

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

HB1599

Bill as Introduced

HB 1599-FN - AS INTRODUCED

2022 SESSION

22-2763

12/05

HOUSE BILL **1599-FN**

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

SPONSORS: Rep. Vose, Rock. 9; Rep. Notter, Hills. 21

COMMITTEE: Science, Technology and Energy

ANALYSIS

This bill establishes deductions from the monetary credit for certain exports to the electric grid until the public utilities commission adopts alternative tariffs.

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Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Two

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

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

1 1 Customer Generator; Default Service Credit. Amend RSA 362-A:9, XVI(b) to read as follows:

2 (b) Until such time as the commission adopts alternative net metering tariffs that
3 expressly apply to *new* customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than
4 one megawatt pursuant to the criteria set forth in this paragraph, the provisions of commission
5 order no. 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017 and subsequent orders [~~applicable to large customer~~
6 ~~generators shall be applicable to customer generators of greater than one megawatt otherwise~~
7 ~~authorized by statute~~] *shall be applicable, except that the cost of compliance with the electric*
8 *renewable portfolio standard, RSA 362-F, including prior period reconciliations, shall be*
9 *deducted from the monetary credit for exports to the grid based on the utility default*
10 *service energy charge as determined by the commission.*

11 2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

**HB 1599-FN- FISCAL NOTE
 AS INTRODUCED**

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

FISCAL IMPACT: State County Local None

COUNTY:	Estimated Increase / (Decrease)			
	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Revenue	\$0	Indeterminable Decrease	Indeterminable Decrease	Indeterminable Decrease
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Funding Source:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> General	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Highway	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

LOCAL:

Revenue	\$0	Indeterminable Decrease	Indeterminable Decrease	Indeterminable Decrease
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

METHODOLOGY:

This bill establishes deductions from the monetary credit for certain exports to the electric grid until the public utilities commission adopts alternative tariffs.

The Department of Energy indicates this bill would modify the net metering tariff provisions that apply to customer-generators with renewable energy projects between 1MW and 5MW in size by removing the cost of utility compliance with the state's renewable portfolio standard from the monetary credits based on the projects' net exports to the electric grid. Currently, only municipal hosts and political subdivisions that participate in group net metering with such hosts are eligible to net meter above 1MW, therefore this change would only impact those hosts and group members. If a political subdivision is not a member of such a municipal host's group net metering arrangement, then there would be no impact to its revenues or expenditures. If a political subdivision does participate in such a municipal host group net metering arrangement, there would be no impact on its expenditures, but an indeterminable decrease in its revenue. Per the 2021 Renewable Energy Fund Annual Report, the cost of compliance with the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) for compliance year 2020 was \$0.0053 per kWh. That figure has varied from \$0.0011 per kWh to \$0.0061 per kW since the establishment of the RPS. The amount of revenue that would be lost by any participating political subdivisions is impossible to calculate because the Department does not know how much electricity would be generated at net-metered facilities above 1MW owned by the municipal hosts with political subdivisions as group

members, how much of that electricity would be exported to the grid on a net basis, or what will be the future cost of utility compliance with the RPS. There would be no impact to state revenues or expenditures.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

Department of Energy

HB 1599-FN - AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

04/28/2022 1841s

2022 SESSION

22-2763
12/05

HOUSE BILL **1599-FN**

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

SPONSORS: Rep. Vose, Rock. 9; Rep. Notter, Hills. 21

COMMITTEE: Science, Technology and Energy

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill requires the public utilities commission to consider whether changes should be made to net metering tariffs.

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

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Two

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

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

1 1 New Paragraph; Net Energy Metering. Amend RSA 362-A:9 by inserting after paragraph XXI
2 the following new paragraph:

3 XXII. When the department of energy's distributed energy resource valuation study is
4 completed and thereafter the public utilities commission opens a new proceeding that includes
5 consideration of the adoption of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed customer-
6 generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt, the commission shall
7 consider whether and when further changes should be made to the net metering tariff structure
8 approved in order no. 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017, applicable to such newly-constructed
9 customer-generators. Such consideration of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed
10 customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt shall
11 include but not be limited to whether or not the cost of compliance with the electric renewable
12 portfolio standard, RSA 362-F, inclusive of prior period reconciliations, should be excluded from the
13 monetary credit for exports to the grid, as well as whether or not the monetary credit should include
14 compensation for services and value currently not compensated such as avoided transmission,
15 distribution, and capacity costs and other grid services.

16 2 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

HB 1599-FN- FISCAL NOTE
AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE (AMENDMENT #2022-1841s)

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

FISCAL IMPACT: [] State [] County [] Local [X] None

METHODOLOGY:

This bill requires the public utilities commission to consider whether changes should be made to net metering tariffs. The Office of Legislative Budget Assistant states this bill has no fiscal impact on state, county and local expenditures or revenue.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

None

CHAPTER 308
HB 1599-FN - FINAL VERSION

04/28/2022 1841s
26May2022... 2115EBA

2022 SESSION

22-2763
12/05

HOUSE BILL ***1599-FN***

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

SPONSORS: Rep. Vose, Rock. 9; Rep. Notter, Hills. 21

COMMITTEE: Science, Technology and Energy

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill requires the public utilities commission to consider whether changes should be made to net metering tariffs.

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

CHAPTER 308
HB 1599-FN - FINAL VERSION

04/28/2022 1841s
26May2022... 2115EBA

22-2763
12/05

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Two

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

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

1 308:1 New Paragraph; Net Energy Metering. Amend RSA 362-A:9 by inserting after paragraph
2 XXI the following new paragraph:

3 XXII. When the department of energy's distributed energy resource valuation study is
4 completed and thereafter the public utilities commission opens a new proceeding that includes
5 consideration of the adoption of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed customer-
6 generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt, the commission shall
7 consider whether and when further changes should be made to the net metering tariff structure
8 approved in order no. 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017, applicable to such newly-constructed
9 customer-generators. Such consideration of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed
10 customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt shall
11 include but not be limited to whether or not the cost of compliance with the electric renewable
12 portfolio standard, RSA 362-F, inclusive of prior period reconciliations, should be excluded from the
13 monetary credit for exports to the grid, as well as whether or not the monetary credit should include
14 compensation for services and value currently not compensated such as avoided transmission,
15 distribution, and capacity costs and other grid services.

16 308:2 Contingency. If SB 262 of the 2022 regular session becomes law, RSA 362-A:9, XXII as
17 inserted by section 1 of this act shall be renumbered to read as RSA 362-A:9, XXIII.

18 308:3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

Approved: July 01, 2022
Effective Date: August 30, 2022

Amendments

Sen. Perkins Kwoka, Dist 21
Sen. Avard, Dist 12
April 27, 2022
2022-1841s
12/04

Floor Amendment to HB 1599-FN

1 Amend the bill by replacing section 1 with the following:

2

3 1 New Paragraph; Net Energy Metering. Amend RSA 362-A:9 by inserting after paragraph XXI
4 the following new paragraph:

5 XXII. When the department of energy's distributed energy resource valuation study is
6 completed and thereafter the public utilities commission opens a new proceeding that includes
7 consideration of the adoption of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed customer-
8 generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt, the commission shall
9 consider whether and when further changes should be made to the net metering tariff structure
10 approved in order no. 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017, applicable to such newly-constructed
11 customer-generators. Such consideration of net metering tariffs that apply to newly-constructed
12 customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt shall
13 include but not be limited to whether or not the cost of compliance with the electric renewable
14 portfolio standard, RSA 362-F, inclusive of prior period reconciliations, should be excluded from the
15 monetary credit for exports to the grid, as well as whether or not the monetary credit should include
16 compensation for services and value currently not compensated such as avoided transmission,
17 distribution, and capacity costs and other grid services.

Floor Amendment to HB 1599-FN
- Page 2 -

2022-1841s

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill requires the public utilities commission to consider whether changes should be made to net metering tariffs.

Committee Minutes

SENATE CALENDAR NOTICE

Energy and Natural Resources

Sen Kevin Avard, Chair
Sen Bob Giuda, Vice Chair
Sen James Gray, Member
Sen David Watters, Member
Sen Rebecca Perkins Kwoka, Member

Date: March 31, 2022

HEARINGS

Tuesday

04/05/2022

(Day)

(Date)

Energy and Natural Resources

State House 103

9:00 a.m.

(Name of Committee)

(Place)

(Time)

9:00 a.m.	HB 1454-FN	relative to permits for the siting of new landfills.
9:20 a.m.	HB 1599-FN	relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.
9:40 a.m.	HB 1629-FN	relative to default service for net metering.
10:00 a.m.	HB 1187	relative to milk pasteurization.
10:15 a.m.	HB 241	repealing the definition of brook trout.

EXECUTIVE SESSION MAY FOLLOW

Sponsors:

HB 1454-FN

Rep. Tucker

Rep. Hatch

Rep. Deshaies

HB 1599-FN

Rep. Vose

HB 1629-FN

Rep. Berezny

HB 1187

Rep. Allard

Rep. Merchant

HB 241

Rep. Avellani

Rep. Thompson

Rep. Merner

Sen. Hennessey

Rep. Notter

Rep. Lang

Rep. Woodcock

Rep. Aron

Rep. Massimilla

Rep. Laflamme

Sen. Sherman

Rep. Nunez

Rep. Marsh

Rep. A. Lekas

Rep. Egan

Rep. Myler

Rep. Deshaies

Daley Frenette 271-3042

Kevin A. Avard
Chairman

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Daley Frenette 271-3042

HB 1599-FN, relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

Hearing Date: April 5, 2022

Members of the Committee Present: Senators Avard, Giuda, Gray, Watters and Perkins Kwoka

Members of the Committee Absent : None

Bill Analysis: This bill establishes deductions from the monetary credit for certain exports to the electric grid until the public utilities commission adopts alternative tariffs.

Sponsors:

Rep. Vose

Rep. Notter

Who supports the bill: 3 People Signed Support.

Who opposes the bill: 75 People Signed in Opposition.

Who is neutral on the bill: 1 Person Neutral.

Summary of testimony presented:

Representative Vose, Rockingham-District 9

- HB 1599-FN attempts to correct a mistake that was made back in 2017 when the latest tariff was established for net metering regarding customer generators who generate over 100 kilowatts of electricity. What happened was the Public Utilities Commission changed the way that net metering customers were compensated for the energy they put back onto the grid. Prior to 2017, those customers received credit for all of the kilowatt hours that they put onto the grid. The new tariff in 2017 changed that scheme and monetized the value of the kilowatt hours that were put back onto the grid by a customer generator. What that did was it required the utilities to be obligated to pay for the amount of electricity used by the customer generator even though the customer generator got credited for part of that energy.
- One example is if a customer generator had put 1000 kilowatt hours of electricity under the grid and we received cash for 500 of that the utility was obligated to pay RPS on the full 1000-kilowatt hours, but the customer

generator was not paying his fair share of that thousand-kilowatt hours. This is what Honorable Cliff Below described as the missing money problem. Mr. Below testified before the House Science, Technology, and Energy Committee saying, "The problem with the current compensation of full default service rate is that it creates a missing money problem that results in substantial and ironic undo cost shifting that did not occur before 2017 with traditional net metering. This particular change in how RPS compliance costs are calculated creating the current missing money/cost shifting problem was not explicitly recognized by any of the parties or PUC staff or commissioners and DE16-576, the PUC docket, in which the first iteration of alternative net energy metering tariffs were developed.

- HB 1599 actually puts into statute language that was authored by the Honorable Mr. Below that essentially says that a customer generator cannot be compensated for RPS costs that are due because that would shift costs to everybody else in the system because the utility is still responsible for that obligation.
- Representative Vose considers this bill to be a technical fix and is sure the PUC will address it when they complete their next iteration of net metering tariff generation or establishment. In the meantime, we think it is important to shift as few costs as possible to non-net metering customers and this bill will do that.
- Senator Avard asked if Cliff Below helped draft the bill. Representative Vose stated that he did.
- Senator Giuda asked if this issue is being looked at by the Department of Energy's ongoing Value of Distributed Energy Resources Study. Representative Vose stated that he was unsure. Until he sees the study, he will not know what is in it.
- Senator Watters asked if Representative Vose could provide the committee with a copy of Mr. Below's testimony. Representative Vose stated that he would.

Greg Moore, AFP-NH

- Mr. Moore stated his support for the bill. They have no problem with customer generators. Their issue is with the costs that get passed along to other ratepayers and this bill as well as HB 1629-FN reduce the cost shifting onto these ratepayers. He understands that the DOE is currently studying cost shifting, but they believe that these are positive steps forward.

Josh Elliot, Department of Energy

- The DOE is neutral on the bill. He noted that the bill as currently written would only apply to new customer generators with a total peaking capacity of greater

than 1 megawatt. This would only impact municipal hosts who are allowed to generate above 1 megawatt.

Sam Evans-Brown, CENH

- Mr. Evans-Brown spoke in opposition. While this bill in principle makes sense, it is only looking at one half of the ledger, whereas there are many benefits to the grid and many cost shifts that go in the opposite direction. For example, whenever a renewable generation facility is producing a reduction in coincident peak demand, that is lowering capacity payments that are needed to be made regionally as well as transmission payments. He asked why we should simply look at reducing compensation to these municipal facilities that are just getting off the ground in the wake of HB 315. The developers are trying to make these new projects and have not yet got their bearings and we are already trying to shift their compensation.
- Mr. Evans-Brown stated that we should wait for the Value of Distributed Energy study to be completed so we may have a better understanding of this issue and then we can have a more fulsome conversation of what is the appropriate compensation regime for these distributed energy resources, as opposed to looking at individual items.
- Senator Watters asked if they would be amendable to making the effective date of the bill a year later in order to give these businesses that are just getting off the ground enough time to prepare themselves. Mr. Evans-Brown said that would be helpful. He stated that he has conversations with solar developers weekly who are interested in coming into the market because of HB 315. The feasibility of these projects is limited because there are not many municipalities in New Hampshire that can support a 1–5-megawatt project. The further restriction that the project needs to be located within the geographic boundaries of the municipality has meant that there will not be many projects as a result of HB 315. HB 1599-FN is another restriction on top of that which will likely decrease the number of projects as well. They still oppose the bill and the finances for these municipal projects are already fairly tenuous in New Hampshire without eliminating an extra half-cent off their compensation rate.

Heidi Kroll, Granite State Hydropower Association and Monadnock Paper Mills

- Mrs. Kroll stated her opposition to the bill. One reason they are opposed is that the Value of Distributed Energy Resources study is nearing completion and the purpose of the study is to look at all the values and potential cost shifting. This bill may be premature because of that. The bill is only looking at one side of the ledger and we could be missing factors such as avoided distribution costs, avoided transmission costs, avoided capacity costs, and environmental benefits.

- It is also important to remember that the PUC docket, all the stakeholders that were involved including the utilities, consumer advocates, and renewables advocates including the Granite State Hydropower Association as well as the Office of Energy and Planning all agreed to work within the alternative new metering tariff that was adopted and to work with that until the study was completed. This bill deviates from that. They believe that there is value for net metered energy above the default rate.
- She added that if the committee is inclined to move forward with this bill, they believe the term “new” needs to be clearly defined as it is not clear what “new” means. In other legislation, the committee has used language such as “first became operational after” a certain date. They oppose the bill but ask that clarifying language be added if the committee decides to move forward with it.

Jennifer Smith, MD, MPH

- Mrs. Smith stated that she cannot speak for her town energy committee they are an advisory committee and she does not have that power. She noted that Heidi Kroll mentioned a few things that may apply to her town if they got to the point where hydropower in their town is being limited by private use who may be induced to use some kind of contract with the town to use more of their hydropower since they could go beyond the 1-megawatt limit. She agrees that this makes things less useful. She owns a small array that is in group net metering and it was very difficult to pencil out even with grant money how they were going to make it work. We should wait on this.

Representative Vose, Rockingham-District 9

- Senator Watters asked if Representative Vose could comment on the request to clarify the term “new”. Representative Vose stated that the New Hampshire constitution prohibits legislating backwards, the assumption would be that any new generation that came online after the passage of the bill would be subject to the new tariff.
- Senator Watters asked if it makes sense to push the implementation date of the bill to a later date. Representative Vose stated that since this bill fixes a problem that is occurring now, it should be implemented as soon as possible and then the PUC will make a new tariff determination in the future that will likely take all this into account. In the meantime, costs are being shifted to customers and we should not do this.

DF
Date Hearing Report completed: April 18, 2022

Speakers

Senate Remote Testify

Energy and Natural Resources Committee Testify List for Bill HB1599 on 2022-0

Support: 0 Oppose: 68

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Position</u>
Coder, William	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Kerr, Jeff	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Saunderson, George	A Member of the Public	Myself George Saunderson	Oppose
Pfau, Thomas	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Callaway, Barbara	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Callaway, Alan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Oxenham, Evan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Liebowitz, Susan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Wightman, Nancy	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Storrs, Caroline	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Storrs, Peter	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Russo, Susan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Rogalski, Marjorie	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Ptak, Judy	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
jones, carolyn	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Glass, Jonathan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Crandell-Glass, Jane	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Beffa-Negrini, Patricia	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Palmer, William	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Beck, Gerald	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
FRICK, RICHARD	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
McCanne, Robert	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Davidson, Helen	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Dunbar, Jessica	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Steel, Sandra	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Quirk, Kimberley	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Terai, Shideko	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Cousineau, Edward	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Jones, Stephanie	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Orion, Janice	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
SEIDLER, REINMAR	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Taylor, Susan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Taylor, David	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Damon, Claudia	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Richman, Susan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Reed, Barbara	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
thompson, julia	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Lucas, Janet	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
FRIEDRICH, ED	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Rettew, Annie	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Kerr, Diana	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Jones, Andrew	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Devore, Gary	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Ellermann, Maureen	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Contos, Karen	A Member of the Public	Myself and children of New Hampshire	Oppose
Atherton, John	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Verschueren, James	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose

Ceroni, Marta	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Torpey, Jeanne	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Jakubowski, Deborah	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Mott-Smith, Wiltrud	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Hershey, Jane	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Merlone, Lynn	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Martin, Patricia	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Thomas, Anne	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Nardino, Marie	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Oxenham, Lee	An Elected Official	Myself	Oppose
HALLOCK, LINDA	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Spencer, Louise	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
MILNE, Cindy	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Sharf, Joanna	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Perencevich, Ruth	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Mooney, Birdie	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Koch, Helmut	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Russman, Rick	An Elected Official	Myself	Oppose
Corell, Elizabeth	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Smith, Susan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Stinson, Benjamin	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose

Testimony



CLEAN ENERGY NH
Your Voice in All Energy Matters

14 Dixon Ave, Suite 202 | Concord, NH 03301 | 603.226.4732

April 5, 2022

Senator Kevin Avar, Chair
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
State House, Room 103
Concord, NH 03301

Testimony on HB1599-FN, relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates

Dear Chair Avar and members of the Committee,

Clean Energy NH is the Granite State's leading clean energy advocate, dedicated to supporting policies and programs that strengthen our state's economy, protect public health, and conserve natural resources. We are a member-based non-profit representing over 300 individual, business, and municipal members.

CENH opposes HB1599-FN, which would remove the cost of compliance with the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) from the net metering credit for new customer-generators.

In 2016, the General Court passed HB1116, which tasked the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with developing an "alternative net metering tariff". The PUC was required to take into consideration several factors, including: "an avoidance of unjust and unreasonable cost shifting and rate effects on all customers". The PUC, the New Hampshire regulated utilities, and many interveners worked diligently to formulate a reasonable tariff structure. Subsequently, in an order issued in June 2017, the PUC set the net metering tariffs that are currently in effect. The PUC, in approving these tariffs, deemed that they appropriately avoided any unjust or unreasonable cost shifting and took into consideration any potential rate effects on all customers.

The current net metering tariff includes a credit for exported electricity of the value of default service, transmission, and 25% of distribution for small systems up to 100kW in capacity and default service only for large systems between 100kW and 1MW. The PUC is continuing to study the value of distributed energy resources (VDER) and will make adjustments to the net metering credit rate in the future if deemed necessary to avoid any unreasonable cost shifting. Therefore, HB1629 is not necessary and is premature. **We expect a completed VDER study to**



CLEAN ENERGY NH

Your Voice In All Energy Matters

14 Dixon Ave, Suite 202 | Concord, NH 03301 | 603.226.4732

be issued later this spring. We urge the Committee to be patient and to review the imminent VDER study before making any legislative changes to the net metering tariff.

CENH generally finds that it is inappropriate to consider altering individual components of the net metering in isolation, and believes that the costs and benefits of net metering should be considered holistically to determine an appropriate tariff. For instance, why should the legislature remove credit for RPS compliance, but not consider granting credit for avoided transmission costs?

Furthermore, we are also concerned that this change applies only to “new” customer-generators. Typically, there would be a date at which the change would apply. Absent such a date, there is a lack of clarity in the bill’s language to ascertain exactly to which systems the change applies.

However, it is important to take into account the findings of the expansive, highly technical, and ongoing VDER study. The VDER study will examine both the benefits and costs associated with net metering and, more broadly, distributed energy resources. The VDER study, and subsequent adjudicative action at the PUC, is the more appropriate method of considering any changes to the current net metering tariff. Relying on the PUC process will allow all the relevant stakeholders to continue their work, which began in 2016 and is near to completion.

For the reasons described above, CENH asks you to find that HB1599-FN, relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates, is inexpedient to legislate.

Sincerely,

Sam Evans-Brown
Executive Director
Clean Energy NH
sam@cleanenergynh.org
603-498-3844

GRANITE STATE HYDROPOWER ASSOCIATION, INC.

TWO COMMERCIAL STREET
BOSCAWEN, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03303

TELEPHONE: 603-753-4577
EMAIL: gsha@essexhydro.com
WEBSITE: www.granitestatehydro.org

April 5, 2022

Senator Kevin Avard, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
New Hampshire State House
Concord, NH 03301

RE: HB 1599-FN relative to Customer Generators who sell Renewable Energy Certificates

Dear Chairman Avard and Honorable Members of the Committee,

The Granite State Hydropower Association (GSHA) appreciates this opportunity to testify on HB 1599-FN relative to Customer Generators who sell Renewable Energy Certificates. **GSHA opposes HB 1599-FN and respectfully urges this Committee to find the bill Inexpedient to Legislate.**

By way of brief background, GSHA is a voluntary, non-profit trade association for the small-scale hydropower industry in New Hampshire. Members of GSHA own and operate nearly 50 hydroelectric facilities located in 35 towns and cities throughout the state, totaling nearly 55 megawatts (MWs) of distributed generation. GSHA members produce an emissions-free, renewable, reliable and locally distributed source of electricity that provides important economic, recreational, and environmental benefits to New Hampshire. GSHA hydro facilities pay local and state property and business taxes, employ New Hampshire residents, and purchase local goods and services needed for operation and maintenance. Virtually all GSHA facilities are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and all work closely with state agencies and local officials on public safety matters.

HB 1599-FN would amend current law such that until the PUC adopts net metering tariffs that expressly apply to new customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt, the provisions of PUC Order No. 26,029 (June 23, 2017) and subsequent orders would apply, except that the cost of compliance with the renewable portfolio standard (RPS) would be deducted from the net metering credit, namely the default service charge.

There are a number of reasons why GSHA is opposed to HB 1599-FN.

First, the PUC is nearing the end of an expansive process to study the value of distributed energy resources, which began in the summer of 2017 following Order No. 26,029 in Docket DE 16-576.¹ This Committee should allow that process to come to completion. That docket was opened pursuant to passage in 2016 of HB 1116 relative to net metering. All parties to the docket² – including utilities, consumer advocates, distributed generation advocates, and the Office of Energy and Planning – agreed to the “adoption of an alternative net metering tariff to be in effect during a period of time during which data would be collected, pilot programs would be implemented, and studies would be conducted.”³ For the past four and a half years, PUC/DOE staff and a diverse group of stakeholders have invested a significant amount of time and money, including the hiring of consultants, to undertake the appropriate research and analyses needed to better understand the value of distributed resources. One piece of this effort, a so-

¹ DE 16-576 Development of New Alternative Net Metering Tariffs and/or Other Regulatory Mechanisms and Tariffs for Customer-Generators.

² GSHA was a party to the docket.

³ DE 16-576, Order No. 26,029 issued June 23, 2017, page 21.

Testimony of the Granite State Hydropower Association, 4/5/22

RE: HB 1599-FN relative to Customer Generators who sell Renewable Energy Certificates

called Locational Value of Distributed Generation Study, was completed and filed with the PUC on August 21, 2020. The larger Value of Distributed Energy Resource (VDER) Study is due to be completed this Spring. GSHA believes it would be bad public policy to do an end run around the study process, which was carefully designed and agreed to by a broad group of stakeholders. **GSHA urges this Committee to honor the agreement reached by all stakeholders in DE 16-576 and allow the VDER Study to be completed so that decisions about fair and equitable net metering credits can take the study's findings into account.**

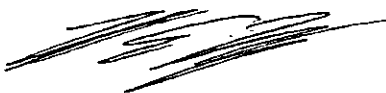
Second, as part of the settlement agreements reached in DE 16-576, **all parties to the docket agreed that customer-generators would be credited, at a minimum, at the utility's default service charge (additional credits for customer-generators below 100 kW were also agreed to) until the VDER Study is completed, additional customer load and system data is collected, and the Commission opens a new proceeding** "to determine whether and when further changes should be made to the net metering tariff structure" they approved in Order No. 26,029. Again, GSHA urges this Committee to honor this agreement reached in good faith by all of the stakeholders.

Finally, GSHA firmly believes that distributed generation resources provide benefits to electric ratepayers beyond the value of the default service price for the excess electricity these resources export to the grid. These benefits include avoided transmission costs, avoided distribution costs, avoided capacity costs, and avoided environmental costs. **A net metering credit set at a price below the default service price would undervalue the true benefits of distributed generation and deny fair compensation to the owners of distributed resources.** As stated in the purpose statement of HB 1116 (2016):

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

For the reasons explained above, **GSHA respectfully urges this Committee to find HB 1599-FN inexpedient to Legislate.** We greatly appreciate your time and consideration of this testimony, and would be happy to answer any questions or provide further information. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Bob King, President, Granite State Hydropower Association

TO: Senate Energy & Natural Resources
FROM: Rep Michael Vose, Rockingham 9
RE: HB1599

The substance of this bill arose from a Committee of Conference discussion last year on HB315 and SB91. During that conference, it was suggested that RPS costs be deleted from the credit paid to customer generators because it prevented them from paying their fair share of RPS costs. This situation resulted from an oversight during the setting of tariffs for net metering in 2017. At least one knowledgeable observer has called the result of this oversight the “missing money problem.”

HB1599 fixes this oversight for customer generators. It requires that a utility’s cost to recover its expenses under the RPS be deducted from the credit paid to net metering customer generators. These costs get bundled, along with other costs, into the tariff known as the default service charge.

When a customer generator buys electricity from a utility, they pay this charge and therefore pay for the RPS based on their usage. When receiving credit for exports to the grid, they receive a credit that cancels some portion of this payment. But the exported energy adds to the total number of kilowatts hours for which the utility must still make a payment to satisfy its obligation. To do so, it must shift the costs lost to the net metering credit to non-net metering customers.

Since being restructured, NH’s electric utilities buy their electrical energy from a wholesale market through wholesale suppliers. Utilities purchase electrical energy plus additional non-energy services when contracting for energy service. These additional non-energy services provide are recovered through default service charges and provide important value to the grid.

Net metering customer generators supply electrical energy to the grid, but they supply none of these other non-energy services except one: they do supply payment for the RPS. HB1599 ensures that they continue to help meet this obligation.

This legislation makes no attempt to recover past costs related to this oversight. It may be modified when new tariffs take effect.

This legislation can be viewed as a technical fix to existing law.

Respectfully,
Rep. Michael Vose
Rockingham District 9
Epping, NH

Daley Frenette

From: Phillip Stephenson <phillip.stephenson@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 1, 2022 9:12 AM
To: Kevin Avard; Bob Giuda; James Gray; Rebecca Perkins Kwoka; David Watters; Daley Frenette
Subject: Oppose HB 1599 and HB1629

Dear Senators,

I am writing to request that you oppose these two bills that would further penalize local, resilient energy generation. Study after study has confirmed that locally generated power is more valuable than imported power because it lessens the need for the expensive infrastructure that makes up the majority of the cost of our energy bills (transmission and distribution wires). It also keeps the energy dollars we spend in the state rather than going out of state as most of it does today. New Hampshire's current net metering policy already undervalues locally generated power significantly, which is a big reason the state is a laggard in deployment of locally sourced energy. If anything, we should be pressing for legislation that encourages local, resilient generation and that pays a fair price for that locally generated energy. I strongly urge you to oppose both of these bills.

Sincerely,
Phillip Stephenson
262 Hayden Rd, Hollis, NH 03049



Virus-free. www.avg.com

Daley Frenette

From: Barbara Callaway <bcallaway65@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 1, 2022 2:30 PM
To: Kevin Avard; Bob Giuda; James Gray; Rebecca Perkins Kwoka; David Watters; Daley Frenette
Subject: Please oppose HB 1599 and HB 1629

Dear Chairman Avard and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Members,

We urge you to oppose Both HB 1599 and HB 1629 concerning net metering.

Thank you for considering our opposition.

Yours truly,

Barbara and Alan Callaway
Hanover

Daley Frenette

From: Clifton Below <Clifton.Below@lebanonnh.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 6, 2022 2:09 PM
To: Kevin Avard; Bob Giuda; James Gray; Rebecca Perkins Kwoka; David Watters; Daley Frenette
Cc: Daley Frenette
Subject: HB 1599 relative to net metering & RPS compliance costs
Attachments: HB 1599 City of Lebanon testimony 2-8-22.pdf
Importance: High

Dear Senators,

I'm sorry I missed your hearing on HB 1599 yesterday. I just wasn't able to make it to Concord, but I understand my name was invoked and reference was made to my testimony in support of this bill in the House. I have attached that testimony and as I explain in it, on behalf of the City of Lebanon, there are two significant cross-subsidies at work with net metering – on the one hand the full default energy service credit over compensates customer-generators who have net exports to the grid, shifting the cost of RPS compliance to other customers that do not participate in net metering, while no credit for actual avoided transmission costs is given to customer-generators over 100 kW in size, resulting in a subsidy that benefits other customers at the expense of net metered customer-generators (by reducing transmission costs charged to NH ratepayers that they cause, but don't benefit from).

My suggestion to improve and better balance the bill is on p. 3 of my testimony, which is to add a phrase at the end of the new text as shown in red below:

... shall be deducted from the monetary credit for exports to the grid based on the utility default service energy charge as determined by the commission and by no later than December 31, 2024 the commission shall determine, through an adjudicated proceeding, an equitable mechanism for giving credit for actual avoided transmission charges caused by such customer-generators.

Probably as Heidi Kroll or other opponents of the bill mentioned, in the PUC proceeding to develop alternative net metering terms (those now in effect), it was generally recognized that full credit for generation at the default service rate for large customer-generators (> 100kW) was probably over-compensation for avoided energy costs, that was maybe roughly offset, by lack of any compensation for avoided transmission costs; so, absent better data the settlement approved by the PUC was a sort of rough justice.

At this point though, the RPS compliance costs, as explained in the attached, probably should be addressed sooner than later, especially for these large 1- 5 MW projects that will be grandfathered in for a long-time, though this issue will come up prospectively for new projects once the PUC considers the next iteration of the net metering terms, informed by the value of distributed energy resources (VDER) study being completed under the DoE this spring, but that could take a couple of years to resolve. Absence some language like that shown in red above, you may want to consider sending this bill to interim study. Thank you for your attention to this complex matter and please don't hesitate to call if you have questions that I may be able to help you with.

Best regards,

Clifton Below ❖ Asst. Mayor, Lebanon City Council ❖ personal office: 1 COURT ST, STE 300, Lebanon, NH 03766-1358 (603) 448-5899 (O), 667-7785 (M) ❖ Clifton.Below@LebanonNH.Gov ❖ www.linkedin.com/in/clifton-below



CITY OF LEBANON

51 North Park Street
Lebanon, NH 03766
(603) 448-4220

February 8, 2022

Hon. Michael Vose
Chair, Science, Technology & Energy Committee
New Hampshire House
107 North Main St.
Concord, NH 03301

RE: HB 1599, relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

Dear Rep. Vose & Members of the NH House Science, Technology & Energy Committee,

I am Assistant Mayor of the City of Lebanon, and I am testifying on behalf of the City in support of passage of HB 1599. On the surface this position may seem counter-intuitive because passage of this bill, as introduced, can be seen as potentially against the financial self-interest of the City, municipalities in general, and renewable energy developers and advocates, because it would reduce the default energy service credit that large group net metered generation projects receive for electric power exports to the distribution grid by the amount of the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) compliance costs embedded in that rate. The City supports this change in the compensation rate because it is the right thing to do to eliminate one of the substantial and problematic cross-subsidies that occurs under current net metering tariffs in place since 2017. Projects are currently being planned and implemented that count on the continuation of this inequity through 2040, so the sooner it is corrected the better.

The problem with the current compensation of full default service rate is that it creates a missing money problem that results in substantial and ironic undue cost shifting that did not occur before 2017 with traditional net metering. This particular change in how RPS compliance costs are calculated, creating the current missing money/cost shifting problem, was not explicitly recognized by any of the parties or PUC staff or Commissioners in DE 16-576, the PUC docket in which the first iteration of alternative net energy metering tariffs were developed. I represented the City of Lebanon in that proceeding as both advocate and expert witness and was actively involved in negotiating settlement agreements that became the basis for the PUC's Order No. 26,029 that is referenced in this bill.

Briefly, allow me to explain the change that occurred with regard to RPS compliance costs. Each electricity supplier, including utility default service, has an RPS compliance obligation based on the amount of electric power delivered over the course of a year to their customers. Currently RECs need to be procured and retired (or alternative compliance payments made) equal to about 25% of power supplied. In traditional net metering (1.0) when a customer-generator exports kwh to the grid their electric meter, in effect, turns backward, so that power exported to the grid is carried forward as a kWh credit to offset future consumption. So, a customer that gets 1,000 megawatt hours of power delivered to them over the course of a year,

but also exports 500 megawatt hours to the grid over the course of the year, ends up consuming and paying for a net of 500 megawatt hours. Their supplier's RPS compliance obligation is based on the net 500 MWh, which the customer pays the full rate for that includes their share of RPS compliance costs. Here there is no cost shifting problem related to RPS compliance.

Under the new tariffs for Net Metering 2.0 starting in 2017, instead of carrying forward negative kWh credits, any net exports to the grid at the end of each monthly billing period are monetized and in the case of default service customer-generators over 100 kW in size they are credited on their bill with the full default energy service rate (only). So, using the previous example, a customer-generator receiving 1,000 MWh from the grid and exporting to the grid 500 MWh over the course of a year, would end up paying for a net of 500 MWh (due to the monetary credit for exports), but their supplier would have an RPS compliance obligation based on the full 1,000 MWh supplied, with a financial contribution from that customer for only half that. The missing money has to be made up by other customers resulting in an undue cost shift or subsidy.

This change in how RPS compliance costs are calculated was not explicitly contemplated back in 2017, although there was a sense that maybe full default service rate credit might be more than such credit should be, but on the other hand there was no credit being given for reduced transmission costs charged to the utility attributable to such net metered exports to the distribution grid, so this compromise, supported by virtually all parties in the case, including all the utilities, was considered a reasonable rough justice until more data and analysis was available.

Let me give a practical example of this when we consider how this might apply to group net metered projects in the 1 to 5 MW size range. Last month the City of Lebanon and Liberty Utilities executed an interconnection agreement in which the City is going to pay for over half a million dollars in electric grid upgrades in order to connect a set of five 200 kWh microturbines powered by renewable landfill gas. This 1 MW City owned customer-generator will generate, say in a round number, about 8,000 MWh a year of electricity, so 8,000 Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) worth about \$35 each, generating revenue or value to the City of about \$280,000/year. Because of the high capacity factor for this generation (like baseload) it is equivalent to about 6 to 7 MW of solar PV and maybe 3 MW or so of hydro.

In addition to the REC revenue, to the extent those 8,000 MWh are exported to the grid in a group net metering arrangement they will generate, at current rates of about \$0.10/kWh, some \$800,000/year in revenue to the City, that can be used, \$ for \$, to offset the same amount power supply costs for group members. So, the utility under their default energy service would still have an RPS compliance obligation for some 8,000 MWh delivered to the group members, but no net energy service revenue from the group host and its members to pay for that compliance cost.

Each time the PUC reviews and approves utility default service rates, the portion for RPS compliance cost is explicitly calculated and known. For Liberty Utilities RPS compliance cost is now \$0.00684/kWh. (For Eversource default energy service RPS compliance cost is currently \$0.00768/kWh.) So, for 8,000 MWh that works out to be \$54,720 (or \$61,440 for Eversource) in missing money that has to be made up other customers not participating in net metering. The irony is that the City can benefit from selling the RECs for its generation, earning a quarter million dollars per year, while paying nothing for its own RPS compliance costs, and that of the remaining group members, shifting those costs to other ratepayers. Undoubtedly, regardless of the fact that selling those RECs is supposed to mean you are assigning the renewable attributes

of that generation to others, the City (and other municipalities) will say that we or they are offsetting some or all of their load with group net metered PV and in Lebanon's case, landfill gas, while paying nothing for RPS compliance. Of course, I'm assuming here that municipalities are not otherwise exempted from RPS compliance, which exemption the City doesn't support.

I did say that this bill would eliminate one of the two substantial cross-subsidies that I think are problematic. The other cross subsidy goes in the other direction, and you've heard me speak to it before, and that regards transmission costs. Liberty and its customers pay for transmission based on our share of the monthly hour of coincident peak demand measured by a meter at the interface between the transmission grid and distribution grid. That runs on the order of \$150/kW-year or more. If our landfill gas generation exports an average of 850 kW to the grid during monthly system peaks, we will be lowering the transmission costs charged to Liberty and its customers by some \$127,500 or more per year but receive no credit for such cost savings that would not be realized but for our generation. So, it would be fair to correct this cross subsidy at the same time. To that end I suggest amending the bill to add the language along the lines shown in red below:

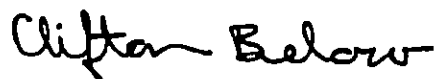
1 Customer Generator; Default Service Credit. Amend RSA 362-A:9, XVI(b) to read as follows

(b) Until such time as the commission adopts alternative net metering tariffs that expressly apply to *new* customer-generators with a total peak generating capacity of greater than one megawatt pursuant to the criteria set forth in this paragraph, the provisions of commission order no. 26,029 issued on June 23, 2017 and subsequent orders [~~applicable to large customer generators shall be applicable to customer generators of greater than one megawatt otherwise authorized by statute~~] ***shall be applicable, except that the cost of compliance with the electric renewable portfolio standard, RSA 362-F, including prior period reconciliations, shall be deducted from the monetary credit for exports to the grid based on the utility default service energy charge as determined by the commission and by no later than December 31, 2024 the commission shall determine, through an adjudicated proceeding, an equitable mechanism for giving credit for actual avoided transmission charges caused by such customer-generators.***

I suspect that such an amendment might make this bill more likely to garner broader bipartisan and bicameral support, but the City would support passage of this bill to the Senate even without such an amendment, because the Senate needs to more carefully consider this problem and the City would advocate for an amendment there to address the transmission credit inequity. This would be the fourth year in a row that I have tried to explain these problems in the Senate, and part of their answer has been to send to the House bills that would enable a more market-based alternative by updating the options for limited electrical energy producers, but those bills have not passed in the House and this problem with net metering lingers.

Please do not hesitate to be touch if you have any questions.

Yours truly,



Clifton Below
Assistant Mayor, Lebanon City Council
Clifton.Below@LebanonNH.gov

Voting Sheets

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

EXECUTIVE SESSION RECORD

2021-2022 Session

Bill # 1599

Hearing Date: 4/5/22

Executive Session Date: 4/19/22

Motion of: ITL Vote: 4-0

Committee Member	Present	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Avard, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Giuda, Vice Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Gray	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Watters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Perkins Kwoka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Motion of: _____ Vote: _____

Committee Member	Present	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Avard, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Giuda, Vice Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Watters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Perkins Kwoka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Motion of: _____ Vote: _____

Committee Member	Present	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Avard, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Giuda, Vice Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Watters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Perkins Kwoka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Motion of: _____ Vote: _____

Committee Member	Present	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Avard, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Giuda, Vice Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Gray	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Watters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sen. Perkins Kwoka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reported out by: AVARD

Notes: _____

Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Tuesday, April 19, 2022

THE COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural Resources

to which was referred **HB 1599-FN**

AN ACT

relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

Having considered the same, the committee recommends that the Bill

IS INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

BY A VOTE OF: 4-0

Senator Kevin Avard
For the Committee

Daley Frenette 271-3042

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HB 1599-FN, relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 4-0.

Senator Kevin Avard for the committee.

General Court of New Hampshire - Bill Status System

Docket of HB1599

Docket Abbreviations

Bill Title: relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.*Official Docket of HB1599.:*

Date	Body	Description
12/21/2021	H	Introduced 01/05/2022 and referred to Science, Technology and Energy
2/8/2022	H	Public Hearing: 02/08/2022 10:00 a.m. LOB306-308
3/1/2022	H	Executive Session: 03/01/2022 10:00 a.m. LOB306-308
3/7/2022	H	Committee Report: Ought to Pass (Vote 13-9; RC)
3/17/2022	H	Ought to Pass: MA DV 163-137 03/17/2022 HJ 8
3/22/2022	S	Introduced 03/17/2022 and Referred to Energy and Natural Resources; SJ 6
3/31/2022	S	Hearing: 04/05/2022, Room 103, SH, 09:20 am; SC 14
4/19/2022	S	Committee Report: Inexpedient to Legislate, 04/28/2022; SC 17
4/28/2022	S	Inexpedient to Legislate, MF, VV; 04/28/2022; SJ 10
4/28/2022	S	Sen. Perkins Kwoka Moved Ought to Pass; 04/28/2022; SJ 10
4/28/2022	S	Sen. Perkins Kwoka Floor Amendment #2022-1841s , AA, VV; 04/28/2022; SJ 10
4/28/2022	S	Ought to Pass with Amendment 2022-1841s, MA, VV; OT3rdg; 04/28/2022; SJ 10
5/13/2022	H	House Concurs with Senate Amendment (Rep. Vose): MA VV 05/12/2022 HJ 12
6/15/2022	S	Enrolled Bill Amendment #2022-2115e Adopted, VV, (In recess of 05/26/2022); SJ 13
6/15/2022	H	Enrolled Bill Amendment #2022-2115e : AA VV (in recess of) 05/26/2022 HJ 14
6/22/2022	S	Enrolled Adopted, VV, (In recess 05/26/2022); SJ 13
6/22/2022	H	Enrolled (in recess of) 05/26/2022 HJ 14
7/7/2022	H	Signed by Governor Sununu 07/01/2022; Chapter 308; eff. 08/30/2022 HJ 14

NH House

NH Senate

Other Referrals

June 8, 2022
2022-2115-EBA
08/04

Enrolled Bill Amendment to HB 1599-FN

The Committee on Enrolled Bills to which was referred HB 1599-FN

AN ACT relative to customer generators who sell renewable energy certificates.

Having considered the same, report the same with the following amendment, and the recommendation that the bill as amended ought to pass.

FOR THE COMMITTEE

Explanation to Enrolled Bill Amendment to HB 1599-FN

This enrolled bill amendment renumbers an RSA section to avoid a conflict with SB 262 of the 2022 regular legislative session.

Enrolled Bill Amendment to HB 1599-FN

Amend the bill by inserting after section 1 the following and renumbering the original section 2 to read as 3:

2 Contingency. If SB 262 of the 2022 regular session becomes law, RSA 362-A:9, XXII as inserted by section 1 of this act shall be renumbered to read as RSA 362-A:9, XXIII.

Senate Inventory Checklist for Archives

Bill Number: HB 1599-FN

Senate Committee: Energy

Please include all documents in the order listed below and indicate the documents which have been included with an "X" beside

Final docket found on Bill Status

Bill Hearing Documents: (Legislative Aides)

- Bill version as it came to the committee
- All Calendar Notices
- Hearing Sign-up sheet(s)
- Prepared testimony, presentations, & other submissions handed in at the public hearing
- Hearing Report
- Revised/Amended Fiscal Notes provided by the Senate Clerk's Office

Committee Action Documents: (Legislative Aides)

All amendments considered in committee (including those not adopted):

- amendment # _____ - amendment # _____
- amendment # _____ - amendment # _____
- Executive Session Sheet
- Committee Report

Floor Action Documents: (Clerk's Office)

All floor amendments considered by the body during session (only if they are offered to the senate):

- amendment # 1841 - amendment # _____
- amendment # _____ - amendment # _____

Post Floor Action: (if applicable) (Clerk's Office)

- Committee of Conference Report (if signed off by all members. Include any new language proposed by the committee of conference):
- Enrolled Bill Amendment(s) 2115E
- Governor's Veto Message

All available versions of the bill: (Clerk's Office)

- as amended by the senate as amended by the house
- final version

Completed Committee Report File Delivered to the Senate Clerk's Office By:

[Signature]
Committee Aide

6/24/22
Date

Senate Clerk's Office AK