1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION		
3			
4	October 21, 2009 - 2:04 p.m. Concord, New Hampshire		
5			
6		NOV04'09 PM 3:45	
7			
8	Puc Chapter 2600 - Greenhouse Ga Emissions Reduction Fund - Inter		
9			
10	PRESENT: Commissioner Clifton C. Below, Commissioner Amy L. Ignatius	Presiding	
11			
12	Sandy Deno, Clerk		
13			
14	APPEARANCES: (No appearances taken)		
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23	Court Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude	e, LCR No. 52	
24			

1	
2	INDEX
3	PAGE NO.
4	PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY:
5	Mr. Gelineau 12
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

{DRM 08-127} {10-21-09}

I will open the hearing in

1

2

PROCEEDING

CMSR. BELOW:

DRM 08-127, concerning a rulemaking for NH Administrative
Rule Puc 2600 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Fund.
Good afternoon. This hearing is being held pursuant to an
order of notice that was issued on September 8th. On

September 4th of this year, the Commission voted, pursuant to RSA 541-A, to initiate a rulemaking for this Puc 2600

9 rule. These rules set forth the procedures and standards

to be used by the Commission in the administration of the

11 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Fund, the non-lapsing

12 special fund established pursuant to RSA 125-0:8, II and

13 125-0:23. The proposed rule will replace current Puc

2600, which has been adopted as interim rules effective

January 1, 2009 and are due to expire on December 31st,

16 2009.

23

A rulemaking notice form required by RSA

18 541-A:6 was filed with the Office of Legislative Services

on September 16th of this year. It sets forth this public

20 hearing date and a deadline for submission of written

21 comments, which is in writing or via e-mail to the PUC by

22 the end of business on October 27th, which I think is

sometime next week, not quite the end of next week, but

24 it's next week. And, I presume the public notice

advertisement was placed?

MS. DENO: Yes.

CMSR. BELOW: Okay. We do have a record of that, so this has properly been noticed in that manner, and on the Commission's calendar and notice. Chairman Getz is out of the office today, so that's why I'm doing this.

If you would like, we have a fairly small turnout, but we were prepared today to walk through why we're proposing the various changes. Let me ask if the public here would like to have that done?

MS. AMIDON: Yes, I think that would be great to have that information for the record at the hearing.

CMSR. BELOW: Okay. In the initial proposal, there's an annotated text that shows changes, which are the changes relative to the current interim rule. And, the first change is in Puc 2602.05 on "cost-effective". And, it just changes the word "measured" to "calculated", talking about "reasonably projected costs of implementing the measure or program calculated over its expected life", just because that's a more accurate term. It's a forward-looking estimate, rather than something that is measured retroactively.

The next proposed change is at Puc 2602.10, which is the definition of "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Fund", and it's just to more closely align it with the statutory description in RSA 125-0:23.

The definition of "low-income residential customers" is changed to make it clear that its "residents of New Hampshire who are eligible for either federal, state or utility low-income energy assistance, energy efficiency or weatherization programs."

I think it's just -- I think we think that's a more precise, clear definition, and it's actually a bit broader, because, in essence, it might be that the weatherization program criteria might be different or higher than the utility program, in a sense, whatever eligibility program is the most inclusive would be what is covered here.

In Puc 2602.13, the definition of "passive solar heating and ventilization systems" is just really a simplification and clean-up of the definition. It think it's just simply more neat.

The definition of "private entity" is clarified to make it clear that it includes non-municipal utilities. The reason municipal utilities are not referenced in this is because they're governmental-type

entities, and later in the rule it's clear that they're also eligible. But "non-municipal utilities" were I think included in the definition before, but this just makes it more express.

In Part Puc 2603, there's several changes. The first one being at 2603.01, concerning "Energy Efficiency for Low Income Residents, just a shortening of the title. And, the rest of the definition -- not definition there, but the proposed rule is -- more closely conforms with the statutory requirement that's referenced in that section.

I might mention, just for the record, that at an EESE Board meeting I believe that Alan Linder, from New Hampshire Legal Assistance, did make a suggestion that the phrase "no less" be changed to "at least", which would also make it conform more closely with the statute. I think they have the same meaning, but that is so noted.

In Part Puc 2604, the term "initiatives" is changed to "programs", which more closely reflects the statutory language, it refers to "funding programs". Just for background, "initiatives" is the term that's used in the Renewable Energy Fund and talks about "funding initiatives", whereas the statute talks about "funding programs". The rule was originally modeled after the

rules concerning the Renewable Energy Fund.

Further down, in Puc 2604.01(b)(2), there's an express reference to "Puc Part 203", which is our rules concerning how to conduct adjudicative proceedings. So, it just ties off the fact that, if we have an adjudicative proceeding to allocate funds from the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Fund, we will do it pursuant to our standard rules. Likewise, in Subsection (3), there's also that link to those other rules.

Further down, under (b) -- (c)(2), there's just a dropping of the word "housing", because it's redundant. It talks about "weatherization of... residential and commercial building stock." On the next page, at 24 -- I'm sorry, Puc 2604.01(d) proposed rule, there's just a clarification that, if we have to do a rebate of funds, it's to electric ratepayers, which is the source of the funds indirectly, rather than some other broader group of ratepayers.

In 2604.02, "Solicitation of Proposals", there's several places where "initiatives" has been changed to "programs" or "proposals" to make it clearer and conform more with the statute.

In Subsection (b) of that part, there's an addition of the words "and reduce greenhouse gas

emissions". That is, "a proposal shall be designed to improve energy efficiency, conservation or demand response, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions", which is again reflecting the statutory requirement.

Further down, under (c)(4), it makes expressly clear that "State and local government agencies and instrumentalities, including municipal utilities", because they're not part of the definition of "private entities" now, since they're really subdivisions of government.

On the next page, at 2604.02(e) is a relatively major proposed change. And, rather -- let me talk in general terms about this. We, "we" meaning the review committee that consisted of the three Commissioners at the time and Jack Ruderman, the Director of the Sustainability Division, Eric Steltzer, from the Office of Energy & Planning, and Dick Ober, who chairs the EESE Board, with the 80 plus proposals that we had in front of us, we often found that there was a need to solicit additional information to help us review the proposal and understand what -- to clarify the terms of the proposal, and help us with evaluating the proposal. We had a reference to that before, as you can see in this section, but we wanted to conform more with the rulemaking manual

as to a standard when we ask for such information, and also to make it clear that we might ask for revisions or recommend collaboration or coordination and allow submission of revised proposals, if such coordination, collaboration or revisions would improve the efficient management of the program, the cost-effectiveness of the program or the ability of the applicant or applicants to accomplish the purposes of the underlying statute. the reason for all that is because we often found that there were proposals that we thought -- or, not "often", in a number of cases we had a difficulty just sort of looking at the proposal as it was submitted, and felt that it would be beneficial or might be beneficial under some circumstances, such as, you know, or specifically those outlined here, to be able to suggest that parties collaborate or perhaps revise their proposals in a way that would produce a better result and better utilization of the funds in achieving the purpose of the statute. And, we wanted to make that express in the rules, so that's why we're proposing it here. There was, to some extent, that we, with a few parties, we did ask for some revisions, but we thought it was important to make it more express and clear in the permanent or the regular rules that we're proposing here.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

In the next section, Puc 2604.03,

"Selection of Proposals", there's just some clean-up of
the language to make it just more direct and simple.

Likewise, in Subsection (c) of that section, there's just
some clean-up of the language to make it clearer.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

In (d), there's a more substantive We dropped some language about us providing the State Treasurer with the names and a schedule of amounts to be paid. That doesn't need to be in rules, that's an internal administrative matter, once a project has been selected and it's been through the approval process. It's just something that doesn't need to be part of the rules. But we have changed this section to expressly reference a new section in RSA 125-0:23, which is VIII, which was enacted earlier this year, which expressly provided that we can "enter into funding agreements for implementation of programs that are contingent, in whole or in part, on future proceeds from budget allowance auctions held within 12 months of the date such agreements become effective." And, that rather precisely, I believe, mirrors the statutory language and authority that was given to us and we wanted to reflect that in the rules.

Finally, in Puc 2605.02, on

"Unencumbered Funds", this section of the proposed rule is

pursuant to a statutory requirement, and that we rebate funds periodically if we determine that they're not going to be needed. And, the original interim rule provided that, if they're not needed for program purposes, we added the words "or administrative purposes", which, obviously, is just simply logical. The "administrative purposes" are amounts that are budgeted actually through the regular legislative appropriations process. So, they're budget amounts for administrative purposes. And, obviously, we would need to reserve those amounts until the end of the fiscal year, if in the event that we were in a situation where we determined that we should be rebating surplus unencumbered, unneeded funds.

So, that's the extent of the revisions that we have proposed in the initial proposal. We will take public comment today, as well as the comments that may be received in writing, as well as just general observations that have been done, arisen at the EESE Board, the Energy Efficiency & Sustainable Energy Board, where Chairman Getz and Director Ruderman discuss the RFP process in general, and pursuant to the EESE Board's role in providing advice to the PUC on the use of this fund, general observations were made at that last EESE Board meeting. In fact, at the previous EESE Board meeting,

such as what I've noted from the suggestion from Alan Linder.

I should also mention that there were comments on the initial interim rule proposals that were made in this same docket late last year by several parties, including the Retail Merchants, and as well as the public -- well, there was no public hearing on the interim rule, but there was at least that one set of comments earlier in this docket that we will also take into consideration when we make a final proposal.

So, at this point, I'm happy to receive comments or questions that might arise. And, I believe Gil Gelineau, from PSNH, would like to make some comments. Thank you.

MR. GELINEAU: It really wasn't my purpose to have any comments necessarily, but, when I got here, I was told that it was an opportunity. So, I don't know if this fits into the rules or not, but I have a couple of concerns. And, they really have to do with conflicts of the RGGI Program as it might refer to other public funds, and specifically I'd reference the CORE Program funds.

And, the first concern I have is whether or not, and maybe I should preface this as not necessarily

{DRM 08-127} {10-21-09}

-- things that I would like the Commission to be aware of. And, that is that we have the potential for a project to be funded from both a CORE source of funding, as well as And, I think that, in the case where the utilities are doing this, we're only using one of those sources, so that you don't really have both sources coming to a particular customer, for example, to fund a particular project. But, in the case where a grant is issued to -in other cases, it is possible for an individual project to receive funds from both the CORE Programs and from And, I guess the point that I want people to be clear about is that it strikes me that there's a potential here for more public funds to be put into a project than are necessary in order for a pending project to go If the incentives are designed properly on either side, either RGGI or CORE, it strikes me that there should be sufficient public funds, when placed with the customer's funds, to make the project go forward, and anything else would be a potential where we would not be making the best use of those public funds.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I think there's also a point that I want to make is that there's a potential where somebody could actually have more than 100 percent of the project paid for by public funds. It's not inconceivable whereby the

RGGI dollars, plus the CORE dollars, could add up to more than what it costs to do the project. From the perspective of someone who is implementing the CORE Programs, as well as administering some of the RGGI dollars, I have a concern that I don't really have any avenue or recourse if a customer says that "I am entitled to both of these sets of funds", and I really don't have any way of saying "well, I really don't" -- you know, I may have a feeling about it, but I don't really have any way to say "no, you can't have it."

And, so, I just want to make that point and make sure that the Commission is aware of that. And, whether or not that needs to be worked into the rules or into some other forum, is better handled in another forum, I'll leave that to your decision.

The other related point has to do with how we account for these public dollars. And, specifically, in the CORE Programs and in the RGGI Programs, it's a requirement that we will report back the savings achieved from these various projects. And, I think that there's a potential for double counting when you have both of these sources coming to a particular project. And, it's not clear to implementers in the field right now as to exactly who should take credit or how the

credit should be distributed when we have multiple sources of funds.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

And, so, those two, you know, do we have too many public dollars on the table in some cases or do we have the potential for that? Do we have the potential for somebody to actually completely fund the program with public dollars and have money left in their pocket?" And, you know, "how do we best report or track these projects?" are the two concerns that I wanted to make you aware of. So, I think, if there are questions, --

CMSR. BELOW: Is your thought that maybe some of your concerns should be reflected in the rules as to criteria for selection of proposals that we're not, in essence, over funding or providing funds where they're not needed to make a project happen? Because simply I observe that one of the criteria is leveraging fund of resources from other sources to maximize its impact, meaning the impact of a proposed program, and that seems to -- that could be read perhaps either way. If you're maximizing the impact, you're trying to stretch dollars. But, if you're giving weight to leveraging, you might say "well, it's good that they're tapping other funds". point is that maybe the other programs are designed such that they shouldn't need tapping of other funds?

1 MR. GELINEAU: I wouldn't approach it 2 from that direction. And, I think that it would be a good 3 idea that we leverage these funds, and I'll give you an 4 example where that kind of leveraging is a good thing. 5 the extent that one set of funds, for example, the CORE 6 funds might fund a lighting project in this building, and 7 given that this building is heated with fossil fuel, and 8 other RGGI funds could be used to fund that project, there's really no overlap and there's no issue there. 9 10 So, I think that trying to prejudge and 11 not allowing somebody to come up with a creative idea 12 under the RGGI Program I don't think is a good idea. think it would be better to try and find a way to address 13 14 the problem where we, if it's deemed not appropriate to 15 double fund these projects, that we make sure that we 16 don't double fund, so we don't provide RGGI dollars for 17 the lighting project, as well as CORE dollars for the 18 lighting project, such that we overfund that particular 19 project. But, if we're funding the projects, you know, if 20 it's a large project, and there are different pieces of it 21 funded by each program, I don't see where that creates a conflict. 22

CMSR. BELOW: That helps. Thank you.

MR. GELINEAU: Thank you.

{DRM 08-127} {10-21-09}

23

24

CMSR. BELOW: Any other comments or questions? (No verbal response) CMSR. BELOW: Seeing no other comments or questions, at this time I will close this public hearing, and again note that there's a time until October 27th to provide written comments by e-mail, fax or mail or delivery to the PUC, at 2:00 p.m. is actually the deadline. Earlier I said that -- oh, no, that was the hearing today. So, that will be close of business on October 27th is the close of the public comment period. Thank you very much. (Whereupon the hearing ended at 2:28 p.m.)

{DRM 08-127} {10-21-09}