

Attachment 1: Legislative Background and Local Control Authorities

In 1996, New Hampshire led the nation in being the first state to pass an Electric Utility Restructuring Act (RSA 374-F), the purpose of which was to de-monopolize aspects of the power sector to give customers greater choice, lower costs, and enable market innovations. Nearly a quarter century has passed. The competitive market has seen little growth since 2013, and currently serves only one out of every five customers. Consequently, at present:

- The state continues to regulate many aspects of the retail customer market, relying on administrative regulatory proceedings to do so instead of the market framework envisioned under RSA 374-F; and,
- Regulated distribution utilities are relied upon to provide retail customer services (such as default electricity supply, demand response for smaller customers, metering, meter data management, billing and customer care) which are not natural monopolies, and which should therefore be available by competitive means.

Enabling locally controlled Community Power Aggregations to exercise more of these authorities is key to animating competitive retail markets and thus realizing a lower-cost, more innovative and sustainable future for our community and state.

For this reason, Senate Bill 286 and RSA 53-E:6 have authorized Community Power to assume control of a suite of responsibilities in order to support the growth of competitive market services in alignment with The Electric Utility Restructuring Act.

The purpose of RSA 53-E is quoted in full below:

"The general court finds it to be in the public interest to allow municipalities and counties to aggregate retail electric customers, as necessary, to provide such customers access to competitive markets for supplies of electricity and related energy services.

The general court finds that aggregation may provide small customers with similar opportunities to those available to larger customers in obtaining lower electric costs, reliable service, and secure energy supplies.

The purpose of aggregation shall be to encourage voluntary, cost effective and innovative solutions to local needs with careful consideration of local conditions and opportunities."

To achieve this purpose, RSA 53-E:3 allows Community Power Aggregations to enter into agreements and provide for:

- The supply of electric power
- Demand side management
- Conservation
- Meter reading
- Customer service

- Other related services
- Operation of energy efficiency and clean energy districts adopted by a municipality pursuant to RSA 53-F and as approved by the municipality's governing body.

RSA 53-E:3-a further states that Community Power Aggregations are "expressly authorized to aggregate other services commonly and regularly billed to customers" and that nothing in the law "shall be deemed to limit" Community Power Aggregations "from combining billing for any or all utility services."

To ensure that utilities are fairly compensated for their continuing role in owning and operating the distribution grid, RSA 53-E:4(III) stipulates that:

"Transmission and distribution services shall remain with the transmission and distribution utilities and who shall be paid for such services according to rate schedules approved by the applicable regulatory authority, which may include optional time varying rates for transmission and distribution services that may be offered by distribution utilities on a pilot or regular basis."

Further, Community Power Aggregations "shall not be required to own any utility property or equipment to provide electric power and energy services to its customers."

Harrisville is committed to exercising the full extent of its local control authorities granted under RSA 53-E, and in so doing, maximizing value creation, innovation, and sustainability for our community and customers.

Attachment 2: Public Planning Process to Develop the Community Power Electric Aggregation Plan for Town Meeting 2021

To develop an Electric Aggregation Plan for residents, businesses, and other entities in Harrisville's jurisdiction, the Harrisville Select Board formed an Electric Aggregation Committee (the Committee) on April 16, 2020. (This was done under the authorities granted to municipalities under Senate Bill 286.)

Members serving on the current Committee are Amy Roberts, Andrea Hodson, Andrew Maneval, Colin Kennard, Doug Gline, Ned Hulbert, Ryan Stone

By law and under RSA 53-E:6, the Committee was responsible for:

- Developing and approving a Community Power Electric Aggregation Plan that is in the best, long-term interest of Harrisville ratepayers;
- Soliciting public input in the planning process; and,
- Holding public hearings for that purpose.

The Committee organized and started a Community Conversation on September 16, 2020, to inform the larger community about its findings and to solicit public input.

The first topic for discussion was about Community Power. Public input was collected at a Community Conversation meeting held September 21, 2020, and through an online survey to find out whether residents thought Community Power could be a good idea for Harrisville. Local conversations on this topic were ongoing, raised and considered concerns and questions, and indicated enough support to continue developing this initiative.

The Committee then launched its work to research and draft the Community Power Electric Aggregation Plan. This was the second topic for public input.

It created and distributed information about electric aggregation plans, and a discussion draft of this Community Power Electric Aggregation Plan (version 1.0) on November 25, 2020.

Leading up to the first Public Hearing, the Committee broadcast a Community Conversation email; posted videos, resource documents, Q&A, and surveys at a Community Power webpage on the Town's website.

The first of two Public Hearings was noticed and held on December 10, 2020, to discuss and receive input from the community on the first iteration of this Electric Aggregation Plan (v1.0). The meeting was noticed at Town Hall, and by newspaper, flyers, posters, and the Town's website and FaceBook pages.

The second Public Hearing was similarly noticed and held on February 4, 2021, to discuss public

inputs and refinements to the Community Power Electric Aggregation Plan to be presented at Town Meeting.

Following the second Public Hearing, the Committee created a final iteration of the Electric Aggregation Plan, incorporating comment and feedback.

Most notably, providing more information about rate options and Renewable Energy Certificates (Attachment 4); making substantive changes to the multi-tier rate plan (Table 3); and, providing more detail about New Hampshire's Electric Renewable Portfolio Standard (Attachment 6).

The Committee prepared this Community Power Warrant Article for submission to the Select Board. It is worth noting that the Committee coordinated external review by experts knowledgeable with the enabling legislation and community power design and implementation; and, Town Counsel.

The Committee continues to monitor legislation, keep abreast of developments in the Monadnock area and across the state — and provide information with an ongoing invitation to the community to engage in dialogue.

Of serious and consequential concern is legislation written and introduced by Eversource for approval by the NH House of Representative's Science, Technology, and Energy Committee — HB 315. If this legislation is passed into law, it will effectively reverse and abandon the local control and opportunities promised by RSA 53-E (October 2019) — the basis for this Warrant Article.

If it does not pass, the Committee will continue to offer residents small-group meetings with members of the team on request, and plan another information sharing meeting ahead of Town Meeting 2021.

Self-serve resources and information are available at the Town's website, Community Power page.

Attachment 3: *Harrisville Master Plan* (excerpts, pages 25-26)

Energy Conservation (Objectives)

1. Adopt building standards and develop financial incentives programs that promote higher energy efficiency standards in residential dwellings and private energy conservation.
2. Increase energy efficiency in public buildings and realize energy savings in all areas of town government and town operations. Use the tool of energy audits in designing upgrades, and continue to seek and use grants to help finance cost-cutting measures.
3. Promote energy saving in transportation by implementing measures that encourage ride-sharing, public transit, bicycling and walking (see transportation section).
4. Adopt land use regulations that facilitate denser settlement patterns and discourage energy inefficient sprawl (see land use section).

Energy Supply & Energy Generation (Objectives)

1. Seek to substantially increase the reliability of the electric power supply lines (see infrastructure section).
2. Become more self-reliant and less dependent on highly centralized energy systems by complementing large energy suppliers and traditional energy resources with residential and feasible public and commercial generation of renewable local energy.
3. Thoughtful impact studies should be done before any town approval of commercial wind or solar energy systems.

Implementations

Establish a standing energy committee that will be charged with the on-going implementation of the energy section of the *Master Plan*, including the development of specific energy related proposals, activities and standards. This committee will seek out grants and energy savings for the town as well as monitor periodic energy audits.

Energy Conservation

1. Adopt the most current version of an appropriate building code that subscribes to high standards for building insulation, energy efficiency, resource conservation and green building practices. The town will continuously consider emerging innovations and improvement trends in energy conservation in construction.
2. Consider establishing an energy conservation fund that will be used to provide for:
 - a. Energy audit grants for existing residential and commercial buildings.
 - b. Financial awards for new and existing energy-efficient buildings.
 - c. Financial incentives for effective weatherization of existing buildings and for the installation of energy-efficient features,

such as passive solar.

- d. Rebates for the registration and use of energy-efficient vehicles and hybrid cars.
 - e. Other measures that promote private energy savings.
3. Engage in energy and resource conservation and promote energy-efficiency in town building and operations through:
 - a. On-going energy audits of all town and school buildings.
 - b. On-going implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency measures and modifications in town buildings.
 - c. Purchase of energy-efficient supplies and equipment, from energy-efficient light bulbs to fuel-efficient vehicles.
 - d. Energy-saving practices and policies in all town operations, such as no-vehicle idling policy.
 - e. On-going improvement and expansion of current recycling, as well as introduction of composting and other measures that further reduce waste.

Energy Supply & Energy Generation

4. Residential Energy Generation: Develop, adopt and fund a financial incentive program for residents to install and/or upgrade domestic renewable energy systems in homes, such as solar hot water heaters, photovoltaic systems, geothermal systems or small wind turbines, to help residents become more self-reliant for their energy needs.
5. Public Energy Generation:
 - a. Conduct long-range studies and planning for potential community-controlled options for local, cost-effective generation of renewable energy, such as small solar and wind farms, and smaller hydro-electric facilities at existing local dams. This includes a town-specific wind assessment that identifies possible sites for wind farms, if any.
 - b. Look into possibilities for future pooled energy acquisition. Join and promote existing energy resource networks like the Monadnock Energy Resource Initiative.
6. Commercial Energy Generation (such as moderately sized wind or solar farms):
 - a. Identify potential methods and sites for future commercial energy generation facilities.
 - b. Examine their potential impacts (views, noise, wildlife) and benefits (tax revenues, discounted energy purchase for residents) to determine if, where and how such commercial projects would be appropriate and beneficial.
 - c. Proactively develop regulations by the Planning Board for potential future commercial energy generation proposals.

Attachment 4: Rate Options and Financial Reserves

The Select Board will work with qualified vendors to draft and adopt an Energy Risk Management Policy and Financial Reserve Policy. Power procurement and rate-setting decisions will be carried out in accordance with these policies and industry standard procedures and practices. This will ensure that Harrisville Community Power allocates revenues in a manner that balances our goals and objectives: competitive rates, fiscal stability, enhanced consumer protections, community resilience programs, and cleaner power supplies.

Rate Options. Table 3 provides an illustrative example of a multi-tiered rate structure that would be designed to meet these objectives. Details will be refined and adopted based on consultation from service providers as the program is implemented over time. Again, the program will not launch until certain conditions are met, most notably, securing rates that meet or beat the Eversource default rate at launch.

Table 3: Multi-Tier Rate Plan Illustration (subject to refinement and adoption by the Select Board)		
Products	Product Attributes	Rate Comparison
Default Service (automatic enrollment) ^{1/}	No increase in carbon-free energy use over NH RPS requirements ^{2/}	Most competitive rate, meets or beats Eversource default supply rates at launch
Green Start (Opt-up option)	Increase in carbon-free energy use, 25-50% above NH RPS requirements TBD% of regionally sourced renewable energy ^{3/}	May be higher than or competitive with Eversource default supply rates
Green Prime (opt-up option)	Increase in carbon-free energy, 51-100% above NH RPS requirements TBD% of local, in-state, regionally sourced carbon-free energy ^{3/}	Higher than Eversource default supply rates
1. Customers would be enrolled in the "Default Service" product and could elect to switch to the "Green Start" or the "Green Prime" product — or back to the Default Service product — at any time. 2. Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS): in 2021, Eversource is required to include 21.6% renewable energy in their energy supply. This will increase incrementally to 25.2% by 2025, and remain fixed thereafter absent an increase in the RPS. 3. To be determined (TBD): How much energy can be sourced within the region to support local and in-state renewable development. Carbon-free includes wind, solar, hydro, and nuclear energy sources.		
Notes Any resident or business may elect to opt out of the Community Power Plan at any time and remain with the default utility service (Eversource) or chose to take service from a Competitive Electric Power Supplier (CEPS). For reference, the default supply rate charged by Eversource for Rate "R" (Residential Standard Service) is 6.627 cents per kWh as of mid-January 2021.		

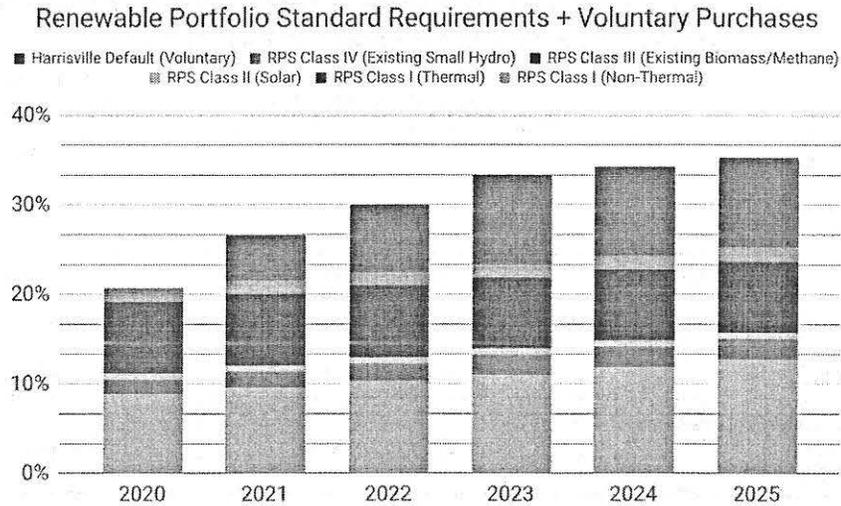
Note that Harrisville Community Power, while offering different products with varying quantities and types of renewable energy, has a goal of maintaining competitive default rates compared to Eversource. For reference:

- Eversource issues competitive solicitations for default electricity supply in May and November each year, for delivery in 6-month strips beginning in August and February;
- Default retail rates are fixed over the 6-month period for small customers (e.g., residential) and vary by month for large customers (e.g., industrial);
- As of mid-January 2021, Eversource's default supply rate for Rate "R" (Residential Standard Service) is 6.627 cents per kilowatt-hour (KWh);
- Eversource separately contracts for and otherwise acquires Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to satisfy its Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirements.
- For 2021, Eversource is required to include 21.6% renewable energy in their energy supply. (This minimum compliance requirement will increase incrementally to 25.2% by 2025 and remain fixed thereafter, absent an increase in the RPS).

New Hampshire's Renewable Portfolio Standard requires all electricity suppliers to obtain RECs for four distinct "classes" of renewables, each distinguishing between different technologies and dependent upon the year that the

generators came online. Harrisville Community Power could seek to procure voluntary renewables in excess of the RPS minimum requirements from “Class I” resources. (Refer to Attachment 6 for the definition of “Class I” and further details on the RPS.) And, it could seek to include as much renewable energy sourced from generating resources located in New Hampshire and New England as possible.

The chart below shows the different classes and quantities of renewable power required under the RPS between 2020 and 2025, along with Harrisville Community Power’s additional voluntary purchases that exceed the RPS by 5% to 10% each year for illustrative purposes:



Financial Reserve Fund. A portion of rate revenues will be deposited into a reserve fund to ensure that Harrisville Community Power remains able to offer competitive default rates as market prices fluctuate over time — and is therefore able to achieve Harrisville’s longer-term policy goals such as the development of local energy resources and programs.

This allows the program to plan for contingencies (such as power supply shocks, economic downturns and regulatory changes), maintain cashflow and stable rates in these situations, and begin to lower the cost of the program and rates overall by, for example, self-providing collateral in exchange for lower risk premiums priced into power purchases.

The Reserve Fund Policy will specify minimum and maximum balances, and contribution targets over time. Example:

- Harrisville Community Power may set a target of accruing a minimum reserve balance equal to 8% (30 days) of the program’s operating budget over the first two years of operations, with a goal of increasing the reserve to 25% of operating revenues (90 days) within five years.
- For the sake of illustration, meeting these targets would require depositing 0.3 cents per kilowatt-hour of revenues into the reserve fund — which would accrue ~\$12,500 each year and ~\$60,000 over 5 years — assuming Eversource’s current residential rate of 6.627 per kilowatt-hour as the average “price to beat” and a total aggregated amount of electricity consumed by the program’s customers of 4,177,400 kilowatt-hours a year (according to data provided by Eversource).

Details will be refined and adopted in consultation from service providers prior to program launch.

When the reserve fund exceeds the level required to ensure Harrisville Community Power’s fiscal stability, the Select Board may approve to use the excess funds to finance programs, offset other long-term liabilities, and reduce rates or for other strategic purposes.

Local projects discussed by the Committee with the public have thus far includes options such as making a portion of these funds available for —

- Town residents may apply for weatherization funds to tighten their home insulation and reduce their energy use;
- Training for local trades persons to learn how to install and service energy efficient appliances or renewable energy units (solar, wind, hydro, battery, smart meters, etc.); and/or
- Town municipal renewable energy investments to weatherize municipal buildings; upgrade existing renewable energy assets; and/or develop new renewable energy assets for example.

Attachment 5: Eversource Net Energy Metering Overview

Tables 4a and 4b summarize Eversource's "standard" and "alternative" net energy metering (NEM) tariff, as approved by the PUC, for small and large customer generators. Note that NEM customers switching to Harrisville Community Power will only see a change in the Default Energy Service component of their rate (highlighted below) and may be offered different credit mechanism options for this component; Eversource will continue to credit the customer directly for all other components listed below.

Table 4a: Net Energy Metering (NEM) Credit on Net Monthly Exports to Grid Tariff for SMALL Customer-Generators ≤ 100 Kilowatts (kW)		
Bill Component	Standard NEM (in effect prior to 9/1/2017)	Alternative NEM (effective 9/1/2017)
Customer Charge	No	No
Distribution Demand Charge (if applicable)	No	No
Distribution (volumetric charges based on kWh)	Full Credit in kWh	25% Credit in \$
Transmission (volumetric charges based on kWh)	Full Credit in kWh	Full Credit in \$
Eversource provided Default Energy Service (volumetric charges based on kWh)	Full Credit in kWh	Full Credit in \$
System Benefits, Stranded Cost, Storm Recovery (volumetric charges based on kWh)	Full Credit in kWh	No Credit: these charges are applied to all kWh imports. No credit for exported kWh
Credit Mechanism (end of each billing cycle)	Net kWh Carried Forward. Credits accumulated year over year can be refunded at a rate calculated by the PUC (~3-4¢/ kWh)	kWh converted to monetary credit. Monetary credit carried forward as a bill credit or refundable

Table 4b: Net Energy Metering (NEM) Credit on Net Monthly Exports to Grid Tariff for LARGE Customer-Generators > 100 Kilowatts (kW) and up to 1 MW		
Bill Component	Standard NEM (in effect prior to 9/1/2017)	Alternative NEM (effective 9/1/2017)
Customer Charge	No	No
Distribution Demand Charge (in kW, applicable to larger C&I)	No	No
Distribution, Transmission, System Benefits, Stranded Cost, Storm Recovery (volumetric charges based on kWh)	No Credit	No Credit
Eversource provided Default Energy Service (volumetric charges based on kWh)	Full Credit in kWh	Full Credit in \$
Credit Mechanism (end of each billing cycle)	Net kWh Carried Forward Credits accumulated year over year can be refunded at a rate calculated by the PUC (~3-4¢/ kWh)	kWh converted to monetary credit. Monetary credit carried forward as a bill credit or refundable.

Attachment 6: New Hampshire Renewable Portfolio Standard

New Hampshire's Electric Renewable Portfolio Standard ("RPS") statute, RSA 362-F, established the renewable energy policy for the State.

The RPS statute requires each electricity provider, including Eversource and Harrisville Community Power, to meet a certain percentage of customer load by purchasing, generating or otherwise acquiring Renewable Energy Credits ("RECs"):

- One REC represents the renewable attributes of one megawatt-hour of electricity, or the equivalent amount of thermal energy.
- RECs are generated by certified renewable energy facilities for power that is physically delivered into the New England wholesale electricity market operated by ISO-NE (which means the power can come from within New England, New York or eastern Canada).
- The New England Power Pool Generation Information System (NEPOOL GIS) issues and tracks RECs for the region.
- RECs are generally used for compliance in the same year as the renewable power was generated, though suppliers may "bank" RECs for up to two years to meet up to 30% of compliance requirements.

There are four distinct "classes" of renewables under the RPS, each distinguishing between different technologies and dependent upon the year that the generators came online:

1. Class I is divided between thermal and non-thermal renewables:
 - o Class I non-thermal electricity, from generators that came online after January 1, 2006: wind, solar, small hydroelectric, methane, biomass, hydrogen (from methane or biomass), ocean thermal, current, tidal or wave energy and also biodiesel (if produced in New Hampshire).
 - o Class I thermal energy, from generators that came online after January 1, 2013 (and are producing thermal energy, rather than electricity): geothermal, solar thermal, biomass and methane.
2. Class II: solar generation that came online after January 1, 2006
3. Class III: biomass & methane that came online before January 1, 2006
4. Class IV: small hydroelectric that came online before January 1, 2006

Electricity suppliers must obtain RECs for each of the four classes of renewables as a set percentage of their retail electric load, which increase on an annual basis (until plateauing after 2025, unless the RPS is raised in future):

Compliance Year	Total RPS Requirement	Class I Non-Thermal	Class I Thermal	Class II Solar	Class III Biomass & Methane	Class IV Small Hydro
2020	20.70%	8.90%	1.60%	0.70%	8.00%	1.50%
2021	21.60%	9.60%	1.80%	0.70%	8.00%	1.50%
2022	22.50%	10.30%	2.00%	0.70%	8.00%	1.50%
2023	23.40%	11.00%	2.20%	0.70%	8.00%	1.50%
2024	24.30%	11.90%	2.20%	0.70%	8.00%	1.50%
2025 onwards	25.20%	12.80%	2.20%	0.70%	8.00%	1.50%

Note the following flexibilities in meeting Class I requirements:

- Class I non-thermal requirements may be met with Class I thermal biomass and methane resources;
- Class I requirements may also be met with Class III (biomass & methane, thermal and non-thermal) or Class IV (small hydroelectric, non-thermal) resources that have been restored through significant investment or have otherwise begun generating in excess of historic baselines; and
- Solar that came online after January 1, 2006 may be used to satisfy Class II or Class I requirements.

Additionally, net metered customers (primarily customers with solar photovoltaics) may register with NEPOOL and meet certain administrative requirements to track and sell their RECs. Not all customers do, however, and the REC production from such customer generators are estimated by the Public Utilities Commission each year and credited to the customer's supplier for use in complying with Class I and Class II requirements.

If the electricity providers are not able to meet the RPS requirements by purchasing or acquiring renewable energy certificates, they must pay alternative compliance payments (ACPs). The funds are used for a variety of renewable programs in New Hampshire.

The result is that these alternative compliance payment prices essentially act as a price ceiling for the REC market in New Hampshire. The ACPs for RECs by class in recent years are:

Inflation Adjusted Alternative Compliance Payment Rate (\$ per Megawatt Hour)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Class I (Non-Thermal)	\$ 56.02	\$ 56.54	\$ 57.15	\$ 57.61	\$ 57.99
Class I Thermal	\$ 25.46	\$ 25.69	\$ 25.97	\$ 26.18	\$ 26.35
Class II	\$ 56.02	\$ 56.54	\$ 57.15	\$ 57.61	\$ 57.99
Class III	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 34.54	\$ 34.99
Class IV	\$ 27.49	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.60	\$ 29.06	\$ 29.44

For example, Eversource recently made alternative compliance payments instead of purchasing Class I thermal RECs:

2019 Company	Alternative Compliance Payments (ACPs)					Total
	Class I	Class I Thermal	Class II	Class III	Class IV	
Liberty Utilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
New Hampshire Electric Cooperative	\$ -	\$ 187,192	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,192
Eversource Energy	\$ -	\$ 519,893	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 519,893
Unitil Energy Systems, Inc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,029	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,029
Distribution Utilities Subtotal	\$ -	\$ 707,085	\$ 1,029	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 708,114

For additional information on the Renewable Portfolio Standard, refer to:

- New Hampshire's RPS statute (RSA 362-F)
- Public Utilities Commission RPS Website
- New Hampshire Renewable Energy Fund Annual Report (1 October 2020)
- UNH Sustainability Institute Study: New Hampshire RPS Retrospective 2007 to 2015

**Minutes of Town Meeting and Elections
Town of Harrisville
County of Cheshire
State of New Hampshire
May 22, 2021**

Moderator Bryan Kingsbury opened the deliberative session on Saturday, May 22, 2021 at 9:07 am at Wells Memorial School, 235 Chesham Road, Harrisville, NH, recognizing how different a year it has been for the town.

He thanked school officials and recognized town officials, including Select Board member Andrea Hodson who was unable to attend, board and committee members, and volunteers.

Mr. Kingsbury recapped the results of the March 9, 2021 elections, noting Kathy Scott, Anne Havill, Wayne Derosia, Dean Ogelby and David Robins were all re-elected to their positions.

Select Board member Kathy Scott presented the **Citizen of the Year Award** to all town employees for their work and commitment to keep the town operating during the pandemic.

Town Clerk Cathy Lovas then shared the history of the **Boston Post Cane**, traditionally given to the oldest resident in the community, and the fact that Harrisville's original cane was recently rediscovered after a long absence. Ms. Lovas presented this year's recipient, Jed Hollenbeck, aged 96, with a replica of the original cane, which will be encased and on display at town offices. All applauded Mr. Hollenbeck, in attendance to receive his award.

The deliberative session proceeded with Moderator Kingsbury's review of meeting rules and procedure. He emphasized that this is the townspeople's meeting and his role is as facilitator. Consideration of the Warrant Articles thus began as follows:

Article 01 – Election of Town Officers

To choose all Necessary Town Officers for the year ensuing.

The following officers were nominated and elected from the floor for 1-year terms expiring 2022 unless noted otherwise:

Library Trustees – Karen Coteleso, 3-year term expiring 2023

Fence Viewers: Andrea Hodson, Jay Jacobs, Kathy Scott

Fire Wards: Wayne Derosia, Sharon Breidt, Joe Breidt, David O'Neil, Jonathan St. Peter

Surveyors of Wood and Lumber: David Kennard and Wes Tarr, Jr.

Chesham Beach Committee: Judy Jones Parker, Judy Gagne, Patrick Gagne

Recreation Committee: David O'Neil and Ranae O'Neil

Harrisville Beach Committee: Ranae O'Neil, Peter Thayer, Scott Oliver, Eric Swope

Old Home Day Committee: Cathy Buffum, Jennifer Foreman, Maria Coviello, Pam Thayer, Ranae O'Neil, Janet Selle, Susan Weller

Article 01 passed by voice vote.

Article 02 Town Zoning Ordinances [This article was voted on at the March elections.]
To see if the Town will vote to amend portions of the Harrisville Zoning Ordinances as follows:

Amendment #1 – Proposed revision to Article VI to add a new provision allowing for the possibility to place certain small structures, not occupied living spaces, closer to boundary lines.

Amendment #1 passed by ballot vote - 254 YES 57 NO

Amendment #2 – Proposed revision to Article VI and Article X to delete references to Accessory Dwelling Units given redundancy with language in Article XXIX.

Amendment #2 passed by ballot vote – 280 YES 20 NO

Amendment #3 – Proposed revision to Article XI to correct the Historic District boundary by changing the designation of Lot 61-3 to Lot 61-4.

Amendment #3 passed by ballot vote – 284 YES 20 NO

Amendment #4 – Proposed revision to amend Article XXVI by changing the term “building” to “structure” to clarify various categories of built objects.

Amendment #4 passed by ballot vote - 284 YES 20 NO

Amendment #5 – Proposed revision to Article XII Wetlands Conservation District to reflect current science, and to establish buffer zones to protect wetland functions and values.

Amendment #5 passed by ballot vote – 253 YES 57 NO

Amendment #6 – Proposed removal from Article XII of references to watercourses, placing them instead in Article XXVII Floodplain Management Ordinance.

Amendment #6 passed by ballot vote – 276 YES 28 NO

Article 03 Operating Budget

To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$1,313, 604 for general municipal operations, and to further authorize \$132,531 to come from the unassigned fund balance. This article does not include appropriations contained in special or individual articles addressed separately. [Recommended by the Select Board. Majority vote required.]

Mr. Jacobs moved to amend the article to read \$1,309,604 as the town saved \$4,000 in the Election budget by not obtaining a tent. Kathy Scott seconded. All voted in favor of the amendment as read.

In the vote on the amended Article 03, the Article passed by voice vote.

Article 04 Capital Reserve Funds

To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$105,000 to be added to the Capital Reserve Funds previously established and to allocate the sum as follows: \$30,000 Road Equipment; \$30,000 Roads; \$20,000 Fire Equipment; \$5,000 Dams; \$5,000 Bridges; \$5,000 Gravel Pit Operations; \$5,000 Town Buildings; \$5,000 Re-evaluation. [Recommended by the Select Board. Majority vote required.]

The Article was moved and seconded. **Article 04 passed by voice vote.**

Article 05 Mason Road Reclaim

To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$14,400 to reclaim and compact Mason Road from the intersection of Willard Hill Road easterly to the Dublin Town line (4,800 feet). (This section of road is to be paved in 2022 and funded in 2022.) And further to authorize \$14,400 to come from general taxation. This shall be a non-lapsing appropriation per RSA 32:7(VI) and will not lapse until completed or December 31, 2022, whichever is sooner. [Recommended by the Select Board. Majority vote required.]

The Article was moved and seconded. Mr. Jacobs explained technical aspects of the work and why the funding for the paving portion would be voted on in 2022. Barbara Watkins expressed appreciation for consideration of multi-use interest in roads. Mr. Jacobs spoke to the Tarr family's successful and decades-long oversight of town's highway infrastructure. Generous applause for the Road Agent ensued.

Article 05 passed by voice vote.

Article 06 – Hancock Road Chip Seal

To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$71,000 to chip seal Hancock Road from the intersection of Bonds Corner Road easterly to the intersection of Route 137 (2.5 miles). And further to authorize \$50,370 to come from the unassigned fund balance, which represents the SB Highway Block Grant. The balance of \$20,630 is to come from general taxation. This shall be a non-lapsing appropriation per RSA 32:7(VI) and will not lapse until completed or December 31, 2022, whichever is sooner. [Recommended by the Select Board. Majority vote required.]

The Article was moved and seconded. **Article 06 passed by voice vote.**

Article 07 – Village Paving

To see if the Town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of \$48,500 to pave Island Street, Canal Street and Prospect Street. And further to authorize \$48,500 to come from general taxation. This shall be a non-lapsing appropriation per RSA 32:7(VI) and will not lapse until completed or December 31, 2022, whichever is sooner. [Recommended by the Select Board. Majority vote required.]

The article was moved and seconded. Barbara Watkins asked the town to provide a shoulder for high pedestrian traffic in village, including children, as part of complete streets.

Article 07 passed by voice vote.

Article 08 – Harrisville Community Power

To see if the Town will vote to adopt the Harrisville Community Power Electric Aggregation Plan, TM-05-22-2021, which authorizes the Select Board to develop and implement Harrisville Community Power as described therein (pursuant to RSA 53-E:7). [Recommended by the Select Board. Majority vote required.]

The article was moved and seconded. Jay Jacobs spoke to the passion and dedication of Andrea Hodson and the effort and dedication of all members of the Electric Aggregation Committee to bring this plan forward. Ned Hulbert described the legislative history of the initiative and opportunity for municipalities to aggregate supply of electricity through purchase on the open market. He explained the short and longer term benefits, including cheaper rates and more options for renewable energy options, as well as the opportunity to establish a local energy reserve fund to keep rates stable and enable local investment in renewables. The Select Board would be involved throughout the process and will contract with a supplier in a way that makes the most sense for the town.

Mr. Hulbert, Andrew Maneval and technical expert Henry Herndon answered residents' questions, including that the costs to the Town would be nothing more than the price of electricity. Participation in the plan is voluntary, with the ability for anyone to opt out at any time, and the ability of the town to terminate at any time. The committee also noted other NH towns' efforts to embark on Community Power plans. Jay Jacobs emphasized that this is not a guarantee of lower rates but an opportunity for more choice, but the committee noted the SB will solicit bids from several vendors and won't enter a contract unless the rates are less. While agreeing there is no guarantee, they added that, statistically, this is the case.

Several residents spoke in favor of the plan, emphasizing interest in more control, more competitive rates, more options for renewable energy sources and its fit with the Town's Master Plan. The committee also confirmed that the infrastructure would continue to be maintained and repaired by Eversource.

Upon a call for a vote from the Moderator, **Article 08 passed by voice vote.**

Article 09: Petitioned Article for Fair Non-Partisan Redistricting

To see if the Town will vote to urge that the NH General Court, which is obligated to redraw the maps of political districts within the state following the federal census, will ensure fair and effective representation of New Hampshire voters without gerrymandering. Additionally, these voters ask the Town of Harrisville to urge the NH General Court to carry out the redistricting in a fair and transparent way through public meetings, not to favor a particular political party, to include communities of interest, and to minimize multi-district seats. The record of the vote

approving this article shall be transmitted by written notice from the Harrisville Select Board to Harrisville's state legislators to inform them of the demands from their constituents within 30 days of the vote. [By petition. Majority vote required.]

Andrea Polizos explained how the redistricting process has changed since 2011 reducing the opportunity for public input or public awareness, and altering the district maps. She added that this resolution has passed in nearly all districts where proposed.

Article 09 passed by voice vote.

Article 10: Receive Report of Agents

To hear reports of agents, committees, and offices chosen and pass any vote related thereto.

Article 10 passed by voice vote.

Article 11: Business Transactions

To transact any business that may legally come before this meeting.

Article 11 passed by voice vote.

In final remarks, Town Clerk Cathy Lovas thanked the whole community for their commitment to keeping townspeople safe and healthy throughout the pandemic.

Town Meeting for May 22, 2021 adjourned at 10:25 am.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Ann Noyer, Recording Secretary, for Catherine Lovas, Town Clerk
May 22, 2021

Attest: A true copy of the Minutes of the Harrisville Town Meeting held May 22, 2021.

Mary Ann Noyer, Recording Secretary
May 22, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

Catherine Lovas
May 22,, 2021

Attest: A true copy of the Minutes of Harrisville Town Meeting held May 22, 2021

Catherine Lovas
May 22, 2021

CERTIFIED
Catherine Lovas, TOWN CLERK 6/3/2021

