

**Attachments
To
Direct Testimony of Clifton Below**

Attachment 1	Background Statement of Clifton Below, 11/23
Attachment 2	Annotated NH Net Energy Metering Statute, RSA 362-F:9
Attachment 3	List of CPCNH Member Communities as of 11/30/23
Attachment 4	Avoided Transmission Cost Rate Model by CB (excerpts)
Attachment 5	DR CPCNH 2-002 by Eversource (a) and Liberty (b)
Attachment 6	DR OCA 2-014 by Eversource (a), DR 3-12 by Liberty (b) and Unitil (c)
Attachment 7	DR CPCNH 2-003 by Eversource
Attachment 8	DR Eversource Attachment CPCNH 1-003

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BACKGROUND & EXPERIENCE

CURRENT WORK

- **Managing General Partner of One Court Street Associates**, 1985-present (reduced responsibilities and activity, 2006-2/2012), responsible as a sweat equity partner for the development and ongoing management of One Court Street, a commercial building in downtown Lebanon that is home to Three Tomatoes Trattoria, Scratch Supply Company and various other businesses and medical offices including Osher Lifelong Learning Institute at Dartmouth College.
- **Vice President, Ardent Realty Services, Ltd**, 1992-present (with greatly reduced direct activity 2006-2/2012 while a PUC Commissioner), provides ongoing property management services to One Court Street Associates including marketing and showing of available space, lease negotiations and preparation, design and execution of tenant fit-outs, property management (including vendor and tenant relations), bookkeeping, accounting, tax return preparation, and odds & ends from fixing leaks to shoveling snow.
- **Lebanon City Councilor**, March 2015-present, **Assistant Mayor**, March 2019-present, and member, Lebanon Energy Advisory Committee (LEAC) (2015-present, **Chair**, '17-'22), which is also Lebanon's Electric Aggregation Committee pursuant to RSA 53-E. In addition to usual Councilor duties, authorized to represent the City as advocate and expert witness in several PUC proceedings, including Grid Modernization, development of new Net Metering tariffs, Liberty's residential battery pilot where I helped design innovative Time-of-Use rates approved by the PUC, development of a state-wide multi-use energy data platform, and distribution rate cases for Liberty, where I secured the right of municipalities to install their own LED street lights with controls that allow dimming and credit for such reduced energy use. Principal author, on behalf the City or CPCNH, of all or part of several energy related bills that became NH law in 2019-'23, including extensive updates to RSA 53-E, that enables community power aggregations (CPAs) for electricity supply. Facilitated and led the drafting of proposed administrative rules for CPAs.
- **Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire, Chair** (4/22-present), **Vice Chair** (10/1/21-4/22) & coalition organizing group (2020-9/21), a start-up NH nonprofit operating as an instrumentality of 50 municipalities and counties per a joint powers agreement under RSA 53-A to provide power supply and related energy services to member community power aggregations.
- **Governance Council** to develop **Statewide, Multi-Use Online Energy Data Platform**, arising from PUC approved settlement in DE 19-197, representing community power aggregations in collaboration with investor-owned utilities, CENH, and other stakeholders.

PAST STATE, REGIONAL & NATIONAL REGULATORY, LEGISLATIVE & PUBLIC POLICY EXPERIENCE

- **New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission, Commissioner**, 12/27/2005 – 2/6/2012:
The NHPUC is vested with general jurisdiction over regulated electric, natural gas, water, and sewer utilities (and telecommunications until 2011), for issues such as rates, quality of service, finance, accounting, and safety. The NHPUC's core mission is to ensure that customers of regulated utilities receive safe, adequate and reliable service at just and reasonable rates. The NHPUC also advocated on behalf of the state in certain regional and national forums (such as ISO-NE stakeholder processes and FERC) and administered the state's Renewable Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

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Funds. Participated in approximately 360 adjudicatory and rulemaking proceedings with public hearings and over 1,000 published adjudicatory orders and decisions. Approved, with two other Commissioners, agency proposed budget, policies and procedures, and hiring/selection of general counsel, staff attorneys, and division directors. Often served as agency point person in legislative hearings and proposed administrative rules.

- **National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)** Energy Resources & Environment Committee; 2006-2011; **Co-Vice-Chair**, 2009-2011.
- FERC-NARUC Smart Grid/Demand Response Collaborative, 2008-2011.
- **New England Conference of Public Utility Commissioners (NECPUC)**, Vice President, 9/09-9/10; **President**, 9/10-9/11.
- Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Advisory Council to the Board of Directors, 2009-2011; Energy Efficiency/Smart Grid Public Advisory Group, 2008-2010.
- Regional Evaluation, Measurement & Verification (EM&V) Forum, Steering Committee, Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnership, 2007-2011; **Co-Chair**, 2011.
- RGGI (Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative) one of two NH agency head representatives and **RGGI, Inc.; Secretary** (2007-2009); **Vice-Chair** (2009-2011). Participated as a corporate officer and thus as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from inception to 10/11 when I stepped down. RGGI Inc. is the regional organization supporting implementation of RGGI. Participated in selection of the first Executive Director and in the review, revision, and adoption of all corporate governance policies, annual budgets, and governance matters.
- NH Energy & Climate Collaborative, 2009-2011.
- Governor's Climate Change Policy Task Force, NH's Climate Action Plan, 2008.
- Northeast International Committee on Energy (NICE) and Climate Change Steering Committee of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers, 2007-2008.
- NH Site Evaluation Committee, 2006-2011 and Energy Planning Advisory Board, 2006.
- ISO-New England Scenario Analysis Steering Committee Co-Chair (for NECPUC, 2007).
- Collective Bargaining Team for State of New Hampshire (as employer), 2007.
- Speaker and panel moderator at various meetings or conferences of NECPUC, NARUC, ISO-NE, NEEP, ACEEE, NEPPA, NECA, NESEA Building Energy, ACI New England, Restructuring Roundtable, and other forums.
- Commission to Study Child Support and Related Child Custody Issues, 2003-2006; 2003-2004 as a State Senator; 2005-2006 as Governor's designee, Vice-Chair.
- **NH State Senator**, District 5, 1998-2004:
 - **Senate Finance Committee**, 1998-2004, over the course of 3 state budget cycles worked on detailed review and recommendations for each of the 3 divisions of the state's approximately \$4 billion annual budget.
 - **Senate Energy & Economic Development Committee**, 1998-2004; **Chair**, 2000-2002; **Vice Chair**, 2002-2004.
 - **Senate Ways & Means Committee**, 1998-2000, **Chair**.
 - Senate Environment Committee, 1998-2004.
 - Senate Transportation Committee, 1998-2000, 2003-2004.
 - **Joint Legislative Committee on Administrative Rules**, 2001-2004; **Chair**, 2001-2002; **Vice Chair** 2002-2004.
 - Fiscal Committee of the General Court, 1999-2000.
 - **Electric Utility Restructuring Oversight Committee**, 1998-2004; **Co-Chair**, 1998-2000.

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- Telecommunications Planning and Development Advisory Committee, 2001-2004.
- **Nuclear Decommissioning Finance Committee**, 2003-2004.
- Dam Management Review Committee, 1999-2004.
- Oil Fund Disbursement Board, 1999-2000.
- NH Business Finance Authority Board, 1999-2002.
- Assessing Standard Board, 2002-2004.
- **Equalization Standards Board**, 2001-2004, **Chair and Vice Chair**.
- Land Use Management & Farmland Preservation Study Committee, 1998-1999.
- Mercury Source Reduction and Recycling Issues Study Committee, 1999.
- Sullivan County Regional Refuse District Issues Study Committee, 1999.
- Requirements for use of Methyl T-Butyl Ether & Gasoline Components Study Committee, 1999-2000.
- **State Wireless Communications Policy Study Committee**, 2000, **Chair**.
- Salary Structure for Unclassified State Officers Study Committee, 2000.
- Renewable Energy Sources Promotion Methods Study Committee, 2000.
- 211 Commission, 2002.
- Exemption from Property Taxes for Not-For-Profit Hospitals Study Committee, 2003.
- Methods of Supporting Continued Operation of Wood-Fired Electrical Generating Facilities Study Committee, 2002.
- Eminent Domain Proceedings Study Committee, 2003.
- Pricing of Milk Products Study Committee, 2003.
- Options for Reducing the Impact of Exhaust Emissions from Diesel Engines Study Committee, 2004.
- Commission on Setback Requirements for Land Application of Septage, Biosolids and Short Paper Fibers, 2004.
- Commission on Encouraging Municipal Recycling and Tax Exemptions for Water and Air Pollution Control Facilities under RSA 72:12-a, 2004.
- Committee to Study the Effects that Utility Restructuring has had on the State's Hydro-Lease Program and the State Dam Maintenance Fund and to Study Alternatives for Funding the Operation and Maintenance of State-Owned Dams, 2003-2004.
- Establishment of a Farm Viability Program Study Committee, 2004.
- Speaker on Genetic Testing Issues and Public Policy, Dartmouth Community Medical School, spring, 2000. Prime sponsor & author of NH genetic testing info protection law, RSA 141-H.
- Speaker on NH's restructuring experience at New England "Mid-Course Review of Electric Restructuring," sponsored by National Council on Electricity Policy and NCSL, 2000.
- Speaker at the Lebanon, Hanover, Claremont, New London, and Nashua Rotary Clubs, Concord Chamber of Commerce, BIA committees, and other forums; various topics; various dates.
- Commencement Speaker: Lebanon College, 1999; NH Community Technical College at Claremont, 2004.
- Speaker at NH Bar CLE course on the Administrative Rules process, November 2004.
- **NH State Representative, 1992-1998:**
 - **Science, Technology & Energy Committee**, 1992-1998; dealt with utility, energy, telecommunications, and air quality policy; **Chair** of Electric Utilities Subcommittee.
 - Small Power Producers and PSNH Renegotiations Legislative Oversight Committee, 1994.
 - Retail Wheeling and Restructuring Study Committee, 1995, **Chair** of Policy Principles, Social and Environmental Issues Subcommittee whose report became the foundation for NH's Electric Utility Restructuring statute, RSA 374-F.

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- **Electric Utility Restructuring Oversight Committee, 1996-1998.**
- Member of state’s negotiating team with Public Service Company of NH and prime sponsor of securitization (debt refinancing) legislation that ended litigation, and resulted in one of the largest, if not the largest, voluntary write-off of equity by a US electric utility, large reductions in interest costs, and a reduction of average NH electric rates from the highest in the nation to the regional average. Sponsor of over a dozen bills dealing with energy policy and electric utilities, most of which became law, including prime sponsorship of NH’s first solar/renewable net energy metering law and an update of the energy facility siting statute.
- **Testified on State-Federal issues related to electric utility restructuring before the Energy & Power Subcommittee of the U.S. House Committee on Commerce, February, 1996.**
- Testified before the Maine legislature on New Hampshire’s restructuring efforts.
- Speaker on “Tax Aspects of Restructuring NH’s Electric Utility Industry” NCSL seminar, 1998.
- **Legislative Regional and National Work:**
 - **Council of State Governments, Eastern Regional Council (CSG/ERC):**
 - **Energy and Environment Committee, member, 1997-2004; Vice-Chair, 2001-2003.**
 - Executive Committee, member, 1999-2002.
 - Northeast Electric Restructuring Task Force, 1998-2000.
 - **National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL):**
 - **Advisory Council on Energy, 1997-2004; Chair, 2001-2004.** As Chair facilitated structured discussions between federal and state energy and utility officials, private sector experts, various stakeholders, state legislators, and NCSL staff to anticipate new trends in energy issues and to assist state legislatures in responding to those trends. Reviewed and commented on drafts of various publications.
 - **Energy and Transportation Committee, Assembly on Federal Issues, (and successor Energy & Electric Utilities Committee), 1998-2004; Chair, 2000-2001.** As Chair facilitated a consensus based comprehensive update of NCSL’s National Energy Policy (and other policies) used for lobbying the federal government on behalf of all state legislatures.
 - Partnership on Electric Industry Taxation, 2002-2004.
 - Environment Committee, 1999-2002.
 - **Testified before the United States Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on “Electric Industry Restructuring,” with a particular focus on transmission issues, on behalf of NCSL, April, 2000.**
 - Speaker on “Electric Power: to the States or the Federal Government,” (state/federal jurisdictional issues) at NCSL Annual Meeting, 1996.
 - Speaker on “Stranded Costs: Who Pays for Electric Industry Restructuring?” at NCSL Annual Meeting, 1998.
 - Speaker on Regional & State Policy Option & NH’s 4-pollutant legislation at NCSL Energy Institute on Energy and Air Quality Issues, June, 2002.
 - Moderator, panel on State Policy & Greenhouse Gases, NCSL Annual Meeting, 2003.
 - **National Council on Electricity Policy, Steering Committee, member, 2001-2004.** The National Council was a joint venture of NCSL, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), the National Association of State Energy Officials, and the National Governor's Association (NGA) to assist policymakers with the challenges posed by the dramatic changes brought about by the reexamination of the traditional franchise electric system with funding from the U.S. Department of Energy. (Formerly the National Council on Competition and the Electric Industry.)
 - Speaker on “Regional State Committees – How do they fit into the bigger picture? – Effective

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Regulatory Policies for Supporting New England’s Markets,” at Emerging Issues in New England conference, sponsored by Edison Electric Institute and ISO-New England (among others), Nashua, NH, November, 2003.

- Speaker on “The Legislative Process: How can it support renewable energy?” at Building Energy 04 and 05 conferences, sponsored by the Northeast Sustainable Energy Association Boston, MA, March 2004 and 2005.

OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE

- **Home Improvement Design & Build**, 2012-present, as time allows, progress on completing 35 years of work on home energy efficiency and asset preservation improvements such as structural repairs and improvements to roof and front porches. Removed 4 layers of old shingles and re-sheathed the entire roof in preparation for new standing seam metal roof. Upgraded electrical system and added new 7.7 kW (AC) PV system. Replaced old oil heating system with new automatic wood pellet boiler, built new radiant heat zones and custom pellet store after air sealing and maximizing insulation throughout so heating load is only 1.3 tons pellets/year for 2,000 s.f.
- Managing General Partner, TCG Development Group, 1986-1994. Developed and operated the Courtyard Pavillion, retail building at 45 Hanover St. in downtown Lebanon.
- Various jobs from 1976 –1985 including waiting on tables, job training assessment specialist, and a partner in Retrofit Associates, an energy conservation/renewable energy consulting and contracting business.

EDUCATION

- Mt. Ararat School (public high school), Topsham, Maine, 1974, 2nd in class.
- **Dartmouth College, class of 1978, B.A.** with Distinction in major of Geography and Environmental Studies, **1980**, with course work including New England Energy Futures, Environmental Systems, Environmental Policy Formulation, and engineering courses in Community Systems (e.g. electric and water utilities) and Principles of Systems Design. Authored 60 page independent research paper (Xerox grant) on “Ownership and Control in the U.S. Electric Utility Industry: Policy Implications.”
- **M.S. in Community Economic Development, Southern NH University, 1985**, with course work in such areas as accounting, financial and organizational management, financing, and housing and business development.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

- **City of Lebanon**, in addition to current work:
 - Pedestrian and Bicyclist Advisory Committee, 1995-present; **Chair**, 1995-1998.
 - Lebanon Economic Vitality Exchange, City Council representative, 2016-2020
 - Class VI Roads Advisory Committee, 2005-2007.
 - Planning Board member, 1995-1998.
 - Building Codes Review Committee, 1993-1994.
 - Downtown Parking Committee, 1993-1994.
 - Downtown Improvement Committee, 1990-1991.
 - Downtown Revitalization Study Committee, 1983-1984.
 - Energy Commission, 1980-1982.
- Lebanon Garden Club, Treasurer, 1986- present.
- Vital Communities, Board of Directors, 5/12 – 6/18; **Vice Chair**’17-18, Advisory Council, ‘02-‘12.
- Sustainable Energy Resource Group, Board of Directors, 2013 – 2015.

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- Lebanon Opera House Improvement Corporation, founding incorporator and Board of Directors, 1991-1998.
- Friends of the Northern Rail Trail in Grafton County, founding incorporator and Board of Directors, 1996-1998.
- Headrest, 24 hotline volunteer and Alcohol Crisis Team, EMT, 1981-1983.
- LISTEN, Board of Directors (**Vice President**, Clerk, Chair of numerous committees), 1978-1984.

TESTIMONY & PUBLICATIONS

C. Below, "Lebanon Community Power's Transactive Energy Municipal Aggregation Pilot", Presentation to the 2018 Transactive Energy Conference, 6/14/18, MIT, Cambridge, MA, available here:

<https://lebanonnh.gov/DocumentCenter/View/6981/TEESC-18-Presentation-Clifton-BELOW---LCP?bidId=>

C. Below, "Direct Testimony of Clifton C. Below," NHPUC Docket No. DE 16-576, Electric Distribution Utilities Development of New Alternative Net Metering Tariffs and/or Other Regulatory Mechanisms and Tariffs for Customer-Generators, 10/24/17. This concerns conceptualization of RTP pilot and is available at:

[https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2016/16-576/TESTIMONY/16-576_2016-10-](https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2016/16-576/TESTIMONY/16-576_2016-10-24_LEBANON_DTESTIMONY_C_BELOW.PDF)

[24_LEBANON_DTESTIMONY_C_BELOW.PDF](https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2016/16-576/TESTIMONY/16-576_2016-12-22_COL_RTESTIMONY_C_BELOW.PDF), with "Rebuttal Testimony of Clifton C. Below" available at:

[https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2016/16-576/TESTIMONY/16-576_2016-12-](https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2016/16-576/TESTIMONY/16-576_2016-12-22_COL_RTESTIMONY_C_BELOW.PDF)

[22_COL_RTESTIMONY_C_BELOW.PDF](https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2016/16-576/TESTIMONY/16-576_2016-12-22_COL_RTESTIMONY_C_BELOW.PDF).

C. Below, "Testimony of Clifton C. Below," NHPUC Docket # DE 19-064, Liberty Utilities Request for Change in Rates, 12/6/19. This testimony concerns enabling municipalities to own their own smart streetlights with communicating adaptive controls, including built-in revenue grade meters. A settlement agreement approved by the Commission enabled the City's Smart Street Lighting LED conversion project, the first in the state to allow kWh credit for dimming of streetlights. Available at: https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2019/19-064/TESTIMONY/19-064_2019-12-09_COL_TESTIMONY_BELOW.PDF.

C. Below, "Testimony of Clifton C. Below," New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (NHPUC), Docket No. 19-197, Electric and Natural Gas Utilities, Development of a Statewide, Multi-use Online Energy Data Platform, 8/17/20, found at https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2019/19-197/TESTIMONY/19-197_2020-08-18_LEBANON_LGC_REV_TESTIMONY_BELOW.PDF

S. O. Muhanji, C. Below, T. Montgomery and A. M. Farid, "Enabling a Shared Integrated Grid via New England Energy Water Nexus," 2019 IEEE International Symposium on Technology and Society (ISTAS), Medford, MA, USA, 2019, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ISTAS48451.2019.8938013. (<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8938013>)

S. O. Muhanji, S. Golding, T. Montgomery, C. Below and A. M. Farid, "A Distributed Economic Model Predictive Control Design for a Transactive Energy Market Platform in Lebanon, NH," 2020, arXiv:2012.04058 [eess.SY]. (<https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.04058>)

S. O. Muhanji, S. Golding, T. Montgomery, C. Below and A. M. Farid, "Developing a Blockchain Transactive Energy Control Platform in Lebanon to Transform the New Hampshire Electricity Market," 2020 IEEE PES Transactive Energy Systems Conference (TESC), 2020, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/TEESC50295.2020.9656933 (<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9656933>).

Tebbetts, H., Huber, L., Below, C., "Technical Statement Regarding Time-of-Use (TOU) Model", NHPUC, Docket No. 17-189, Liberty Utilities Petition to Approve Battery Storage Pilot Program, available at:

https://www.puc.nh.gov/Regulatory/Docketbk/2017/17-189/LETTERS-MEMOS-TARIFFS/17-189_2018-11-19_GSEC_TECH_STATEMENT_TOU.PDF

This TOU rate model, developed in large part by C. Below, was approved for Liberty's Battery pilot and for a residential EV charging tariff. It has been described by the Regulatory Assistance Project as "the most advanced modern rate design in New England."

Yellow highlighting indicates matter called out in statute to be considered by PUC as part of net metering proceedings, such as DE 22-060. Enlarged, Bold and blue text call out particularly relevant matters to DE 22-060. *Bold italics* may indicate recently added language.

TITLE XXXIV PUBLIC UTILITIES

CHAPTER 362-A LIMITED ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCERS ACT

Section 362-A:1

362-A:1 Declaration of Purpose. – It is found to be in the public interest to provide for small scale and diversified sources of supplemental electrical power to lessen the state's dependence upon other sources which may, from time to time, be uncertain. It is also found to be in the public interest to encourage and support diversified electrical production that uses indigenous and renewable fuels and has beneficial impacts on the environment and public health. It is also found that these goals should be pursued in a competitive environment pursuant to the restructuring policy principles set forth in RSA 374-F:3. It is further found that net energy metering for eligible customer-generators may be one way to provide a reasonable opportunity for small customers to choose interconnected self generation, encourage private investment in renewable energy resources, stimulate in-state commercialization of innovative and beneficial new technology, enhance the future diversification of the state's energy resource mix, and reduce interconnection and administrative costs.

Source. 1978, 32:1. 1994, 362:2. [1998, 261:1](#), eff. Aug. 25, 1998. [2010, 143:1](#), eff. Aug. 13, 2010.

[This sentence added in 1998 was deleted in 2010: [However, due to uncertain cost and technical impacts to electric utilities and other ratepayers, the general court finds it appropriate to limit the availability of net energy metering to eligible customer-generators who are early adopters of small-scale renewable electric generating technologies.]

[Chapter 33 NH laws of 2016 has this significant purpose statement:

31:1 Purpose Statement. **To meet the objectives of electric industry restructuring pursuant to RSA 374-F, including the overall goal of developing competitive markets and customer choice to reduce costs for all customers, and the purposes of RSA 362-A and RSA 362-F to promote energy independence and local renewable energy resources, the general court finds that it is in the public interest to continue to provide reasonable opportunities for electric customers to invest in and interconnect customer-generator facilities and receive fair compensation for such locally produced power while ensuring costs and benefits are fairly and transparently allocated among all customers.** The general court continues to promote

Commented [CB1]: This language was added in 1998 by the same bill that created net metering in the first place, sponsored by then Reps. Below and Bradley. The bill also enacted major reforms to the rest of the LEEPA statute and was the result of building consensus [over 11 work sessions](#) in the immediate wake of enacting electric utility restructuring to move generation into competitive markets with customer choice.

Commented [CB2]: This is the law that expanded group net metering provisions in the statute, among other things, and has been the one complete repeal and replacement of the entire text of Section 362-A:9, though much carried over.

NH Net Energy Metering Statute – Annotations w/ links by Clifton Below, 2/8/23, updated 10/07/23 2

a balanced energy policy that supports economic growth and promotes energy diversity, independence, reliability, efficiency, regulatory predictability, environmental benefits, a fair allocation of costs and benefits, and a modern and flexible electric grid that provides benefits for all ratepayers.

[Chapter 266 NH laws of 2017 has this significant purpose statement:

226:1 Purpose. The general court finds it is in the public interest to promote customer choice and energy independence by eliminating market barriers to solar energy that low-to-moderate income residential customers face, by sustaining and promoting local renewable energy resources and New Hampshire jobs in the solar and wood products industries, by promoting the stabilization and lowering of future energy costs with more clean energy supply and greater energy diversification, and by further reducing energy costs by reducing New Hampshire's peak demand, including our share of regional electric transmission costs, which recently went up due to our increased share of the regional peak demand.

2022: 328:2 (SB 262) made these findings immediately before new paragraph XXII:

328:2 Findings; Distributed Energy Resources. Customer-owned distributed energy resources (DERs) that connect to the distribution grid can provide a beneficial hedge against volatile electricity prices and stimulate investment and employment in the state economy. Because DERs frequently utilize clean, renewable energy sources, they can reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions to benefit public health and environmental quality. For these reasons, the general court finds it is in the public interest to stimulate the deployment of DERs in New Hampshire and eliminate unreasonable barriers thereto.

Section 362-A:1-a

362-A:1-a Definitions. –

In this chapter:

I. " Bio-oil " means a liquid renewable fuel derived from vegetable oils, animal fats, wood, straw, forestry byproducts, or agricultural byproducts using noncombustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes, including, but not limited to, distillation, gasification, hydrolysis, or pyrolysis, but not including anaerobic digestion, composting, or incineration.

I-a. " Bio synthetic gas " means a gaseous renewable fuel derived from vegetable oils, animal fats, wood, straw, forestry byproducts, or agricultural byproducts using noncombustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes, including, but not limited to, distillation, gasification, hydrolysis, or pyrolysis, but not including anaerobic digestion, composting, or incineration.

I-b. " Biodiesel " means a renewable diesel fuel substitute that is composed of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids, is derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, and meets the requirements of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification D6751.

I-c. " Cogeneration facility " means a facility which produces electric energy and other forms of useful energy, such as steam or heat, which are used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.

I-d. " Combined heat and power system " means a new system installed after July 1, 2011, that

produces heat and electricity from one fuel input using an eligible fuel, without restriction to generating technology, has an electric generating capacity rating of at least one kilowatt and not more than 30 kilowatts and a fuel system efficiency of not less than 80 percent in the production of heat and electricity, or has an electric generating capacity greater than 30 kilowatts and not more than one megawatt and a fuel system efficiency of not less than 65 percent in the production of heat and electricity. Fuel system efficiency shall be measured as usable thermal and electrical output in BTUs divided by fuel input in BTUs.

II. "Commission" means the New Hampshire public utilities commission.

II-a. "Electricity suppliers" has the same meaning as in RSA 374-F:2, II.

II-b. " Eligible customer-generator " or " customer-generator " means an electric utility customer who owns, operates, or purchases power from an electrical generating facility either powered by renewable energy or which employs a heat led combined heat and power system, with a total peak generating capacity of up to and including one megawatt, except as provided for a municipal host as defined in paragraph II-c, that is located behind a retail meter on the customer's premises, is interconnected and operates in parallel with the electric grid, and is used to offset the customer's own electricity requirements. Incremental generation added to an existing generation facility, that does not itself qualify for net metering, shall qualify if such incremental generation meets the qualifications of this paragraph and is metered separately from the nonqualifying facility.

II-c. " Municipal host" means a customer generator with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt and less than 5 megawatts used to offset the electricity requirements of a group consisting exclusively of one or more customers who are political subdivisions, provided that all customers are located within the same utility franchise service territory. ~~A municipal host shall be located in the same municipality as all group members if the facility began operation after January 1, 2021.~~ A municipal host may be owned by either a public or private entity. For this definition, " political subdivision " means the state of New Hampshire or any city, town, county, school district, chartered public school, village district, school administrative unit, or any district or entity created for a special purpose administered or funded by any of the above-named governmental units.

Commented [CB3]: This sentence will be deleted by [Chapter 233:2, NH Laws of 2023](#) (HB 281), effective 10/07/23

II-d. " Eligible fuel " means natural gas, propane, wood pellets, hydrogen, or heating oil when combusted with a burner, including air emission standards for the device using the approved fuel.

II-e. " Heat led " means that the combined heat and power system is operated in a manner to satisfy the heat usage needs of the customer-generator.

II-f. " Department " means the New Hampshire department of energy.

III. " Limited producer " or " limited electrical energy producer " means a qualifying small power producer, a qualifying storage system, or a qualifying cogenerator, with a maximum rated generating or discharge capacity of less than 5 megawatts that:

(a) Does not participate in net energy metering. Non-participation in net energy metering may be achieved by canceling participation in such upon assuming limited production.

(b) Is not registered as a generator, asset, or network resource with ISO New England.

(c) Does not otherwise participate in any FERC jurisdictional wholesale electricity markets, except as an alternative technology regulation resource (ATRR) to the extent ATRRs are deemed by ISO New England to function as retail or network load reducers for all other ISO New England purposes. Such non-participation in FERC jurisdictional interstate wholesale markets may be achieved by retirement from such markets.

III-a. "Net energy metering" means measuring the difference between the electricity supplied over the electric distribution system and the electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator which is fed back into the electric distribution system over a billing period.

IV. "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, governmental unit or agency or any combination thereof.

V. "Primary energy source" means the fuel or fuels used for the generation of electric energy, except that such term does not include the minimum amounts of fuel required for ignition, startup, testing, flame stabilization, or control uses or the minimum amounts of fuel required to alleviate or prevent unanticipated equipment outages or emergencies directly affecting the public health, safety or welfare which would result from electric power outages.

VI. "Qualifying cogeneration facility" means a cogeneration facility which the commission determines meets such requirements, including requirements respecting minimum size, fuel use and fuel efficiency, as the commission may prescribe and which is owned by a person not primarily engaged in the generation or sale of electric power, other than electric power solely from cogeneration facilities or small power production facilities.

VII. "Qualifying cogenerator" means the owner or operator of a qualifying cogeneration facility.

VII-a. "Qualifying facility" means either or both of a qualifying small power production facility or qualifying cogeneration facility.

VIII. "Qualifying small power producer" means the owner or operator of a qualifying small power production facility.

IX. "Qualifying small power production facility" means a small power production facility which the commission determines meets such requirements, including requirements respecting fuel use, fuel efficiency and reliability, as the commission may prescribe and which is owned by a person not primarily engaged in the generation or sale of electric power, other than electric power solely from cogeneration facilities or small power production facilities.

IX-a. "Qualifying storage system" means an electric energy storage system as defined in RSA 72:84 **or a grid-integrated electric vehicle as defined in RSA 374-F:2**.

X. "Small power production facility" means a facility which produces electric energy solely by the use, as a primary energy source, of biomass, waste, renewable resources, bio-oil, bio synthetic gas, biodiesel, or any combination thereof and which has a power production capacity which, together with any other facility located at the same site, as determined by the commission, is not greater than 30 megawatts.

Commented [CB4]: Added effective 10/7/23 by [Chapter 243, NH Laws of 2023](#) (SB 166), relative to grid modernization.

Source. 1983, 395:1. 1989, 211:1. 1998, 261:2-4. 2006, 294:1, 2. 2007, 174:1, eff. Aug. 17, 2007. 2010, 143:2, eff. Aug. 13, 2010. 2011, 168:1, 2, eff. July 1, 2011. 2013, 266:1, eff. July 24, 2013. 2014, 130:2, eff. Aug. 15, 2014. 2021, 91:232, eff. July 1, 2021; 229:11, eff. Aug. 26, 2021. 2022, 218:1, 2, eff. June 17, 2022. 2022, 245:33, eff. Aug. 20, 2022, 2023, 233:2, eff. Oct. 7, 2023; 243:4, eff. Oct. 7, 2023.

RELEVANT REFERENCED DEFINITIONS:

72:84 Electric Energy Storage System; Definition. – In this subdivision "electric energy storage system" means a facility located behind a retail meter that stores electrical energy that is otherwise produced by an electricity generator or uses electricity to concentrate and store thermal energy, by electrical, chemical, mechanical, or thermal means, for discharge or use at a later time, whether in the form of thermal energy to meet space or process

heating or cooling loads or electricity, which can be used to reduce peak loads, compensate for variability in renewable energy production, or provide other grid services, and which does not participate in any wholesale energy markets administered by ISO New England as a registered asset or otherwise. An electric energy storage system shall not include conventional electric resistance or gas domestic hot water heaters.

Source. 2019, 327:4, eff. Oct. 15, 2019.

RSA 374-F:2 . . .

X. "Grid-integrated electric vehicle" or "GIEV" means a battery-run motor vehicle that has the ability for 2-way power flow between the vehicle and the electric grid and the communications hardware and software that allow for the external control of battery charging and discharging by the electric utility customer, an electric distribution company, an electricity supplier, or an aggregator.

Source. 2023, 243:3, eff. Oct. 07, 2023.

Section 362-A:9

362-A:9 Net Energy Metering.

I. Standard tariffs providing for net energy metering shall be made available to eligible customer-generators by each electric distribution utility in conformance with net metering rules adopted and orders issued by the commission. Each net energy metering tariff shall be identical, with respect to rates, rate structure, and charges, to the tariff under which a customer-generator would otherwise take default generation supply service from the distribution utility. Such tariffs shall be available on a first-come, first-served basis within each electric utility service area under the jurisdiction of the commission until such time as the total rated generating capacity owned or operated by eligible customer-generators totals a number equal to 100 megawatts, with 50 megawatts of the 100 megawatts allocated to the 4 electric distribution utilities that were subject to the commission's jurisdiction in 2010 multiplied by each such utility's percentage share of the total 2010 annual coincident peak energy demand distributed by those 4 utilities, and 50 megawatts of the 100 megawatts allocated to the state's 3 investor-owned electric distribution utilities, multiplied by each such utility's percentage share of the total 2010 annual coincident peak energy demand distributed by those 3 utilities, all to be determined by the commission and to be utilized by eligible customer-generators located within each such utilities' service territory. Eighty percent of each utility's share of the 50 megawatts shall be apportioned to facilities with a total generating capacity of not more than 100 kilowatts and 20 percent to facilities with a total generating capacity in excess of 100 kilowatts, but no greater than one megawatt. The 50 megawatts of capacity shall be made available to eligible customer-generators until such time as commission approved alternative net metering tariffs approved by the commission become available. No more than 4 megawatts of such total rated generating capacity shall be from a combined heat and power system as defined in RSA 362-A:1-a, I-d.

II. Competitive electricity suppliers registered under RSA 374-F:7 and municipal or county aggregators under RSA 53-E may determine the terms, conditions, and prices under which they agree to provide generation supply to and credit, as an offset to supply, or purchase the

Commented [CB5]: This new definition becomes effective 10/7/23 by [Chapter 243, NH Laws of 2023](#) (SB 166), relative to grid modernization.

Commented [CB6]: This terms, conditions, and limits of this paragraph I, along with **paragraphs III, IV, V, and VI**, are all subject to modification by the PUC for alternative metering tariffs going forward pursuant to paragraph XVI below ([2016, 31:5](#)).

Commented [CB7]: This language is now moot. It was added in 2016 to deal with the fact that one of the utilities had reached it's cap and had to close its net metering queue. It was a stop gap measure until the PUC could act under authority and direction given to the PUC in the same legislation to eliminate the cap, which they did, in [DE 16-576, Order No. 26,029](#) approving new alternative net metering tariffs.

Commented [CB8]: The text in bold purple was added in [2010, Chapter 143](#), which repealed and replaced the whole net metering section, though it was a rephrasing of language that was part of the original enactment of NEM in 1998 in paragraph III as cited below in the next comment. All of the rest of this text was added by [2020, 21:1](#).

generation output exported to the distribution grid from eligible customer-generators. The commission may require appropriate disclosure of such terms, conditions, and prices or credits. Such output shall be accounted for as a reduction to the customer-generators' electricity applicable line loss adjustments, as approved by the commission. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting or otherwise interfering with the provisions or authority for municipal or county aggregators under RSA 53-E, including, but not limited to, the terms and conditions for

~~III. . . . Electricity suppliers may voluntarily determine the terms, conditions, and prices under which they will agree to provide generation supply to and purchase net generation output from eligible customer-generators~~

III. Metering shall be done in accordance with normal metering practices. A single net meter that shows the customer's net energy usage by measuring both the inflow and outflow of electricity internally shall be the extent of metering that is required at facilities with a total peak generating capacity of not more than 100 kilowatts. A bi-directional metering system that records the total amount of electricity that flows in each direction from the customer premises, either instantaneously or over intervals of an hour or less, shall be required at facilities with a total peak generating capacity of more than 100 kilowatts. Customer-generators shall not be required to pay for the installation of net meters, but shall pay for the installation of all bi-directional metering systems as outlined in utility interconnection tariffs or rules.

IV. (a) For facilities with a total peak generating capacity of not more than 100 kilowatts, when billing a customer-generator under a net energy metering tariff that is not time-based, the utility shall apply the customer's net energy usage when calculating all charges that are based on kilowatt hour usage. Customer net energy usage shall equal the kilowatt hours supplied to the customer over the electric distribution system minus the kilowatt hours generated by the customer-generator and fed into the electric distribution system over a billing period.

(b) For facilities with a total peak generating capacity of more than 100 kilowatts, the customer-generator shall pay all applicable charges on all kilowatt hours supplied to the customer over the electric distribution system, less a credit on default service charges equal to the metered energy generated by the customer-generator and fed into the electric distribution system over a billing period.

V. When a customer-generator's net energy usage is negative (more electricity is fed into the distribution system than is received) over a billing period, such surplus shall either:

(a) Be credited to the customer-generator's account on an equivalent basis for use in subsequent billing cycles as a credit against the customer's net energy usage or bill in a manner consistent with either subparagraph IV(a) or IV(b), as applicable; or

(b) Except as provided in paragraph VI, the customer-generator may elect to be paid or credited by the electric distribution utility for its excess generation at rates that are equal to the utility's avoided costs for energy and capacity to provide default service as determined by the commission consistent with the requirements of the Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act of 1978 (PURPA). The commission shall determine reasonable conditions for such an election, including the frequency of payment, provided that the commission requires the option of payment at least quarterly, and how often a customer-generator may choose this option versus the option in subparagraph (a).

~~V-a. A customer-generator subject to the alternative net metering tariff adopted by the commission in order 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017, and subsequent orders issued thereafter in~~

Commented [CB9]: This text was part of the original enactment of net metering, [1998, 261:10](#) (HB 485), and was repealed in 2010 and replaced with the new bold purple language shown above in paragraph II.

docket DE 16-576, may elect to receive a payment from the distribution utility either on an annual basis in an amount equal to the accrued monetary bill credit balance that exceeds \$100 as of the end of the March billing period, or on a quarterly basis in an amount equal to the amount of the accrued monetary bill credit balance that exceeds \$25 as of the end of the most recent billing period preceding such quarterly payment. The costs reasonably incurred by a utility pursuant to this paragraph shall be recoverable.

Commented [CB10]: This new paragraph, along with amendments to the previous subparagraph, were made by [2022 Chapter 152 \(SB 261\)](#).

VI. Instead of the option in subparagraph V(b), an electric distribution utility providing default service to customer-generators may voluntarily elect, annually, on a generic basis, by notification to the commission, to purchase or credit such excess generation from customer-generators at a rate that is equal to the generation supply component of the applicable default service rate, provided that payment is issued at least as often as whenever the value of such credit, in excess of amounts owed by the customer-generator, is greater than \$50.

VII. A distribution utility may perform an annual calculation to determine the net effect this section had on its default service and distribution revenues and expenses in the prior calendar year. **The method of performing the calculation and applying the results, as well as a reconciliation mechanism to collect or credit any such net effects with appropriate carrying charges and credits applied, shall be determined by the commission.**

Commented [CB11]: This was added by [2010 143:3](#).

VIII. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the commission may establish, on a utility-specific or generic basis, a methodology by which customer-generators may be provided service under time-based, net energy metering tariffs. The methodology shall specify how a customer's energy usage and generation shall be metered, how net energy usage shall be calculated and any applicable charges applied, and how excess generation shall be credited, consistent with size limits and the terms and conditions and intent of this section and other requirements of state and federal law.

IX. Renewable energy credits shall remain the property of the customer-generator until such credits are sold or transferred. If an electric distribution utility acquires renewable energy credits from a customer-generator in conjunction with purchasing excess generation, it may apply such generation and credits to its renewable energy source default service option under RSA 374-F:3, V(f).

X. The department shall adopt rules, pursuant to RSA 541-A, to:

- (a) Establish reasonable interconnection requirements for safety, reliability, and power quality as it determines the public interest requires. Such rules shall not exceed applicable test standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or Underwriters Laboratory (UL); and
- (b) Implement the provisions of this section.

Commented [CB12]: This authority was transferred from PUC to DOE on 7/1/21.

XI. The department may by order, after notice and hearing:

- (a) Waive any of the limitations set forth in this chapter for targeted net energy metering arrangements that are part of a utility strategy to minimize distribution or other costs; and
- (b) Implement any utility-specific provisions authorized under this section.

Commented [CB13]: This authority was transferred from PUC to DOE on 7/1/21.

XII. Once the department has established standards for equipment used by eligible customer-generators, electric distribution utilities shall not require any additional standards or testing for transmission equipment as a condition of net energy metering.

Commented [CB14]: This was originally added by [2000, 148:2](#).

XIII. Customer-generators shall be responsible for all costs associated with interconnection with the distribution system.

Commented [CB15]: This was part of the original NEM law . [1998, 261:10](#)

XIV. (a) A customer-generator may elect to become a group host for the purpose of reducing or otherwise controlling the energy costs of a group of customers who are not customer-generators, ***except that a political subdivision, as defined in RSA 362-A:1-a, II-c, or the owner of a facility described in RSA 362-A:9, XX, that is a customer-generator, may participate as a group member.*** The group of customers shall be located within the service territory of the same electric distribution utility as the host. The host shall provide a list of the group members to the commission and the electric distribution utility and shall certify that all members of the group have executed an agreement with the host regarding the utilization of kilowatt hours produced by the eligible facility and that the total historic annual load of the group members together with the host exceeds the projected annual output of the host's facility. The department shall verify that these group requirements have been met and shall register the group host. The department shall establish the process for registering hosts, including periodic re-registration, and the process by which changes in membership are allowed and administered. Net metering tariffs under this section shall not be made available to a customer-generator group host until such host is registered by the department.

(b) Except as provided in subparagraph (c), the provisions of this section shall apply to a group host as a customer-generator.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding paragraph V, a group host shall be paid for its surplus generation at the end of each billing cycle at rates consistent with the credit the group host receives relative to its own net metering under either subparagraph IV(a) or (b) or alternative tariffs that may be applicable pursuant to paragraph XVI. Alternatively, a group host may elect to receive credits on the customer electric bill for each member and the host, with the utility being allowed the most cost-effective method of doing so according to an amount or percentage specified for each member on PUC form 909.09 (Application to Register or Re-register as a Host), along with a 3 cent per kwh addition from July 1, 2019 through July 1, 2021 and a 2.5 cent per kwh addition thereafter for low-moderate income community solar projects, as defined in RSA 362-F:2, X-a. The cent per kwh addition to the credit provided to any particular low-moderate income community solar project shall be in the amount in effect on the date that the commission issues a group host registration number for that project. The amount of the cent per kwh addition shall be grandfathered in accordance with the grandfathering provisions of the net metering tariff for customer-generators applicable to the project as in effect on the date the commission issues the project a group host registration number.

(2) On or before July 1, 2022, the department shall report on the costs and benefits of such an addition and the development of the market for low-moderate income community solar projects, and provide a recommendation on whether the addition shall be increased or decreased. The department shall report on the costs and benefits of low-moderate income community solar projects, as defined in RSA 362-F:2, X-a on or before June 1, 2020. The department shall authorize at least 2 new low-moderate income community solar projects, as defined in RSA 362-F:2, X-a, each year in each utility's service territory beginning January 1, 2020. On an annual basis, for all group host systems except for residential systems with an interconnected capacity under 15 kilowatts, the electric distribution utility shall calculate a payment adjustment if the host's surplus generation for which it was paid is greater than the group's total electricity usage during the same time period. The adjustment shall be such that the resulting compensation to the host for the amount that exceeded the group's total usage shall be at the utility's avoided cost or its default service rate in accordance with subparagraph V(b) or paragraph VI or alternative

Commented [CB16]: This paragraph including original subparagraphs (a)-(e) where enacted by [2013 Chapter 266:2](#). Further modifications came from [2017, 226:7](#), [2018, 112:1](#), and [2019, 271:2](#).

Commented [CB17]: Added by [2022, 328:1 \(SB 262\)](#).

Commented [CB18]: [2018, 212:3](#) used this phrase to replace "default service customers".

tariffs that may be applicable pursuant to paragraph XVI. The utility shall pay or bill the host accordingly.

(d) The electric distribution utilities shall establish a list of potential low-moderate income residential customers who qualify to benefit from the low-moderate income community solar addition. This list shall consist of residents who have enrolled in or are on the waitlist for the state Electric Assistance Program.

Commented [CB19]: Subparagraphs (d)-(e) repealed and reenacted along with (f)-(j) by [2022, 329:1](#).

(e) Within 90 days of the effective date of this subparagraph, the department of energy shall develop a process by which community solar developers can apply for designation as a community solar project. Such projects designate their production for the benefit of households on the list required in subparagraph (d). Such projects will qualify for the low-moderate income solar addition as established in subparagraph (c) and shall specify the amount of on-bill credit they can offer to low-moderate income homeowners. Annually, the number of projects designated as low-moderate income community solar shall not exceed a total nameplate capacity rating of 6 megawatts in the aggregate. If more than 6 megawatts of projects apply for designation, the department of energy shall select the projects that offer the largest on-bill credit.

(f) Each year, the department of energy, in consultation with the electric distribution utilities, shall select a means by which to enroll households as off-takers for these low-moderate income community solar projects. Customers shall be enrolled on an opt-out basis, notified by mail of their enrollment, and informed of the details of the project from which they are receiving credit. Once enrolled, such customers shall receive on-bill credits until such time as they no longer qualify for the Electric Assistance Program, or until they opt out from receiving credits.

(g) All reasonable and prudently-incurred costs incurred by the electric distribution utilities related to this program, including but not limited to, costs of implementation, billing, and administrative activities, shall not be borne by the utilities, but shall be recovered from customers.

(h) Utility owned projects that are designated as community solar projects shall not count against the limitation on the maximum allowed distributed energy resources as established by RSA 374-G:4.

(i) Nothing in this chapter shall preclude low-moderate income solar community projects from enrolling customers through any other method besides the process described in subparagraphs (d)-(f). A description of any alternative method used shall be filed with department of energy.

(j) The department is authorized to petition the commission to assess fines against, revoke the registration of, and prohibit from doing business in the state, any group host which violates the requirements of this paragraph and rules adopted for this paragraph pursuant to paragraph X. The commission is authorized to grant or deny such petitions.

XV. Standard tariffs that are available to eligible customer-generators under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2040 and such customer-generators shall transition to tariffs that are in effect at that time.

Commented [CB20]: This grandfathering provision was added by [2016, 33](#) as were paragraphs XV - XVIII in their original text (since amended).

XVI. (a) The commission, *through an adjudicative proceeding*, shall *continue to develop and periodically review* new alternative net metering tariffs, which may include other regulatory mechanisms and tariffs for customer-generators, and determine whether and to what extent such tariffs should be limited in their availability within each electric distribution utility's service

Commented [CB21]: Originally enacted as chapter [31 NH laws of 2016](#), though with significant amendments since then, that law triggered [DE 16-576](#) that resulted in the first update of net metering tariffs. Significant amendments (bold italics) to the first paragraph and the additions of subparagraphs (b) & (c) were made by .

territory. In developing such alternative tariffs and any limitations in their availability, the commission shall consider: *balancing the interests of customer-generators with those of electric utility ratepayers by maximizing any net benefits while minimizing any negative cost shifts from customer-generators to other customers and from other customers to customer-generators*; the costs and benefits of customer-generator facilities; an avoidance of unjust and unreasonable cost shifting; rate effects on all customers; alternative rate structures, including time-based tariffs pursuant to paragraph VIII; whether there should be a limitation on the amount of generating capacity eligible for such tariffs; the size of facilities eligible to receive net metering tariffs; timely recovery of lost revenue by the utility using an automatic rate adjustment mechanism; and electric distribution utilities' administrative processes required to implement such tariffs and related regulatory mechanisms. The commission may waive or modify specific size limits and terms and conditions of service for net metering specified in paragraphs I, III, IV, V, and VI that it finds to be just and reasonable in the adoption of alternative tariffs for customer-generators. The commission may approve time and/or size limited pilots of alternative tariffs.

(b) Until such time as the commission adopts alternative net metering tariffs that expressly apply to customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt pursuant to the criteria set forth in this paragraph, the provisions of commission order no. 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017 and subsequent orders applicable to large customer-generators shall be applicable to customer-generators of greater than one megawatt otherwise authorized by statute

(c) Customer-generators of greater than one megawatt total peak generating capacity that are compensated for exports to the grid pursuant to subparagraph (b) prior to commission approval of net metering tariffs that expressly apply to such customer-generators shall have the voluntary option to switch to such expressly applicable new tariff under its terms but shall not be permitted to return to a prior tariff or net metering terms once they have switched.

XVII. The commission shall issue an order initially approving or adopting such alternative tariffs, which may be subject to change or adjustment from time to time, within 10 months of the effective date of this paragraph.

XVIII. If any utility reaches any cap for net metering under paragraph I before alternative tariffs are approved or adopted pursuant to paragraph XVII, eligible customer-generators may continue to interconnect under temporary net metering tariffs under the same terms and conditions as net metering under the 100 megawatt cap, except that such customer-generators shall transition to alternative tariffs once they are approved or adopted for their utility pursuant to paragraph XVII.

XIX. No person, owner, developer, or installer of an eligible customer-generator facility, business organization, or any subsidiary thereof, shall use any unfair method of competition or any unfair or deceptive act or practice in any way for projects involving net metering.

Commented [CB22]: This subparagraph and the next were added by [2021, Chapter 228:2 \(SB 91, Part II\)](#)

Commented [CB23]: This was part of by [2016.33](#) which was effective 5/2/16. The Commission temporarily adopted existing tariffs as alternative tariffs to comply with this requirement until Order 26,029 was issued on 6/23/17.

Commented [CB24]: This is the last of the 2016 additions.

Commented [CB25]: This was enacted as part of [2017.226:7](#).

XX. *Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary*, a hydroelectric generator with a total peak generating capacity that is at or below the capacity eligibility requirements set forth in RSA 362-A:1-a, II-b and that first became operational before July 1, 2021 and that shares equipment or facilities with other generators, energy storage facilities, or electric utility customers for interconnection to the electric grid, shall be eligible to participate in net energy metering as a customer-generator even if the aggregate capacity of the generators **and energy storage facilities** sharing equipment or facilities for interconnection to the electric grid exceeds the capacity eligibility requirements set forth in RSA 362-A:1-a, II-b. Such a hydroelectric generator shall be eligible to participate in net energy metering as a customer-generator based on the total peak generating capacity of each individual generating station. **Only such a hydroelectric generator shall be eligible as a customer-generator as a matter of law without regard to whether such hydroelectric generator is the electric utility customer account of record at the point of interconnection to the electric grid, provided that such a hydroelectric generator that is not the electric utility customer account of record at the point of interconnection to the electric grid was, at one time, owned by the current electric utility customer or a prior electric utility customer at the point of interconnection to the electric grid and that such a hydroelectric generator that is not the electric utility customer account of record submits its initial proposed process and methodology described below to the department of energy and the relevant utility prior to July 1, 2024. Such a hydroelectric generator shall only participate in net metering for that portion of the hydroelectric generation in excess of the hydroelectric generator's contribution to serving the full requirements of the electric utility customer account of record at the point of interconnection to the electric grid. A hydroelectric generator eligible under this paragraph may, in reliance on revenue-grade meters, utilize a meter reading and billing determinant documentation process consistent with the rules of the public utilities commission in Puc 900 and all applicable tariffs, to determine generation eligible for net energy metering credits. The hydroelectric generator shall submit the proposed process to the department of energy and the relevant utility for approval, and provide a copy to the electric utility customer account of record at the point of interconnection to the electric grid, prior to participating in net metering. The proposed process shall include a description of the methodology for reading the meter and documenting the data, including all necessary billing determinants that will be provided to the utility. Both the department of energy and the utility shall endeavor to review the methodology as expeditiously as possible, and the electric utility customer account of record at the point of interconnection may identify its concerns, if any. If either the department of energy or the utility rejects the proposed process, such rejection shall be adequately specific so that the hydroelectric generator may make the changes necessary to receive approval. Upon approval of the process, the hydroelectric generator shall assume liability for monthly meter reads and providing all requisite billing determinants and other necessary data to the utility for billing purposes, including issuing net metering credits. The utility shall bill according to the information received from the hydroelectric generator, but shall not be liable for the accuracy of meter reads or the ongoing maintenance and performance of the meter. The hydroelectric generator getting billed and receiving credits pursuant to this provision shall be subject to periodic audits of the documentation and records associated with the meter reading process to ensure compliance with all statutes, rules and tariffs. Audits will be conducted on an as-needed basis, and may be requested by the electric utility customer account of record, but no more frequently than annually, which shall be determined and authorized by the department of energy, and conducted by the utility. The**

Commented [CB26]: This entire paragraph was repealed and reenacted by [Chapter 141, NH Laws of 2023](#) (SB 40) effective 6/30/23. The bold text is the new text.

audit results shall be provided to the electric utility customer account of record at the point of interconnection to the electric grid. The hydroelectric generator shall be responsible for all meter costs, including those for ongoing operation and maintenance, as well as all audit costs. The utility shall recover the incremental costs for this manual billing process, as well as all net metering credits issued pursuant to this provision from all utility customers. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to approve or allow the participation of energy storage facilities in net energy metering unless otherwise approved or allowed by law or an order or decision issued or rule adopted by the department of energy or the public utilities commission.

XXI. (a) The commission shall consider the question of whether or not exports to the grid by customer-generators taking default service should be accounted for as reduction to what would otherwise be the wholesale load obligation of the load serving entity providing default service absent such exports to the grid. The commission shall use its best efforts to resolve such question through an order in an adjudicated proceeding, which may be DE 16-576, issued no later than June 15, 2022.

(b) No generator of greater than one megawatt total peak generating capacity that first becomes operational after July 1, 2021 that elects to participate in net metering as otherwise authorized by statute shall be registered as a generator asset with ISO New England before June 30, 2022.

(c) A generator of greater than one megawatt total peak generating capacity that first became operational before July 1, 2021 that elects to participate in net metering as otherwise authorized by statute and that is registered with ISO New England as a generator asset may, at its discretion, retire from such participation in ISO New England wholesale markets.

XXII. No later than January 1, 2023, the electric distribution utilities shall publish on their websites a hosting capacity map showing the estimated maximum amount of distributed generation that can be accommodated on the distribution system at a given location under existing grid conditions and operations, without adversely impacting safety, power quality, reliability, or other operational criteria, and without requiring significant infrastructure upgrades. The maps shall provide relevant electrical information regarding the circuit and affiliated substation for each location, including interconnected and queued distributed generation, and shall be updated regularly.

XXIII. **When the department of energy's distributed energy resource valuation study is completed and thereafter the public utilities commission opens a new proceeding that includes consideration of the adoption of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt, the commission shall consider whether and when further changes should be made to the net metering tariff structure approved in order no. 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017, applicable to such newly-constructed customer-generators. Such consideration of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt shall include but not be limited to whether or not the cost of compliance with the electric renewable portfolio**

Commented [CB27]: This whole paragraph was added by [2021, Chapter 228:2 \(SB 91, Part II\)](#).

Commented [CB28]: This paragraph was added by [2022, Chapter 328 \(SB 262\)](#).

Commented [CB29]: This was enacted by [HB 1599, 2022 Chapter 308](#), eff. 8/30/22. In its OON in DE 22-060 the PUC noted that these matters are within the scope of this proceeding. (p. 2)

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standard, RSA 362-F, inclusive of prior period reconciliations, should be excluded from the monetary credit for exports to the grid, as well as whether or not the monetary credit should include compensation for services and value currently not compensated such as avoided transmission, distribution, and capacity costs and other grid services.

Source. [1998, 261:10](#). [2000, 148:1, 2](#). [2007, 174:2-4](#), eff. Aug. 17, 2007. [2010, 143:3](#), eff. Aug. 13, 2010. [2011, 168:3](#), eff. July 1, 2011. [2012, 59:1](#), eff. July 13, 2012. [2013, 266:2](#), eff. July 24, 2013. [2016, 31:3-5; 33:1, 2](#), eff. May 2, 2016; 33:3 eff. as provided by [2016, 33:4](#). [2017, 226:7, 8](#), eff. July 11, 2017. [2018, 112:1](#), eff. July 24, [2018; 212:2](#), eff. Aug. 7, 2018; 212:3, eff. July 24, 2018 at 12:01 a.m. [2019, 271:2](#), eff. July 1, 2019. [2020, 21:1](#), eff. Sept. 15, 2020. [2021, 91:233, 234](#), eff. July 1, 2021; [228:2, Pt. II](#), Secs. 1-3, eff. Aug. 26, 2021; [228:2, Pt. III, Sec. 1](#), eff. Oct. 25, 2021, [2022, 152:1, 2](#), eff. Aug. 6, [2022; 308:1](#), eff. Aug. 30, [2022; 328:1, 3](#), eff. Sept. 6, [2022; 329:1](#), eff. Sept. 6, 2022; [2023, 141:1](#) eff. June 30, [2023, 166:1](#), eff. July 28, 2023..

Attachment D: List of Members

The following entities are Parties to the Joint Power Agreement of Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire:

1. City of Lebanon
2. Town of Hanover
3. City of Nashua
4. Cheshire County
5. Town of Harrisville
6. Town of Exeter
7. Town of Rye
8. City of Dover
9. Town of Warner
10. Town of Walpole
11. Town of Plainfield
12. Town of Newmarket
13. Town of Enfield
14. Town Durham
15. Town of Pembroke (10/21/21)³
16. Town of Hudson (12/16/21)
17. Town of Webster (12/16/21)
18. Town of New London (1/20/22)
19. City of Portsmouth (4/21/22)
20. Town of Peterborough (7/28/22)
21. Town of Canterbury (10/20/22)
22. Town of Wilmot (10/20/22)
23. Town of Sugar Hill (11/17/22)
24. Town of Hancock (11/17/22)
25. Town of Westmoreland (12/19/22)
26. Town of Shelburne (12/19/22)
27. Town of Boscawen (1/31/23)
28. City of Berlin (3/16/23)
29. Town of Randolph (3/16/23)
30. Town of Rollinsford (4/21/23)
31. Town of Lyme (4/21/23)
32. Town of Stratham (4/21/23)
33. Town of Newport (5/25/23)
34. Town of Campton (6/30/23)
35. Town of Barrington (7/27/23)
36. Town of Loudon (8/31/23)
37. Town of Northfield (8/31/23)
38. City of Somersworth (9/27/23)
39. Town of Tamworth (9/27/23)
40. Town of Hopkinton (9/27/23)
41. Town of Atkinson (9/27/23)
42. Town of Bradford (10/26/23)
43. Town of Grantham (10/26/23)
44. Town of Bethlehem (10/16/23)
45. Town of Gilford (11/30/23)
46. Town of Hampton Falls (11/30/23)
47. Town of Franconia (11/30/23)
48. Town of Kensington (11/30/23)
49. Town of Lancaster (11/30/23)

³ The dates for Members joining after 10/1/21 are the dates the Board of Directors approved the new Member and their Membership became effective per

Article IV, Section 4 of this JPA and Section 3.5 of the By-Laws.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	I	J	K	L	M	N	
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION COST MODEL						1. ISO NE NH BTM PV Estimate			2. LU interval metered NEM			
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 12/4/23												
3	2022 % on T peaks, RNS Avoided Cost/kWh							0.08%	\$ 0.0096		0.09%	\$ 0.0106	
4	2021 % on T peaks, RNS Avoided Cost/kWh							0.13%	\$ 0.0154		0.11%	\$ 0.0129	
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	RNS, LNS or both	RNS rate \$/kW-mo.	NH BTM PV MW	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	
6	Totals for Year 2022						209,111	169	\$ 2,009,096	1,669,982	1,500	\$ 17,780	
7	Totals for Year 2021						157,982	209	\$ 2,429,441	1,249,987	1376.467	\$ 16,091	
8	2021	1	1	1			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
9	2021	1	1	2			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
10	2021	1	1	3			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
11	2021	1	1	4			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
12	2021	1	1	5			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
13	2021	1	1	6			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
14	2021	1	1	7			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
15	2021	1	1	8			1.2	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
16	2021	1	1	9			16.7	0	\$ -	50.105	0	\$ -	
17	2021	1	1	10			40.2	0	\$ -	295.473	0	\$ -	
18	2021	1	1	11			55.7	0	\$ -	435.813	0	\$ -	
19	2021	1	1	12			57.3	0	\$ -	418.705	0	\$ -	
20	2021	1	1	13			44	0	\$ -	293.278	0	\$ -	
21	2021	1	1	14			27.9	0	\$ -	118.192	0	\$ -	
22	2021	1	1	15			13.3	0	\$ -	24.013	0	\$ -	
23	2021	1	1	16			4	0	\$ -	0.333	0	\$ -	
24	2021	1	1	17			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
25	2021	1	1	18			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
26	2021	1	1	19			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
27	2021	1	1	20			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
28	2021	1	1	21			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
29	2021	1	1	22			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
30	2021	1	1	23			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	
31	2021	1	1	24			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	

	A	B	C	D	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION CO				3. UES interval metered NEM			4. Eversource 10 large PV			5. Eversource 10 large Hydros			
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 1							2022 Data Only			2022 Data Only			
3	2022 % on T peaks,				0.11%			\$	0.0129	0.08%			\$	0.0094
4	2021 % on T peaks,				0.13%			\$	0.0151	0.13%			\$	0.0149
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	
6	Totals for Year 2022				12,087,367	13,117	\$ 155,987.10	5,807,540	4,609	\$ 54,672	16,886,125	21,138	\$ 251,272	
7	Totals for Year 2021				316,436	409.73	\$ 4,770.87							
8	2021	1	1	1	0	0	\$ -							
9	2021	1	1	2	0	0	\$ -							
10	2021	1	1	3	0	0	\$ -							
11	2021	1	1	4	0	0	\$ -							
12	2021	1	1	5	0	0	\$ -							
13	2021	1	1	6	0	0	\$ -							
14	2021	1	1	7	0	0	\$ -							
15	2021	1	1	8	0	0	\$ -							
16	2021	1	1	9	0	0	\$ -							
17	2021	1	1	10	32.02	0	\$ -							
18	2021	1	1	11	81.11	0	\$ -							
19	2021	1	1	12	86.77	0	\$ -							
20	2021	1	1	13	41.2	0	\$ -							
21	2021	1	1	14	20	0	\$ -							
22	2021	1	1	15	1.918	0	\$ -							
23	2021	1	1	16	0	0	\$ -							
24	2021	1	1	17	0	0	\$ -							
25	2021	1	1	18	0	0	\$ -							
26	2021	1	1	19	0	0	\$ -							
27	2021	1	1	20	0	0	\$ -							
28	2021	1	1	21	0	0	\$ -							
29	2021	1	1	22	0	0	\$ -							
30	2021	1	1	23	0	0	\$ -							
31	2021	1	1	24	0	0	\$ -							

	A	B	C	D	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION COST				6. Eversource 7 NEM over 1 MW			7. DOE Avoided Cost Calculation Data			8. Ten Dual Axis Trackers in NH		
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 1				2022 Data Only			Average of several NH systems					
3	2022 % on T peaks,					0.14%	\$ 0.0167		0.15%	\$ 0.0173		0.12%	\$ 0.0139
4	2021 % on T peaks,								0.15%	\$ 0.0176		0.11%	\$ 0.0129
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value
6	Totals for Year 2022				47,250,720	66,214	\$ 787,246	1,193,022	1,743	\$ 20,680.57	79,920	93	\$ 1,108
7	Totals for Year 2021							204,484	310.888	\$ 3,602.93	70,239	77	\$ 903
8	2021	1	1	1				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
9	2021	1	1	2				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
10	2021	1	1	3				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
11	2021	1	1	4				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
12	2021	1	1	5				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
13	2021	1	1	6				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
14	2021	1	1	7				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
15	2021	1	1	8				2.65	0	\$ -	0.3	0	\$ -
16	2021	1	1	9				16.588	0	\$ -	7.1	0	\$ -
17	2021	1	1	10				42.768	0	\$ -	17.4	0	\$ -
18	2021	1	1	11				57.498	0	\$ -	21.1	0	\$ -
19	2021	1	1	12				56.46	0	\$ -	18	0	\$ -
20	2021	1	1	13				41.225	0	\$ -	12.6	0	\$ -
21	2021	1	1	14				26.555	0	\$ -	7.5	0	\$ -
22	2021	1	1	15				11.338	0	\$ -	2.6	0	\$ -
23	2021	1	1	16				3.003	0	\$ -	0.5	0	\$ -
24	2021	1	1	17				0.02	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
25	2021	1	1	18				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
26	2021	1	1	19				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
27	2021	1	1	20				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
28	2021	1	1	21				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
29	2021	1	1	22				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
30	2021	1	1	23				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -
31	2021	1	1	24				0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -

	A	B	C	D	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION CO				9. Two Dual Axis Trackers in Leb.			10. Hypothetical LFGTE		
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 1				4/1/21 to 3/31/22 only			Equal production all hours		
3	2022 % on T peaks,								0.14%	\$ 0.0163
4	2021 % on T peaks,					0.14%	\$ 0.0163		0.14%	\$ 0.0155
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	watts	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value
6	Totals for Year 2022				-	-	\$ -	7,008,000	9,600	\$ 114,104
7	Totals for Year 2021				12,885,749	17,989	\$ 209	7,008,000	9,600	\$ 108,878
8	2021	1	1	1				800	0	\$ -
9	2021	1	1	2				800	0	\$ -
10	2021	1	1	3				800	0	\$ -
11	2021	1	1	4				800	0	\$ -
12	2021	1	1	5				800	0	\$ -
13	2021	1	1	6				800	0	\$ -
14	2021	1	1	7				800	0	\$ -
15	2021	1	1	8				800	0	\$ -
16	2021	1	1	9				800	0	\$ -
17	2021	1	1	10				800	0	\$ -
18	2021	1	1	11				800	0	\$ -
19	2021	1	1	12				800	0	\$ -
20	2021	1	1	13				800	0	\$ -
21	2021	1	1	14				800	0	\$ -
22	2021	1	1	15				800	0	\$ -
23	2021	1	1	16				800	0	\$ -
24	2021	1	1	17				800	0	\$ -
25	2021	1	1	18				800	0	\$ -
26	2021	1	1	19				800	0	\$ -
27	2021	1	1	20				800	0	\$ -
28	2021	1	1	21				800	0	\$ -
29	2021	1	1	22				800	0	\$ -
30	2021	1	1	23				800	0	\$ -
31	2021	1	1	24				800	0	\$ -

	A	B	C	D	E	F	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION COST MODEL						1. ISO NE NH BTM PV Estimate			2. LU interval metered NEM			3. UES ir	
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 12/4/23													
3	2022 % on T peaks, RNS Avoided Cost/kWh							0.08%	\$ 0.0096		0.09%	\$ 0.0106		
4	2021 % on T peaks, RNS Avoided Cost/kWh							0.13%	\$ 0.0154		0.11%	\$ 0.0129		
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	RNS, LNS or both	RNS rate \$/kW-mo.	NH BTM PV MW	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	
6	Totals for Year 2022						209,111	169	\$ 2,009,096	1,669,982	1,500	\$ 17,780	12,087,367	
7	Totals for Year 2021						157,982	209	\$ 2,429,441	1,249,987	1376.467	\$ 16,091	316,436	
12994	2022	6	25	24			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	861.861	
12995	2022	6	26	1			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	869.869	
12996	2022	6	26	2			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	854.854	
12997	2022	6	26	3			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	911.911	
12998	2022	6	26	4			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	910.91	
12999	2022	6	26	5			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	933.933	
13000	2022	6	26	6			1.3	0	\$ -	3.22	0	\$ -	942.984	
13001	2022	6	26	7			10.5	0	\$ -	20.275	0	\$ -	960.447	
13002	2022	6	26	8			34.7	0	\$ -	237.75	0	\$ -	991.395	
13003	2022	6	26	9			64.1	0	\$ -	602.551	0	\$ -	1036.053	
13004	2022	6	26	10			91.1	0	\$ -	951.151	0	\$ -	1188.355	
13005	2022	6	26	11			111.2	0	\$ -	1288.136	0	\$ -	1324.201	
13006	2022	6	26	12			122.8	0	\$ -	1358.35	0	\$ -	1373.764	
13007	2022	6	26	13			125.1	0	\$ -	1293.185	0	\$ -	1329.15	
13008	2022	6	26	14			117.4	0	\$ -	1215.183	0	\$ -	1301.425	
13009	2022	6	26	15			110.2	0	\$ -	1280.934	0	\$ -	1317.446	
13010	2022	6	26	16			95	0	\$ -	1051.491	0	\$ -	1237.067	
13011	2022	6	26	17			73	0	\$ -	806.844	0	\$ -	944.968	
13012	2022	6	26	18	both	11.8983	45.5	45.5	\$ 541,373	441.254	441.254	\$ 5,250	992.54	
13013	2022	6	26	19			21.8	0	\$ -	124.735	0	\$ -	874.275	
13014	2022	6	26	20			4.8	0	\$ -	13.11	0	\$ -	778.65	
13015	2022	6	26	21			0.1	0	\$ -	0.97	0	\$ -	761.761	
13016	2022	6	26	22			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	770.77	
13017	2022	6	26	23			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	764.764	
13018	2022	6	26	24			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	750.75	
13019	2022	6	27	1			0	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	709.709	

	A	B	C	D	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION COInterval metered NEM					4. Eversource 10 large PV			5. Eversource 10 large Hydros				
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 1					2022 Data Only			2022 Data Only				
3	2022 % on T peaks,					0.11%	\$ 0.0129		0.08%	\$ 0.0094		0.13%	\$ 0.0149
4	2021 % on T peaks,					0.13%	\$ 0.0151						
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	
6	Totals for Year 2022					13,117	\$ 155,987.10	5,807,540	4,609	\$ 54,672	16,886,125	21,138	\$ 251,272
7	Totals for Year 2021					409.73	\$ 4,770.87						
12994	2022	6	25	24	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	645.7988	0	\$ -	
12995	2022	6	26	1	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	633.5938	0	\$ -	
12996	2022	6	26	2	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	624.8425	0	\$ -	
12997	2022	6	26	3	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	623.47	0	\$ -	
12998	2022	6	26	4	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	623.965	0	\$ -	
12999	2022	6	26	5	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	622.9738	0	\$ -	
13000	2022	6	26	6	0	\$ -	25.135	0	\$ -	615.2712	0	\$ -	
13001	2022	6	26	7	0	\$ -	166.4125	0	\$ -	615.3725	0	\$ -	
13002	2022	6	26	8	0	\$ -	828.8825	0	\$ -	611.83	0	\$ -	
13003	2022	6	26	9	0	\$ -	1899.6325	0	\$ -	611.475	0	\$ -	
13004	2022	6	26	10	0	\$ -	2868.2325	0	\$ -	608.3188	0	\$ -	
13005	2022	6	26	11	0	\$ -	3492.545	0	\$ -	601.975	0	\$ -	
13006	2022	6	26	12	0	\$ -	3693.9275	0	\$ -	593.7525	0	\$ -	
13007	2022	6	26	13	0	\$ -	3749.5575	0	\$ -	594.1725	0	\$ -	
13008	2022	6	26	14	0	\$ -	3620.72	0	\$ -	594.155	0	\$ -	
13009	2022	6	26	15	0	\$ -	3562.765	0	\$ -	594.3525	0	\$ -	
13010	2022	6	26	16	0	\$ -	3246.9175	0	\$ -	595.9075	0	\$ -	
13011	2022	6	26	17	0	\$ -	2416.695	0	\$ -	589.385	0	\$ -	
13012	2022	6	26	18	992.54	\$ 11,809.54	1440.1575	1440.158	\$ 17,135	578.625	578.625	\$ 6,885	
13013	2022	6	26	19	0	\$ -	422.2275	0	\$ -	576.3012	0	\$ -	
13014	2022	6	26	20	0	\$ -	67.8425	0	\$ -	575.83	0	\$ -	
13015	2022	6	26	21	0	\$ -	5.8	0	\$ -	583.5925	0	\$ -	
13016	2022	6	26	22	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	582.73	0	\$ -	
13017	2022	6	26	23	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	586.7438	0	\$ -	
13018	2022	6	26	24	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	584.4575	0	\$ -	
13019	2022	6	27	1	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	586.085	0	\$ -	

	A	B	C	D	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION COSTS 6. Eversource 7 NEM over 1 MW							7. DOE Avoided Cost Calculation Data			8. Ten Dual Axis Trackers in NH		
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 1 2022 Data Only							Average of several NH systems					
3	2022 % on T peaks,					0.14%	\$ 0.0167		0.15%	\$ 0.0173		0.12%	\$ 0.0139
4	2021 % on T peaks,								0.15%	\$ 0.0176		0.11%	\$ 0.0129
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value
6	Totals for Year 2022				47,250,720	66,214	\$ 787,246	1,193,022	1,743	\$ 20,680.57	79,920	93	\$ 1,108
7	Totals for Year 2021							204,484	310.888	\$ 3,602.93	70,239	77	\$ 903
12994	2022	6	25	24	2504.2063	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
12995	2022	6	26	1	2501.3188	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
12996	2022	6	26	2	2507.4	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
12997	2022	6	26	3	2495.5875	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
12998	2022	6	26	4	2479.75	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
12999	2022	6	26	5	2447.9438	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
13000	2022	6	26	6	2443.0437	0	\$ -	0.05	0	\$ -	0.5	0	\$ -
13001	2022	6	26	7	2429.35	0	\$ -	0.443	0	\$ -	8.5	0	\$ -
13002	2022	6	26	8	2419.375	0	\$ -	132.303	0	\$ -	23.2	0	\$ -
13003	2022	6	26	9	2414.2125	0	\$ -	294.249	0	\$ -	35.8	0	\$ -
13004	2022	6	26	10	2403.7563	0	\$ -	493.304	0	\$ -	38.3	0	\$ -
13005	2022	6	26	11	2390.2375	0	\$ -	634.504	0	\$ -	39.4	0	\$ -
13006	2022	6	26	12	2367.4	0	\$ -	731.383	0	\$ -	40.1	0	\$ -
13007	2022	6	26	13	2349.55	0	\$ -	784.078	0	\$ -	39.1	0	\$ -
13008	2022	6	26	14	2368.975	0	\$ -	788.331	0	\$ -	38.8	0	\$ -
13009	2022	6	26	15	2354.625	0	\$ -	728.603	0	\$ -	38.4	0	\$ -
13010	2022	6	26	16	2132.55	0	\$ -	666.494	0	\$ -	35.1	0	\$ -
13011	2022	6	26	17	2146.6375	0	\$ -	551.351	0	\$ -	35.0	0	\$ -
13012	2022	6	26	18	2223.725	2223.725	\$ 26,459	406.972	406.972	\$ 4,842.27	27.9	27.856	\$ 331
13013	2022	6	26	19	2272.1562	0	\$ -	218.702	0	\$ -	16.4	0	\$ -
13014	2022	6	26	20	2273.1625	0	\$ -	0.157	0	\$ -	4.1	0	\$ -
13015	2022	6	26	21	2281.5625	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.2	0	\$ -
13016	2022	6	26	22	2274.3	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
13017	2022	6	26	23	2139.1563	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
13018	2022	6	26	24	2133.95	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -
13019	2022	6	27	1	2271.5	0	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	0.0	0	\$ -

	A	B	C	D	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL
1	AVOIDED TRANSMISSION CO				9. Two Dual Axis Trackers in Leb.			10. Hypothetical LFGTE		
2	by Clifton Below for CPCNH, 1				4/1/21 to 3/31/22 only			Equal production all hours		
3	2022 % on T peaks,								0.14%	\$ 0.0163
4	2021 % on T peaks,					0.14%	\$ 0.0163		0.14%	\$ 0.0155
5	Year	MO.	Day	Hour Ending	watts	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value	kWh	On RNS peak	Value/kWh Value
6	Totals for Year 2022				-	-	\$ -	7,008,000	9,600	\$ 114,104
7	Totals for Year 2021				12,885,749	17,989	\$ 209	7,008,000	9,600	\$ 108,878
12994	2022	6	25	24				800	0	\$ -
12995	2022	6	26	1				800	0	\$ -
12996	2022	6	26	2				800	0	\$ -
12997	2022	6	26	3				800	0	\$ -
12998	2022	6	26	4				800	0	\$ -
12999	2022	6	26	5				800	0	\$ -
13000	2022	6	26	6				800	0	\$ -
13001	2022	6	26	7				800	0	\$ -
13002	2022	6	26	8				800	0	\$ -
13003	2022	6	26	9				800	0	\$ -
13004	2022	6	26	10				800	0	\$ -
13005	2022	6	26	11				800	0	\$ -
13006	2022	6	26	12				800	0	\$ -
13007	2022	6	26	13				800	0	\$ -
13008	2022	6	26	14				800	0	\$ -
13009	2022	6	26	15				800	0	\$ -
13010	2022	6	26	16				800	0	\$ -
13011	2022	6	26	17				800	0	\$ -
13012	2022	6	26	18				800	800	\$ 9,519
13013	2022	6	26	19				800	0	\$ -
13014	2022	6	26	20				800	0	\$ -
13015	2022	6	26	21				800	0	\$ -
13016	2022	6	26	22				800	0	\$ -
13017	2022	6	26	23				800	0	\$ -
13018	2022	6	26	24				800	0	\$ -
13019	2022	6	27	1				800	0	\$ -

Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy
Docket No. DE 22-060

Date Request Received: November 01, 2023
Data Request No. CPCNH 2-002

Date of Response: November 09, 2023
Page 1 of 1

Request from: Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire

Witness: Swift, Joseph R

Request:

(for each utility): Is it possible for the loss adjustment factor between retail meter loads and generation supplied over the LNS and RNS to go negative, if exports to the grid by net metered generation that does not sell its power into the ISO-NE wholesale market and thus is treated as a load reducer under applicable tariffs and policies? In other words, is it possible that the apparent line losses on the distribution grid could go negative, such that less power is being purchased and delivered to the distribution grid through ISO-New England than is being consumed at retail, due to otherwise unaccounted for NEM exports to the distribution grid?

Response:

Yes, the apparent loss factors between the generation supplied over the LNS and retail loads are negative for some hours. That is, for some hours the wholesale loads measured at the LNS are lower than retail loads reported at customers' meters. While unaccounted NEM exports to the distribution grid (load reducers) will have a downward impact on apparent line losses, there are other substantial contributing factors to apparent line losses including differences between estimates of customer usage based on hourly rate class profiles used in load settlement calculations and actual customer energy usage.

Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a Liberty

DE 22-060

Consideration of Changes to the Current Net Metering Tariff Structure, Including Compensation
of Customer-Generators

Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire Data Requests - Set 2

Date Request Received: 11/1/23
Request No: CPCNH 2-2

Date of Response: 11/29/23
Respondent: Jesse Wooster

REQUEST:

Is it possible for the loss adjustment factor between retail meter loads and generation supplied over the LNS and RNS to go negative, if exports to the grid by net metered generation that does not sell its power into the ISO-NE wholesale market and thus is treated as a load reducer under applicable tariffs and policies? In other words, is it possible that the apparent line losses on the distribution grid could go negative, such that less power is being purchased and delivered to the distribution grid through ISO-New England than is being consumed at retail, due to otherwise unaccounted for NEM exports to the distribution grid?

RESPONSE:

Yes, the apparent line losses could appear negative due to unaccounted NEM exports to the distribution grid and other contributing factors such as differences between estimates of customer usage based on hourly rate class profiles used in load settlement calculations and actual customer energy usage.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy
Docket No. DE 22-060

Date Request Received: November 13, 2023
Data Request No. OCA 2-014

Date of Response: November 29, 2023
Page 1 of 1

Request from: Office of Consumer Advocate

Witness: Davis, Edward A

Request:

Please provide the following hourly profiles (8760 hours in year) for 2018-2022 in Microsoft Excel. If the data requested are not available, please provide the data that most closely match that requested.

- a. Average per-customer load profile (*i.e. total load divided by total customers*) for all residential customers.
- b. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers with distributed solar.
- c. Average per-customer hourly exports profile for all residential customers with distributed solar.
- d. Average per-customer hourly self-consumption profile for all residential customers with distributed solar. If this is not available, please provide the estimated percent of self-consumption for residential customers.
- e. Average per-customer hourly total generation, absent any netting of load, for residential customers with distributed solar.
- f. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers without distributed solar.
- g. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers with distributed solar plus storage.
- h. Average per-customer hourly export profile for all residential customer with distributed solar plus storage.

Response:

a. Average per-customer load profiles for residential Rate R for the period 2018-2021 are included as Attachment OCA 2-014. 2022 data is not yet available.

b-h. Eversource does not have separate interval meters and profiles for such residential customers, and therefore does not have this information. Use of data from part a. might provide a starting point from which to estimate such information.

Liberty Utilities (Granite State Electric) Corp. d/b/a Liberty

DE 22-060

Consideration of Changes to the Current Net Metering Tariff Structure, Including Compensation
of Customer-Generators

Office of the Consumer Advocate Data Requests - Set 3

Date Request Received: 11/15/23
Request No: OCA 3-12

Date of Response: 11/30/23
Respondent: Robert Garcia

REQUEST:

Please provide the following hourly profiles (8760 hours in year) for 2018-2022 in Microsoft Excel. If the data requested are not available, please provide the data that most closely match that requested.

- a. Average per-customer load profile (i.e. total load divided by total customers) for all residential customers.
- b. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers with distributed solar.
- c. Average per-customer hourly exports profile for all residential customers with distributed solar.
- d. Average per-customer hourly self-consumption profile for all residential customers with distributed solar. If this is not available, please provide the estimated percent of self-consumption for residential customers.
- e. Average per-customer hourly total generation, absent any netting of load, for residential customers with distributed solar.
- f. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers without distributed solar.
- g. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers with distributed solar plus storage.
- h. Average per-customer hourly export profile for all residential customer with distributed solar plus storage.

RESPONSE:

- a. Please see Attachment 22-060 OCA 3-12.xlsx.
- b. No separate load profile is generated for this classification.
- c. No separate load profile is generated for this classification.
- d. No separate load profile is generated for this classification

- e. No separate load profile is generated for this classification.
- f. No separate load profile is generated for this classification.
- g. No separate load profile is generated for this classification.
- h. No separate load profile is generated for this classification.

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
Docket No. DE 22-060**

**Consideration of Changes to the Current Net Metering Tariff Structure,
Including Compensation of Customer-Generators**

**Data Requests of the Office of the Consumer Advocate to the Joint Utilities, Set 3
October 18, 2023**

Data Request 3-12:

Please provide the following hourly profiles (8760 hours in year) for 2018-2022 in Microsoft Excel. If the data requested are not available, please provide the data that most closely match that requested.

- a. Average per-customer load profile (*i.e. total load divided by total customers*) for all residential customers.
- b. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers with distributed solar.
- c. Average per-customer hourly exports profile for all residential customers with distributed solar.
- d. Average per-customer hourly self-consumption profile for all residential customers with distributed solar. If this is not available, please provide the estimated percent of self-consumption for residential customers.
- e. Average per-customer hourly total generation, absent any netting of load, for residential customers with distributed solar.
- f. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers without distributed solar.
- g. Average per-customer load profile for all residential customers with distributed solar plus storage.
- h. Average per-customer hourly export profile for all residential customer with distributed solar plus storage.

Response:

- a. The Company is unable to directly provide this information. For purposes of this response, the load for each hour is divided by the number of residential customers in each month so there may be a mismatch between hourly and monthly data. Please see OCA 3-12 Attachment 1 for this calculation.
- b. The Company does not track load profiles for customers with distributed solar.

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
Docket No. DE 22-060**

**Consideration of Changes to the Current Net Metering Tariff Structure,
Including Compensation of Customer-Generators**

**Data Requests of the Office of the Consumer Advocate to the Joint Utilities, Set 3
October 18, 2023**

- c. The Company does not track hourly exports for residential customers.
- d. The Company does not have the requested information.
- e. The Company does not track hourly total generation for residential customers with distributed solar.
- f. The requested information is not available.
- g. The Company does not have load profile information for all residential customers with distributed solar plus storage.
- h. The Company does not have hourly exports for all residential customers with distributed solar plus storage.

Witness: K. Asbury / E. Leake

Date: November 30, 2023

Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy
Docket No. DE 22-060

Date Request Received: November 01, 2023
Data Request No. CPCNH 2-003

Date of Response: November 09, 2023
Page 1 of 2

Request from: Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire

Witness: Burnham, David J, Swift, Joseph R, Rice, Brian J

Request:

(Eversource) RE: Eversource Response to CPCNH 1-003(d): Eversource indicated that they hold “49 ISO-NE asset ID numbers for which the Company receives generation and capacity payment.”

- a) Are there any additional NEM customer-generators for which Eversource receives ONLY generation payment and not capacity payments?
- b) Of the 49 identified, how many were registered as “Generators” or market participants with ISO New England before becoming net metered customer-generators, and not in conjunction with net metering, and how many were registered with ISO-NE in conjunction with or after becoming NEM customer-generators?
- c) Does Eversource require some or all of these net metered customer-generators to remain registered with ISO-NE as Generators? If so how many and why?
- d) Has Eversource ever expressly sought or been given New Hampshire PUC permission to have state jurisdictional net metered customer-generators to continue to be or become with ISO-NE as “Generators” that sell power into the FERC jurisdictional interstate wholesale electricity market?
- e) Does Eversource require some of all of these customer-generators to bid their capacity into the ISO NE forward capacity market? If so, how many?
- f) Please identify how many of these 49 customers generators are hydroelectric facilities, PV facilities, or other types of generation (e.g. wind, landfill gas, methane gas, CHP, etc.).

Response:

- a) Eversource is not aware of any additional ISO-NE-registered assets that are net metered customers for which Eversource receives generation but not capacity payments. The Company is still reviewing and will supplement this response should any differing information become available.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy
Docket No. DE 22-060

Date Request Received: November 01, 2023
Data Request No. CPCNH 2-003

Date of Response: November 09, 2023
Page 2 of 2

b) Eversource does not track information as to whether the 49 customer generators became net metered customers before or after registering as assets with ISO-NE.

c) The Company does not impose any requirements on net-metered, customer-generators to register with the ISO-NE.

d) Eversource is not aware that it specifically requested or was given express permission for net-metered customer-generators to be registered as generators with ISO-NE. However, the Commission approved a settlement agreement in Docket No. DE 20-136 which allowed for wholesale market revenue generated from net metered customers with facilities that are registered with ISO-NE as settlement only generators to be credited to customers through the Stranded Cost Recovery Charge.

e) The Company does not impose any requirements on net-metered, customer-generators to bid their capacity into the FCM.

f) The table below provides the generator type for the 49 generators.

Generator Type	Total
Hydroelectric	38
PV	10
Gas	1
Total	49

**Public Service Company of New Hampshire
 d/b/a Eversource Energy
 Stranded Cost Recovery Charge (SCRC)
 Net Metering Adder Recovery Analysis**

Line #	Month/Year	NEM Expense to Customer Generators					
		Col. A	<u>Gross</u> Col. B	<u>Revenues</u> Col. C	<u>Net</u> Col. D Col. B - Col. C		
1	Feb-20	\$	777,081	\$	82,202	\$	694,879
2	Mar-20		832,998		111,398		721,600
3	Apr-20		1,198,515		135,206		1,063,308
4	May-20		927,492		110,112		817,380
5	Jun-20		789,060		42,545		746,515
6	Jul-20		715,782		48,532		667,250
7	Aug-20		684,318		31,074		653,243
8	Sep-20		608,068		19,817		588,251
9	Oct-20		651,134		60,752		590,382
10	Nov-20		654,942		67,380		587,562
11	Dec-20		792,688		203,827		588,861
12	Total 2020	\$	8,632,077	\$	912,845	\$	7,719,232
13	Jan-21	\$	756,529	\$	203,288	\$	553,242
14	Feb-21		672,506		242,694		429,812
15	Mar-21		808,755		198,562		610,193
16	Apr-21		1,286,754		146,468		1,140,287
17	May-21		1,103,260		153,070		950,190
18	Jun-21		909,500		116,044		793,455
19	Jul-21		918,452		194,366		724,086
20	Aug-21		1,369,147		236,247		1,132,900
21	Sep-21		1,388,339		216,545		1,171,794
22	Oct-21		955,265		210,496		744,770
23	Nov-21		1,071,755		292,246		779,509
24	Dec-21		1,177,471		296,851		880,620
25	Total 2021	\$	12,417,734	\$	2,506,878	\$	9,910,856
26	Jan-22	\$	554,529	\$	344,643	\$	209,886
27	Feb-22		1,012,813		494,081		518,731
28	Mar-22		1,824,816		521,488		1,303,328
29	Apr-22		2,840,412		454,679		2,385,733
30	May-22		2,356,823		547,666		1,809,157
31	Jun-22		1,817,383		318,621		1,498,763
32	Jul-22		1,608,012		204,430		1,403,582
33	Aug-22		2,478,979		216,671		2,262,308
34	Sep-22		2,798,072		167,769		2,630,304
35	Oct-22		3,107,519		242,793		2,864,726
36	Nov-22		3,482,471		449,094		3,033,377
37	Dec-22		4,463,410		1,135,768		3,327,642
38	Total 2022	\$	28,345,240	\$	5,097,704	\$	23,247,536
39	Jan-23	\$	5,471,063	\$	619,048	\$	4,852,015
40	Feb-23		6,076,714		541,863		5,534,851
41	Mar-23		4,436,225		309,460		4,126,765
42	Apr-23		6,634,233		327,238		6,306,996
43	May-23		4,485,066		234,901		4,250,165
44	Jun-23		4,432,543		227,650		4,204,893
45	Subtotal 2023	\$	31,535,844	\$	2,260,161	\$	29,275,684
46	Grand Total	\$	80,930,895	\$	10,777,587	\$	70,153,307

**Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy
 Stranded Cost Recovery Charge (SCRC)
 Net Metering Adder Recovery Analysis**

<u>Line #</u>	<u>Year</u>	NEM - Export Sales kWh			
		Billing System: C2		Billing System: NHLPB *	
		NEM 1.0 Standard Net Metering Tariff	NEM 2.0 Alternative Net Metering Tariff	NEM 2.0 Alternative Net Metering Tariff	
		Small Gen <= 100kW	Small Gen <= 100kW	Small Gen <= 100kW	Large Gen > 100kW
	Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D	Col. E
1	2018	23,402,017	5,777,343	1,100	-
2	2019	30,044,258	8,061,261	15,500	592,173
3	2020	19,575,966	6,331,068	-	7,051,813
4	2021	38,424,184	11,962,623	2,830	4,773,071
5	2022	50,298,125	14,363,079	-	7,678,101
6	2023 **	45,667,304	12,288,666	-	4,211,814
7	Grand Total	207,411,854	58,784,040	19,430	24,306,972

* NHLPB at this time does not have grandfathered NEM 1.0 Standard Net Metering EXPORT SALES kWh data within the core Billing System. A manual reporting process outside of the core Billing System would be needed to provide this data separately.

** as of August 2023