1	STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION	
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4	21 South Fru	2 - 1:05 p.m. it Street	
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH		
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7	RE:	DRM 21-142	
8		RULEMAKING: New Hampshire Code of Administrative	
9		Rules Chapter 2200 Municipal and County Aggregation Rules.	
10		(Hearing to receive public comment)	
11	PRESENT:	Chairman Daniel C. Goldner, Presiding	
12		Commissioner Pradip K. Chattopadhyay Commissioner Carleton B. Simpson	
13		Eric Wind, PUC Legal Advisor	
14		Tracey Russo, Clerk	
15			
16	APPEARANCES:	(No appearances taken)	
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22			
23	Court Re <sub>l</sub>	porter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52	
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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. I'll call the meeting to order. Welcome, everyone. And introduce the Commissioners: I'm Commissioner Goldner. And I'm joined by Commissioner Simpson and Commissioner Chattopadhyay.

We're here in Docket DRM 21-142, which is a rulemaking regarding the proposed 2200

Section of our rules regarding community power aggregation. We're here for a public comment hearing on a proposed set of rules that we filed with the Joint Legislative Committee on Administrative Rules, consistent with RSA 541-A:11.

As stated in the notice on this matter, the community power rules standardize the procedures by which opt-out community power aggregation plans are implemented by municipal or county community power aggregation committees to balance the interests of electric distribution utilities and of customers with the interests of community power aggregation committees.

Has everyone had the opportunity to sign in on the sign-in sheet?

1 FROM THE FLOOR: Yes, sir. 2. CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. I'm getting 3 yeses. 4 All right. Thank you very much. 5 have the sign-in sheet. I'll call names out in 6 the order where I see indications of a desire to 7 I'll try to call the names of the person speak. who were expecting to speak next, and then the 8 9 next name, so people can be ready. 10 Today, we'll ask everyone to keep their 11 comments to 10 minutes, in the interest of making 12 sure that everyone has an opportunity to speak. Okay. We'll get started. First on the 1.3 14 list, I have Kelly Buchanan, of Clean Energy New 15 Hampshire. 16 MS. BUCHANAN: Thank you, Chair Goldner 17 and Commissioners. I will be very brief today. I will 18 19 simply state that Clean Energy New Hampshire 20 supports the community power rules as proposed. 2.1 And we would like to thank the 2.2 Commission for moving so quickly and establishing 23 this rulemaking process.

So, thank you. And I'd be glad to take

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any questions, if you have them.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Any questions?

CMSR. SIMPSON: No questions, Mr.

Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you very much. I'm sorry for missing my own directions. The next two are it looks like Harry [Henry?] Herndon, from Herndon Enterprises, and Daniel Venora, from Keegan Werlin.

MR. HERNDON: Thank you, Chair Goldner.

My name is Henry Herndon, Herndon

12 Enterprises. And I will also be brief.

I'm here to speak in support of the proposed rules, the draft rules. And just to speak a little bit about process over the past couple of years. I was involved in the collaborative drafting process that has unfolded between the community power stakeholders, a number of the industry players, a number of municipalities, and the utilities over the past couple of years. There's been a lot of back-and-forth, a lot of meetings, and a lot of hours have gone into discussion and drafting among all those stakeholders, and it's been a

very collaborative process. And I think, as a result of that, what you'll find is a balanced proposal that does a really good job of achieving our goal of balancing the interests of the various different stakeholders.

And just a sort of reference to that, in the language in the proposal, you'll find in many instances a lot of flexibility, in terms of supplying data to the -- "to the extent known and readily available", and things of that nature, that indicates and sort of expressed the collaborative nature of the proposal.

So, with that, appreciate your time, and hear to speak in support, and happy to answer any questions.

Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. Any questions, Commissioners?

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: No.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.

So, after Mr. Venora, will be Mr. Sheehan, from Liberty.

MR. VENORA: Thank you, Commissioner Goldner. And good afternoon to all the

Commissioners.

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I'm Dan Venora, from Keegan Werlin.

I'm here today on behalf of Eversource, and to provide just some brief initial comments.

Overall, Eversource supports municipal aggregation as a way to empower communities to choose how and from where to source their electricity. Eversource is prepared to work diligently to ensure that the purpose of RSA Chapter 53-E, as modified by HB 315, is implemented in the most expedient and efficient way possible.

Eversource appreciates the considerable efforts the stakeholders put into developing the initial proposed rules being considered by the Commission for adoption. And the Company looks forward to providing meaningful input in this docket in relation to how best to provide services proposed by the rules as reasonably feasible. In that regard, the Company has several initial observations.

First, there are certain provisions within the Initial Proposal that are not reasonably feasible to implement, or that would

be unduly expensive to implement based on current capabilities of the Company's customer and billing systems. These provisions would require an inordinate expenditure of resources and go beyond meeting the specific requirements of the law. And, therefore, the Company urges the Commission to reconsider inclusion of any provisions that are inconsistent with the current utility system's capabilities.

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Second, the other matter we ask you to consider as you think about how best to advance the intent of RSA Chapter 53-E, so that it maximizes the benefits to participants of municipal aggregation, without imposing undue costs upon the customers who do not participate. The Company does not dispute that potential benefits may stem from community choice, including the possibility of lowering electric bills for participating community residents. However, the Commission should be mindful of the fact that any such benefits would inure solely to those participating customers who elect to participate in municipal aggregation, and that non-participating customers will receive no

direct or indirect benefits from the program, though, they would fund the costs.

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Some of the provisions within the proposed rules would require costly and labor-intensive efforts for services that are not essential to a successful aggregation. This would not only distract from efficient utility operations, but would result in customer-funded expenditures borne by all customers that benefit only a relatively small subset of customers. So, overall, there's a balance that needs to be considered in adopting the final rules.

For these reasons, the Company, in conjunction with the other New Hampshire utilities, have analyzed the proposed rules with a view to ensure maximum efficiencies of both time and costs in order to achieve the policy objectives of the law, without creating any unnecessary or unreasonable subsidies by those customers who will not be part of a municipal aggregation.

The joint utility -- the New Hampshire utility comments on the proposed rules will provide more detail and reflect these objectives,

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         and, if incorporated, would result in a
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         well-functioning and an accessible process for
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         the advancement of municipal aggregation
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         throughout New Hampshire.
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                    Thank you.
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Mr.
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         Venora. Okay. Next, I'll acknowledge Mr.
         Fossum, from Unitil, followed by Mr. Below, from
 8
         the Community Power Coalition.
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                    [Court reporter interruption.]
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                    CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Oh, I'm sorry.
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         apologies. I missed Mr. Sheehan. Sorry, Mr.
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         Sheehan.
                    MR. SHEEHAN: I was happy to be missed.
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                    [Laughter.]
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                    MR. SHEEHAN: I don't have a microphone
17
         back there.
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                    I'm Mike Sheehan, from Liberty
         Utilities (Granite State Electric).
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                    As Mr. Venora said, we are working
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         together with the other utilities on written
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         comments. We generally support what you just
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         heard from Mr. Venora. And we will be
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         participating in the written comments as we
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1 continue to analyze these rules. 2. So, that's all we have for you today. 3 Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Mr. 5 Sheehan. My apologies. 6 Okay. Now, Mr. Fossum. 7 MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. And I guess I'm glad not to have been missed? 8 9 [Laughter.] 10 MR. FOSSUM: My comments, likewise, are 11 going to be very brief this afternoon. For the 12 record, Matthew Fossum, here on behalf of Unitil 1.3 Energy Systems. 14 Unitil, through its affiliate company, 15 has been operating municipal aggregation in 16 Massachusetts for many, many years, and it has 17 done so successfully in that state, and is 18 looking to bring that expertise and knowledge to 19 the development of municipal aggregation in New 20 Hampshire.

We, like the other companies, want -support municipal aggregation in New Hampshire,
and want to see it succeed as a potential means
to provide a lower cost supply to customers.

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1 We likewise, however, have similar 2. concerns to the other companies about burdens or 3 costs being unduly created or shared. And we 4 would encourage the Commission to be thoughtful 5 and careful about the kinds of requirements that 6 it puts into the rules, as those requirements may 7 lead, whether intentionally or otherwise, to further delay in the development of -- excuse 8 me -- of municipal aggregation in New Hampshire. 9 And that is all that I have this 10 11 afternoon. 12 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, Mr. 1.3 Fossum. CMSR. SIMPSON: One question for Mr. 14 15 Fossum. 16 Will you be coordinating with the other 17 electric distribution companies on written 18 comments? 19 MR. FOSSUM: Yes. We are participating 20 with the other companies to prepare comments for 2.1 filing, yes. 2.2 CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. That's 23 going to be helpful. 24 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. And I'll

acknowledge Mr. -- oh, sorry. Go ahead, Pradip.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I'm assuming the other utilities also have some experience, maybe Eversource certainly does in other states with community aggregation. Can you just give us a sense of is there something that can be drawn from your experience there and can be, you know, brought to fruition here?

MR. VENORA: Yes, Commissioner. From

Eversource's perspective, back in 2000 was the

first docket in Massachusetts that addressed a

municipal aggregation plan, that was for the Cape

Light Compact, that went operational just a

couple of years later. So, Eversource, in

Massachusetts, has approximately 20 years of

experience that it can draw upon, and that will

be reflected in the Company's written comments -
in the joint utility comments, that perspective.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you.

MR. VENORA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. I'll acknowledge Mr. Below next, followed by Michael Licata, from the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative.

MR. BELOW: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission.

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I'm here on behalf of Community Power
Coalition of New Hampshire, which is a joint
powers agency created pursuant to RSA 53-E and
53-A. RSA 53-A allows municipalities and
counties to jointly exercise authorities granted
to them under statute. And the Community Power
Coalition consists currently of 19 members, with
the 20th pending at our next meeting. Those
include 18 municipalities that comprise about 18
percent of the state's population, plus the
County of Cheshire.

Needless to say, all of our members are interested in launching community power aggregations, and are eager and appreciate the Commission moving forward with these rules in an expeditious manner.

I think I'd like to walk through the rules a little bit and just point out some issues. And I think how we've tried to address past expressed concerns of the utilities with regard to practicality of implementation.

I think one thing important to note is

that New Hampshire's RSA 53-E, the conception of what community power aggregations might be able to do goes beyond what Massachusetts typically has authorized. It enables a number of potential value-added services that community power aggregations could provide, that aren't typically provided in the model used in Massachusetts. So, trying to simply apply what's been done in Massachusetts to New Hampshire would not necessarily result in rules that are consistent with the expanded statutory authority from 53-E.

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Just a few points. Of course, the proposed rules start off with a broad application. I think it covers the categories that are appropriate, provides a number of key definitions, one of which is in "community power aggregation", that makes it clear that any person or entity acting as an agent for a municipal or county aggregation is covered by the rules as if they were the aggregation.

There is a definition of "annonymized", which is merely a definition, and is not, in fact, a standard. Different standards appear elsewhere in the rules.

Starting in on Page 3 of the proposed rules, Puc 2203.02, "Request for Usage
Information from Utilities". This is probably the first place, under (b)(1), where there's a reference to what is available, versus what is desirable. So, it calls for "the most recent 24 months of monthly usage data if available, or 12 months otherwise."

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We've heard from at least one of the utilities that they don't -- that they can't readily access 24 months of usage data, only 12 months. So, if that's not available, then only 12 months is sought.

Although, I think, in this dynamic economic environment, you know, 24 months of usage data is much more valuable than just 12 moments, where it is available.

Under (b) (5), there's an important point that says "Until such time as the utility offers a Commission approved purchase of receivables program", that there's a request for general data as to "revenues billed, versus actual receipts, and past due accounts receivable for utility default service for each rate class

or small customer group and large customer group for each of the most recent 12 months available."

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That kind of data is going to be critical in the absence of a POR program, which is probably going to take a considerable period of time to process and get approved. Because, basically, community power aggregation has to plan on what -- when it might receive revenues. And understanding what the current status of past due accounts are, it is going to be important in that regard, particularly since, under the current sort of waterfall payment scheme in each of the utilities' tariffs, the last entity to be paid would be a competitive provider or community power aggregation of current receivables would be the last payment to be made after all other payments are made to the utility for their default service and aged receivables.

So, that that -- we'd be happy to not have that information, as long as there is a POR program in place.

The next section kind of helps define what "usage" is, which is kWh for the reported intervals is customer usage data. There are some

provisions in (e) regarding some standards for individual customer data that makes a distinction between nonresidential and residential. These, I think, are consistent with New York State standards for information related to ENERGY STAR performance for nonresidential customers.

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I think it's important to note that the New Hampshire Supreme Court has differentiated between nonresidential and residential customers, indicating that there's a higher sort of privacy standard for residential. And, so, that provides that, if there's fewer than ten distinct customers in any one residential rate class, that they be grouped together with larger groupings, such that no one reported group contains less than 10 distinct customers.

It's a lower standard for noncommercial [nonresidential?]. It's going to be important for community aggregations to understand what their nonresidential potential load might be, and somewhat by rate class, if that's available. And, already we see that there are a number of small communities that have joined the Coalition for whom there may be

actually less than four distinct C&I customers in a particular rate class. So, you know, perhaps even more so in the four to ten range.

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Even for Lebanon, we found that there are some residential customer classes where there are less than ten distinct customers, you know, very specialized rate classes, and so it's not a problem to aggregate those into a larger class. But it is going to be important to be able to have some level of detail there.

The part Puc 2204 covers submission of plans to the Commission for review. There is some language here that does mimic what's in the statute.

The next major section is 2204.02, where an aggregation, once it has an approved final plan, would start to request annonymized customer-specific information. And in here, there's numerous instances where it says, for instance, in the first — in the first item, "Individual capacity tags for the current power year beginning on June 1, and, if known and readily available, the prior power year and the next power year."

The power year for ISO New England is the same as the capacity year, which starts June 1 on each year. This is important to note, because the sum of those capacity tags for a particular group of customers does affect what price you pay for electricity going ahead.

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Typically, my understanding is those are computed sometime before the start of the new power year. So, for instance, if we're requesting data in April or May, the current year capacity tag information might be interesting, but more important is what is the capacity tags going to be starting on June 1, which is why I've asked for the next power year.

I think at least one utility says that they don't keep anything but the current data. You know, that might not be a problem, when they're dealing with default service, bidding out default service, because they have kind of -- they've got an aggregate number that they provide to the bidders on that for default service as a whole. But, when we -- individual aggregations are looking out to put out one or a few towns' worth of data, it's going to be important to know

what the capacity tags are specifically for that group. Otherwise, it's going to be difficult to get accurate pricing.

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There is some provisions here about seeking information about net metering, which, again, some utilities have said, well, they don't really keep track of net metered customers. me, it seems hard to believe that they don't know or have a readily available way to know who their net metered customers are. But that's critical information in starting an aggregation, because we have to determine what kind of terms we're going to offer those. And, so, we need to know how many customers are in traditional net metering, sort of 1.0 versus those who are on We need to know if a customer is a member of a group net metering or a host, and whether they're set up for on-bill crediting as a group But, again, it says "if such information member. is known and readily available."

And, to the extent the utilities say "well, this would be expensive to provide", then it's arguably not readily available.

CMSR. SIMPSON: May I ask you a

question, Mr. Below?

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MR. BELOW: Yes.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Are you speaking to specific provisions in the draft rules, where you have a sense of awareness that there's disagreement, in terms of ability to provide that data? Or are you identifying areas that your entity, CPC New Hampshire, finds to be particular relevant?

MR. BELOW: Both.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay.

MR. BELOW: Both. In past work sessions, they said "well, they obviously do know somewhere in their system who's net metered and who's group net metered and who's a host and who's a member of a group." They just said that's not — it's not in their EDI and it's not — it's something that they would have to manually pull.

To what extent that might be considered "readily available" or not, I don't know. In a sense, we're leaving a certain amount of trust here to the utilities to be the judge of whether the information — they know the information and

whether it's readily available.

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"readily available" is, you know, without significant cost, you know, having to do a major, you know, system change to make that available.

So, you know, there is a gray area there. But we think the information is important and valuable, and — but sort of recognize that the utility is going to have to use its discretion, if it's not readily available, whether they can change things to make it readily available without too much cost or difficulty.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Sorry, Mr. Below.

MR. BELOW: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Just subtracting out the Commissioner's questions, we're right at about 10 minutes. Do you have a -- we do have, remember, an opportunity for written comments until the 14th.

MR. BELOW: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: But maybe, if you've got a couple more minutes, that would be great.

MR. BELOW: Sure. Sure. I think there's some of the -- I'll just skip ahead to

2204-03, "Request for Names, Addresses, Account Numbers". There is a fifth item there. I think all this is readily available through the EDI. But there is a provision "any other information necessary for successful enrollment". Because, apparently, at least one of the utilities uses a separate identification number, other than the utility account number that's needed for successful enrollment in the EDI.

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I think the main thing I'm going to -two things I'm going to conclude on is, one,
"Notification of CPA Commencement of Service",
there's sort of a chicken-and-egg problem here.
The utilities originally wanted to know, in
advance of their six-month procurement, if there
were going to be launches of community
aggregations during that time. I think what is
reflected here is a reasonable compromise that,
if they're going to launch within -- which it
would be the enrollment of the first customer,
and it would roll out over 30 days, depending on
meter reading days, that, if a launch is going to
start in the first two months of a default
service period, that it would be -- that there be

90 days advance notice, otherwise 45 days advance notice.

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The "90 days advance notice" means, effectively, you have to give notice before they've completed their default service procurement. So, that, in a sense, it's essentially a blackout period. Because I doubt that any community is going to want to launch an aggregation program, lock in a price, not knowing the price they're going to be competing with in default service.

So, that -- first, I just don't think anybody is going to be launching in the first two months, because it would require them to lock in a rate that they don't know what they're competing against.

The final point I'd like to make is just at the very end of the document, there is a provision at the very end that calls for "Within 90 days of the effective date of these rules, for each distribution utility to propose for Commission review and approval through an adjudicative proceeding a program for the purchase of receivables...consistent with the

provisions of RSA 53-E:9."

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We think this is a very important provision. We did hear, you know, in the spring, in talking with one of the utilities about this, they didn't think this was necessary, because the statute requires them to file a proposal, but the statute doesn't specify when they are to file it. And it doesn't, the way I read the statute, it doesn't, per se, enable the Commission to open an adjudicative proceeding and order them to file. But it is clearly within the Commission's authority under its rulemaking authority to implement the chapter overall, to set a timeframe in which the utilities are required to go ahead and make their proposal.

We know that Unitil and Eversource have a POR program. The statutory language is meant to enable, essentially, the same program that they use in Massachusetts. They have known about this already for almost a year's time, since this language passed the House. So, we think 90 days after the effective date of the rules is not an unreasonable amount of time for them to come forward and file their POR proposal, so we're not

1 left, you know, not knowing if and when they're 2. ever going to, you know, actually file the required POR proposal. 3 4 Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you, 6 Mr. Below. Any questions from the Commissioners? 7 CMSR. SIMPSON: I would just request 8 that, if you're able to submit written comments 9 and identify the specific sections in the 10 proposed rules, along with any changes or 11 suggested changes from the Initial Draft 12 Proposal, that would be very helpful. 1.3 Thank you. MR. BELOW: We will do that. 14 15 you. 16 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 17 Next, I'll acknowledge Mr. Licata, to be followed 18 by Mr. Patch, from NHEC. 19 MR. LICATA: Thank you so much. 20 the record, Michael Licata, representing the New 2.1 Hampshire Electric Cooperative. Appreciate the 2.2 opportunity to provide comments in this 23 rulemaking. 24 Just by way of background, New

Hampshire Electric Co-op is a member-owned,
member-governed, nonprofit rural electric
cooperative. We serve around 85,000 members in
portions of 118 communities across New Hampshire.

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We fully support community power aggregations. We believe that they can be a powerful tool for a local government to make public policy decisions on the electric service provided to those citizens.

And we really do appreciate the effort and hard work that went into the Draft Rules that are being offered by the Community Power Coalition. The Draft Rules, as has been described, provide clarity in several areas about how NHEC and other distribution utilities would be interacting with community aggregations, as well as community energy providers.

But, in addition to the clarity, they raise a number of questions and present some practical, technical challenges that need to be discussed and resolved as the rulemaking goes forward.

We use NISC for our billing, information management, accounting, engineering,

and operational support. That's the National Information Solutions Cooperative. They're a cooperative that serves cooperatives. They have over 900 electric cooperative members throughout the country. And any sort of custom configuration or change to our existing processes or data requirements will require custom programming, which is cost, as well as time. And we hope that the Commission is mindful of that as we move forward in these, in the rulemaking.

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We very much look forward to working with the other stakeholders, to try to move forward and make sure that we're able to have successful aggregations in a timely and efficient process.

And with that, I'll conclude. And I'd be happy to answer any questions.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: There are other cooperatives in, you know, in the United States. So, do you have sort of a sense how, if something like community aggregation is happening, what the other cooperatives are doing?

MR. LICATA: Yes. We have reached out to NISC, our vendor, and we are gathering that

1 information. I would say aggregations are 2. somewhat limited and come in many different 3 flavors, as was discussed earlier, the 4 differences between Massachusetts and what is 5 being considered in the rulemaking. But, certainly, we would look to rely 6 7 on them and the work that they have done to get their aggregations up and running. CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, it would be 9 10 very helpful to us to know what NHEC thinks can 11 be done to enable this in a cost-effective 12 manner. 1.3 MR. LICATA: We would be happy to 14 provide that through our written comments. 15 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. 16 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. We'll 17 move -- I'll acknowledge Mr. Patch, followed by 18 Mr. Wiesner, from the Department, the New 19 Hampshire Department of Energy, sorry. 20 MR. PATCH: I have nothing to add to 21 Mr. Licata's comments. Thank you. 2.2 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you. 23 And, finally, Mr. Wiesner. 24 MR. WIESNER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And good afternoon, Commissioners. I'm David Wiesner, with the Department of Energy.

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We do not have extensive comments on the proposed rules. Primarily, because they are substantially similar to those that we had developed through an extensive stakeholder process, as Mr. Herndon noted, over the past year or so.

We will submit written comments. We have some language edits, and at least one change to a timeline that would affect the Department.

So, you will see that. We'll file by Friday.

I think we can expect that we'll see some extensive and detailed comments from the joint utilities, based on what I've heard here today. And I wonder if the Commission would consider providing an opportunity for reply comments from stakeholders, who may want to address the specific changes that the utilities are proposing, and perhaps Mr. Below as well, but the utilities, in particular.

So, I'll put that ask before you. And I also will emphasize, as you heard from Mr.

Below, that there is great interest in moving

1 forward with this rulemaking, getting these rules 2. in place, and making sure that there's a clear 3 path forward for community power aggregation to 4 be implemented in the state. 5 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. And just a 6 quick one, and then I'll go to the other 7 Commissioners. 8 For the suggested reply comments, Mr. Wiesner, would you -- how much time would you 9 10 want for that process? 11 MR. WIESNER: Well, I just emphasized 12 the time urgency. So, I don't think more than a 1.3 week would be necessary. 14 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: So, if the 15 Commission allowed reply comments by March 21st, that would be workable? 16 17 MR. WIESNER: Unless others believe 18 it's too few days, that certainly works from our 19 perspective. 20 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Mr. Venora? Or, Mr. 2.1 Fossum? Sorry. 2.2 MR. FOSSUM: Thank you. Yes. I would 23 appreciate some more time than that. You know, I

would appreciate the opportunity for reply

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comments, certainly. But, to the extent that the utilities are working together, there's sort of inherent in that some additional delay. So, I would appreciate more than a week. But, again, we have no interest in delaying unnecessarily this process.

So, you know, I hesitate to speak on behalf of or for the other companies, but, you know, perhaps two weeks would be better. I don't know. You know, I would defer to the other companies, if they think some other time.

But, I guess, at a minimum, I would say one week is not enough.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Mr. Venora.

MR. VENORA: That was very consistent with what I was going to say. Yes, I think two weeks sounds reasonable to me. It also allows the Companies time to consolidate, you know, and provide, you know, a thoughtful response to the Commission, and just generally to have that right to do reply comments as well.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay.

MR. VENORA: So, we support what Mr.

Fossum said.

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1 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Thank you. 2. other comments on that, Mr. Sheehan? 3 (Mr. Sheehan indicating in the 4 negative.) 5 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. So, we can 6 just -- I can just rule on that from the Bench. 7 We'll allow reply comments to March 28th, that's two weeks after, two weeks after the written 8 9 comments, on March 14th. 10 CMSR. SIMPSON: One question for 11 Mr. Wiesner. Is the Department of Energy helping to 12 1.3 facilitate the collaborative process for comments 14 moving forward? 15 MR. WIESNER: At this point, we are 16 Now, the formal rulemaking process has 17 begun before the Commission, I believe that 18 different groups of stakeholders are 19 collaborating among themselves. But we are no 20 longer conducting a centralized stakeholder 2.1 process. 2.2 CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: All right. 23 24 everyone that has signed up indicating they

wished -- that's everyone that's indicated that they wish to speak. Am I missing anyone? Anyone else wishes to speak? Mr. Below.

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MR. BELOW: Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me, I'm somewhat hesitant to suggest this, because I don't want to drag things out, but it occurs to me that there may be an opportunity for the proponents of this particular set of rules and the utilities to kind of try to collaborate and find some common ground.

So, I just would indicate that perhaps within that two-week timeframe, if it's possible, we would be amenable to the DOE or the Commission facilitating a stakeholder discussion, to see if we can't narrow the differences and help facilitate the Commission in developing a final rule proposal, either during this time period or immediately thereafter. I'm not sure. It's just off the top of my head, but that might be productive.

CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Below.

Any comments from Commissioner Simpson or Chattopadhyay?

1 CMSR. SIMPSON: I would ask Mr. Wiesner 2. whether he had a preference or any comment on 3 that, whether he would find that the appropriate 4 group for facilitation would be the Commission or 5 the Department of Energy, given their extensive 6 involvement? 7 MR. WIESNER: I think we can do it. I'm wondering now if we might need even more 8 time, I'm hopeful that we would not. 9 10 But I suppose we can see how -- see the 11 first set of comments, we can try to meet and 12 discuss. And, if we believe we need more time 1.3 for reply comments, we can submit a request to 14 the Commission. So, --15 CMSR. SIMPSON: That sounds reasonable. 16 Thank you. 17 MR. WIESNER: So, more work for us. 18 Thank you. 19 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: You're welcome. 20 MR. BELOW: Thank you. 2.1 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Very good. Okay. 2.2 Did I miss anyone who wanted to speak? 23 [No indication given.] 24 CHAIRMAN GOLDNER: Okay. Very good.

So, before we adjourn, I'll just note that, under the notice, we're accepting written comments until March 14th, and now reply comments until March 28th. And there are instructions on how to submit those in the notice. If there's nothing else, we thank you for your comments. And we are adjourned. (Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 1:42 p.m.)