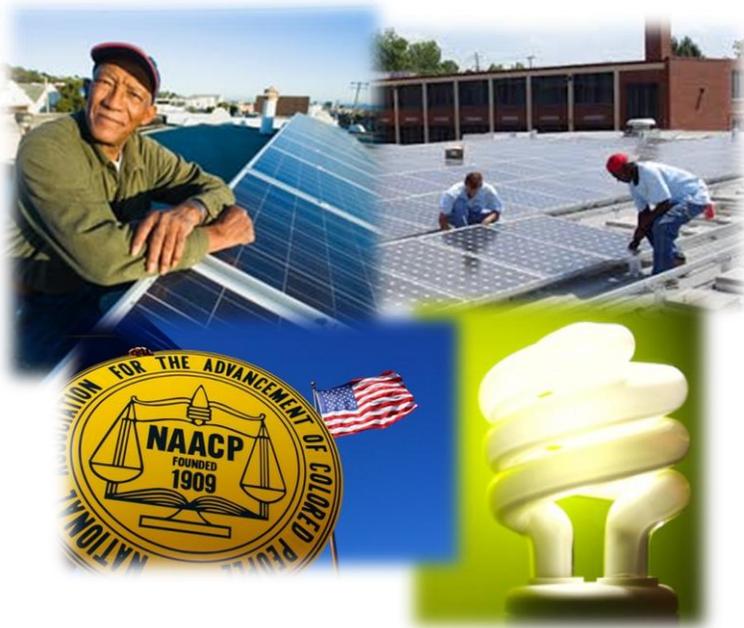
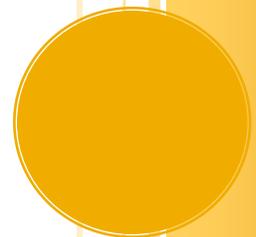


NEW HAMPSHIRE ENERGY JUSTICE SNAPSHOT



National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
Environmental and Climate Justice Program

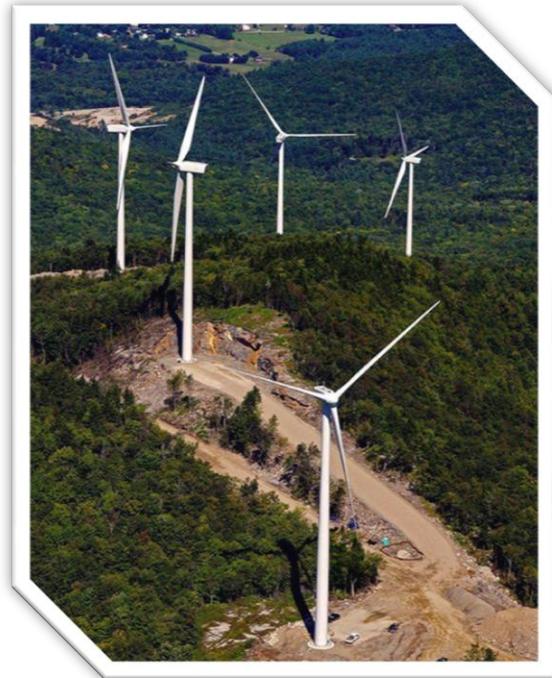


NEW HAMPSHIRE ENERGY JUSTICE SNAPSHOT

SUMMARY

Access to clean energy is not just an environmental issue, but also a civil right. Communities of color bear a disproportionate share of the burdens of a fossil fuel based energy economy. This is why the NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program stands for just energy policies that will help protect our communities from harmful energy production processes and provide equitable access to the clean energy economy.

This Snapshot will profile New Hampshire's energy portfolio, evaluate key state energy policies, document state utility disconnection policies, and outline opportunities in the clean energy economy. Much like the other New England state's New Hampshire is vulnerable to distillate fuel oil shortages and price spikes during the winter months. As a nuclear energy dominated state, New Hampshire has much to gain from a just energy transition, including



access to the green economy and renewable energy jobs.

With this in mind, it is critically important that NAACP leaders actively engage in these debates in order to ensure that the community's needs motivate just energy policies. This snapshot will provide information that will inform NAACP members on avenues for engagement.



ENERGY PORTFOLIOⁱ

The majority of New Hampshire's net electricity generation is derived from five large power plants with Seabrook nuclear plant dominating the generation. The remaining generation comes from coal, hydroelectric power and biomass.

Petroleum products dominate New Hampshire's energy consumption in the form of heating, because of the frigid winters. The petroleum consumption per capita is among the highest in the nation.

New Hampshire does not produce coal or natural gas. Coal products are imported from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and South America. In 2015, coal provided just 5 percent of net electricity generation, which is the smallest share in decades. Natural gas is transported via interstate pipelines from Maine, Massachusetts, and Canada. New Hampshire has a lot of forested area, which is a mainstay of the biomass energy industry. Natural gas provides between one-fifth and one-third of net electricity generation.

One-sixth of New Hampshire's net electricity generation comes from renewable sources. Biomass provides more than half of the renewable power and hydroelectric generating most of the remainder. Forest industry products are the mainstay of the biomass facilities.

In 2015, the state obtained 2% net electricity generation from wind power. New Hampshire has almost six Gigawatts (GW) of untapped wind potential.

While New Hampshire does not have utility-scale renewable solar, it has 26 megawatts (MW) of small-scale solar generating capacity. It is the first state to offer Renewable Portfolio Standard credit for renewable thermal projects.

Additional Resources
State Policy Opportunity Tracker
<http://spotforcleanenergy.org/state/new-hampshire/>
Renewable Energy in New Hampshire
<http://www.acore.org/files/pdfs/states/NewHampshire.pdf>

Energy Portfolio

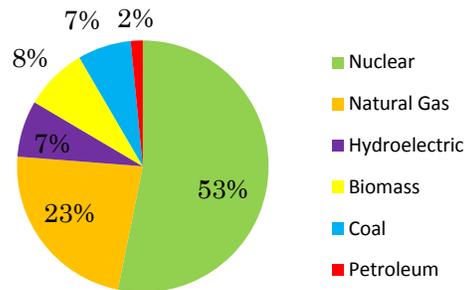


Figure 1. State Energy Consumption Profile

Renewable vs Non-Renewable Energy

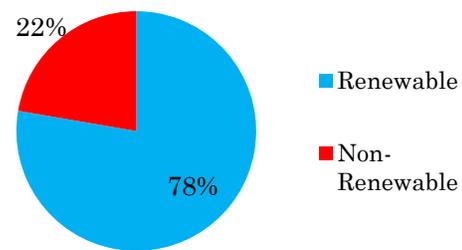


Figure 2. State Renewable vs. Non Renewable Energy consumption

For more detailed information and data on New Hampshire's energy portfolio visit the U.S. Energy Information Administration's webpage,
<https://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=NH>

| Installed Renewable Energy Capacity, 2013 |
|--|
| Solar PV 2 MW |
| Hydropower 446 MW |
| Wind power 171 MW |
| Biomass 191 MW |
| Biodiesel 6 million gallons per year (mGy) |
| Totals 810 MW; 6mGy |

State Energy Policies

| Policy Type | NAACP Recommended Policy Standards | New Hampshire Policy Details |
|---|---|--|
| Net Metering | <p>Net Metering Standards require utility companies to provide retail credit for new renewable energy produced by a consumer.</p> <p>Capacity Limit Recommendation: 2,000 kW (minimally), per system</p> <p>Mandatory/Voluntary: Mandatory</p> | <p>New Hampshire has a mandatory net metering policy requiring electric utility companies to provide retail credit for ratepayers whose system capacity limits are up to 1,000 kW, and caps statewide net metering at 100 MW.</p> |
| Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) | <p>A RPS requires electric utility companies and other retail electric providers to supply a specific minimum amount of customer load with electricity from eligible renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Recommended Standard: Minimally 25% renewable by 2025</p> <p>Mandatory/Voluntary: Mandatory</p> <p>Allowable Sources: Wind, solar, geothermal, ocean/wave energy</p> | <p>New Hampshire has a mandatory renewable energy portfolio standard of 24.8% by 2025.</p> |
| Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) | <p>A EERS establish a requirement for utility companies to meet annual and cumulative energy savings targets through a portfolio of energy efficiency program.</p> <p>Recommended Standard: Minimally 2% annual reduction of each previous year's retail electricity sales.</p> <p>Mandatory/Voluntary: Mandatory</p> | <p>New Hampshire lacks an energy efficiency resource standard.</p> |
| Local Hire Provision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra renewable energy credit multipliers for in-state installation and in-state manufactured content • Renewable energy credits for utility providing incentives to build a plant in-state • Renewable energy credit for utility that makes an investment in a plant located in-state • Quota for government assisted construction project employers to hire a percentage of workers locally • Bidding Preferences for companies that hire a percentage of their employees in-state for state-funded public works projects and service contracts | <p>There is no Local Hire provision for New Hampshire.</p> |
| Disadvantaged Business Enterprise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training opportunities • Notify DBEs of state business opportunities • Set-aside funds for DBEs | <p>New Hampshire certifies Disadvantaged Business Enterprises through the New Hampshire Department of Transportation. The state of New Hampshire has set a goal of awarding 7.74% of federal assistance to DBEs, including minority owned businesses and women owned businesses.</p> |



Access to energy is not a luxury, it's a necessity. With exposure to both extreme heat and extreme cold, folks should not be forced to choose between paying for medications or their energy bill. Public officials have implemented some policies that protect consumers from the life-threatening practice of utility disconnection (As outlined to the right). However, energy justice advocates must continue to hold utility companies and regulators accountable to human rights and basic but life-saving protections.

More disconnection policy details are available at the **Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program State Disconnection Policies** webpage: <https://liheapch.acf.hhs.gov/Disconnect/disconnect.htm>

- Action steps:** Meet with the Public Utilities Commission or your local utility company to advocate for the adoption of the following:
- Temperature based protections
 - Restriction on reconnection and disconnection fees
 - Limitations on disconnections during specific periods
 - Expanded protection for vulnerable populations

Utility Disconnection Policies

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Notice | Notice must be mailed at least fourteen days before the scheduled disconnection. During the winter protection period, notice must be made in person or by telephone two to eight days before the scheduled disconnection. Customer can be disconnected without further notice for defaulting on a payment plan. |
| Date Based Protection | Yes. November 15–March 31. Utility needs permission from the commission to disconnect customers 65 years or older. No disconnections for non-heating gas arrearages up to \$125, non-heating electric arrearages up to \$225, and heating arrearages up to \$450. |
| Temperature Based Protection | None. |
| Payment Plan | Yes. Available at any time for all customers. Must pay a portion of arrearage and set up installment payments for the remaining arrearage. Customer must pay current and future bills in full and on time. |
| Reconnection Fee | Yes. |
| Disconnection Limitations | Disconnections allowed 8:00am–3:30pm Monday–Friday. No disconnections on or on the day before a legal holiday or on or on the day before a day when the commission is closed. |
| Other Protections | No disconnection for customer with medical certification who enters into a payment agreement. If customer does not comply with the payment agreement, the utility must get permission from the commission to disconnect. No disconnection if arrearage is outstanding for less than sixty days and is less than \$50. |

Utility shut-offs have a disproportionate impact on low-income and African American communities. Check out the [NAACP report](#), "Lights Out in the Cold" for more information.

Hot Energy News

House Bill 1116: HB1116 was signed into law on May 2, 2016, which doubled the state's solar net metering cap. The Public Utility Commission is launching a 10-month investigation to explore the future of clean energy policy in New Hampshire.ⁱⁱ

Senate Bill 492: The Senate passed SB492, which allows funds from the state's participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) to support utility-run energy efficiency programs. These programs will be tailored to low income residents, residential weatherization, and municipalities. The bill died, or no longer considered, as it was waiting for a vote from the House of Representatives. The proposed measures would have helped residents save energy as well as money.ⁱⁱⁱ

DEVELOPING THE BLACK-GREEN PIPELINE

The NAACP Black-Green Pipeline Initiative promotes the equitable inclusion of communities of color into the green economy to address unemployment in our communities and increase the voices and influence of our communities in the green economy.

To subscribe to the Black-Green Pipeline Initiative Weekly Digest send a blank email to:

naacp-bgp-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Overall, African Americans and Latinos suffer from higher unemployment and poverty rates. According to the 2015 Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national rate of unemployment for African Americans was 9.6 percent. In New Hampshire, the average for unemployed

African Americans is 8.6 percent.^{iv} African Americans are inadequately represented in the clean energy sector. The green economy offers an opportunity for communities of color to join a career-level field with opportunities for upward mobility. The green job field is diverse with 45 percent of all green jobs in the United States being held by workers with a high school diploma or less. It is the goal of the Black-Green Pipeline Initiative that African Americans will have increased representation across all sectors of the clean energy economy.

The Green Labor Market and Communities of Color

New Hampshire has an average concentration of energy employment with 10,130 traditional energy workers statewide. This percentage accounts for 1.6% of total state employment, which is below the 2.4 percent national employment average. However, New Hampshire has an additional 10,869 jobs in Energy Efficiency, which accounts for 0.5 percent of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide.^v

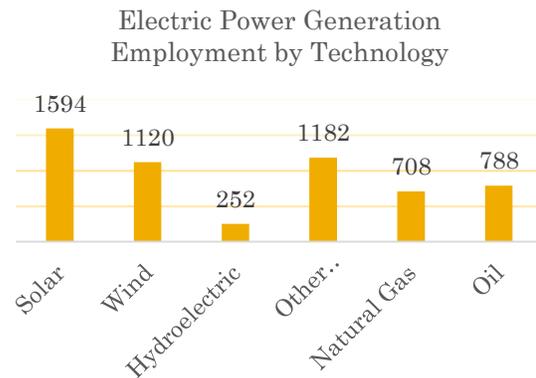


Figure 3. Electric power generation employment in NH

In New Hampshire, the electric power generation segment employs 5,645

workers with solar making up the largest segment with 1,594 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation jobs. Professional and business jobs account for 25.9 percent of jobs in the electric power generation sector, while manufacturing accounts for 25.8 percent. In 2015, the Solar Foundation reported that thirty-three states, including D.C. saw a positive growth in solar jobs.^{vi}

Solar Workers by Project Scale

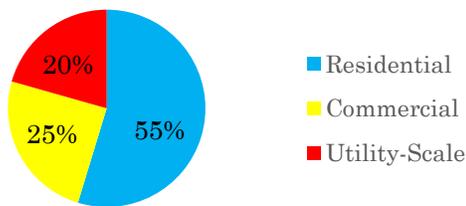


Figure 4. NH Solar workers by project type

In 2016, the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA) reported that recent solar capacity additions in the United States have been predominately commercial and utility-scale projects. However, in 2016 over half of the nation’s solar workers were at work on residential solar projects. This imbalance is

attributed to the fact that utility-scale generation typically produces more megawatts per labor unit installed compared to distributed generation.^{vii}



Figure 5. Wind energy projects and manufacturing facilities in NH

Figure 5, pictured above, shows the online wind projects and the gears represent the manufacturing facilities in New Hampshire. Investing in wind adds jobs in operations, maintenance, construction, manufacturing and support sectors. In 2016, the wind industry added 1,000 to 2,000 direct and indirect jobs to the energy job sector.

TAKE ACTION!

Host a Bridging the Gap: Connecting Black Communities to the Green Economy Roundtable

- The NAACP ECJ Program is committed to advancing a meaningful dialogue and concerted action on engagement of communities of color in the green economy.
- To start taking action, organize a multi-stakeholder roundtable with socially responsible energy business leaders, historically black colleges and universities, environmental groups, civil rights organizations, labor unions, and others to discuss developing and implementing a strategy to ensure that policies/laws/regulation, research initiatives, community level practices, corporate social responsibility measures, etc. are in place to ensure greater engagement of communities of color in the green economy.

Implement a demonstration project such as a community solar garden or rooftop solar project

- Interested in taking a direct role in implementing clean energy practices in your community? Install rooftop solar or community solar.
- There are several rebates and incentives available to residents interested in pursuing renewable energy projects. Visit energy.gov for a list of renewable energy incentive program available on the state and federal levels.

Launch a Just Energy Policies Campaign

- Identify one or more of the focal policies outlined in this snapshot and documented more extensively in the Just Energy Policies to champion.
- Build a coalition with likeminded energy justice advocates and other local and state allies to build power and momentum.
- Host a town-hall to educate the community about the policy and get input from members on their needs, priorities, and perspectives.
- Set up lobby trainings and coordinate a lobby-day with elected officials.

Make public the NAACP energy justice platform and engage the public through media

- Develop and place an op-ed by NAACP Unit President or ECJ Chair in a local newspaper
- Participate in a radio interview, TV interview, podcast
- Be quoted in a local newspaper
- Post an article or blog to an online platform

CLOSING

With the repeal of several federal environmental laws, it has become imperative to make a just transition to clean renewable energy. States like New Hampshire have become leaders in energy transition and demonstrate that our energy systems can be both clean and just.

Embracing a transition to clean renewable energy sources will not only provide significant environmental and health benefits for New Hampshire, but will also diversify and strengthen the state's renewable energy economy. NAACP just energy leaders should advocate on behalf of a strong Renewable Portfolio Standard, Energy Efficiency Resource Standard, and Net Metering standards. In addition, Maine should ensure that policies are in place to ensure equity in energy enterprise such as local hire provisions and disadvantaged business enterprises.

Although there is a little debate as to whether or not New Hampshire should transition to a clean energy economy, the path to 100% renewable is still being paved. With new environmental legislation, New Hampshire has begun to make strides in renewable energy generation, the state still faces decisions that will determine how and if it can meet this goal. At stake is the fundamental questions of whether power should be generated from the top-down or bottom-up. Will customers be able to seize control of energy generation through distributed power generation or will utility companies maintain a monopoly that prevents the equitable distribution of power, ownership, and economic rewards of the electricity system?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

New Hampshire Sustainable Energy Association

<http://www.nhsea.org/>

Department of Energy and Planning

<https://www.nh.gov/oep/energy/saving-energy/incentives.htm>



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Created by the NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program

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ⁱ "U.S. Energy Information Administration - EIA - Independent Statistics and Analysis." Maine - State Energy Profile Overview - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). June 15, 2017.

ⁱⁱ "New Hampshire HB1116 | 2016 | Regular Session." LegiScan. Accessed July 12, 2017. <https://legiscan.com/NH/text/HB1116/id/1286927>.

ⁱⁱⁱ "New Hampshire SB492 | 2016 | Regular Session." LegiScan. Accessed July 12, 2017. <https://legiscan.com/NH/bill/SB492/2016>.

^{iv} "Unemployment rates for African Americans by state in 2015 : The Economics Daily." U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. March 04, 2016. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2016/unemployment-rates-for-african-americans-by-state-in-2015.htm>.

^v The U.S. Energy Employment Report (2017) U.S. Energy Information Administration, November 2016 Monthly Energy Review. https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/01/f34/us_energy_jobs_2017_final.pdf

^{vi} *The Solar Foundation's National Solar Jobs Census 2015*. Publication. The Solar Foundation. 2016. 1-65.

^{vii} "Solar Market Insight Report 2016 Year In Review." Solar Energy Industries Association. 2016. <http://www.seia.org/research-resources/solar-market-insight-report-2016-year-review>.