate. Based on current projections, the sustainable enrollment level for the EAP is approximately 34,000 households, and the average benefit provided to participating households is projected to be approximately \$388 annually. The average annual benefit prior to the program design changes was approximately \$561.

¹ Members of the EAP Advisory Board include NHEC, National Grid, PSNH, Unitil, the Office of Consumer Advocate, the Commission, NH Legal Assistance on behalf of The Way Home, the Community Action Agencies, the Office of Energy and Planning and the NH Municipal Welfare Directors Association.

Capping the usage for which a discount is provided has allowed the EAP to provide assistance to more families. Currently there is no waiting list for the EAP, and many families who were previously on the waiting list are now receiving bill assistance. Although the cap on the usage to which the discount is applied will impact the affordability of bills for some households, approximately 70% of EAP participants have an average monthly usage that is below 700 kWh. A usage cap also encourages energy conservation for those households with higher average monthly usage.

As of August 31, 2011, 33,834 households were enrolled in and receiving benefits from the electric assistance program, with no customers on the waiting list. Enrollment by poverty level is shown in the table below. Although tier 6, those households with incomes between 176% and 185% of the federal poverty guideline, was eliminated, customers enrolled in the EAP on tier 6 as of March 4, 2011, the date of the Commission’s order, will remain on the EAP through the end of their certification period.

Poverty Level	Number of Households Enrolled as of 8/31/2011
Under 75%	7,565
76% - 100%	7,443
101% - 125%	7,143
126% - 150%	6,410
151% - 175%	4,699
176% - 185%	574
Total	33,834

Since the electric assistance program began in October 2002, 196,924 households have received benefits from the program. Information regarding the number of program participants and the benefits paid since program inception, broken out by town, can be found in Attachments C and D.

During the past 11 months, approximately \$17M in funding was collected for the EAP, and approximately \$15.6M was distributed in bill assistance to customers. The administrative costs of \$1.78M consist of \$1.735M for the current program year and \$45,600 in administrative costs paid during this program year for the prior program year. Administrative costs are incurred by the Community Action Agencies (CAA), the utilities and the Office of Energy and Planning (OEP) administrative costs. As program administrator, the CAA performs activities such as client outreach and intake, application processing, enrollment of participants, and periodic review of ongoing program eligibility. The CAA also conducts compliance monitoring to ensure program guidelines are being adhered to. Utility incremental costs generally include expenses for the production and printing of educational materials such as posters and brochures, customer service, legal services and IT support and represent those expenses that would be reasonably incurred as part of the utility’s administration of the EAP but would not be incurred absent EAP. Expenses included in OEP’s budget relate to OEP’s participation in EAP advisory board meetings and other EAP related discussions.²

² Of the \$1.78M in administrative costs paid during the first 11 months of the 2010 – 2011 EAP program year, \$42,624.29 was paid to the utilities, \$1,733,115.28 was paid to the CAAs, and \$4,868.32 was paid to OEP.

EAP Financial Information October 1, 2010 through August 31, 2011					
Balance in EAP fund on 10/1/10	SBC revenue for EAP	Interest on Reserve	Benefits paid	Administrative costs	Balance in EAP fund on 8/31/11
\$909,719	\$17,145,798	\$1,306	\$15,662,659	\$1,780,608	\$613,534

**EAP Advisory Board
Proposal for EAP Program Changes
December 15, 2010**

Introduction

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a proposal of the EAP Advisory Board that recommends changes to the design of the EAP in an effort to meet the original program goals to the largest extent possible, while staying within the limited budget for the program. With the exception of the Office of Energy and Planning which takes no position on these recommendations, this proposal is supported by all members of the Advisory Board.

Background

The Electric Assistance Program (EAP) was first approved by the Commission in November 2000 in Order No. 23,573. The EAP was created pursuant to the Electric Restructuring law, RSA 374-F, which created the system benefits charge (SBC), the funding source for both the EAP and the Core Energy Efficiency Programs. The current law caps the EAP funding at 1.5 mils. While there is no statutory cap on the Core programs funding, the Commission has set the funding level at 1.8 mils. Section 374-F:3 V (a) states that "...Programs and mechanisms that enable residential customers with low incomes to manage and afford essential electricity requirements should be included as a part of industry restructuring." In addition, RSA 369-B:1, XIII requires that "the Commission should design low income programs in a manner that targets assistance and has high operating efficiency, so as to maximize the benefits that go to the intended beneficiaries of the low income program." The EAP was designed with these principles in mind, and all subsequent program changes have been similarly consistent.

In 2007, the EAP Advisory Board "identified the goal of the EAP as enabling residential electric customers with low incomes to manage and afford electricity, within the limits of available System Benefits Charge funds and the program design established by the Commission." The Board also developed the following measurable outcomes against which the EAP would be evaluated: (1) to provide benefits to approximately 30,000 customers, (2) to minimize the waiting list to the extent possible within the limits of the system benefits charge and the program design, (3) to target the greatest benefit to those customers most in need, with need determined by the customer's federal poverty guideline ranking, and 4) to balance the need for electric assistance with the need for administrative efficiency. See Order No. 24,820 in DE 07-009, January 30, 2008 at p. 3.

The current design of the EAP includes six tiers of eligible customers who are qualified for the program by the Community Action Agencies based on income and family size. The discounts range from 5% for tier 1 for customers, whose household income is between 175% and 185% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG), to 70% for tier 6 for customers who are at or below 75% of FPG. The EAP discount is applied to a customer's bill by the electric utility, and EAP participants must re-certify each year through their local Community Action Agency (CAA).

Since March 2005, the EAP has experienced demand for its services that has exceeded its ability to meet the needs of the income-eligible population, given its funding. In 2006 and 2008, the Commission made changes to the program to increase the number of customers provided with benefits. Legislation in 2005 and 2010 increased the number of customers served through temporary additional funding. The EAP has a target of serving approximately 30,000 customers. As a result of SB300 in 2010, the program is currently able to serve more than 30,000 customers. That legislation, passed in January 2010, changed the SBC funding split so that efficiency programs are currently funded at 1.5 mils and the EAP is currently funded at 1.8 mils. The funding change resulting from SB300 is effective until June 30, 2011. As of December 6, 2010, the EAP served 34,364 customers, with an additional 3,850 customers on the waiting list.

Upon the reversion back to the 1.5 mil level of funding for the EAP on July 1, 2011, it is estimated that the EAP will be able to serve 28,100 customers with a projected wait list of 10,200 if no changes are made to the program. Program enrollment would need to be reduced sufficiently over the next few months to reach a sustainable enrollment level in anticipation of the reduced funding beginning July 1, 2011. As a result, the EAP Advisory Board has considered a variety of potential changes to the design of the EAP over the last few months in order to meet the program goals at the 1.5 mil funding level. One objective has been to reduce the waiting list while still providing a meaningful benefit. As enrollments from the waiting list are done based on need, with those customers with the lowest poverty levels enrolled first, many of the customers on the waiting list will never have the opportunity to come off the list and receive EAP benefits.

The Board considered a range of options, from maintaining the status quo, to reducing discount and benefits levels while serving the same number of customers, to reducing the household income eligibility level and placing a cap on the maximum amount of usage that would be eligible for the EAP discount. The Board spent significant time analyzing the possibilities, with the goal of meeting the original goals of the program to the greatest extent possible. Those goals are:

1. to bring the electric bills into the range of affordability;
2. to encourage conservation and the use of energy efficiency mechanisms to make electric bills manageable; and
3. to make the most effective use of limited funding.

Order No. 22,514, February 28, 1997, Final Plan at p. 95.

Proposal

The Board considered seventeen possible options for changing EAP (including maintaining the status quo), which are shown on the attached chart. As stated above, the options range from changing the eligibility criteria (eliminating the bottom one or two benefit tiers), to reducing the discount percentages, to capping the amount of kWh usage to which the EAP discount applies, to a combination of some of those approaches. The Board considered the following outcomes of each possible option: average annual benefit provided; the population of

eligible households; the number of households that could be served under the option; and the waitlist that would result. In considering whether to eliminate discount tiers, the Board took into account the fact that many of the eligible customers who enroll in the EAP, but who are in the bottom two tiers (and therefore have the highest household income for a given household size within the program), are placed on the waiting list when they enroll. Because customers are enrolled from the waitlist by need so that the lowest income customers (those in the highest discount tiers) are enrolled first, many of the customers in tiers 1 and 2 (those with the smallest discounts) have very little likelihood of ever being enrolled due to the size of the waitlist. Therefore, there is a consensus among the Board members that the program eligibility criteria for the Program should be reduced from 185% FPG to 175% FPG, thus eliminating tier 1 from the program. This results in the EAP eligibility being reduced from 185% of FPG (\$40,793 for a household of 4) to 175% of FPG (\$38,588 for a household of 4).

The Board then focused on the issue of the size of the waiting list. While all Board members realize that some waiting list is likely at least at some times during the year, there was general agreement that it is a priority to minimize the waiting list. Therefore, the Board focused its attention on options that would minimize the waiting list.

The Board next addressed the issue of whether a cap on the amount of usage that qualifies for the EAP benefit would be an acceptable element of the program. In this discussion the Board was mindful of the second of the three EAP goals stated above - “to encourage conservation and the use of energy efficiency mechanisms to make electric bills manageable.” The Board also reviewed information about average EAP customer electric usage. Analysis of program data showed that for approximately 14,000 households who were enrolled for 12 months in 2009, the average monthly usage was 588 kWh. The Board discussed the fact that EAP customers who are using above the average may be doing so due to large family size and/or medical needs. Though the Board understands those needs, most members of the Board feel strongly that the importance of conservation, the restructuring language quoted earlier about providing assistance with “essential electricity requirements,” combined with the need to maximize the efficient use of limited funds for the program, make a usage cap appropriate at this time. The Board also considered the administrative and implementation-related impacts of each option.

As a result of this review and analysis, the Board recommends that the Commission modify the EAP by adopting option 12A on the attached spreadsheet.¹ This option would:

- Eliminate tier 1, thereby reducing the program eligibility level to 175% FPG;
- Maintain the same discount levels for tiers 2-6 (7%, 18%, 33%, 48% and 70%);
and
- Cap the amount of usage eligible for the EAP discount at 700 kWh per month.²

¹ NHLA on behalf of The Way Home (TWH) expressed a preference for option 10A on the attached chart but does not oppose option 12A. TWH supported 10A because it would serve more households while still providing a meaningful discount. Additionally, the usage cap and waiting list are lower with option 10A, both of which make Option 10A more attractive to TWH.

² Based on the usage data of the 14,000 EAP households enrolled for 12 months in 2009, 70% of the participants would have usage below the 700 kWh cap and so receive the discount on their entire bill.

Based on the best estimates of the utility's energy sales predictions, related SBC revenues and other factors, the Board estimates that implementing option 12A would result in an average annual benefit of \$388.00 (compared to the current average of \$468.50). The program would be able to serve 33,800 customers (out of a current eligible population of 36,300)³, and the projected waiting list would be approximately 2,500 customers (compared to the projected waitlist of approximately 10,200 under the status quo on July 1, 2011).

The Advisory Board is sensitive to the impact of any program change on EAP participants. If the program eligibility were reduced from 185% FPG to 175% FPG as the Board is recommending, approximately 1300 households⁴ currently receiving a 5% discount on their electric bill would no longer be income eligible for the program. The Board has considered the impact on these households and believes that under the current funding limitations it is appropriate to reduce the eligibility level despite these impacts.

The Board has also considered the impact of the usage cap on those EAP customers who use more than 700 kWh per month, particularly those who may have a medical necessity for electricity. We believe, however, that 700 kWh, which is higher than both the overall residential average monthly usage of approximately 650 kWh and the EAP average monthly usage of 588 kWh, provides a small cushion for EAP customers who have higher essential electric usage due to family size or health-related needs. Additionally, a usage cap sends a strong conservation message, and stretches limited program dollars to provide a benefit to more customers. For those customers using electric heat, the federally funded Low Income Heating Assistance Program, or LIHEAP, is available to provide assistance with heating bills. Further, the Board understands that in recent years electric customers have not used their full LIHEAP benefit. As the LIHEAP application process is a joint application process with EAP, most EAP customers also receive LIHEAP benefits, and all EAP applicants are asked whether they would like to receive weatherization services. There are more low-income households interested in weatherization services than can be served at the current weatherization program funding level, however. The Advisory Board recognizes that recommendations regarding funding for weatherization services are outside the scope of its responsibilities. Discussion regarding greater funding for weatherization services is most appropriate within the Core programs docket. That docket is nearing completion; however, quarterly meetings of the parties will continue over the next year. As many of the organizations represented on the EAP Advisory Board are also participants in the Core programs, the Advisory Board believes that the quarterly meetings conducted as part of the Core programs provide an opportunity for further discussion regarding possible adjustments to funding for weatherization services for low income households.

As was noted earlier, approximately 70% of EAP participants would fall below the 700 kWh cap and would therefore continue to receive a discount on their entire bill. Those EAP customers with usage above 700 kWh per month will receive a smaller benefit and thus will pay more for electricity than they have in the past if option 12A is adopted by the Commission.

³ The calculation of the eligible population is based on current enrollment and wait list data. The eligible population figure will increase or decrease as demand for the program changes.

⁴ As of the December 6, 2010 enrollment report produced by the CAA, there were 1384 participants in tier 1, the tier the advisory board is recommending be eliminated.

While it is difficult to quantify the impact on individual EAP customers, the average annual EAP benefit for the 2009 -2010 program year was \$482.87 while the average annual EAP benefit under the redesign being proposed by the Advisory Board would be \$388. Of those customers with monthly usage above 700 kWh, approximately 90% use less than 1500 kWh a month. For an EAP participant at the upper end of that range using 1500 kWh a month, the increase in the monthly electric bill would range from 4% to 124% depending on the discount tier. To help mitigate the impact on those EAP customers with monthly usage above 700 kWh, the Board recommends that weatherization and other efficiency and related education efforts be targeted towards these customers to the extent possible. The Board will work with the CAAs to ensure that educational materials about conservation and efficiency are available to be provided to all EAP applicants.

In evaluating the proposed changes to the EAP, the Advisory Board was also mindful of the interactions with other programs which provide support for the energy costs of low income households and those which provide weatherization services. These include the federally funded LIHEAP (Fuel Assistance Program) and the Weatherization Program, and the Core efficiency programs funded by the SBC. The Board reiterates its support for coordination of these programs in order to assist customers with both their energy bills and with weatherization efforts.

Implementation

To allow sufficient time for programming changes to utility billing systems, the Board recommends the 700 kWh cap for application of the EAP discount be implemented effective July 1, 2010. However, the Board does recommend that the income eligibility be reduced from 185% of FPG to 175% of FPG coincident with the Commission's approval of the proposed changes for those applicants on the waiting list and all new applicants. The Board further recommends that EAP customers in tier 1 currently receiving benefits be subject to the 700 kWh cap on July 1, 2010 and be removed from EAP at the time of their recertification.

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

DE 10-192

ELECTRIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Order Approving Program Changes

ORDER NO. 25,200

March 4, 2011

APPEARANCES: Gerald M. Eaton, Esq., for Public Service Company of New Hampshire; Orr & Reno, P.A. by Susan S. Geiger, Esq., for Unitil Energy Systems, Inc.; McLane, Graf, Raulerson & Middleton, P.A. by Patrick Taylor, Esq., for Granite State Electric Company d/b/a/ National Grid; New Hampshire Legal Assistance by Alan Linder, Esq., for The Way Home; New Hampshire Community Action Association on behalf of the New Hampshire Community Action Agencies by Shannon Nolin; New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning by Joanne Morin; Office of the Consumer Advocate by Meredith A. Hatfield, Esq., on behalf of residential ratepayers; and Edward Damon, Esq., for Staff of the Public Utilities Commission.

I. BACKGROUND

On January 15, 2010, the Commission increased the portion of the system benefits charge (SBC) devoted to the Electric Assistance Program (EAP) from 1.5 mills to 1.8 mills per kWh and decreased the portion devoted to energy efficiency from 1.8 mills to 1.5 mills per kWh in accordance with Chapter 1, Laws of 2010 (Senate Bill 300). The re-allocation of the SBC, which allowed the EAP to better meet the immediate need for low income bill assistance, was a temporary measure that is set to expire on June 30, 2011 after which the statutory limit on the portion of the SBC devoted to funding the EAP will revert to 1.5 mills pursuant to RSA 374-F:4, VIII(c).

On September 27, 2010, Commission Staff (Staff) filed a letter on behalf of the EAP Advisory Board (Advisory Board) stating that the Advisory Board had begun reviewing what the sustainable level of enrollment would be at the 1.5 mills per kWh funding level and considering

options for reducing enrollment in anticipation of the expiration of Senate Bill 300 on June 30, 2011. The letter also indicated that the Advisory Board was examining the level of discount provided, the target percentage of income for the discounts, and the appropriate program eligibility threshold for EAP. On December 15, 2010, Staff filed recommendations for EAP design changes on behalf of the Advisory Board. By secretarial letter dated January 2, 2011, the Commission set a hearing on the Advisory Board's recommendations for January 27, 2011.

On February 18, 2011, National Grid filed a letter requesting that it be allowed to receive reimbursement of certain one-time administrative costs associated with changing its billing system to implement the 700 kWh cap for its EAP customers. National Grid estimated those costs to be approximately \$33,000 and noted that it would take approximately four months from the date of the Commission's order to implement the necessary changes. In its letter, National Grid stated that it supported the Advisory Board's recommendation.

II. ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

As currently designed, the EAP provides benefits to income eligible customers through a discount on the electric bill. There are six discount tiers, ranging from 5% to 70%. The discount levels are designed to reduce the portion of the bill for which a customer is responsible to an amount that is, on average, between 4% and 5% of income. The Community Action Agencies certify customers for participation in the EAP and provide the enrollment information, including information regarding the appropriate discount level, to the utilities.

Since March 2005, demand for the EAP has exceeded the number of households to whom benefits could be provided given the EAP funding level. In 2006 and again in 2008, the Commission made changes to the EAP to increase the number of customers that could be provided with benefits. Legislation in 2005 and 2010 increased EAP funding on a temporary

basis, allowing the program to provide benefits to more customers for a limited period of time. Under Senate Bill 300, the temporary increase to the EAP funding level will expire, returning the funding level to 1.5 mills per kWh on July 1, 2011. With no changes to the EAP, the Advisory Board estimated the EAP would be able to serve 28,100 customers, with a projected waiting list of 10,200 customers. In anticipation of the reduced funding and reduced number of households that could be served by the EAP, the Advisory Board stated that reductions in enrollment would need to occur this winter to move from the current enrollment of 35,000 to 28,100 by July 1, 2011.

The Advisory Board examined a number of options to transition to a sustainable enrollment level on July 1, 2011, including changes to the EAP design. Each option was compared to the current design, looking specifically at the average annual benefit, the population of eligible households, the sustainable enrollment level and the size of any waiting list for each option. Based on its review and analysis, the Advisory Board recommended that the EAP be modified to allow the EAP to provide benefits to more households while still providing a meaningful benefit.

The proposal put forward by the Advisory Board has two components. The first component would eliminate a discount tier, reducing the number of tiers from six to five and reducing the income eligibility level to households at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG). The second component would cap the monthly usage eligible for the discount. Through the elimination of one discount tier and the application of the discount to the first 700 kWh of the customer's bill, the Advisory Board projects that the sustainable enrollment level for the EAP would be 33,800 customers, with a potential wait list of 2,500 customers.

The tier to be eliminated, tier 1, provides a 5% discount to those customers with incomes between 176% and 185% of the FPG. Noting that enrollments from the waiting list are done based on need, the Advisory Board opined that it was likely many of the tier 1 eligible customers on the waiting list would remain on the waiting list indefinitely as tier 1 comprises those customers with incomes and household sizes that would place them in the highest federal poverty level. Under the Advisory Board's proposal: customers in tier 1 already receiving EAP benefits would continue to receive benefits until their next recertification: customers on the waiting list who had been found eligible to participate at the tier 1 level would be notified of the change and removed from the waiting list: and, new applicants with incomes above 175% of FPG would not be eligible for EAP. At the hearing, testimony provided by Gilbert Gelineau on behalf of the Advisory Board clarified that the proposed elimination of tier 1 would become effective upon the date of any order from the Commission approving the proposed changes, while the implementation of the proposed 700 kWh usage cap would occur July 1, 2011.

The Advisory Board proposed a usage cap of 700 kWh per month. The Advisory Board noted that the EAP usage data showed that, on average, monthly usage of EAP participants was 588 kWh and that, on average, approximately 70% of EAP participants would fall below the 700 kWh usage cap. Recognizing that some EAP participants use more than the average, the Advisory Board is recommending a usage cap of 700 kWh to provide a small cushion for EAP customers who have higher essential electric usage as a result of family size or medical needs. The Advisory Board also noted that electric heat customers have not used their full LIHEAP benefit in recent years and commented that LIHEAP was available to provide assistance with heating bills to those EAP participants with higher usage resulting from the use of electric heat. Further, the Advisory Board stated that, in addition to encouraging conservation, the proposed

usage cap would stretch limited program dollars, allowing the EAP to provide benefits to more households.

While the Advisory Board was not able to quantify the impact on those customers who use, on average, more than 700kWh per month, as the impact would vary from customers to customer, the Advisory Board indicated that the average annual EAP benefit for the 2009-2010 program year was \$483, while the projected average annual EAP benefit provided under the Advisory Board proposal would be \$388. Further, the Advisory Board stated that, for those customers with average monthly usage in excess of 700 kWh, 90% have average usage that is less than 1500 kWh. For customers at the upper end of that range, i.e., average monthly usage of 1500 kWh, the increase in the amount for which the customer is responsible would range from 4% to 124% depending on the discount tier. The Advisory Board recommended that weatherization and other efficiency efforts, including related education efforts, be targeted towards these customers to the extent possible to help mitigate the impact of the proposed EAP modifications.

III. COMMISSION ANALYSIS

Need for the EAP has grown significantly over the past few years, however, funding for the EAP is limited. Balancing the needs of low-income customers against the limited funding in a way that treats customers fairly and provides them with a benefit that is meaningful is a challenging task. As the Advisory Board noted in its recommendation, there are several policy guidelines for the EAP: bringing electric bills into the range of affordability; encouraging conservation and the use of energy efficiency mechanisms to make electric bills manageable; and making the most effective use of limited funding. The proposal made by the Advisory Board addresses these policy guidelines. It maintains benefits that provide, on average, a discount that

reduces the bill to between 4% and 5% of income, a level previously found to meet the test of affordability. Limiting the number of kilowatt hours to which the discount would apply encourages conservation. We also note that energy efficiency programs for low-income customers are available through the core energy efficiency programs offered by the utilities to further assist customers in managing their electric bills. Establishing a usage cap at this time further enables the EAP to make effective use of its limited funding.

Further, in *Statewide Low Income Electric Assistance Program*, Order No. 24,820 (January 30, 2008), the Commission adopted outcomes against which the EAP would be evaluated, which included providing benefits to approximately 30,000 customers, minimizing the waiting list to the extent possible within the limits of the system benefits charge and the program design, and targeting the greatest benefit to those most in need. The Advisory Board's proposal addresses those outcomes as well. Finally, we are satisfied that, based on its report and the testimony at hearing, the Advisory Board carefully and thoroughly evaluated the problem posed by the reallocation of SBC funding on July 1, 2011, and the other potential solutions to the problem, before making its proposed changes to the EAP design.

As for National Grid's request for reimbursement of one-time administrative costs associated with changing its billing system to implement the 700 kWh cap, we are not persuaded based on the Company's letter that these costs are necessarily of the nature that merits recovery through the SBC, nor is it sufficiently clear that the level of the costs is reasonable. Therefore, we direct the Company to take the steps necessary to implement the cap in a timely manner and to submit a filing seeking recovery. We expect that Staff will review the filing as it would a request for rate case expenses and make a recommendation regarding recovery.

Based upon the foregoing, it is hereby

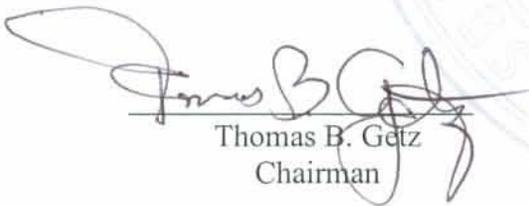
ORDERED, that the changes to the EAP design proposed by the EAP Advisory Board are approved; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that tier 1 of the EAP shall be eliminated effective upon the date of this order and that those customers determined to be eligible for EAP at the tier 1 discount level who are currently receiving benefits from EAP will continue to receive benefits until their next recertification; and it is

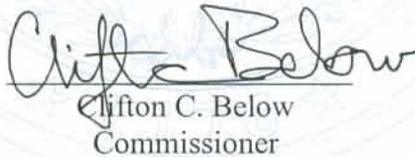
FURTHER ORDERED, that notice be provided to all EAP participants, including those on the waiting list, of the changes in EAP within 30 days of this order; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that the Advisory Board update its Procedures Manual as necessary to reflect the approved changes to the EAP design within 30 days of this Order; and it is

By order of the Public Utilities Commission of New Hampshire this fourth day of March, 2011.



Thomas B. Getz
Chairman

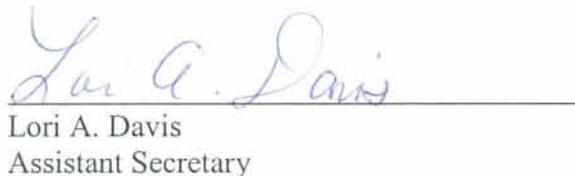


Clifton C. Below
Commissioner



Amy L. Ignatius
Commissioner

Attested by:



Lori A. Davis
Assistant Secretary

Distribution of households (HH) income date is suppressed where 10 or fewer recipients in town

Town	HH's < 75%	HHs 76% -	HHs 101% -	HHs 126% -	HHs 151% -	HHs 176% -	Total HHs	Total Benefits	Average Benefit
	FPG	100% FPG	125% FPG	150% FPG	175% FPG	185% FPG			
Pittsburg	45	63	58	46	24	5	241	\$125,840.13	\$522.16
Clarksville	19	21	20	14	22	1	97	\$45,853.79	\$472.72
Stewartstown	73	97	100	71	60	21	422	\$228,180.29	\$540.71
Colebrook	229	275	231	182	121	24	1062	\$578,970.29	\$545.17
Columbia	46	63	44	44	22	6	225	\$127,273.01	\$565.66
Wentworths Location	0	4	1	2	2	3	12	\$4,543.52	\$378.63
Errol	13	33	40	28	13	8	135	\$48,547.79	\$359.61
Millsfield							2	\$456.63	\$228.32
Stratford	98	174	126	89	46	14	547	\$270,109.64	\$493.80
Dummer	7	7	15	12	7	6	54	\$26,477.11	\$490.32
Stark	17	31	44	20	15	11	138	\$79,297.06	\$574.62
Northumberland	120	203	170	240	112	31	876	\$386,005.17	\$440.65
Milan	39	53	83	70	43	13	301	\$156,563.29	\$520.14
Lancaster	173	257	226	210	87	28	981	\$497,550.64	\$507.19
Berlin	726	849	763	626	384	127	3475	\$1,539,283.22	\$442.96
Jefferson	21	40	36	28	21	4	150	\$79,334.87	\$528.90
Gorham	108	139	132	161	101	30	671	\$296,512.92	\$441.90
Randolph	7	8	14	6	8	2	45	\$16,791.22	\$373.14
Whitefield	93	162	167	122	65	33	642	\$344,394.93	\$536.44
Shelburne	5	2	5	13	9	7	41	\$12,925.83	\$315.26
Dalton	44	70	98	86	53	16	367	\$174,335.38	\$475.03
Littleton	24	24	22	24	15	5	114	\$61,303.51	\$537.75
Carroll	23	32	29	15	15	8	122	\$80,281.15	\$658.04
Bethlehem	91	117	102	108	83	28	529	\$250,085.88	\$472.75
Monroe	24	19	44	33	17	10	147	\$84,908.88	\$577.61
Lyman	16	33	35	23	14	3	124	\$78,648.70	\$634.26
Lisbon	92	108	111	97	48	21	477	\$249,281.27	\$522.60
Chatham	14	21	5	11	1	3	55	\$41,879.04	\$761.44
Sugar Hill	24	8	14	26	10	4	86	\$51,439.99	\$598.14
Franconia	23	35	28	25	18	4	133	\$59,544.12	\$447.70
Jackson	15	25	9	19	5	1	74	\$52,557.37	\$710.23
Bath	55	33	60	50	28	7	233	\$132,430.89	\$568.37
Landaff	12	15	11	22	4	2	66	\$25,936.73	\$392.98
Lincoln	62	155	156	108	51	20	552	\$272,828.84	\$494.26
Easton	9	16	3	6	4	4	42	\$31,406.89	\$747.78
Haverhill	104	153	113	182	64	28	644	\$406,908.00	\$631.84
Bartlett	80	101	99	93	53	27	453	\$251,105.90	\$554.32
Benton	10	4	19	11	12	2	58	\$22,873.24	\$394.37
Woodstock	59	68	88	79	39	18	351	\$201,287.05	\$573.47
Conway	572	662	518	460	272	116	2600	\$1,554,316.04	\$597.81
Piermont	26	22	25	25	13	4	115	\$71,968.00	\$625.81
Thornton	87	95	102	75	55	29	443	\$315,027.57	\$711.12
Albany	58	78	44	47	28	9	264	\$153,483.12	\$581.38
Waterville Valley							2	\$977.71	\$488.86
Warren	57	54	77	76	41	18	323	\$180,633.93	\$559.24
Eaton	6	10	5	4	1	2	28	\$12,252.88	\$437.60
Madison	84	86	72	103	59	26	430	\$228,779.08	\$532.04
Orford	15	30	30	20	13	2	110	\$77,312.44	\$702.84
Ellsworth							9	\$9,638.94	\$1,070.99
Tamworth	179	239	220	184	75	47	944	\$525,915.24	\$557.11
Wentworth	37	54	67	33	18	9	218	\$130,476.41	\$598.52

Sandwich	34	41	30	26	22	7	160	\$98,572.31	\$616.08
Rumney	89	76	87	55	51	13	371	\$244,376.62	\$658.70
Campton	115	143	171	134	72	39	674	\$371,959.05	\$551.87
Freedom	49	49	72	50	44	13	277	\$167,818.64	\$605.84
Lyme	21	14	23	18	5	2	83	\$43,047.28	\$518.64
Dorchester	20	29	18	19	19	5	110	\$68,042.97	\$618.57
Ossipee	342	359	305	245	160	86	1497	\$900,129.36	\$601.29
Groton	24	39	34	39	30	16	182	\$86,533.88	\$475.46
Plymouth	187	241	194	174	98	40	934	\$523,122.11	\$560.09
Effingham	87	105	72	85	48	24	421	\$245,739.19	\$583.70
Holderness	42	54	67	49	46	15	273	\$132,905.00	\$486.83
Moultonborough	103	89	110	141	73	33	549	\$322,526.24	\$587.48
Hanover	17	19	25	17	9	1	88	\$43,363.01	\$492.76
Tuftonboro	62	83	67	76	71	21	380	\$199,636.57	\$525.36
Center Harbor	50	23	30	25	21	1	150	\$110,266.26	\$735.11
Ashland	16	8	14	10	3	2	53	\$36,316.21	\$685.21
Canaan	71	168	95	114	59	15	522	\$249,357.79	\$477.70
Hebron	17	14	29	22	13	2	97	\$45,675.81	\$470.88
Bridgewater	13	34	37	34	18	3	139	\$70,639.93	\$508.20
Orange	2	1	3	4	2	2	14	\$10,205.27	\$728.95
Meredith	407	350	342	266	203	54	1622	\$960,210.43	\$591.99
Alexandria	55	42	52	58	22	11	240	\$135,404.46	\$564.19
Wakefield	229	259	251	227	136	77	1179	\$699,897.18	\$593.64
Lebanon	292	401	308	204	124	53	1382	\$613,001.62	\$443.56
New Hampton	77	81	58	80	39	19	354	\$229,800.81	\$649.15
Wolfeboro	4	8	8	10	3	2	35	\$15,990.98	\$456.89
Bristol	143	133	131	130	68	21	626	\$329,884.79	\$526.97
Enfield	72	90	135	94	44	16	451	\$210,994.91	\$467.84
Gilford	219	273	238	319	157	76	1282	\$688,231.65	\$536.84
Brookfield	15	15	19	13	17	0	79	\$46,088.80	\$583.40
Laconia	1366	1228	1146	806	428	212	5186	\$2,343,387.59	\$451.87
Alton	193	143	161	188	121	43	849	\$483,801.92	\$569.85
Grafton	82	77	62	59	29	16	325	\$226,437.22	\$696.73
Danbury	57	71	54	43	23	14	262	\$156,289.67	\$596.53
Plainfield	33	41	21	26	9	6	136	\$82,478.17	\$606.46
Sanbornton	60	53	74	58	34	19	298	\$150,987.08	\$506.67
Grantham	20	17	17	20	9	4	87	\$45,387.51	\$521.70
New Durham	81	88	78	82	53	11	393	\$245,054.43	\$623.55
Hill	52	40	59	52	25	17	245	\$149,401.78	\$609.80
Springfield	36	41	37	29	9	8	160	\$92,985.06	\$581.16
Milton	317	291	296	196	105	40	1245	\$804,767.22	\$646.40
Wilmot	47	45	22	28	27	7	176	\$96,504.94	\$548.32
Middleton	70	74	74	62	39	15	334	\$234,580.95	\$702.34
Belmont	527	483	463	401	299	99	2272	\$1,250,557.38	\$550.42
Cornish	36	47	61	40	22	18	224	\$122,292.82	\$545.95
Franklin	803	632	626	487	285	108	2941	\$1,522,156.02	\$517.56
Gilmanton	121	95	113	105	67	28	529	\$313,636.94	\$592.89
Andover	68	53	56	81	53	26	337	\$195,109.47	\$578.96
Tilton	231	196	207	179	115	43	971	\$520,420.92	\$535.96
Croydon	22	23	21	30	14	4	114	\$66,110.67	\$579.92
New London	24	32	50	39	14	10	169	\$90,665.46	\$536.48
Northfield	183	184	180	186	116	47	896	\$506,455.54	\$565.24
Sunapee	85	66	80	76	51	16	374	\$229,237.25	\$612.93
Salisbury	31	18	38	38	16	11	152	\$67,365.13	\$443.19
Claremont	957	1048	911	721	451	200	4288	\$1,920,682.87	\$447.92

Farmington	462	378	332	356	208	47	1783	\$1,034,957.57	\$580.46
Newport	569	541	553	400	254	79	2396	\$1,316,849.52	\$549.60
Barnstead	153	107	153	115	101	39	668	\$398,217.21	\$596.13
Canterbury	38	22	46	26	22	6	160	\$94,978.04	\$593.61
Sutton	45	30	45	43	27	8	198	\$113,005.74	\$570.74
Loudon	126	119	130	127	96	46	644	\$338,267.97	\$525.26
Warner	108	80	93	83	41	22	427	\$282,425.87	\$661.42
Boscawen	178	133	169	140	81	55	756	\$348,580.10	\$461.08
Newbury	39	44	59	44	23	6	215	\$120,918.42	\$562.41
Rochester	2167	2138	1641	1283	697	223	8149	\$4,551,057.66	\$558.48
Webster	22	17	32	40	26	18	155	\$76,635.86	\$494.42
Strafford	52	55	65	43	44	6	265	\$147,926.68	\$558.21
Pittsfield	207	222	213	179	103	25	949	\$488,570.46	\$514.83
Goshen	42	33	35	46	19	12	187	\$100,214.50	\$535.91
Charlestown	321	264	294	331	175	79	1464	\$758,502.63	\$518.10
Unity	42	57	46	35	37	13	230	\$149,258.83	\$648.95
Chichester	55	47	51	42	22	5	222	\$105,519.18	\$475.31
Concord	1635	1403	1361	1183	733	317	6632	\$2,433,411.86	\$366.92
Barrington	246	204	207	159	119	57	992	\$631,439.98	\$636.53
Somersworth	914	600	518	405	245	85	2767	\$1,587,365.44	\$573.68
Bradford	63	70	61	71	33	16	314	\$186,274.70	\$593.23
Lempster	78	63	84	55	31	10	321	\$216,365.47	\$674.04
Northwood	106	85	86	89	63	22	451	\$301,122.58	\$667.68
Acworth	38	49	45	39	22	12	205	\$98,952.58	\$482.70
Epsom	115	171	164	141	99	39	729	\$358,355.61	\$491.57
Hopkinton	73	79	98	88	56	37	431	\$197,637.82	\$458.56
Dover	1405	1040	861	710	358	151	4525	\$2,260,752.20	\$499.61
Washington	57	35	45	46	28	12	223	\$140,659.31	\$630.76
Pembroke	320	221	256	262	153	46	1258	\$597,028.81	\$474.59
Rollinsford	76	55	62	47	31	14	285	\$161,633.16	\$567.13
Henniker	126	101	109	112	71	23	542	\$307,005.37	\$566.43
Deerfield	101	63	56	57	28	14	319	\$234,085.98	\$733.81
Madbury	25	20	34	25	14	4	122	\$80,472.51	\$659.61
Hillsborough	300	266	315	274	188	68	1411	\$738,038.09	\$523.06
Langdon	25	31	32	27	14	6	135	\$74,878.37	\$554.65
Nottingham	66	35	59	67	39	12	278	\$167,218.39	\$601.51
Marlow	25	17	32	41	21	12	148	\$81,090.51	\$547.91
Bow	40	36	48	55	32	13	224	\$116,397.12	\$519.63
Allenstown	277	238	264	278	176	51	1284	\$665,475.26	\$518.28
Lee	84	82	76	82	45	14	383	\$215,567.46	\$562.84
Alstead	94	79	91	73	46	14	397	\$208,795.29	\$525.93
Durham	19	26	51	33	10	9	148	\$71,816.22	\$485.24
Walpole	111	58	69	70	41	16	365	\$228,266.43	\$625.39
Windsor	7	8	16	3	3	3	40	\$23,804.89	\$595.12
Dunbarton	33	28	48	36	17	12	174	\$103,447.75	\$594.53
Weare	234	175	176	175	115	51	926	\$586,006.32	\$632.84
Stoddard	31	27	41	18	8	5	130	\$63,900.30	\$491.54
Newington	7	18	6	13	6	2	52	\$37,048.84	\$712.48
Deering	84	31	81	63	42	13	314	\$220,421.46	\$701.98
Hooksett	311	317	351	371	171	48	1569	\$765,626.57	\$487.97
Antrim	93	112	116	117	49	24	511	\$265,048.58	\$518.69
Portsmouth	481	578	456	324	187	59	2085	\$1,023,322.41	\$490.80
Candia	49	64	53	71	41	13	291	\$175,429.90	\$602.85
Newmarket	297	214	190	168	96	30	995	\$561,497.55	\$564.32
Epping	198	153	144	169	106	25	795	\$494,109.64	\$621.52

Raymond	334	321	370	326	198	76	1625	\$988,348.05	\$608.21
Greenland	43	39	32	42	20	6	182	\$114,746.32	\$630.47
New Castle	1	3	7	2	2	1	16	\$6,946.50	\$434.16
Gilsum	43	31	36	25	23	6	164	\$85,221.24	\$519.64
Goffstown	284	259	303	280	229	95	1450	\$860,801.52	\$593.66
Surry	23	15	11	12	12	8	81	\$43,808.52	\$540.85
Rye	54	55	63	53	31	8	264	\$147,739.84	\$559.62
Stratham	47	32	38	37	22	11	187	\$111,983.46	\$598.84
Newfields	5	5	5	14	10	9	48	\$17,010.43	\$354.38
Sullivan	20	34	26	19	17	9	125	\$85,874.09	\$686.99
Manchester	8238	6783	5704	4710	2685	1136	29256	\$13,577,915.76	\$464.11
Bennington	66	56	38	47	36	21	264	\$151,715.84	\$574.68
Auburn	42	51	83	61	42	13	292	\$185,714.38	\$636.01
Francestown	15	8	14	25	8	8	78	\$55,308.87	\$709.09
Exeter	373	440	384	358	232	103	1890	\$868,560.26	\$459.56
New Boston	64	43	48	56	51	20	282	\$160,889.17	\$570.53
Nelson	39	23	26	9	5	6	108	\$83,419.65	\$772.40
Westmoreland	15	21	27	33	16	6	118	\$80,027.80	\$678.20
Fremont	81	45	45	69	32	22	294	\$189,255.88	\$643.73
Brentwood	40	28	31	31	16	3	149	\$118,675.71	\$796.48
Chester	38	24	35	30	20	8	155	\$105,473.21	\$680.47
Hancock	45	31	38	55	22	13	204	\$108,343.59	\$531.10
North Hampton	47	61	65	54	28	11	266	\$170,611.34	\$641.40
Keene	748	800	784	714	390	205	3641	\$1,874,264.87	\$514.77
Greenfield	27	26	46	37	22	5	163	\$84,148.26	\$516.25
Roxbury	10	6	6	2	6	2	32	\$15,327.81	\$478.99
Bedford	146	120	110	122	83	48	629	\$403,003.65	\$640.71
Hampton	298	240	267	145	131	41	1122	\$505,266.70	\$450.33
Harrisville	12	27	15	22	14	2	92	\$59,538.54	\$647.16
Hampton Falls	17	9	4	4	8	2	44	\$31,587.77	\$717.90
Sandown	95	68	86	84	54	14	401	\$260,701.63	\$650.13
Kensington	16	13	10	18	7	3	67	\$30,736.82	\$458.76
Danville	110	99	77	86	60	24	456	\$242,718.32	\$532.28
Kingston	118	89	79	77	60	27	450	\$292,537.87	\$650.08
East Kingston	22	22	14	6	10	2	76	\$35,456.57	\$466.53
Lyndeborough	25	27	31	37	15	7	142	\$86,759.70	\$610.98
Londonderry	313	245	304	261	153	72	1348	\$986,101.55	\$731.53
Peterborough	229	139	175	141	97	42	823	\$400,246.15	\$486.33
Amherst	105	96	97	88	90	35	511	\$360,636.74	\$705.75
Derry	812	745	781	696	418	135	3587	\$2,115,070.63	\$589.65
Chesterfield	79	83	57	78	47	18	362	\$216,733.50	\$598.71
Mont Vernon	18	16	22	27	22	9	114	\$75,009.86	\$657.98
Marlborough	73	101	78	61	41	21	375	\$196,637.27	\$524.37
Dublin	18	24	22	22	23	8	117	\$59,372.58	\$507.46
Hampstead	65	91	102	119	69	22	468	\$230,094.81	\$491.66
Swanzey	305	310	298	302	179	89	1483	\$875,533.96	\$590.38
Merrimack	286	238	280	301	192	81	1378	\$928,707.97	\$673.95
Seabrook	496	479	427	350	183	61	1996	\$1,168,971.43	\$585.66
Litchfield	104	97	108	81	79	37	506	\$376,071.41	\$743.22
South Hampton	10	1	5	21	7	2	46	\$16,187.92	\$351.91
Newton	49	55	53	68	37	14	276	\$137,664.80	\$498.79
Temple	42	15	22	22	21	7	129	\$89,208.64	\$691.54
Plaistow	99	130	108	110	75	27	549	\$239,562.20	\$436.36
Wilton	108	120	121	102	57	27	535	\$308,836.19	\$577.26
Jaffrey	173	169	174	218	98	48	880	\$467,114.52	\$530.81

Troy	120	141	114	108	80	20	583	\$323,038.66	\$554.10
Atkinson	37	27	42	34	28	9	177	\$85,053.23	\$480.53
Milford	400	343	341	303	251	84	1722	\$937,701.49	\$544.54
Hinsdale	203	217	235	199	140	43	1037	\$587,119.73	\$566.17
Winchester	348	337	332	255	174	94	1540	\$1,011,903.79	\$657.08
Salem	417	488	534	507	283	105	2334	\$1,025,132.70	\$439.22
Windham	59	58	79	80	57	16	349	\$200,203.88	\$573.65
Sharon	2	4	4	2	4	3	19	\$5,795.29	\$305.02
Hudson	537	361	370	367	269	99	2003	\$1,178,127.68	\$588.18
Richmond	35	33	33	32	20	15	168	\$95,712.29	\$569.72
Fitzwilliam	94	73	77	51	56	23	374	\$217,501.90	\$581.56
Nashua	4260	3364	2635	2333	1385	613	14590	\$7,253,874.53	\$497.18
Hollis	42	28	47	42	34	19	212	\$131,612.60	\$620.81
Mason	12	1	16	18	4	3	54	\$32,051.48	\$593.55
Brookline	51	34	42	35	34	16	212	\$141,143.54	\$665.77
Rindge	120	94	81	93	55	30	473	\$316,846.27	\$669.87
Greenville	126	105	173	99	68	34	605	\$315,816.05	\$522.01
New Ipswich	104	106	111	81	58	30	490	\$290,257.50	\$592.36
Pelham	127	109	154	111	84	31	616	\$441,585.02	\$716.86
Totals	47073	43347	40744	35671	21464	8611	196910	\$103,655,565.35	\$526.41

Distribution of households (HH) income data is suppressed where 10 or fewer recipients in town

Town	HHs < 75% FPG	HHs 76% - 100% FPG	HHs 101% - 125% FPG	HHs 126% - 150% FPG	HHs 151% - 175% FPG	HHs 176% - 185% FPG	Total HHs	Total Benefits	Average Benefit
Pittsburg	4	7	9	3	6	1	30	\$15,723.06	\$524.10
Clarksville	1	5	3	0	2	0	11	\$6,600.80	\$600.07
Stewartstown	10	16	23	8	7	0	64	\$35,377.06	\$552.77
Colebrook	21	37	25	24	27	0	134	\$72,042.64	\$537.63
Columbia	7	6	7	9	4	3	36	\$17,211.68	\$478.10
Wentworths Location							4	\$1,860.19	\$465.05
Errol	1	3	1	8	0	1	14	\$3,902.11	\$278.72
Millsfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Stratford	18	20	7	14	6	2	67	\$35,956.09	\$536.66
Dummer							5	\$1,189.48	\$237.90
Stark	2	4	7	2	2	0	17	\$13,111.78	\$771.28
Northumberland	24	37	14	44	10	0	129	\$56,292.00	\$436.37
Milan	4	6	16	7	12	4	49	\$24,259.36	\$495.09
Lancaster	26	37	28	31	21	3	146	\$87,331.38	\$598.16
Berlin	85	102	117	78	53	6	441	\$227,295.65	\$515.41
Jefferson	6	6	4	5	0	2	23	\$16,320.36	\$709.58
Gorham	12	13	22	26	20	1	94	\$46,000.31	\$489.37
Randolph							5	\$696.82	\$139.36
Whitefield	22	23	33	13	6	1	98	\$69,380.56	\$707.96
Shelburne							6	\$930.08	\$155.01
Dalton	6	12	11	11	12	0	52	\$15,250.88	\$293.29
Littleton	5	1	3	5	2	2	18	\$10,299.13	\$572.17
Carroll	5	2	1	6	2	0	16	\$10,477.38	\$654.84
Bethlehem	0	14	17	13	7	2	53	\$38,923.36	\$734.40
Monroe	4	5	7	5	2	0	23	\$11,452.32	\$497.93
Lyman	2	2	8	2	2	0	16	\$10,282.35	\$642.65
Lisbon	13	9	3	14	1	0	40	\$13,062.01	\$326.55
Chatham							10	\$4,880.03	\$488.00
Sugar Hill	4	1	2	3	1	0	11	\$5,854.73	\$532.25
Franconia	4	6	0	1	0	0	11	\$3,173.81	\$288.53
Jackson	2	5	1	3	1	0	12	\$5,921.55	\$493.46
Bath	3	4	6	2	3	1	19	\$18,849.09	\$992.06
Landaff							4	\$860.12	\$215.03
Lincoln	8	17	11	12	9	3	60	\$22,399.14	\$373.32
Easton							7	\$4,526.55	\$646.65
Haverhill	11	15	7	28	6	0	67	\$43,537.94	\$649.82
Bartlett	6	11	1	12	4	2	36	\$21,986.56	\$610.74
Benton							8	\$740.08	\$92.51
Woodstock	6	7	9	11	2	1	36	\$23,807.41	\$661.32
Conway	101	78	69	76	42	4	370	\$210,145.97	\$567.96
Piermont	0	4	2	4	2	1	13	\$6,766.10	\$520.47
Thornton	16	9	9	16	5	3	58	\$40,818.86	\$703.77
Albany	6	10	6	3	5	0	30	\$18,755.85	\$625.20
Waterville Valley							1	\$523.66	\$523.66
Warren	4	6	9	7	9	2	37	\$21,266.54	\$574.77
Eaton							2	\$170.12	\$85.06
Madison	20	6	11	18	0	1	56	\$28,210.49	\$503.76
Orford	3	5	6	4	2	0	20	\$11,560.29	\$578.01
Ellsworth							2	\$254.08	\$127.04
Tamworth	23	39	31	27	14	8	142	\$73,272.03	\$516.00
Wentworth	6	6	10	8	2	1	33	\$17,647.81	\$534.78
Sandwich	4	2	3	3	3	1	16	\$13,551.27	\$846.95

Rumney	16	9	17	13	3	2	60	\$41,478.91	\$691.32
Campton	11	7	22	15	5	2	62	\$31,916.52	\$514.78
Freedom	7	2	9	6	9	5	38	\$16,634.33	\$437.75
Lyme							5	\$769.50	\$153.90
Dorchester	3	4	1	1	1	1	11	\$8,200.81	\$745.53
Ossipee	46	44	31	41	16	10	188	\$108,730.12	\$578.35
Groton	7	6	8	5	6	3	35	\$17,992.94	\$514.08
Plymouth	23	35	24	32	12	4	130	\$60,689.10	\$466.84
Effingham	16	19	10	0	11	4	60	\$37,162.26	\$619.37
Holderness	13	11	12	7	6	2	51	\$24,952.46	\$489.26
Moultonborough	16	12	16	17	6	3	70	\$49,784.47	\$711.21
Hanover	7	0	5	1	3	0	16	\$3,779.58	\$236.22
Tuftonboro	6	3	10	6	14	1	40	\$23,968.97	\$599.22
Center Harbor	5	3	6	6	4	0	24	\$16,702.54	\$695.94
Ashland							3	\$502.70	\$167.57
Canaan	4	24	16	23	7	0	74	\$25,746.30	\$347.92
Hebron							4	\$390.21	\$97.55
Bridgewater	1	8	8	2	1	1	21	\$10,578.07	\$503.72
Orange							4	\$1,646.66	\$411.67
Meredith	54	43	44	26	21	2	190	\$106,196.92	\$558.93
Alexandria	13	13	7	11	8	1	53	\$26,504.28	\$500.08
Wakefield	36	28	33	34	24	0	155	\$84,435.82	\$544.75
Lebanon	37	47	30	31	25	5	175	\$45,993.24	\$262.82
New Hampton	15	10	8	12	7	5	57	\$31,864.81	\$559.03
Wolfeboro	3	3	3	6	0	1	16	\$6,782.40	\$423.90
Bristol	41	23	16	23	16	3	122	\$60,516.75	\$496.04
Enfield	10	5	14	8	6	0	43	\$13,766.52	\$320.15
Gilford	24	40	23	33	27	6	153	\$97,711.45	\$638.64
Brookfield	4	2	1	4	1	0	12	\$8,145.77	\$678.81
Laconia	183	160	177	131	38	15	704	\$361,383.01	\$513.33
Alton	15	25	10	25	7	4	86	\$65,018.43	\$756.03
Grafton	10	6	5	14	0	1	36	\$28,870.09	\$801.95
Danbury	4	5	7	4	1	4	25	\$13,478.75	\$539.15
Plainfield	3	3	4	7	2	0	19	\$10,141.33	\$533.75
Sanbornton	8	8	14	5	4	2	41	\$14,743.10	\$359.59
Grantham	6	4	4	4	1	1	20	\$9,498.61	\$474.93
New Durham	9	15	11	15	6	1	57	\$36,995.28	\$649.04
Hill	6	8	7	6	0	3	30	\$23,596.23	\$786.54
Springfield							9	\$4,478.40	\$497.60
Milton	48	33	30	24	9	0	144	\$110,183.77	\$765.17
Wilmot	8	4	4	8	3	0	27	\$18,422.42	\$682.31
Middleton	11	2	9	11	2	0	35	\$30,965.46	\$884.73
Belmont	75	56	61	55	39	10	296	\$181,155.40	\$612.01
Cornish	2	9	4	3	0	0	18	\$10,731.08	\$596.17
Franklin	83	109	67	51	44	0	354	\$203,368.51	\$574.49
Gilmanton	10	6	1	0	7	7	31	\$29,962.46	\$966.53
Andover	11	6	12	13	7	3	52	\$32,396.06	\$623.00
Tilton	41	37	30	25	13	9	155	\$71,808.57	\$463.28
Croydon	1	2	2	7	3	0	15	\$5,298.57	\$353.24
New London							5	\$952.63	\$190.53
Northfield	19	17	42	29	11	6	124	\$77,934.54	\$628.50
Sunapee	5	7	12	11	11	0	46	\$29,248.75	\$635.84
Salisbury	4	1	5	6	2	0	18	\$10,197.22	\$566.51
Claremont	138	118	97	97	75	23	548	\$232,704.08	\$424.64
Farmington	54	50	44	54	20	5	227	\$130,067.82	\$572.99

Newport	95	87	78	62	38	2	362	\$195,416.03	\$539.82
Barnstead	16	17	16	16	17	0	82	\$44,511.82	\$542.83
Canterbury	13	1	6	11	3	1	35	\$31,859.09	\$910.26
Sutton	11	2	4	10	3	1	31	\$15,511.11	\$500.36
Loudon	32	19	21	12	20	9	113	\$50,407.77	\$446.09
Warner	22	1	14	19	7	1	64	\$49,204.11	\$768.81
Boscawen	11	14	18	16	12	8	79	\$29,652.62	\$375.35
Newbury	4	4	10	9	0	0	27	\$17,089.46	\$632.94
Rochester	250	261	177	178	85	8	959	\$609,944.90	\$636.02
Webster	0	3	1	3	4	0	11	\$1,854.04	\$168.55
Strafford	6	6	9	5	1	0	27	\$19,986.28	\$740.23
Pittsfield	21	44	27	19	12	0	123	\$61,839.57	\$502.76
Goshen	4	5	5	8	4	1	27	\$16,717.24	\$619.16
Charlestown	49	34	48	38	19	9	197	\$96,242.90	\$488.54
Unity	3	10	3	4	4	2	26	\$26,868.04	\$1,033.39
Chichester	16	4	1	1	3	0	25	\$10,671.63	\$426.87
Concord	230	212	164	122	99	14	841	\$361,701.05	\$430.08
Barrington	37	18	29	11	21	2	118	\$94,075.44	\$797.25
Somersworth	116	89	75	56	26	1	363	\$208,219.61	\$573.61
Bradford	0	2	16	7	2	2	29	\$21,281.78	\$733.85
Lempster	12	10	7	3	9	4	45	\$39,247.62	\$872.17
Northwood	5	11	15	16	4	0	51	\$41,860.28	\$820.79
Acworth	3	5	0	6	4	0	18	\$5,975.74	\$331.99
Epsom	20	25	28	21	18	3	115	\$52,805.86	\$459.18
Hopkinton	8	6	12	12	3	4	45	\$18,077.96	\$401.73
Dover	182	129	105	75	21	12	524	\$312,115.64	\$595.64
Washington	11	6	5	7	3	2	34	\$19,965.52	\$587.22
Pembroke	51	28	26	30	17	1	153	\$85,031.08	\$555.76
Rollinsford	11	0	3	9	4	0	27	\$15,201.83	\$563.03
Henniker	16	8	7	12	7	0	50	\$46,826.93	\$936.54
Deerfield	5	9	1	0	0	4	19	\$18,576.74	\$977.72
Madbury	5	0	9	0	1	0	15	\$10,571.09	\$704.74
Hillsborough	102	80	110	90	59	22	463	\$257,285.02	\$555.69
Langdon	4	4	3	3	1	1	16	\$9,012.30	\$563.27
Nottingham	11	6	9	5	4	0	35	\$29,606.36	\$845.90
Marlow							8	\$1,516.91	\$189.61
Bow	3	6	7	7	6	0	29	\$14,966.31	\$516.08
Allenstown	26	23	32	28	12	3	124	\$77,285.33	\$623.27
Lee	11	8	1	10	4	0	34	\$27,238.61	\$801.14
Alstead	27	13	11	2	10	1	64	\$29,678.52	\$463.73
Durham	4	0	3	8	-2	3	16	\$9,313.13	\$582.07
Walpole	10	6	0	6	6	0	28	\$9,452.98	\$337.61
Windsor	4	5	4	0	2	1	16	\$8,564.11	\$535.26
Dunbarton	3	6	4	6	5	3	27	\$16,997.70	\$629.54
Weare	74	57	60	55	27	11	284	\$189,065.82	\$665.72
Stoddard	1	2	4	2	2	1	12	\$2,661.19	\$221.77
Newington							8	\$3,622.51	\$452.81
Deering	23	13	31	17	14	0	98	\$62,094.65	\$633.62
Hooksett	44	36	47	43	16	0	186	\$109,618.77	\$589.35
Antrim	32	28	20	39	11	3	133	\$82,154.41	\$617.70
Portsmouth	62	72	57	39	15	3	248	\$152,130.17	\$613.43
Candia	6	6	7	9	10	2	40	\$16,642.50	\$416.06
Newmarket	37	21	27	23	17	2	127	\$78,112.14	\$615.06
Epping	24	8	17	20	15	4	88	\$55,852.45	\$634.69
Raymond	23	43	43	30	29	1	169	\$129,760.05	\$767.81

Greenland	8	2	0	1	5	1	17	\$15,585.85	\$916.81
New Castle							3	\$1,961.92	\$653.97
Gilsum	14	4	5	4	4	1	32	\$15,693.17	\$490.41
Goffstown	64	81	97	79	73	15	409	\$266,013.83	\$650.40
Surry	4	2	0	2	4	0	12	\$6,483.75	\$540.31
Rye	7	3	2	8	4	0	24	\$21,929.20	\$913.72
Stratham	4	3	6	10	4	3	30	\$23,964.94	\$798.83
Newfields							9	\$2,002.53	\$222.50
Sullivan	3	4	4	2	2	0	15	\$12,418.74	\$827.92
Manchester	2504	2064	1763	1425	781	254	8791	\$4,482,358.73	\$509.88
Bennington	16	19	15	12	11	8	81	\$53,635.33	\$662.16
Auburn	1	2	7	10	6	3	29	\$19,617.79	\$676.48
Francestown	6	6	4	6	0	4	26	\$17,975.46	\$691.36
Exeter	31	53	37	51	11	6	189	\$105,485.80	\$558.13
New Boston	17	11	12	19	10	6	75	\$50,748.43	\$676.65
Nelson	9	5	4	2	1	1	22	\$17,572.66	\$798.76
Westmoreland	3	0	5	8	2	0	18	\$7,117.57	\$395.42
Fremont	10	4	8	6	3	4	35	\$27,723.27	\$792.09
Brentwood	0	7	6	8	2	0	23	\$12,242.55	\$532.28
Chester	7	0	3	4	1	0	15	\$11,456.85	\$763.79
Hancock	12	8	11	26	5	6	68	\$40,651.01	\$597.81
North Hampton	3	5	2	0	5	0	15	\$9,661.51	\$644.10
Keene	83	80	101	41	47	17	369	\$164,907.45	\$446.90
Greenfield	5	7	17	11	8	0	48	\$26,388.32	\$549.76
Roxbury							4	\$2,347.39	\$586.85
Bedford	49	40	27	24	34	25	199	\$143,959.43	\$723.41
Hampton	42	48	30	17	17	4	158	\$80,225.39	\$507.76
Harrisville	2	2	2	7	0	0	13	\$8,554.71	\$658.05
Hampton Falls							3	\$5,285.69	\$1,761.90
Sandown	16	3	14	17	5	0	55	\$42,952.86	\$780.96
Kensington	7	2	0	4	2	0	15	\$7,505.69	\$500.38
Danville	6	10	9	10	4	0	39	\$25,325.06	\$649.36
Kingston	18	10	7	18	8	4	65	\$58,417.40	\$898.73
East Kingston							5	\$1,510.96	\$302.19
Lyndeborough	7	11	12	15	7	1	53	\$33,972.17	\$640.98
Londonderry	19	19	23	23	9	3	96	\$91,100.19	\$948.96
Peterborough	73	41	53	47	22	12	248	\$139,381.88	\$562.02
Amherst	29	28	31	36	23	8	155	\$104,705.27	\$675.52
Derry	74	91	120	81	55	5	426	\$242,198.32	\$568.54
Chesterfield	5	9	2	9	2	2	29	\$19,956.70	\$688.16
Mont Vernon	9	6	5	11	4	2	37	\$29,089.97	\$786.22
Marlborough	4	8	12	11	4	0	39	\$19,812.82	\$508.02
Dublin	1	2	6	5	3	1	18	\$8,121.03	\$451.17
Hampstead	6	0	14	6	3	0	29	\$21,947.71	\$756.82
Swanzey	31	63	37	39	22	13	205	\$126,196.75	\$615.59
Merrimack	88	65	86	91	49	6	385	\$301,011.35	\$781.85
Seabrook	34	75	54	43	25	5	236	\$155,572.88	\$659.21
Litchfield	23	26	34	18	27	9	137	\$101,421.08	\$740.30
South Hampton							9	\$2,753.12	\$305.90
Newton	6	6	9	12	3	1	37	\$19,346.14	\$522.87
Temple	18	2	7	6	7	0	40	\$23,227.47	\$580.69
Plaistow	4	17	15	7	0	5	48	\$29,426.01	\$613.04
Wilton	35	33	39	35	17	12	171	\$110,819.92	\$648.07
Jaffrey	18	21	16	39	16	2	112	\$68,668.78	\$613.11
Troy	5	19	13	5	13	3	58	\$46,069.16	\$794.30

Atkinson							10	\$6,264.71	\$626.47
Milford	117	102	114	101	80	24	538	\$325,429.61	\$604.89
Hinsdale	20	38	31	26	7	4	126	\$79,269.28	\$629.12
Winchester	16	67	30	30	21	20	184	\$132,595.50	\$720.63
Salem	50	43	36	65	33	9	236	\$101,690.88	\$430.89
Windham	2	6	5	7	14	0	34	\$19,930.09	\$586.18
Sharon							7	\$2,857.38	\$408.20
Hudson	151	115	108	122	88	21	605	\$386,638.42	\$639.07
Richmond	10	6	6	3	6	2	33	\$23,106.29	\$700.19
Fitzwilliam	12	13	10	2	6	2	45	\$35,482.84	\$788.51
Nashua	1225	972	826	738	439	168	4368	\$2,372,188.95	\$543.08
Hollis	15	6	11	11	5	3	51	\$34,338.46	\$673.30
Mason	1	0	3	9	2	0	15	\$10,913.21	\$727.55
Brookline	15	12	22	9	9	2	69	\$42,672.34	\$618.44
Rindge	10	16	12	9	6	8	61	\$56,740.83	\$930.18
Greenville	28	35	61	37	9	5	175	\$83,665.97	\$478.09
New Ipswich	35	35	43	23	19	11	166	\$110,077.78	\$663.12
Pelham	46	31	50	34	26	6	193	\$148,244.50	\$768.11
Totals	8692	7757	7209	6411	3753	1107	34929	\$19,606,383.62	\$561.32