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October 1, 2016

Representative Herbert Richardson
2 First Street
Lancaster, NH 03584

Representative Robert Introne
23 Lincoln Drive
Londonderry, NH 03053

Dear Representative Richardson and Introne:

Enclosed please find, pursuant to RSA 374-F:4, VIII(f) and RSA 362-F:10, IV, the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission Report on the Results and Effectiveness of the System Benefits Charge and the New Hampshire Electric Renewable Energy Fund Annual Report. We are transmitting these reports electronically and will supply hard copies if desired when we make our annual presentation to the Electric Restructuring Oversight Committee and the House Science Technology and Energy Committee.

Sincerely,

F. Anne Ross
General Counsel

Encl.

New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission

RESULTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM BENEFITS CHARGE

ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 2016

Submitted to:

THE LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
ON ELECTRIC UTILITY RESTRUCTURING

Representative Herbert Richardson
Senator Dan Feltes
Senator Andy Sanborn
Representative Robert Backus
Representative Jacqueline Cali-Pitts
Representative Robert Introne
Representative James Devine

and to:

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Commissioner Virginia M. Barry

RSA 374-F:4, VIII
SYSTEM BENEFITS CHARGE

The New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (Commission) hereby submits to the Legislative Oversight Committee on Electric Restructuring its annual report on the results and the effectiveness of the system benefits charge (SBC).[1] The SBC is assessed on all electric customers to fund public benefits related to the provision of electricity. The current SBC is $0.0033 or 3.3 mills per kilowatt-hour (kWh) and supports energy efficiency and low income bill paying assistance. For a residential customer using an average of 650 kWh per month, the SBC is $2.15 per month. While the initial charge and allocation of the SBC between energy efficiency and low income programs was designated by the legislature, the current law sets a cap on the low income portion (1.5 mills per kWh) but sets no cap on the energy efficiency portion or the charge overall. Nevertheless, the Commission has not raised the overall SBC level since 2001.[2]

Energy Efficiency

The SBC funds energy efficiency measures known as the Core programs operated by the state's regulated utilities: Unitil Energy Systems, Granite State Electric Company d/b/a Liberty Utilities, New Hampshire Electric Cooperative,[3] and Public Service Company of New Hampshire d/b/a Eversource Energy, pursuant to budgets and program terms established by the Commission. In addition, each electric utility offers a few non-Core programs specific to its own customers' needs, also funded by the SBC. Gas utilities also provide energy efficiency programs, funded by ratepayers in a similar manner, and the Commission now oversees the natural gas and Core programs in a coordinated fashion. Following a collaborative effort, the Core programs began in June 2002. Since then, approximately $268 million has been expended on providing energy efficiency measures, with expected energy savings of over 12.0 billion kWh over the lifetime of the measures. Core programs saved energy at an average cost of approximately 2.26 cents per lifetime kWh over the 2002-2013 time period.[4] Based on information provided in the 2015-2016 Core filing, the estimated cost to save energy was 3.74 cents per lifetime kWh during 2015 and 2016. During this same time period, the avoided cost of electric supply was 6 cents per kWh.

In 2015, the utilities supplemented the SBC-funded energy efficiency programs with an additional $2.4 million from the ISO New England (ISO-NE) Forward Capacity Market (FCM) auction. Those additional funds are the result of the SBC-funded energy efficiency programs receiving credit for the capacity value they provide as part of the FCM.[5] Together, the portion of the SBC dedicated to energy efficiency and the FCM funds produced $22.4 million for the 2015 program year.[6]

Two pieces of legislation[7] have affected the funding for the Core programs over the past 4 years. SBC and FCM funds have been augmented by additional monies from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). One dollar of each RGGI allowance sold, net of administrative costs, is turned over to the electric utilities for Core programs, and the remaining proceeds are refunded to ratepayers. Further,

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[1] This report is filed pursuant to RSA 374-F:4, VIII (f). The SBC is authorized by RSA 374-F:3, VI and RSÁ 374-F:4, VIII.
[2] The energy efficiency component of the overall SBC is $0.0018 per kWh. This recovery mechanism was authorized by the Commission on November 29, 2001 in Docket No. DE 01-057, Order No. 23,850.
[3] Though not fully regulated, the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative's provision of SBC-funded programs is subject to Commission oversight.
[4] See page 2 of the 2015-2016 Statewide Energy Efficiency Plan filed in Docket DE 14-216.
[5] For additional information on Capacity Supply Obligations and the Forward Capacity Market, go to ISO-NE.
[6] Source: 2015-2016 Core Program Filing, p. 21.
[7] See HB 1490, Laws of 2012, Ch. 281, and SB 123, Laws of 2013, Ch. 269.

utilities are now required to allocate up to $2,000,000 per year to be used by municipal and local governments for energy efficiency, and that at least 15 percent be used for the income-eligible Home Energy Assistance (HEA) program.

In 2014, the enactment of Senate Bill 123 amended RSA 125:O and required that any RGGI funds remaining after allocation to the municipal program and the income-eligible program be allocated to all-fuels, comprehensive energy efficiency programs administered by qualified parties, which may include electric distribution companies, to be selected through a competitive bid process. The combined SBC funds, FCM funds, and RGGI funds produced $28.0 million for the 2015 Core programs.[8] For the 2016 program year, the combined funds produced $26 million.[9]

Important policy goals guiding program design include achieving cost-effective energy savings and transforming the market for energy efficiency measures. Demand response programs, by which customers are compensated for reductions in their energy use at certain times, is another area of focus gaining increasing attention in recent years. Demand response programs create a financial incentive to reduce customer usage during peak load periods. Demand response enhances reliability and helps to dampen high electricity prices during those peak periods. Historically, qualifying demand response programs and energy efficiency measures that reduce peak load were able to receive capacity payments through the FCM. Capacity payments are administered through ISO-NE as the regional system operator, and serve as an additional incentive to develop targeted demand response.

The Core programs are divided between programs for residential customers and programs for commercial and industrial (C&I) customers. As reflected in the table below, program budgets are allocated to residential and C&I customers roughly in proportion to their respective SBC payments. In 2015, approximately 15.5 percent of the overall Core budgets are allocated to the HEA program. All customers contribute proportionately to the HEA program, which provides weatherization and energy efficiency measures for low income customers, often in coordination with and as a supplement to U.S. Department of Energy weatherization assistance funding (WAP).[10] The HEA program is administered by the utilities in conjunction with the New Hampshire Community Action Agencies (CAA).

The primary residential Core programs are:

- ENERGY STAR® Homes, a fuel neutral program under which builders and homeowners are encouraged to construct more energy-efficient new homes using the Home Energy Rating Service (HERS)
- Home Performance with ENERGY STAR® (HPwES), which provides weatherization measures, including home energy audits, air sealing, insulation, and duct sealing, for homes with high energy usage
- Home Energy Assistance (HEA), which provides weatherization and energy efficiency measures for income-eligible customers
- ENERGY STAR® Products. In 2014, the ENERGY STAR® Lighting and the ENERGY STAR® Appliance programs were combined into a single program called ENERGY

[8] Source: Commission website, Docket Book, Docket No. DE 14-216, 2015-2016 Core New Hampshire Energy Efficiency Programs, Revised December 11, 2014, page 21.
[9] Source: 2016 NH Statewide Core Energy Efficiency Plan, p. 2.
[10] WAP funds are received during the last quarter of the year and expended over the subsequent six-month period. Additional information on the amount and timing of WAP funds can be found on the OEP website.

STAR® Products. The combined program promotes increased use and availability of energy efficient lighting products, provides incentives for customers to purchase Energy Star® rated appliances, increases consumer awareness of energy efficient appliances, and provides gas utility customers incentives to purchase Energy Star® heating and hot water equipment and controls

- Educational programs, other than those within the Core programs, such as energy education for students and pilot efforts to explore new program offerings, such as the use of heat pumps and geothermal systems

The primary C&I Core programs are:

- Small Business Energy Solutions, which provides small to medium sized electric and natural gas customers with incentives to install or upgrade to more energy efficient electrical, mechanical, and thermal systems or equipment such as lighting and hot water measures
- Large Business Energy Solutions, which provides large gas and electric customers with incentives to install or upgrade to more energy efficient electrical, mechanical, and thermal systems or equipment
- Municipal Program, which leverages the NH Electric Utilities' existing commercial and industrial programs; incorporates a fuel blind component; and encompasses a flexible approach for technical assistance
- Education, pilot efforts to explore new program offerings for C&I customers, energy code training, and commercial energy auditing

The following table summarizes the 2016 programs and related goals that are supported by the SBC funds, including FCM and RGGI funds:

2016 NH Core Program Goals[11]

NH CORE ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM	EXPENSE[12] ($)	LIFETIME kWh SAVINGS	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS
Residential			
ENERGY STAR® Homes	$1,392,348	33,219,594	376
HPwES	$2,713,849	7,344,167	706
Home Energy Assistance	$3,792,905	11,344,505	465
ENERGY STAR® Products[13]	$2,786,170	140,876,838	92,447
Other, including education	$ 615,285	5,267,042	25,000
Total Residential	**$11,300,557**	**198,052,146**	**118,994**
Commercial & Industrial			
Small Business Energy Solutions	$3,335,266	131,145,231	696
Large Business Energy Solutions	$6,263,398	317,150,245	397
Municipal Program	$2,000,000	55,800,970	304
Other, including education	$1,305,183	24,782,462	12
Total C & I	**$12,903,847**	**528,878,908**	**1,409**
TOTAL	**$24,204,404**	**726,931,054**	**120,403**

A mid-year overview of the 2016 Core program highlights, shown below, demonstrates that they are being implemented successfully and are on track to achieve annual targets. Through June 2016, expenditures are 42% of annual budget, lifetime kWh electric savings are 45% of annual goal and participation is 79% of the annual goal.

[11] Source: Commission's website, Docket Book, 2014 Dockets, DE 14-216, Tab 60, 2016 NH Statewide Core Energy Efficiency Plan, September 30, 2015, p. 105-107.
[12] Expenses represent program implementation expenses and exclude utility performance incentives.
[13] Number of customers represents 77,555 customers purchasing 310,210 Energy Star lighting products (estimated at 4/customer) and 14,892 customers purchasing Energy Star appliances.

Core NH Program Mid-Year Overview
January 1 - June 30, 2016
Highlights[14]

NH CORE ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS	EXPENSES ($)		SAVINGS (Lifetime kWh)		NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS	
	Actual	Percent of Budget	Actual	Percent of Budget	Actual	Percent of Budget
RESIDENTIAL (nhsaves@home)						
ENERGY STAR® Homes	$ 698,712	50%	13,618,510	41%	231	61%
HPwES	$1,228,159	45%	6,207,431	85%	395	56%
Home Energy Assistance	$1,806,916	48%	7,521,179	66%	356	77%
ENERGY STAR® Products	$1,146,916	41%	59,205,917	42%	46,310	50%
Other, including education	$ 441,688	72%	6,946,000	123%	47,905	191%
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	**$5,322,391**	**47%**	**93,499,037**	**47%**	95,197	**80%**
C &I (nhsaves@work)						
Small Business Energy Solutions	$1,652,391	50%	67,521,458	51%	202	29%
Large Business Energy Solutions	$2,199,818	35%	149,134,114	47%	91	23%
Municipal Program	$ 548,282	27%	16,357,330	29%	32	11%
Other, including education	$ 551,984	42%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL C & I	**$4,952,475**	**38%**	**233,012,902**	**44%**	325	**23%**
	$10,274,866	**42%**	**326,511,939**	**45%**	**95,522**	**79%**

The Commission requires that all energy efficiency measures be cost-effective. The standard measure of cost-effectiveness is to compare the value of the savings achieved over the life of the measure against the projected cost per kWh the utility would have had to provide if not for the efficiency measure. The calculations are complex. The lives of the measures differ depending on the measure installed. The cost that the utility avoids is based on detailed forecasts and analyses of the factors affecting New England's electricity markets.

Over the years the Core programs have demonstrated consistent cost-effectiveness. For 2016, the utilities estimated an average benefit-to-cost ratio of 2.1:1, using the net present value of total economic benefits compared with the total costs to both utility and customer.[15] Core Electric Utility Program results indicate that the cost per kWh saved has increased since 2003, the first full year of the Core programs, but is still less than the avoided energy supply costs used to screen programs. The estimated cost per kWh saved in the year 2013 was 3.25 cents per kWh. Based on information provided in the 2015-2016 Core Filing, the estimated cost per kWh saved during 2015 and 2016 is 3.74 cents per lifetime kWh.

[14] Source of highlights is the Commission website, Electric Division, Core Programs Second Quarter Report, Second Quarter Report, Docket DE 14-216, Tab 115, pages 1-3. Lighting customer numbers are based on the sum of appliance customers and total bulbs (with total bulbs installed divided by 4.0 bulbs per customer).

[15] The benefit-to-cost ratio of 2.1:1 is the composite of the four electric utilities, as proposed in Docket DE 14-216, Year 2016, at page 22, 30, 35 and 40.

On September 30, 2015, the 2016 Core program proposals were filed.[16] Based on the projected costs in the 2016 filing, the utilities estimate a cost per lifetime kWh saved of approximately 3.33 cents,[17] while the avoided cost of supply is approximately 6 cents per kWh.[18] The expected increase in cost per kWh saved is not because the programs are more expensive or less effective, but because the measures being installed often involve homes that heat with sources other than electricity, and thus the electricity cost savings are less although the total heating costs borne by customers may be greatly reduced. The construction of new generation to meet increasing capacity needs is usually more expensive than average existing generation costs, and investment in new generation to meet increased demand tends to raise retail rates over time. Investments in energy efficiency and demand response therefore continue to be a cost-effective means to address increasing load requirements.

The 2016 Core filing also incorporates the amendments made to RSA125-O:23, II-III, regarding the energy efficiency fund and the use of auction proceeds. In keeping with those amendments, at least 15 percent of revenues received from the sale of RGGI allowances that are not rebated to ratepayers as required in RSA 125-O:23, II are allocated to the Core energy efficiency programs for low income customers. Additionally, the utilities allocated $2,000,000 each year of the annual RGGI proceeds for use by municipal and local governments. In 2014, the Legislature enacted changes to RSA 125-O:23, III, requiring that any remaining RGGI funds, after the allocations to the municipal program and the income-eligible program, be allocated to all-fuels, comprehensive energy efficiency programs administered by qualified parties, which may include electric distribution companies, as selected through a competitive bid process. In September 2015, the electric distribution companies were selected as administrators of those programs.

Energy Efficiency Investment
In Public Schools

RSA 374-F:4, VIII-a requires that the electric utilities submit plans for program design, and/or enhancements, and estimated participation that maximize energy efficiency benefits to public schools, including measures to enhance the energy efficiency of public school construction or renovation projects that are designed to improve indoor air quality. The following table shows the results for 2015 and January through August results to date for 2016 energy efficiency measures in New Hampshire public schools.

[16] Source: Commission's website, Docket Book, 2014 Dockets, Docket DE 14-216, 2016 NH Statewide Core Energy Efficiency Plan.
[17] Source: Docket DE 14-216, 2016 NH Statewide Core Energy Efficiency Plan, based on a composite of the four Electric Utilities: utility cost divided by lifetime electric kWh savings (ref. page 22, 30, 35 and 40).
[18] Source: Avoided Energy Supply Cost in New England: 2015 Report, April 3, 2015, Appendix B: NH, p. 2 of 2.

Overview of 2015 and January 1 to August 31, 2016 Energy Efficiency Measures in New Hampshire's Public Schools

Year	Measure Type	Number of Projects	Total Incentives	Project Cost	Annual kWh Savings	Annual MMBTU Savings
2015	Cooling	3	$5,838	$8,990	47,033	0
	Energy Management System	5	$91,000	$260,000	61,800	2,641
	Heating	12	$62,303	$303,727	3,789	23,519
	Lighting	73	$864,665	$2,823,924	2,856,925	0
	Lighting Controls	8	$9,813	$27,006	89,001	0
	Motors	1	$375	$500	1,791	0
	Parking Lot lights	16	$57,584	$180,985	325,739	0
	Process	3	$35,016	$97,313	107,707	0
	Refrigeration	6	$15,568	$31,135	35,662	0
	Weatherization	6	$82,425	$170,400	9,453	1,918
2015 Total		**133**	**$1,224,586**	**$3,903,980**	**3,538,899**	**28,078**
Jan - Aug 2016	Cooling	5	$7,059	$3,224	3,315	0
	Energy Management System	4	$56,681	$175,000	116,233	1,578
	Heating	4	$27,850	$32,448	0	2,033
	HVAC	4	$32,750	$75,071	0	809
	Lighting	54	$675,431	$1,570,378	1,755,765	0
	Lighting Controls	2	$6,300	$2,089	7,636	0
	Parking Lot lights	2	$4,090	$12,257	9,836	0
	Process	1	$1,350	$0	0	0
	Water Heating	2	$1,400	$4,000	0	71
	Weatherization	2	$27,500	$39,000	15,552	474
2016 Total (includes "In Process")		**80**	**$840,411**	**$1,913,467**	**1,908,337**	**4,965**
Grand Total		**213**	**$2,064,997**	**$5,817,448**	**5,447,236**	**33,043**

Considerations for Future Program Design

According to a 2009 study by GDS Associates,[19] a substantial amount of cost-effective energy efficiency savings continues to be achievable in both the residential and the C&I sectors in New Hampshire. The GDS study provides design and implementation information useful for energy efficiency program improvements.

In 2010, the Legislature directed the Commission to contract for an independent, comprehensive review of energy efficiency, conservation, demand response, and sustainable energy programs and incentives, including recommendations for improvements. The Commission selected the Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC), through a competitive bid process, to undertake this review. The VEIC report[20] was delivered to the Legislature in September 2011 and has been used by Core docket participants when evaluating program offerings.

In 2014, the Commission initiated an informal, non-adjudicative stakeholder process regarding the potential for a New Hampshire Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS). The Commission directed its Electric Division staff to develop a preliminary EERS straw proposal and to initiate an informal, non-adjudicative process to solicit feedback from members of the Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Energy Board and other key stakeholders. The report was submitted to the Commission in February 2015. Subsequently, the Commission opened a proceeding to establish an EERS, Docket No. 15-137, that sets specific targets or goals for energy savings that utilities must meet in New Hampshire.

On August 2, 2016, the Commission approved a Settlement Agreement in the EERS proceeding. In Order No. 25,932, the Commission extended the 2015-2016 Core programs an additional year (through 2017) and established annual savings targets as part of an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS). The EERS is a framework within which the Commission's energy efficiency programs will be implemented. The effective date for implementation is January 1, 2018. The framework consists of three-year planning periods and savings goals as well as a long-term goal of achieving all cost-effective energy efficiency. The electric and gas utilities will be administrators of the EERS programs to achieve specific statewide savings goals for the 2017 Core program and for the first three-year period of the EERS. Specific programs will be subject to Commission approval and such approval will require a demonstration that they are cost effective in subsequent proceedings before the Commission. The order also establishes a recovery mechanism to compensate the utilities for lost-revenue related to the EERS programs and approves the performance incentives and the processes described in the Settlement Agreement for stakeholder involvement, evaluation, measurement and verification, and the Commission's oversight of the EERS programs.

[19] The GDS Final Report is available on the Commission's website here.
[20] The VEIC Report is available on the Commission's website here.

Recognition and Awards Attributable to Core Energy Efficiency Programs:

ENERGY STAR® Awards – Program Implementation: New Hampshire's ENERGY STAR Homes Program

In 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognized the NH CORE Utilities with its highest ENERGY STAR award, the 2015 Partner of the Year – Sustained Excellence Award, demonstrating a strong commitment to energy efficiency through superior energy efficiency achievements and continued leadership in protecting the environment. Specifically, the NH CORE Utilities were honored for excellence in implementation of the ENERGY STAR Certified Homes program, including certifying and providing incentives for nearly 500 homes in 2015, conducting builder, code official, and homeowner energy efficiency training, and adding more than three dozen new homebuilders and HVAC contractors to the New Hampshire program. This recognition represents a significant collaborative effort between the NH CORE Utilities and the building trades in New Hampshire who build ENERGY STAR homes that save 10-30% of the energy used by standard homes.

ENERGY STAR® Awards – Homebuilder: Chinburg Builders, Newmarket, NH

In 2016, the NH CORE Energy Efficiency Team nominated Chinburg Builders for the 2016 ENERGY STAR Partner of the Year Award for New Home Builder / Affordable Housing. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was impressed with Chinburg Builder's commitment to build only ENERGY STAR certified homes. Since 2004, Chinburg Builders has built nearly 300 ENERGY STAR homes. In addition to building only ENERGY STAR certified homes, Chinburg Builders partnered with the electric and natural gas utilities and GDS Associates to offer a hands-on energy efficiency methods training session at a Chinburg Builders home under construction to other builders. Chinburg Builders is the first New Hampshire builder to be honored with this prestigious ENERGY STAR Partner of the Year Award. Karen Breen and Lori Bachand accepted this award on behalf of Chinburg Builders.

ENERGY STAR® Awards – Home Energy Rater: GDS Associates, Inc.

The NH CORE Energy Efficiency Team also nominated GDS Associates, Inc. for the ENERGY STAR Partner of the Year – Home Energy Rater, for the extraordinary efforts that Bruce Bennett and Joe Rando have made to work collaboratively with Chinburg Builders to ensure their homes are built to and above the ENERGY STAR certification standards. Since 2004, Bruce and Joe have worked with Chinburg Builders on specific training sessions for subdivision managers, HVAC contractors, insulation contractors and Chinburg administrative staff. Bruce Bennett and Joe Rando accepted this award on behalf of GDS Associates.

ENERGY STAR® Awards – Energy Efficiency Program Delivery: NH Electric and Natural Gas Utility Energy Efficiency Team along with other Northeast & Mid-Atlantic States

In partnership with Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnership (NEEP) and other states, the NH CORE Energy Efficiency Programs were awarded Partner of the Year – Sustained Excellence – Energy Efficiency Program Delivery for coordinated ENERGY STAR focused marketing to educate consumers about the benefits of ENERGY STAR lighting, electronics and appliances. This multi-state collaboration leveraged manufacturer and retailer discounts to promote ENERGY STAR certified lighting, appliances and consumer electronics, resulting in the sale of almost 67,000 appliances, more than 43,000 electronics, and almost 13 million lighting products in 2015 alone.

Northeast Energy Efficiency Business Leader Awards

The NH CORE Utilities recognized the significant energy efficiency achievements of their customers at the Northeast Energy Efficiency Summit held on June 13, 2016, at the Omni Mt Washington Hotel. The

following business customers were recognized for their outstanding efforts to advance energy efficiency at the Summit:

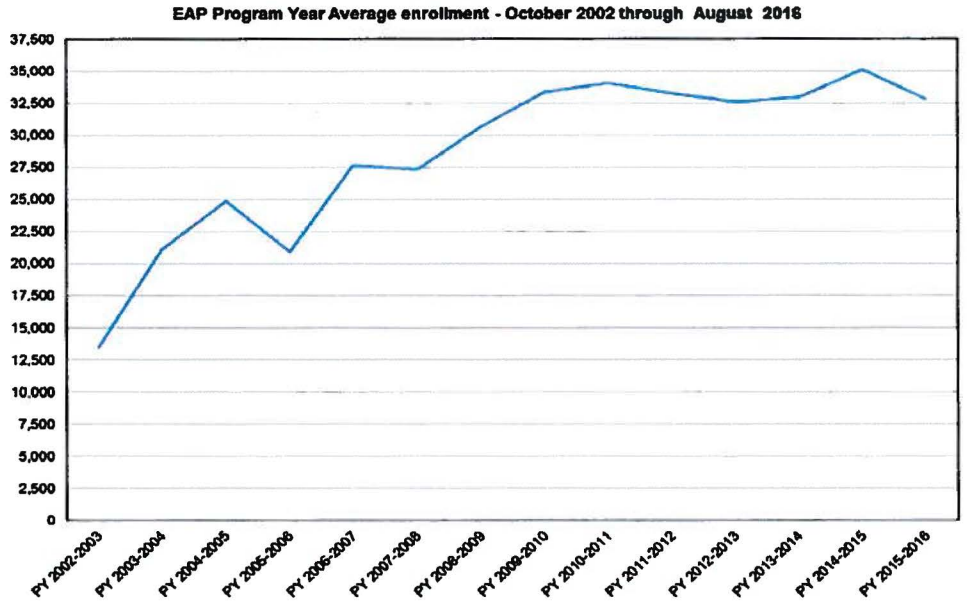
> **Inter-Lakes School District** (2016 Northeast Business Leader for Energy Efficiency): Inter-Lakes School District is a cooperative school district serving approximately 1,060 students, from pre-school through 12th grade, from the New Hampshire towns of Meredith, Center Harbor, and Sandwich. The district's facilities include three schools (Inter-Lakes Elementary School, Sandwich Central School and Inter-Lakes Junior-Senior High School), and an administrative building.
>
> When the District completes Phase II of its ambitious 10-year effort to remake its energy infrastructure, it will, according to Honeywell consultants, be the "greenest" school district in New Hampshire. Partnering with NHEC on energy efficiency projects, this school district has saved over 379,000 kWhs and over 10,000 therms, resulting in a cost savings of more than $200,000 each year.
>
> **Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.** (2016 Northeast Business Leader for Energy Efficiency): Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc., in Bennington, NH, is the oldest continuously operating paper mill in the United States. Founded in 1819 (shortly after the War of 1812), Monadnock works with the world's leading brands to craft and customize environmentally responsible performance papers for commercial printing, packaging, and technical applications. With nearly 200 employees, the mill is also one of the area's largest employers. Over the past 15 years, Monadnock Paper has partnered with Eversource on 22 energy efficiency projects, including the installation of more efficient motors, LED lighting throughout the plant, HVAC upgrades, production line equipment improvements, and compressed air system improvements. In total, these projects have garnered impressive results, including savings of nearly 1.6 million kWh, with a cost savings of more than $191,000 each year.

Electric Assistance Program

As directed by RSA 374-F:3, V, the Commission adopted the Electric Assistance Program (EAP) to provide bill assistance to low-income customers as part of electric restructuring. The EAP, which began on October 1, 2002, provides targeted benefits to low-income customers, with those households with the lowest poverty level receiving the highest benefits. Eligibility for the program is determined using the federal poverty level, a measure of income issued every year by the federal Department of Health and Human Services.

RSA 374-F:4, VIII (c) authorizes funding of the EAP through the SBC, and customers of Eversource, Liberty Utilities, New Hampshire Electric Cooperative and Unitil Energy Systems support the EAP through a per kWh charge on electric bills. Approximately $16M is collected each year through the low-income portion of the SBC to provide bill assistance to low-income households in New Hampshire. The EAP completes its fourteenth year of operation on September 30, 2016. Currently, there are approximately 30,300 households receiving this benefit. Over the past fourteen years more than 321,267 households have received assistance from the EAP.

While the need for and resulting enrollment in the EAP has grown over the past fourteen years, enrollment levels have been relatively steady for the past four years. The average annual enrollment for each program year is shown in the chart below.



Monthly enrollment in the EAP varies, with the highest enrollments occurring over the winter months and lower enrollments in late spring and early summer. Enrollment in the EAP was lower during the 2015-2016 winter heating season when compared to the 2014-2015 winter heating season, most likely due to lower electricity prices and lower overall energy costs. As is typical, enrollment is expected to begin to increase in October and should continue to increase through April or May of 2017.

Monthly Enrollment												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	33,823	34,340	34,312	34,554	34,803	32,418	31,395	30,718	30,625	30,867	31,275	31,903
2013	33,046	34,202	34,445	34,006	33,613	32,747	32,346	31,814	31,426	31,161	31,546	32,420
2014	33,372	34,015	34,066	34,279	33,537	33,094	32,617	32,653	32,943	33,355	34,149	34,987
2015	35,888	36,511	36,314	36,344	35,921	34,760	34,376	33,929	33,524	32,804	34,149	33,787
2016	33,236	33,605	33,608	33,081	32,496	32,068	31,497	30,986	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The enrollment fluctuations in 2012 and 2013 resulted in larger balances in the EAP fund than have been typical. To reduce the EAP fund balance and provide additional assistance to low income households in the state, the Commission adopted two changes to the EAP in March 2014. The first change increased the income eligibility threshold for the EAP so that households with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level would be eligible for the program. This change increased the number of low income households eligible to participate in the EAP and also brought the EAP income eligibility level in line with the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. It was expected to be a long-term change to the income eligibility level. The second change, an increase in the discount percentages for three of the five discount tiers, was a short-term, temporary change.

Effective July 1, 2016, the discount percentages for all five discount tiers were reduced by 1%. The reduction in benefit levels better aligns EAP funding with EAP expenses, helping to ensure the ongoing health and sustainability of the EAP Fund. The new discount levels are higher than those that preceded the short-term, temporary levels set in 2014 and allow the EAP to continue to provide a meaningful discount to program participants. The income eligibility threshold for the EAP remains at 200% of the federal poverty level. The current discount percentages are shown below.

Bill Discounts Effective July 1, 2016					
Household Poverty Level	<=75%	76% - 100%	101% - 125%	126 % - 150 %	151% - 200%
EAP Discount Percentage	76%	52%	36%	22%	8%

During the past 11 months, approximately $14.58 million in funding was collected for the EAP through the SBC. In addition, the EAP Fund received $250,000 from Eversource in October 2015. Following the Commission's imposition of a civil penalty against Eversource in April 2014, Eversource requested that Commission determine the penalty amount would not warrant a credit to customers' bills in accordance with RSA 365:41 and allow the penalty amount be credited to the EAP. The Commission approved Eversource's request, resulting in Eversource's October 2015 deposit to the EAP Fund.

Approximately $13.05 million has been distributed in bill assistance to customers during the period October 1, 2015, through August 31, 2016. Administrative costs of approximately $1.79 million were incurred by the New Hampshire Community Action Agencies (CAA), the electric utilities, and the Office of Energy and Planning (OEP).[21] As program administrator, the CAA performs activities such as client outreach and intake, application processing, enrollment of participants, and periodic review of ongoing program eligibility. The CAA also conducts compliance monitoring to ensure adherence to program guidelines. Utility incremental costs generally include expenses for the production and printing of educational materials, such as posters and brochures, customer service, legal services, and information technology support, and represent those expenses that would be reasonably incurred as part of the utility's administration of the EAP, but would not be incurred in the absence of EAP administration. Expenses included in the OEP budget relate to OEP's participation in EAP Advisory Board meetings and other EAP related discussions as well as the completion of the triennial process evaluation during the most recent program year. The Commission does not charge the EAP for its oversight of the program.

EAP Financial Information October 1, 2015 through August 31, 2016					
Balance in EAP fund on 10/1/15	SBC revenue for EAP	Interest	Benefits paid	Administrative costs	Balance in EAP fund on 8/31/16
$1,119,600	$14,576,675	$2,628	$ 13,046,340	$1,788,163	$1,145,935

In April 2016, OEP submitted its process evaluation of the EAP for the period October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2015. Conducted triennially, the process evaluation examines whether the EAP has met the level of need within the limits of available funds, whether the EAP conforms to program design

[21] Of the approximately $1.79 million in administrative costs paid during the first 11 months of the 2015-2016 EAP program year, $1,769,361 was paid to the CAA, $1,230 was paid to the utilities and $17,572 was paid to OEP.

guidelines, and whether the EAP operates efficiently. The process evaluation report found that EAP met some level of need, noting that more than 72% of New Hampshire households with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level did not participate in the EAP; that the EAP conforms to the program design guidelines; and that while the EAP appears to operate relatively efficiently, a final determination could not be made. The process evaluation contains some observations and administrative recommendations which the EAP Advisory Board, comprised of representatives from the electric utilities, the CAAs, NH Legal Assistance, the NH Municipal Welfare Directors Association, the Office of Energy and Planning, the Office of Consumer Advocate, and Commission Staff, is considering during its quarterly meetings. The Commission is awaiting recommendations from the Advisory Board on the need for any changes based on the April 2016 process evaluation.

Information regarding the number of program participants and the amount of benefits paid, broken out by town, for the current EAP program year can be found in Attachment A. There has not been a waiting list for the EAP since May 27, 2012. Based on projections, no waiting list is anticipated for the upcoming program year. As of September 19, 2016, 30,300 households were enrolled in and receiving benefits from the EAP. Enrollment by discount tier and poverty level is shown in the table below.

Discount Tier	Poverty Level	Number of Households Enrolled as of 9/19/2016
6	Under 75%	5,749
5	76% - 100%	6,710
4	101% - 125%	5,852
3	126% - 150%	5,299
2	151% - 200%	6,690
Total		30,300

Distribution of household (HH) income data is not shown where 10 or fewer recipients in town									
	<75% FPG	76-100% FPG	101-125% FPG	126-150% FPG	151-175% FPG	176-200% FPG	Total	Benefits	Average
Acworth	3	7	4	3	6	8	31	$14,105.26	$455.01
Albany	8	10	6	11	5	2	42	$24,884.29	$592.48
Alexandria	6	15	11	10	4	4	50	$22,578.71	$451.57
Allenstown	22	27	31	35	23	32	170	$84,156.57	$495.04
Alstead	9	14	16	8	11	13	71	$28,134.31	$396.26
Alton	11	22	17	23	10	20	103	$52,633.99	$511.01
Amherst	8	6	10	14	8	20	66	$28,158.46	$426.64
Andover	4	6	9	2	16	8	45	$17,338.46	$385.30
Antrim	21	18	12	11	10	13	85	$35,401.19	$416.48
Atkinson	3	5	5	9	6	8	36	$8,266.32	$229.62
Auburn	4	7	7	9	11	9	47	$21,359.02	$454.45
Barnstead	12	19	24	13	11	15	94	$47,838.35	$508.92
Barrington	23	19	37	17	18	32	146	$59,791.64	$409.53
Bartlett	11	13	12	12	9	11	68	$29,668.70	$436.30
Bath	6	9	6	8	5	3	37	$14,865.32	$401.77
Bedford	20	18	16	11	20	30	115	$47,249.88	$410.87
Belmont	66	60	55	63	44	51	339	$152,409.42	$449.59
Bennington	10	11	9	9	6	14	59	$27,046.04	$458.41
Benton							9	$5,784.80	$642.76
Berlin	153	186	125	108	79	76	727	$301,946.32	$415.33
Bethlehem	12	15	16	19	16	8	86	$33,254.00	$386.67
Boscawen	19	19	27	23	15	24	127	$27,277.53	$214.78
Bow	7	6	10	6	7	13	49	$11,391.72	$232.48
Bradford	8	8	7	13	4	9	49	$20,794.71	$424.38
Brentwood	6	2	3	4	6	2	23	$14,428.52	$627.33
Bridgewater	7	5	6	2	5	4	29	$14,435.55	$497.78
Bristol	25	14	22	24	17	15	117	$62,546.69	$534.59
Brookfield	1	4	4	1	1	0	11	$6,108.61	$555.33
Brookline	8	2	4	6	8	7	35	$15,277.61	$436.50
Campton	22	30	28	28	12	10	130	$58,280.61	$448.31
Canaan	14	20	14	12	15	8	83	$38,293.92	$461.37
Candia	8	13	11	8	10	9	59	$28,101.77	$476.30
Canterbury	3	1	8	3	5	4	24	$5,319.60	$221.65
Carroll	3	5	4	4	6	1	23	$8,645.79	$375.90
Center Harbor	2	7	7	3	3	4	26	$11,089.84	$426.53
Charlestown	45	49	53	46	40	46	279	$122,755.26	$439.98
Chatham	4	4	1	2	4	3	18	$6,546.88	$363.72
Chester	7	2	4	3	4	7	27	$12,111.54	$448.58
Chesterfield	9	10	9	7	13	12	60	$21,842.79	$364.05
Chichester	5	7	3	3	4	6	28	$7,681.39	$274.34
Claremont	167	182	142	105	76	104	776	$323,671.42	$417.10
Clarksville	3	3	2	6	4	3	21	$9,656.85	$459.85
Colebrook	30	46	45	29	28	45	223	$95,517.91	$428.33
Columbia	6	8	7	9	4	5	39	$17,806.38	$456.57

Distribution of household (HH) income data is not shown where 10 or fewer recipients in town									
	<75% FPG	76-100% FPG	101-125% FPG	126-150% FPG	151-175% FPG	176-200% FPG	Total	Benefits	Average
Concord	214	241	200	185	163	179	1,182	$222,685.63	$188.40
Conway	74	105	68	72	53	49	421	$222,756.98	$529.11
Cornish	3	3	3	3	7	8	27	$11,553.26	$427.90
Croydon	2	3	7	2	4	4	22	$7,096.02	$322.55
Dalton	8	10	6	11	8	4	47	$21,220.08	$451.49
Danbury	8	7	6	7	8	8	44	$18,594.76	$422.61
Danville	16	18	13	22	11	16	96	$34,294.50	$357.23
Deerfield	12	17	8	11	8	12	68	$32,745.03	$481.54
Deering	17	11	11	8	7	12	66	$29,086.88	$440.71
Derry	141	166	145	140	101	157	850	$343,973.58	$404.67
Dorchester	2	4	4	4	2	3	19	$8,685.15	$457.11
Dover	161	159	109	72	67	68	636	$271,841.49	$427.42
Dublin	6	4	6	5	4	6	31	$12,555.44	$405.01
Dummer	3	1	2	5	1	2	14	$6,188.50	$442.04
Dunbarton	7	6	3	3	6	5	30	$13,926.31	$464.21
Durham	5	9	2	6	2	3	27	$9,877.83	$365.85
East Kingston	2	4	2	0	3	5	16	$4,250.71	$265.67
Easton							9	$3,669.34	$407.70
Eaton							8	$4,586.89	$573.36
Effingham	13	18	8	7	10	9	65	$33,636.64	$517.49
Ellsworth							2	$516.33	$258.17
Enfield	10	10	9	15	12	12	68	$26,960.19	$396.47
Epping	30	32	30	21	22	30	165	$73,855.60	$447.61
Epsom	9	26	20	26	13	20	114	$37,629.50	$330.08
Errol	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	$9,032.10	$501.78
Exeter	62	97	85	79	64	80	467	$94,228.17	$201.77
Farmington	61	82	63	47	39	47	339	$159,598.34	$470.79
Fitzwilliam	6	17	14	11	9	9	66	$29,643.26	$449.14
Francestown	4	6	4	3	5	4	26	$10,186.33	$391.78
Franconia	3	4	2	8	5	4	26	$10,302.02	$396.23
Franklin	73	86	83	57	41	66	406	$183,482.73	$451.93
Freedom	3	9	4	8	8	4	36	$14,942.23	$415.06
Fremont	5	6	9	4	12	10	46	$15,549.97	$338.04
Gilford	32	45	41	41	40	33	232	$95,418.92	$411.29
Gilmanton	9	12	10	14	11	12	68	$32,845.52	$483.02
Gilsum	8	7	3	5	3	4	30	$13,459.05	$448.64
Goffstown	31	38	39	61	44	74	287	$100,967.90	$351.80
Gorham	29	22	26	25	23	11	136	$56,017.05	$411.89
Goshen	2	7	6	12	6	7	40	$15,090.26	$377.26
Grafton	17	13	12	8	5	7	62	$30,166.16	$486.55
Grantham	1	2	4	3	3	3	16	$5,876.84	$367.30
Greenfield	7	2	3	10	4	8	34	$13,862.54	$407.72
Greenland	3	2	5	5	2	4	21	$10,011.86	$476.76
Greenville	13	14	20	16	17	19	99	$45,044.03	$454.99

Distribution of household (HH) income data is not shown where 10 or fewer recipients in town									
	<75% FPG	76-100% FPG	101-125% FPG	126-150% FPG	151-175% FPG	176-200% FPG	Total	Benefits	Average
Groton	6	7	6	7	5	9	40	$12,392.31	$309.81
Hampstead	11	12	15	15	14	32	99	$35,468.52	$358.27
Hampton	43	45	41	30	29	35	223	$45,388.16	$203.53
Hampton Falls	2	1	2	4	4	3	16	$2,243.49	$140.22
Hancock	6	8	5	5	4	5	33	$14,562.47	$441.29
Hanover	3	7	3	1	2	3	19	$5,983.46	$314.92
Harrisville	2	6	3	6	3	2	22	$7,185.40	$326.61
Haverhill	14	14	13	22	8	14	85	$35,448.66	$417.04
Hebron	2	3	3	2	2	1	13	$5,195.36	$399.64
Henniker	18	14	15	16	19	17	99	$38,308.23	$386.95
Hill	7	6	8	6	5	9	41	$18,183.74	$443.51
Hillsborough	46	50	40	39	30	47	252	$106,670.36	$423.30
Hinsdale	24	44	41	45	20	26	200	$93,505.00	$467.53
Holderness	9	11	7	7	6	7	47	$20,268.31	$431.24
Hollis	4	3	6	8	7	11	39	$14,983.89	$384.20
Hooksett	25	41	24	41	34	29	194	$80,979.54	$417.42
Hopkinton	11	11	6	9	10	8	55	$20,326.52	$369.57
Hudson	59	60	49	55	57	72	352	$163,060.11	$463.24
Jackson							8	$3,692.99	$461.62
Jaffrey	26	38	33	31	20	37	185	$75,337.01	$407.23
Jefferson	2	5	5	9	6	7	34	$11,158.02	$328.18
Keene	143	150	129	112	92	121	747	$309,591.74	$414.45
Kensington	3	2	5	5	1	3	19	$5,503.41	$289.65
Kingston	15	15	14	16	13	18	91	$23,388.74	$257.02
Laconia	145	172	146	119	74	81	737	$330,456.36	$448.38
Lancaster	28	31	30	21	20	15	145	$63,398.74	$437.23
Landaff	1	5	1	3	1	1	12	$5,348.79	$445.73
Langdon	3	7	6	4	2	4	26	$11,250.75	$432.72
Lebanon	67	51	45	41	26	23	253	$102,863.64	$406.58
Lee	9	7	10	8	5	7	46	$22,534.57	$489.88
Lempster	8	9	5	10	8	6	46	$28,627.59	$622.34
Lincoln	9	16	12	15	6	10	68	$29,061.84	$427.38
Lisbon	14	15	16	14	11	8	78	$35,929.95	$460.64
Litchfield	18	10	15	16	8	18	85	$48,425.50	$569.71
Littleton							3	$860.62	$286.87
Londonderry	45	44	50	46	44	90	319	$147,499.00	$462.38
Loudon	13	21	20	29	20	30	133	$46,453.40	$349.27
Lyman	6	3	5	4	3	3	24	$9,660.43	$402.52
Lyme	1	3	2	2	2	5	15	$5,271.01	$351.40
Lyndeborough	3	4	5	3	2	3	20	$12,001.29	$600.06
Madbury	1	0	3	11	1	1	17	$6,169.07	$362.89
Madison	10	13	11	15	15	8	72	$38,044.51	$528.40
Manchester	1258	1140	807	750	514	688	5,157	$2,118,036.80	$410.71
Marlborough	8	17	12	6	7	11	61	$25,544.07	$418.76

Distribution of household (HH) income data is not shown where 10 or fewer recipients in town									
	<75% FPG	76-100% FPG	101-125% FPG	126-150% FPG	151-175% FPG	176-200% FPG	Total	Benefits	Average
Marlow	5	3	7	3	3	7	28	$13,398.78	$478.53
Mason	1	2	4	1	1	2	11	$4,455.31	$405.03
Meredith	38	59	39	34	31	26	227	$132,950.18	$585.68
Merrimack	31	25	31	43	36	71	237	$104,812.50	$442.25
Middleton	9	8	7	13	6	7	50	$24,769.63	$495.39
Milan	9	10	13	8	11	8	59	$24,454.41	$414.48
Milford	47	61	45	45	51	65	314	$130,037.17	$414.13
Milton	25	33	35	33	20	22	168	$86,251.91	$513.40
Monroe	2	1	6	4	2	1	16	$10,333.04	$645.82
Mont Vernon	5	3	4	1	4	4	21	$11,418.70	$543.75
Moultonborough	13	9	17	11	10	13	73	$34,069.12	$466.70
Nashua	579	588	443	366	252	379	2,607	$1,142,309.46	$438.17
Nelson	2	4	8	4	0	5	23	$9,235.69	$401.55
New Boston	10	6	14	5	7	11	53	$24,330.81	$459.07
New Castle							1	$101.11	$101.11
New Durham	9	9	7	6	4	6	41	$31,879.63	$777.55
New Hampton	13	8	6	13	3	9	52	$31,268.71	$601.32
New Ipswich	19	14	15	22	9	15	94	$44,722.44	$475.77
New London	8	2	2	2	3	4	21	$10,129.91	$482.38
Newbury	4	8	8	7	4	9	40	$16,566.32	$414.16
Newfields	1	2	5	3	2	2	15	$4,233.53	$282.24
Newington							10	$1,816.66	$181.67
Newmarket	37	37	39	33	27	26	199	$84,174.83	$422.99
Newport	83	105	68	72	51	34	413	$190,985.93	$462.44
Newton	8	10	6	7	6	9	46	$13,304.86	$289.24
North Hampton	3	3	13	8	6	10	43	$15,677.15	$364.58
Northfield	23	23	24	16	18	26	130	$68,246.13	$524.97
Northumberland	29	36	32	28	23	11	159	$70,633.03	$444.23
Northwood	14	21	20	15	17	25	112	$51,179.97	$456.96
Nottingham	12	2	9	5	10	11	49	$27,543.79	$562.12
Orford	1	2	5	6	4	5	23	$7,934.62	$344.98
Ossipee	52	63	57	32	29	23	256	$147,865.88	$577.60
Pelham	13	19	11	20	14	29	106	$56,059.79	$528.87
Pembroke	28	41	35	36	24	24	188	$76,132.87	$404.96
Peterborough	38	29	24	15	23	33	162	$63,998.36	$395.05
Piermont	0	1	3	3	3	1	11	$4,225.49	$384.14
Pittsburg	7	9	8	8	4	5	41	$18,912.71	$461.29
Pittsfield	19	36	28	20	11	18	132	$61,781.32	$468.04
Plainfield	3	4	5	6	7	5	30	$9,837.83	$327.93
Plaistow	17	17	18	20	20	20	112	$25,090.01	$224.02
Plymouth	41	43	33	18	26	12	173	$88,057.16	$509.00
Portsmouth	82	98	69	62	48	69	428	$160,508.95	$375.02
Randolph							5	$1,724.31	$344.86
Raymond	61	68	70	71	47	57	374	$172,663.41	$461.67

Distribution of household (HH) income data is not shown where 10 or fewer recipients in town									
	<75% FPG	76-100% FPG	101-125% FPG	126-150% FPG	151-175% FPG	176-200% FPG	Total	Benefits	Average
Richmond	2	6	6	6	3	8	31	$11,694.17	$377.23
Rindge	13	15	20	20	9	23	100	$49,158.26	$491.58
Rochester	279	372	261	199	119	140	1,370	$588,447.23	$429.52
Rollinsford	3	4	4	10	4	7	32	$9,928.08	$310.25
Roxbury							9	$2,603.60	$289.29
Rumney	6	10	12	7	6	5	46	$26,434.65	$574.67
Rye	6	5	1	5	5	10	32	$12,702.62	$396.96
Salem	92	99	65	72	79	102	509	$204,421.88	$401.61
Salisbury	1	1	3	4	5	5	19	$4,369.36	$229.97
Sanbornton	6	6	7	11	9	13	52	$23,171.94	$445.61
Sandown	8	9	15	18	13	16	79	$35,733.01	$452.32
Sandwich	8	7	7	5	4	8	39	$15,074.27	$386.52
Seabrook	83	76	73	61	44	67	404	$100,777.63	$249.45
Shelburne							8	$4,389.28	$548.66
Somersworth	114	97	85	68	59	45	468	$174,732.99	$373.36
South Hampton							8	$2,551.93	$318.99
Springfield	6	5	5	4	5	2	27	$13,398.57	$496.24
Stark	6	7	5	4	8	9	39	$11,783.20	$302.13
Stewartstown	10	10	15	17	11	12	75	$30,996.42	$413.29
Stoddard	6	11	4	4	2	7	34	$14,261.75	$419.46
Strafford	7	5	7	6	8	9	42	$17,747.00	$422.55
Stratford	18	23	8	15	11	21	96	$40,732.80	$424.30
Stratham	6	7	8	8	11	9	49	$9,817.34	$200.35
Sugar Hill	3	3	4	1	5	3	19	$6,123.79	$322.30
Sullivan	3	1	8	4	1	5	22	$7,128.43	$324.02
Sunapee	11	13	15	9	6	9	63	$25,617.14	$406.62
Surry	5	4	7	2	4	3	25	$8,145.50	$325.82
Sutton	5	7	6	5	4	8	35	$13,445.01	$384.14
Swanzey	46	53	48	47	32	56	282	$125,809.06	$446.13
Tamworth	29	38	26	20	25	14	152	$69,516.59	$457.35
Temple	7	3	5	2	6	7	30	$11,797.91	$393.26
Thornton	16	26	14	16	15	11	98	$37,227.87	$379.88
Tilton	28	35	29	18	19	36	165	$66,165.64	$401.00
Troy	21	29	21	13	19	16	119	$57,071.36	$479.59
Tuftonboro	8	16	12	14	13	11	74	$28,537.17	$385.64
Unity	10	4	10	8	6	9	47	$19,658.66	$418.27
Wakefield	22	45	37	35	16	19	174	$90,591.74	$520.64
Walpole	17	18	11	15	10	12	83	$31,738.15	$382.39
Warner	14	10	14	14	11	9	72	$36,155.54	$502.16
Warren	9	13	8	11	9	5	55	$25,230.24	$458.73
Washington	5	1	5	9	8	6	34	$20,413.16	$600.39
Weare	29	28	25	20	17	33	152	$73,470.97	$483.36
Webster	4	3	4	3	2	3	19	$8,394.53	$441.82
Wentworth	7	5	8	4	5	4	33	$18,159.12	$550.28

Distribution of household (HH) income data is not shown where 10 or fewer recipients in town									
	<75% FPG	76-100% FPG	101-125% FPG	126-150% FPG	151-175% FPG	176-200% FPG	Total	Benefits	Average
Westmoreland	5	3	1	4	1	2	16	$12,191.93	$762.00
Whitefield	17	19	25	16	15	14	106	$46,726.29	$440.81
Wilmot	9	5	3	3	2	5	27	$18,121.60	$671.17
Wilton	14	8	11	13	11	19	76	$31,438.96	$413.67
Winchester	54	56	52	41	40	40	283	$150,778.81	$532.79
Windham	11	12	15	9	11	17	75	$33,448.25	$445.98
Windsor	2	2	1	5	1	1	12	$4,355.26	$362.94
Wolfeboro							3	$885.22	$295.07
Woodstock	17	10	6	9	11	6	59	$27,057.69	$458.60
							34,725	$14,451,042.22	$416.16