Local Energy Solutions Webinar Series

November 4, 2019

Community Power

NH's Aggregation Law and Lessons from National Leaders

Overview of Senate Bill 286, Relative to Municipal Aggregation
Signed into law August 2 & effective October 1, 2019

Agenda

Welcome & Overview of SB 286, relative to municipal Aggregation
Henry Herndon, Director of Local Energy Solutions, Clean Energy NH

A Community Power Portfolio: Procurement, Renewables & Storage, EV Charging, & DSM
Scott Albert, Principal, Region Manager of Northeast Office Energy Efficiency & DSM, GDS Associates

Redwood Coast Energy Authority: Case Study from a National Leader
Matthew Marshall, Executive Director, Redwood Coast Energy Authority
Housekeeping

Please enter questions in GoToWebinar control panel

Email Henry Herndon, henry@cleanenergynh.org, with additional questions/comments.

About Local Energy Solutions:

▪ Ad-hoc group of energy professionals representing the public, private, & non-profit sectors

▪ Serve as a resource for local energy committees, municipalities, schools, & other political subdivisions looking to: Reduce energy use, Minimize energy costs, Reduce fossil fuel consumption.

▪ Host a monthly webinar series

▪ Co-host the annual LES Conference: November 15, 2019

▪ Visit www.nhenergy.org to learn more!
Overview of SB 286, Relative to Municipal Aggregation
Overview of NH Community Power Law

New business model governed by municipalities & counties:
Manages new energy supply portfolio and provides electricity to residents and businesses

Expands Customer Choice
Automatic enrollment for all residents and businesses not already on competitive energy supply (may “opt-out” back to regulated utility / other supplier)
Competitive supply customers can choose to join

Distribution Utilities continue to deliver power
and operate transmission and distribution systems
(Eversource, Liberty, Unitil & NH Electric Coop)

Localizes Decision-Making
Community Power programs must be approved by legislative body (e.g., town meeting vote, city council vote)
Community decides how best to govern, manage and operate the new program
Flexibility in Operations

**Old Model:** purchase simple energy supply product from single competitive energy supplier (may include RECs).

**Recent model:** engage as “Load Serving Entity” in ISO-NE market; develop and manage diversified energy portfolio of:

- **Procurement:** Contracts with multiple competitive energy suppliers (different products & terms)
- **Renewables & Storage:** Retail producer-to-consumer contracts (with new and/or existing generators):
  - Existing generators (e.g., NH hydro, local biomass, other)
  - Developers looking for buyers/off-takers (e.g. new solar arrays, battery storage)
  - Contracts should “fit hand-in-glove” with procurement strategy
- **Local Programs:** integrates distributed energy & flexible demand-side resources to lower peaks/cost (EE, smart thermostats & water heaters, heat-pumps, solar inverters, batteries, EV ‘managed charging’, etc.)

**Strategic coordination between distribution utilities & communities** (building local infrastructure)
Who Can Create a Community Power Program?

A Community Power program could be:

1. An individual municipality
2. A county (note that “municipal aggregations shall take priority or precedence over any county aggregations”)
3. A group of municipalities and/or counties that join together (operating jointly pursuant to RSA 53-A)
Financing, Cost Recovery, & Surpluses

Public Financing Options

“Municipalities may operate approved aggregation programs as **self-supporting enterprise funds** including the use of **revenue bonds** pursuant to RSA 33-B and RSA 374-D and loans from other municipal enterprise funds as may be approved by the governing body and the legislative body of the municipality.”

Surplus revenue, administrative costs, and local programs

- Design programs to generate surplus revenue from delta between default utility service rate and Community Power rate
- Surplus revenues cover any administrative costs and/or can be reinvested into local programs
**Metering & Data**

“**Business as Usual**” Metering & Data Interface

Community Power programs “shall be treated as competitive electricity suppliers for the purpose of access to the electric distribution utility’s electronic data interface”

+ **New Metering & Data Infrastructure authority under Community Power**

Community Power programs may...

1. Contribute to the cost of electric utility provided meters;
2. Jointly own revenue grade meters with an electric utility; OR
3. Provide its own revenue grade electric meter

... subject to PUC approval (based on “finding of public good” & including sharing / transfer of meter data w/ utility)

**Confidentiality & Security**

- Community Power programs “shall be subject to RSA 363:38 as service providers and individual customer data shall be treated as confidential private information and shall not be subject to public disclosure under RSA 91-A.”
- “An approved aggregation may use individual customer data to comply with the provisions of RSA 53 E:7, II and for research and development of potential new energy services to offer to customer participants.”

**Case Study: 'Transactive Energy Partnership'**

- Lebanon, Liberty Utilities & Dartmouth University
- Deploying interval meters, communications, smart streetlights, etc
- Piloting blockchain platform and unbundled retail prices
- Goal: optimization of Distributed Energy & new retail services to lower costs (in response to market prices, generation & transmission capacity charges, local distribution grid)
Local Authorization Process

1. **Governing body forms a Community Power Committee**
   
   Initial action required by select board, city council, or county commission
   (may designate existing committee as Community Power Committee)

2. **Committee develops “Community Power Plan”**
   
   “Multiple local governments may group together in developing such plans”
   Must solicit public input and hold public hearings

3. **Legislative body approves Plan**
   
   Approval action by Town Meeting or City Council

4. **Prior to service:**
   
   1. All residents and businesses are notified and provided opportunity to opt out (for notification purposes, the utilities “shall provide current list of names and mailing address for all electric customers on utility distribution service within the local government(s) jurisdiction”)
   2. Local public information meeting shall be held within 15 days of notification to answer questions
Community Power Plan

The Plan shall provide for:

1. “Universal access, reliability, and equitable treatment of all classes of customers subject to any differences arising from varying opportunities, tariffs, and arrangements between different electric distribution utilities in their respective franchise territories, and
2. Shall meet, at a minimum, the basic environmental and service standards established by the commission and other applicable agencies and laws concerning aggregated service.”

The Plan shall detail:

1. The organizational structure of the program
2. Operation and funding
3. Rate setting and other costs to participants, including whether energy supply services are offered on an opt-in basis or on an opt-out basis as an alternative default service
4. The methods for entering and terminating agreements with other entities
5. The rights and responsibilities of program participants
6. How net metered electricity exported to the distribution grid by program participants, including for group net metering, will be compensated and accounted for
7. How the program will ensure Low-Income participants who are enrolled will receive their discount
8. Termination of the program”
Governance, Management, & Operations
Flexibility in Operations

**Old Model:** purchase simple energy supply product from single competitive energy supplier (may include RECs).

**Recent model:** engage as “Load Serving Entity” in ISO-NE market; develop and manage diversified energy portfolio of:

- **Procurement:** Contracts with multiple competitive energy suppliers (different products & terms)
- **Renewables & Storage:** Retail producer-to-consumer contracts (with new and/or existing generators):
  - Existing generators (e.g., NH hydro, local biomass, other)
  - Developers looking for buyers/off-takers (e.g. new solar arrays, battery storage)
  - Contracts should “fit hand-in-glove” with procurement strategy
- **Local Programs:** integrates distributed energy & flexible demand-side resources to lower peaks/cost (EE, smart thermostats & water heaters, heat-pumps, solar inverters, batteries, EV ‘managed charging’, etc.)

Strategic coordination between distribution utilities & communities (building local infrastructure)
**Organizational Structure: Governance & Management**

**Townsville Community Power**

**Governance.** Upon approval by the local legislative body, the Community Power program will be governed by the local governing body with advisory support from the Community Power Committee. The Community determines program goals, approves rates, controls financial and power content decisions, and makes other governance-level decisions.

**Agent**

**Management.** The Agent is enlisted by the governing body and serves at the direction of the governing body. Agent may be a person or operating entity. Agent may be employee of Townsville CP, an individual under contract, a public agency, a private entity, etc. Agent responsibilities may include oversight of: (1) resource planning; (2) energy portfolio operations; (3) local programs; (4) rate setting; (5) financial management/accounting; (6) customer service; (7) legal/regulatory affairs.

**Service Providers (Tool-Box)**

**Operations.** The Community Power program and the Agent may enlist the services of experienced third-party contractors to perform certain specialized functions (e.g. energy supply services, customer account services, renewable energy developers, local programs). Over time, Townsville Community Power or the Agent may increase in-house capacity to carry out specialized functions.
Collaborating on Implementation & Future Reforms

**Joint Action implementation**
Goal: coordination among Community Power programs = lower costs, better services
Insights from other states / markets
Joint Board Authority: NH RSA 53-A

**Ongoing opportunity to improve Policy Landscape**
Optimal Community Power implementation & evolution over time may require policy/regulatory engagement
Goal: coordination among Community Power programs & utilities = effective policy/regulatory engagement

**What services should or should not be shared, and how?**
- Regulatory & policy intelligence
- Standardization of business processes (e.g., utility data acquisition, reporting)
- Data management and analytics
- Energy portfolio risk management (forecasting, procurement, market operations, etc.)
- New retail services (rate design, enabling services for Distributed Energy, Electric Vehicles, etc.)
- Customer service
- Other?
Shared Services Model

**Local Governance**
Each Community Power program governs local process for authoring plan, setting goals, making program decisions, etc. (management capacity and expertise of local programs expected to grow w/ time)

**'Shared Back-Office'**
Operational expertise, staff and services housed jointly and shared across Community Power programs
'Toolbox of services' for launch of Community Power programs
Services provided by 3rd party vendors or staff / “as agent” performance contracts

**Oversight**
Community Power programs establish a governing board to oversee 'Shared Back-Office' (and evolution of services as technology changes)
A Shared Services Model ensures each new Community Power program need not 're-invent the wheel' and has access to menu of services pioneered by others.

Menu of Shared Services:

- Data management & analytics
- Energy portfolio risk management
- Customer rates, products, services
- Et cetera
Contact Us
14 Dixon Ave, Suite 202, Concord, NH 03301
Henry Herndon, Clean Energy NH

@ henry@cleanenergynh.org
781-439-2177
www.cleanenergynh.org