Bill as Introduced

HB 559 – AS INTRODUCED

2011 SESSION

11-0177
09/10

HOUSE BILL ***559***

AN ACT establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.

SPONSORS: Rep. Baroody, Hills 13; Rep. Goley, Hills 8; Rep. Infantine, Hills 13; Rep. D. Sullivan, Hills 8; Sen. Carson, Dist 14; Sen. De Blois, Dist 18

COMMITTEE: Science, Technology and Energy

ANALYSIS

This bill establishes a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses.

This bill also authorizes the development of the solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

11-0177
09/10

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Eleven

AN ACT establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 Committee Established. There is established a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses.

2 Membership and Compensation.

I. The members of the committee shall be as follows:

(a) Three members of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate.

(b) Three members of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives.

II. Members of the committee shall receive mileage at the legislative rate when attending to the duties of the committee.

3 Duties. The committee shall study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses. The committee shall consider:

I. Allowing New Hampshire homeowners and small businesses to generate revenue from investments in small scale renewable generation.

II. The use of more modern billing and tracking systems such as the "feed-in tariff" approach, rather than the current "net metering" billing, metering, and tracking system.

III. Providing greater transparency in the billing and information exchange between a utility and its retail customers who have installed renewable generation on their premises.

IV. Ensuring that the regulated distribution charges are properly and fairly applied to all electric customers.

4 Chairperson; Quorum. The members of the study committee shall elect a chairperson from among the members. The first meeting of the committee shall be called by the first-named house member. The first meeting of the committee shall be held within 45 days of the effective date of this section. Four members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

5 Report. The committee shall report its findings and any recommendations for proposed legislation to the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the senate clerk, the house clerk, the governor, and the state library on or before November 1, 2011.

6 Findings and Purpose.

I. The general court finds that:

(a) New Hampshire's unemployment rate is currently near 7 percent.

(b) It is in the public interest to accelerate investments in renewable energy in order to promote immediate job creation.

(c) The city of Manchester and its host utility, Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH), have identified a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project which has the potential to provide construction jobs immediately and benefits to all customers.

(d) This project will be highly visible to citizens and visitors and provide an educational opportunity for the city of Manchester school system.

(e) Since state and federal subsidies alone are insufficient to finance the Manchester solar photovoltaic renewable energy project, additional funding by PSNH will be necessary to create the near-term benefits of this project.

(f) It is therefore in the public interest to allow the city of Manchester and PSNH to develop a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in accordance with this act.

II. The purpose of this act is to accelerate and authorize the development of the solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in the city of Manchester.

7 Solar Photovoltaic Renewable Energy Project.

I. The city of Manchester may develop a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project. The Manchester solar photovoltaic renewable energy project shall be deemed to comply with the use requirements set forth in RSA 374-G:3, I.

II. The Manchester solar photovoltaic renewable energy project shall be reviewed by the public utilities commission pursuant to the following factors set forth in RSA 374-G:5, II:

(a) Whether the expected value of the economic benefits of the investment to the utility's ratepayers over the life of the investment outweigh the economic costs to the utility's ratepayers.

(b) The efficient and cost-effective realization of the purposes of the renewable portfolio standards of RSA 362-F and the restructuring policy principles of RSA 374-F:3.

(c) The costs and benefits to any participating customer or customers.

(d) The costs and benefits to the company's default service customers.

(e) The energy security benefits of the investment to the state of New Hampshire.

(f) The environmental benefits of the investment to the state of New Hampshire.

(g) The economic development benefits and liabilities of the investment to the state of New Hampshire.

(h) The effect on the reliability, safety, and efficiency of electric service.

(i) The effect on competition within the region's electricity markets and the state's energy services market.

8 Effective Date. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Speakers

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB 559 Date 3-1-11

Committee ST&E

**** Please Print All Information ****

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	Pro	Con
SENATOR SHARON CARSON			SD #14	X	
Rep Dan Sullivan			Hills #8	X	
Joel Winters			self	X	

Hearing Minutes

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY

PUBLIC HEARING ON 559

BILL TITLE: establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.

DATE: 3-1-11

LOB ROOM: 304 **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 1:15 pm

Time Adjourned: 1:37 pm

(please circle if present)

Committee Members: Reps. Garrity, Holden, Introne, Cataldo, Devine, Remick, Rappaport, Cox, MacMahon, O'Connor, Panek, Parison, Summers, Kaen, Cali-Pitts, Read, Levasseur and Pastor.

Bill Sponsors: Reps. Baroody, Goley, Infantine, D. Sullivan and Sens. Carson and DeBlois

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Rep. Ben Baroody, prime sponsor – Was surprised the last time this bill did not go through. This is a study bill.

Q: Chairman Jim Garrity – Has city of Manchester spoken to PUC?

A: Supporting bill, mayor of Manchester – no answer but would like to go forward.

Q: Rep. Garrity -Is funding coming from easy board and why don't they do it now with their own landfill?

A: Only can say step in right direction.

Donna Gamache, PSNH – PSNH and city of Manchester will be going on this on their own.

Q: Rep. Robert Introne - Paragraph 61C states funding by PSNH?

A: Manchester mayor agrees.

Mike Fitzgerald, DES – In light of comments, this bill will comply with RSA 374 a. Intent was originally to be involved with PSNH distribution.

Commissioner Bellow, PSNH - Utilities should not be involved in distributed generation; i.e. as stated in RSA 374G 5:2.

Q: Rep. Jacqueline Cali-Pitts – PSNH would not be applicable which would be strictly governed by municipal authority; i.e. that sector would not apply?

A: Commissioner Bellow – That is correct.

Respectfully Submitted:

San Cataldo, Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY

PUBLIC HEARING ON 559

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Bill Sponsors: Reps. Baroody, Goley, INfantine, D. Sullivan and Sens. Carson and DeBlois

TESTIMONY NOTES, Hand OUT (1)

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Prime Sponsor Rep Baroody - was surprised last time this Bill did not go through. This is a study Bill.

Rep Garrity Q) has city of manchester - spoken to PUC.

A) supporting Bill, mayor of manchester no answer - but would like to go forward.

Q) is funding coming from coop board and why don't they do it now with their own landfill

A) only can say - step in st. Direction

Donna Gamache – PSNH → PSNH + city of Manchester will be going in this on their own.

Rep Introne Q) page 61C states funding by PSNH

A) Manchester mayor agree's

Mike Fitzgerald DES – in light of comments, This Bill will comply w/ RSA 374B. Intent was originally intended to be involved w/PSNH. Distributed

→ Comm Bellow – Utilities should not be involved in distribution generation i.e as stated in RSA 374G-5:2

Rep Cali Q) PSNH would not be applicable which would be strictly governed by municipal authority i.e. that section would not apply

A) Comm Bellow – That is correct

Testimony

Final Report

of the

Committee to Study Methods of Encouraging the Installation and Use of Small Scale Renewable Energy Resources by Homeowners and Businesses

(HB 1377, Chapter 229:3, Laws of 2010)

Membership

Senator Harold Janeway, Chairman
Representative Jacqueline Cali-Pitts
Representative Suzanne Harvey
Representative Frank Holden

November 1, 2010

Introduction

The Committee undertook this study to better understand the obstacles that may be hindering the widespread use of small scale renewable generation in New Hampshire and to identify possible ways of removing those obstacles. The Committee began meeting in August and has met a total of seven times. The Committee received valuable input from three of our electric utilities, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, National Grid, and the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, as well as from Clayton Mitchell from the NH Sustainable Energy Association and Richard Deutschmann from GroSolar. Commissioner Clifton Below of the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has been especially generous with his time in attending committee meetings and providing insight into the complexities that surround small scale renewable development.

Previous Work of Others

Fortunately for our Committee, a great deal of work has already been done by others to promote renewable generation in the state. In 2007, the Legislature passed HB 873 which established a renewable portfolio standard (RPS) for providers of electricity. Each provider, whether an electric utility or a competitive supplier, must acquire specified percentages of its power from different sources of renewable energy. These percentages gradually increase by about 1% per year so that by 2025 about 24% of the electricity consumed in New Hampshire should be coming from renewable sources. This coincides with the Governor's call for our State to acquire 25% of its energy needs from renewable sources by the year 2025, and is fully consistent with the New Hampshire Climate Action Plan published in March 2009.

The RPS program also generates funds that have to this point been primarily used to provide rebates to homeowners who install renewable generation at their residences. Homeowners have enthusiastically responded and have or will be installing approximately 1.5 MW of new capacity due to this program, resulting in a tripling of the installed base of small-scale renewables. A full description and accounting of the RPS program can be found in the New Hampshire Renewable Energy Fund Annual Report which was published by the PUC on October 1, 2010 and is posted on the PUC's website.

Far before enactment of the RPS law, the Legislature created in 1998 another important program for small-scale renewables. Homeowners and small businesses were given the right to send out excess electricity produced by their own renewable installations through their electric meters and onto the local distribution grid. This has the effect of turning electric meters backwards, thereby giving credit to the customer-generator. When more electricity is being consumed then is being generated, power is drawn form the grid and meter moves forward. This is called net metering. This capability freed small scale generators from having to invest in costly battery storage systems, thereby making renewable generation more affordable.

The maximum size of the customer-sited facility to qualify for net metering began at 25 kilowatts, but has increased over the years. During the 2010 session the limit became one megawatt through passage of HB 1353 (Chapter 143). The customer-generator was also provided the option for the first time of selling excess generation to the utility. This opens up the possibility of designing and installing larger customer-sited sources that are net metered.

Feed-In Tariffs vs. Market-based Mechanisms

The Committee spent an extensive amount of time looking at the concept of feed-in tariffs. Feed-in tariffs take the form of long-term contracts (10 – 20 years) in which utilities agree to buy renewable generation at fixed rates under a standard offer provided to all takers. Feed-in tariffs create a long-term financial incentive to install new systems and streamlines the process to do so.

Feed-in tariffs have been used extensively overseas, leading to dramatic growth in renewable generation. The United States has been slow to implement feed-in tariffs, but many states are considering it as an option to spur renewable development. California, Hawaii, Vermont, Maine (pilot program), and Oregon (solar pilot program) all have legislation requiring feed-in tariff programs. A thorough discussion on feed-in tariffs can be found in a publication by The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners called Feed-in Tariffs (FIT): Frequently Asked Questions for State Utility Commissions, dated June 2010.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued an order this summer on July 15 (132 FERC 61,047) that put into question the authority of states to establish feed-in tariffs at a rate high enough to adequately encourage the development of renewables. FERC in the order said that states could not require utilities to purchase power from renewables at more than avoided cost. Avoided cost is the cost that a utility would incur if it acquired the power from an alternative source rather than from the renewable. The alternative source is usually interpreted as being the least-cost available generation, which in this area is currently combined cycle natural gas plants. However, FERC later clarified on October 21 (133 FERC 61,059) that the alternative source could be other renewable sources of the same type as those to be served under the feed-in tariff, provided the state has a procurement requirement for those types of renewables. This clarification should allow states to establish feed-in tariffs at rates that are higher than what was previously thought possible under the earlier FERC order.

While the Committee lauds the goals of a feed-in tariff, it is skeptical about having the Legislature, through its proxy – the PUC, establish these long-term rates. Even with the best intentions and information available at a given time, it is difficult to set a price that is sufficient to adequately incent the level of renewable investment desired, but which is not so high as to result in overpayment for the product. When a feed-in tariff is offered and it is oversubscribed, which has occurred in Vermont and in Spain, it indicates that the rate was set too high, thereby burdening electric customers with paying more than necessary for the renewable power. The Committee believes that

reliance on market-based mechanisms is a better means of procuring renewable energy for New Hampshire residents and businesses.

Renewable Portfolio Standards and Solar Renewable Energy Credits

One of the market-based mechanisms that New Hampshire has already adopted to promote renewable generation is the RPS program. Renewable energy certificates (RECs), each of which represents a megawatt-hour of production, are freely tradable which allows the market to set the added value of the renewable power represented by each REC. Providers of electricity must acquire and retire a sufficient number of RECs in order to demonstrate compliance with the RPS law.

The RPS law has four separate classes of RECs, each of which has its own percentage requirement under the law.[1] The Class II RECs were of particular interest to the Committee because they are only created from solar generation. Solar installations are usually small in size and are often installed on rooftops. This is the type of small scale generation that the Committee seeks to encourage. Even though solar also qualifies for Class I RECs, which includes new installations powered by a wide array of renewable sources, Class I requirements are usually satisfied by generation from large facilities such as wind farms that are less expensive to build per megawatt-hour generated.

The Legislature established the Class II REC requirement to stimulate investment in solar technologies in order to improve its cost effectiveness. The cost has indeed been steadily declining over the past several decades and holds much promise as a renewable resource of the future. A particularly attractive characteristic of solar generation is that its production coincides closely with peak electricity demand on hot summer afternoons in New Hampshire when air conditioners are in full operation. New Hampshire and the region have seen an increasing peak electric demand which is projected to grow faster than overall energy consumption as summer average peak temperatures continue to rise.

The installation of disbursed, small-scale solar arrays on rooftops throughout New Hampshire that are interconnected with local distribution systems would dampen peak demand. This in turn would reduce peak demand charges for transmission to all customers, as well as helping to avoid costly new distribution and generation investments to meet peak demand – a savings that accrues to all customers as well.

The Committee was disappointed to learn from the PUC that only 4 percent of the installed solar capacity that has been certified as qualifying for Class II RECs are interconnected with local distribution systems in New Hampshire. The remaining 96

[1] Class I, which will have the greatest percentage requirement over time (16%), includes new generation powered by wind, solar, geothermal, hydrogen (derived from biomass fuels or methane gas), ocean thermal, wave, current, tidal energy, methane gas, biomass, incremental increases in production from pre-existing biomass, methane and hydroelectric sources, and the displacement of electricity from solar water heating systems. Class II includes new generation from solar technologies. Class III includes existing landfill methane gas and biomass facilities. Class IV includes existing, small-scale hydroelectric facilities with fish ladders.

percent is interconnected in other states. This indicates that a large portion of the Class II REC requirements may be satisfied by solar installations in other states. It appears that the class II REC requirement is not encouraging interconnections within New Hampshire, perhaps in part because of the overabundance of qualifying facilities in other states.

It should be noted that other states such as Massachusetts and Maryland have special solar requirements that restrict eligibility to production occurring in their own states. New Hampshire's RPS law places no such restrictions on its class II RECs.

Recommendations

In order to assure that a greater proportion of the Class II RECs used to satisfy New Hampshire's RPS law come from sources interconnected with the electrical distribution systems in the state to provide the aforementioned benefits, the Committee recommends that a bill be filed in the 2011 legislative session to modify the RPS law along the following lines:

- All Class II RPS compliance obligations should be transferred from electricity suppliers to distribution utilities.
- Distribution utilities should be authorized or directed to conduct a competitive procurement for long-term contracts for Class II solar RECs from facilities that are interconnected and feed power into their distribution system. Such facilities could be net metered.
- Payments for Class II RECs would be limited to the then current alternative compliance payment (ACP) price, the provision of which is already in statute and serves as a cap on the cost of class II RECs.
- In between competitive solicitations, utilities could offer small photovoltaic systems that could not realistically participate in the solicitation a long term rate for the purchase of RECs at the previous competitive clearing price, or perhaps at a percentage of the ACP.
- Utilities could purchase, perhaps through the net metering law, excess power and capacity from the generators, apart from the separately valued RECs, and use it to:
    - Offset distribution losses for all customers and include as part of distribution rates, or
    - Serve default service load and include as part of default service rates.
- The cost of purchasing the Class II RECS should be recovered by the utilities as part of distribution rate charges to all customers, in recognition of the benefits to all customers from avoided transmission charges and incremental distribution system capacity upgrades.
- Amend RSA 362-F:6, II to authorize the PUC to devise simpler means of aggregating and computing RECs by utilities for the output from small systems (< 10 kW). Only the Electric Coop has currently undertaken this task.

- Amend RSA 362-F:6 to allow the PUC to devise its own method of tracking class II RECs if the New England GIS system cannot accommodate the shifting of Class II REC obligations to distribution utilities.
- Consider allowing a single upfront payment for anticipated future REC production from a solar installation. This concept would need further development, addressing cost recovery and payment recapture issues if a system doesn't operate as expected.
- Consider amending the RPS law to require that all Class II RECs be derived from solar facilities that are interconnected to distribution systems in New Hampshire. The previously stated benefits of having distributed local generation would be the rational for making this change.

We believe that the details of the procurement process should be developed by the PUC, whereas the Legislature should establish the broad policy outline for what is to be accomplished. Certainly the allocation of the benefits and costs of the change to the RPS program should be determined by the PUC.

It should be noted that this change in responsibility for acquiring class II RECs from electricity suppliers to the distribution utilities does not alter the existing Class II percentage requirement. It remains the same, topping out at 0.3% of the total electricity consumed in the state. Costs and benefits would just be shifted from the generation portion of a ratepayer's bill to the distribution portion.

This legislative recommendation is not a significant change in renewable energy policy, but it will nonetheless benefit electric ratepayers. It will make the process of producing, selling, and acquiring class II solar RECs easier and more efficient. It is incremental in nature, which is fitting as this is how distributed renewable generation gets installed, one home or one business at a time. All advances made should be valued.

Lastly, the Committee believes that renewable programs established by the State should be stable in whatever demand or price signals they produce. Programs that move along in fits and starts cannot be relied upon by the private sector, thereby jeopardizing the development of a mature renewable industry.

Voting Sheets

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 559

BILL TITLE: **establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.**

DATE: 3-10-11

LOB ROOM: 304

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. HOlden

Seconded by Rep. Summers

Vote: 15-0 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

CONSENT CALENDAR VOTE: Consent or Regular (Circle One)

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Sam Cataldo, Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY

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Motions: OTP, OTP/A, (ITL) Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. HOLDEN

Seconded by Rep. SUMMERS

Vote: 15-0 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

CONSENT CALENDAR VOTE: (Consent) or Regular (Circle One)

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Sam Cataldo, Clerk

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK 2011 SESSION

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY

Bill #: HB 559 Title: _____

PH Date: ___/___/___ Exec Session Date: 3/10/2011

Motion: ITL Amendment #: _____

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Garrity, James M, Chairman	Y	
Holden, Frank R, V Chairman	Y	
Introne, Robert E		
Cataldo, Sam A	Y	
Devine, James E		
Remick, William J	Y	
Rappaport, Laurence M	Y	
Cox, Sean C	Y	
MacMahon, Bruce A		
O'Connor, William H	Y	
Panek, William D	Y	
Parison, James A	Y	
Summers, James D	Y	
Kaen, Naida L	Y	
Cali-Pitts, Jacqueline A	Y	
Read, Robin P	Y	
Levasseur, Nickolas J		
Pastor, Beatriz	Y	
KAPPEN	Y	
TOTAL VOTE:	15	0

Printed: 1/4/2011

Committee Report

CONSENT CALENDAR

March 16, 2011

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Committee on SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY to which was referred HB559,

AN ACT establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.

Having considered the same, report the same with the following Resolution: RESOLVED, That it is INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

Rep. Frank R Holden

FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee:	**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY**
Bill Number:	**HB559**
Title:	**establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester.**
Date:	**March 10, 2011**
Consent Calendar:	**YES**
Recommendation:	**INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE**

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This bill, as written would have established a study committee regarding small scale renewable energy, but that study committee was already created by legislation in 2010 and filed its report in November. The bill also dealt with authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic (PV) project in Manchester between the City of Manchester and Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH). PSNH testified that they were not interested in being part of this project and did not want to be included in this bill. So, with the study already completed and PSNH not interested, this bill is not needed. After the hearing, the committee facilitated discussions between the bill sponsors and the Renewable Energy Division of the Public Utilities Commission to explore possible clean energy grant opportunities from existing programs.

Vote 15-0.

Rep. Frank R Holden
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

CONSENT CALENDAR

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY

HB559, establishing a committee to study methods of encouraging the installation and use of small scale renewable energy resources by homeowners and businesses and authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic renewable energy project in Manchester. **INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.** Rep. Frank R Holden for SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENERGY. This bill, as written would have established a study committee regarding small scale renewable energy, but that study committee was already created by legislation in 2010 and filed its report in November. The bill also dealt with authorizing the development of a solar photovoltaic (PV) project in Manchester between the City of Manchester and Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH). PSNH testified that they were not interested in being part of this project and did not want to be included in this bill. So, with the study already completed and PSNH not interested, this bill is not needed. After the hearing, the committee facilitated discussions between the bill sponsors and the Renewable Energy Division of the Public Utilities Commission to explore possible clean energy grant opportunities from existing programs. **Vote 15-0.**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

Stapler, Carol

From: Garrity, Jim
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2011 1:15 PM
To: Stapler, Carol
Subject: HB-559

HB559 – ITL - Rep. Frank Holden, ST&E

Majority Blurb

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Approved...

James M. Garrity
Chairman
House Science, Technology and Energy Committee
State Representative (Rockingham District 6 - Atkinson)
Office: 603-362-9416
Home: 603-362-8250
Email: Jim.Garrity@Leg.state.nh.us