

TOWN OF BEDFORD
February 24, 2022
ENERGY COMMISSION MINUTES

A meeting of the Bedford Energy Commission was held on Thursday, February 24, 2022 in the Town Meeting Room, 10 Meetinghouse Road.

I. Call to Order: Chairman Russell opened the meeting at 7:00 PM

Present: John Russell (Chair), Chris Bandazian (Vice Chair), Andrew Gillis, Bill Foote (School Board Alternate), Sue Thomas (Town Council Liaison), Bing Lu,

Absent: Tom Elwood, Bart Fromuth, John Schneller (School Board Liaison), Lori Radke (Town Council Alternate)

II. Quorum Count (5)

III. Approval of Minutes –January 27, 2022

Chairman Russell stated that he had one minor adjustment that he gave to Dawn and that adjustment has been made.

MOTION by Mr. Foote that they approve the January 27th, 2022 minutes as amended. Seconded by Mr. Bandazian. Vote taken 5-0-1 (Thomas abstained).

IV. Guest Presentation : Community Power Coalition NH (CPCNH) Presentation

Chairman Russell introduced Phillip Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson clarified that he wasn't technically with CPCNH; he's more of a CPCNH ally. Lori Radke had invited him to come, because he presented to Hollis. He's a member of the Hollis Energy Committee and spearheading their move to try and get Hollis to join CPCNH or do community power in one form or another. He does work with Henry Herndon who is with CPCNH; they weren't able to make it. Ms. Thomas stated that when the Energy Commission was talking about bringing this to the Council, Lori had mentioned that a group had done a presentation in Hollis, and she would have them present to the Energy Commission, because if they want to present to the Council, they need a presentation.

Mr. Stephenson stated that his background was working with renewable energy – project development working for a solar firm. More recently he's been working as an energy consultant. Some of the savings have come from their town through the National Regional Planning Council with six other towns and several other school districts who collectively buy their power through an energy broker. He stated that Community Power would do the same thing, but for the town's residents. Instead of the aggregator being the regional council, the aggregator would be Community Power Coalition NH.

Mr. Lu referred to the chart on the screen and wanted to know why the savings flattened out over the years. Mr. Stephenson explained that initially the savings was much greater, but it flattened every year except 2020 when the pandemic hit. Eversource lowered their prices, so for a couple of months the town was paying a little bit more. Mr. Stephenson stated that you're not going to save 50%; it's always a little bit less than that. The bigger aspect was that cost doesn't have to be the only priority. The other priorities that they have: resilience, environmental, etc., can be taken into account in the energy supply that they choose.

What is Community Power?

- It's taking the parts of electrical delivery and services that are not a natural monopoly. The only part that is truly a natural monopoly is the poles, wires, and associated equipment.

- There is nothing that says that one entity needs to be the only one that chooses where the power gets generated and what kind of power. There is nothing that says only one entity can decide what kind of efficiency programs or other activities are provided through the same channels.
- The intent is to take back those elements out of the hands of the entities that have it, which is a limited, competitive market and put it either in the hands of an individual town who can use a broker and make their own decisions or many municipalities or government agencies and pool it together to make their own choices.
- You would still call the same emergency number, they are still responsible for keeping your lights on. This is much more happening at a financial level in terms of the affect.

Chairman Russell stated that he was worried about the nature of the harshness of winter and the maintenance of the grids, the wires, poles, etc. and the regular investment into that; it's expensive. What worries him was Eversource takes a bit of money here and makes a profit. They can take that money and can invest it into lines. Investment in a grid was a critical thing for a state like NH. Mr. Stephenson stated that that was broken out on your power bill. Chairman Russell stated that the point is if you take away that profit from Eversource, would it impact. If 50% of all towns do this, are they going to subtract from something that they should not be subtracting from.

Mr. Stephenson stated that in much of the country, utilities are already deregulated meaning they are already completely decoupled from the supply of power. They only make their money off of the returns that the PUC allows them to get for making investments in the grid. In NH, that's already the case. They do these every 6 month auctions, because they are mandated to do them; they don't collect profit on it. The way they make their money on all of the infrastructure and investments is through their rate cases where they say to the PUC 'here's what we need, this is how much we have to invest', and there's a regulated rate of return that they are allowed to make on that. Other parties come in and say no, they don't need that, it gets hashed out, and they walk away. This is the other part of the bill, which is the energy supply component of the bill.

Chairman Russell wanted to know in Mr. Stephenson's professional opinion, they weren't compromising grid, investment in grid, investment in lines, linemen, etc. Mr. Stephenson responded no. It should not have an impact. There were ways that it could affect resiliency. Some areas want to orient some of their community power choices towards bringing more local resilience. This allows you to, through being the supplier of electricity, decide if some of those sources make sense in your mix.

Chairman Russell stated that his major concern was the grid and his only objection to the whole thing. He was terrified that they put something in place and then you wake up one day and there's a terrible ice storm outage. Mr. Stephenson stated that if you look at your power bill, more money goes to Eversource than to the power supplier. It's pretty standard. In the northeast where the transmission assets are managed by independent non-profit, the ISO and distribution by utilities. They are both treated separately and that way when you are looking at grid specific investments and it gets hashed out; that's just been the regulated monopoly. Councilor Thomas thought Chairman Russell was asking was would Eversource take the profits from the supply side and put it into...she knows it's regulated. Mr. Stephenson stated that they aren't allowed to make profit on that. Liberty Utilities does 'decoupling', which is was a more extreme version of this which is to say the way they are compensated is completely divorced from the non-grid assets. Unitel is doing the same thing. They believe their job is taking care of the grid and that they're comfortable in a world where that's what they focus on and how they get compensated on it. Mr. Gillis stated that Eversource used to own power plants. Now they just run the grid and delivery. Mr. Stephenson stated that NH was the first state in the country to deregulate and force the utilities to sell off to make it competitive. Clifton Below of Lebanon, who was in the State Legislature is pushing for community power. It's one of his primary goals behind deregulation that wasn't fulfilled.

Why choose Community Power?

- Local Control
- Lower Pricing
- Renewable Energy
- Electricity Market Innovation

Chairman Russell stated that he was researching a Rhode Island operation that was doing a lot of work with Rhode Island and Massachusetts and one of his old towns, Somerville and Brookline, and they were up at the 11% aiming for 20% renewable, and 30% for Brookline. He wanted to know if they were able to maintain savings and do something optional like they would aspire to do more renewable. Mr. Stephenson stated absolutely. Renewables were much less expensive than they used to be. A key aspect of renewables and local generation is how the power is valued. The concept in a place like this where it cost so much to deliver power, when you generate the power closer to the source and you offset the need to ship more power, you are actually generating huge savings on what is actually the biggest part of the bill. Because that wasn't a thought process, the rules have not always been set up to give that credit where it's due despite that fact that it's creating these big savings. They don't have to expand the size of that transmission line, because instead of putting the power on the end of the line, they've put it where the load is. Community Power brings the consolidation of an interest group for the people who want to do these things. They've got a law right now that they are working through the Legislature whose purpose is exactly what he just described, to ensure that these projects can get credit to an extent at which they lower costs for transmission and distribution. One of the main ways that costs on bills gets calculated is they see how much of the power is getting used by each state that's getting shipped around and it just gets divided up based on that. All of the states around us are doing lots of distributed generation, lots of energy efficiency, so their relative percentage of that cost is going down. There is an active push by this group so when you put a solar project here, it's not just the value of the power, it's the fact that less power has to be shipped, because more of it is getting generated here. That's the electricity market innovation aspect that was one of the more exciting ones.

Pathways to Community Power

Energy Broker

- Commercial Business
- Full-service consulting
- Short-term wholesale purchasing
- Mix of energy sourcing possible
- Established model in the Monadnock region

Community Power Coalition of NH

- Nonprofit Joint Services Agency
- Short & long term wholesale purchasing
 - Can work with brokers
- Mix of energy sourcing possible
- Experience in Retail innovations
- Investment in local energy
- Initial load > Liberty Utilities

Mr. Stephenson stated that Standard Power and Freedom Logistics were two energy brokers that many companies and municipalities were using. He was advocating for Community Power Coalition of NH. It was taking best practices of what's been done elsewhere particularly in California where instead of each community trying to do its own thing, if they ban together a larger group of communities, you have the scale so they can create their own professional staff to run the portfolio management still working with outside consultants that have necessary expertise. The way that this gets funded is if Community Power was going to save people 15% of their budget then maybe they pass on 13% of the savings and that 2% funds the cost of running the Community Power. There's no taxpayer dollars, no liability of the Town, and any vendor that signs up with Community Power knows that if Community Power goes bankrupt, it goes bankrupt. No town behind it would ever be in trouble and any individuals who were using the power could at any time switch back. That's the risk that the 3rd parties were taking and more comfortable taking that, because they've already taken it many times with Community Power across the country and they

understand how it all works and they don't do business in the first place until they've investigated and ensured that the risk management practices of the organizations were sufficient.

Hollis Energy Commission (HEC) recommends joining Community Power Coalition of NH (CPCNH)

Because...

- Combined load of member towns will be greater than all of Liberty Utility's current NH load. Buying power will lower rates for all.
- Towns sit on board of directors & weigh in on decisions. Gain local control over where and how we get our energy.
- Liability is separated from towns and placed in the Organization formed.
- No recourse to the town.
- Specific programs will be opt-in and optional.
- CPCNH can advocate for our town's rate payers at the state level based on our priorities.

CPCNH Founding Member Towns

- Nashua
- Warner
- Lebanon
- Walpole
- Hanover
- Newmarket
- Exeter
- Plainfield
- Dover
- Enfield
- Rye
- Durham
- Harrisville
- Hudson

Chairman Russell wanted to know if CPCNH was driving the adjustment to that bill and Mr. Stephenson responded yes. He was testifying in the committees, but he was one of hundreds. They had to schedule days of extra hearings to hear all the people going in who opposed it who were from the biomass industry, clean energy industry, rate payers, the Mayor's Association of NH, the Municipal Association, and superintendents of schools.

Chairman Russell wanted to know in terms of Bedford with about 25k people, how many people they would need to employ if they went with an energy broker versus CPCNH in order to handle the various aspects of running a program with municipal power. Mr. Stephenson stated that the number of employees had to do with what the scope was. The simplest version of this was having a broker give them the lowest cost possible portfolio management solution, which was a small percentage of one person's time. They don't need to do much at all. It was about the level of ambition. If they were trying to be net zero by X date and they want to use the electric bill as a way to fund public EV charging stations, and they want to have local resilience, and their ambition was much bigger, then that would draw up the resources and would be outside the scope of the typical broker. If they want to go with a broker and say they want 20% renewable energy and go that route, brokers do a good job and they could do that. It had to do with where they were trying to get. There were pluses and minuses of the different paths. The CPCNH was more involved, because they would have a board member, but ultimate ambition is also much higher.

What changes with Community Power?

Wholesale

- Towns can buy energy based on their own energy goals and priorities

Utilities

- Utilities still own & maintain poles and wires

Retail

- Billing features allow for innovative funding for energy efficiency & grid modernization

What is the Community Power Coalition?

Streamlined Formation

- Statewide Peer Network
- Technical Services for Committees
- Coalition Templates:
 - o Enabling resolutions
 - o Electric Aggregation Plan
 - o Public education materials

Shared Services

- Vendor Vetting
- Electricity Procurement and Portfolio Risk Management
- Contract Management
- Customer Services
- Local programs

Local Projects

- Joint Power Solicitations & Economies of Scale
- Community Solar + Storage Project Development

Phase 1 of Coalition Memberships

Benefit from peer-to-peer resources sharing and expert support for the program approval process.

Phase 2 of Coalition Memberships

Shared services and economics of scale for launching Community Power programs, procuring electricity, operating the program, contracting for new project developments, implementing local programs, and engaging at the Legislature & PUC on public advocacy and market reforms

How does a Community join the Coalition?

- A local governing body votes to adopt the **Joint Powers Agreement** and then executes it to join the Coalition

- A Joint Powers Agreement is a contract among local governments to create a public corporation which they govern
- The Attorney General has approved the Coalition’s Agreement as conforming to the laws of New Hampshire
- Governing bodies of Lebanon, Hanover, Exeter, Nashua and Harrisville have approved the Joint Powers Agreement as of June 7, 2021
- Target Incorporation Date: August 2021

Mr. Stephenson stated that the Town Council would need to sign the Joint Powers Agreement, but then they would have to create a plan for their community power formation and that would have to be voted on at Town Meeting.

Mr. Foote wanted to know if they had school districts involved in this. Mr. Stephenson stated that they don’t and wasn’t sure how that would work. This was driven on residential. Mr. Gillis thought the school district was large enough to buy power by themselves and didn’t think this would help them as much as a random person living in Bedford. Mr. Stephenson thought it was an interesting concept and would be happy to ask about it. Mr. Foote stated that they shop their prices around and they get the best deal they can, but they were still paying distribution; that’s unavoidable. Mr. Stephenson stated that he could see a scenario where once it was up and running it could have public entities be a part of it, but that it’s not his expertise and there may be a line in the Legislation where it specifically says not that. Mr. Bandazian stated that as it’s been explained to them before, it would include small businesses, because they’re not benefitting from shopping their rates the way large commercial businesses were. He would imagine the door would be open. There would be no reason to exclude. Mr. Foote added knock on the door and see if they would be interested.

Community Power Roadmap: Three Key Steps

- 1) Join the Coalition
 - Local Governing Body adopts the Coalition’s Joint Power Agreement
 - Appoint primary & alternate representatives to serve on Coalition Board of Directors
 - **Coalition Resources: expert support, explanatory materials & template resolutions**
- 2) Establish a Community Power Committee
 - Local Governing Body establishes a Community Power Committee
 - Committee sets timeline and process for program approval
 - **Coalition Resources: template resolution & process support**

Committee discusses local issues & collects data

 - Discuss local governance, policies and objectives for the program
 - Receive aggregate electric load data from the distribution utility
 - **Coalition Resources: governance discussion & data request support**

Committee finalizes draft Community Power Plan

 - Committee finalizes Coalition template Plan (includes requirements of RSA 53:E)
 - **Coalition Resources: Plan template & advisory support**

Committee holds Public Hearings & adopts Plan

 - Committee adopts plan after incorporating public feedback
 - Governing Body submits the Plan to Legislative Body for adoption
 - **Coalition Resources: educational materials & presentation support**
- 3) Approve the Community Power Plan
 - City Council or Town Meeting votes on Electric Aggregation Plan
 - Must be approved by majority present and voting)
 - **Coalition Resources: summary materials for officials and voters**

Mr. Stephenson mentioned that sometimes the Energy Committee takes on the role of Community Power Committee. Chairman Russell wanted to know what other communities were doing about the committee. Mr. Stephenson stated that he wasn’t familiar with how it’s been done everywhere else, but he knows specifically in some cases where it had been done by the energy committees. Chairman Russell wanted to know if they should take their Energy Commission and say that they are the committee. Mr. Stephenson stated that it’s up to the Council.

Councilor Thomas stated that the Council hadn't done anything yet. That's why they needed this presentation, because they have to present it to the whole Council. She knows that Dave (Gilbert) said that it could be the Energy Commission. Mr. Stephenson stated that it's scary; he's presented twice to the Hollis Select Board.

Chairman Russell stated that he was with North American Power and he switched back to Eversource. It was simple, his bill was steady and safe. That's why he keeps asking questions. He thought the default position was going to be 'why would he ever switch from Eversource?' You pick up the phone, they are right there, and they are local. Mr. Gillis stated that that's always an option. Councilor Thomas stated that she knows from talking to Rick Sawyer and some of the Councilors offhand, the big drawback has been that these plans were 'opt out' for the residents instead of 'opt in'. That was a big sticking point when it came before Councils before. They don't like the fact that you are automatically in it until you opt out. It takes a lot of community education and getting the community educated is sometimes really hard to do. Mr. Stephenson stated that that's been one of the major concerns in Hollis as well. All the education they do, most people couldn't tell you if Eversource is who they pay, won't pay attention to it, won't do anything. Mr. Gillis stated that what's important was if they don't do anything, they'll save money and that's the point. Councilor Thomas stated that the community votes at the end anyway. Mr. Stephenson stated that the point he likes to make when that's brought up is nobody chose Eversource; it was just here. What they are actually doing when they put this up for a vote was for the first time ever giving the community a chance to make the choice. The Town Council doesn't make the choice. You just give them the option to make the choice. That's the point he would make back to say what they are doing is preventing the Town from having a choice and forcing them to have their energy choices made by a corporation far away that could care less about what they think about their energy sources. Councilor Thomas thought the hang up would be people were going to read this and be 'I'm happy Eversource gives me my electricity; I'm good to go.' There's a huge education component. Mr. Stephenson stated that there would be a few people who say that, but he believed the vast majority of them would drop it in the junk mail pile and not notice.

Mr. Foote clarified that the last step would be a warrant that appears on the Town side. Mr. Stephenson stated that that's where the rubber meets the road. They could tell the Council that the JPA opens the door to get serious. It doesn't close any door. It's not even the warrant that does it. After the warrant you have to sign cost-sharing agreements saying they are going to use a percentage of the bills to pay for the services that they are going to get. Still to a net cost reduction to what they are receiving now. That's the idea. They could also put right in the Plan that a requirement is this does not launch unless the power price is less than what they pay today.

Mr. Stephenson stated that a lot of the slides he used were stolen. He can't take all the credit. The CPCNH puts together a lot of good stuff. Councilor Thomas stated that the reason to have this presentation was because you can't just go into the Council and say 'let's talk'. This was a very put together well done easy to explain presentation.

Mr. Stephenson stated that they want to make sure they talk about the 'opt in' thing. Address the 'opt out' aspect up front so that they don't think that they are trying to hide it. It has never work where it has been 'opt in', it only works when it is 'opt out'. When you ask people in those communities, they are happy. Chairman Russell wanted to know if the 'opt out' was only at the very start or at any point. Mr. Stephenson stated that it's both. There are two parts. In the beginning part, it's anytime. At the beginning part, there's Legislation that it's a requirement that the Community Power group notify everybody, so they are blasting everybody saying this is coming and you don't have to be part of it, 'opt out'. If they don't, then they are automatically enrolled,

but then as soon as they see it and decide that they don't like it, they can always call up and say 'No, I want to pay more for my power'. Mr. Gillis stated that there's an 800 number you can call and say you want to pay more for your power. People never want to feel that they are trapped. Even if it's helping them. Councilor Thomas thought maybe that's how they present it to the community by saying 'You didn't choose Eversource. You got Eversource. Now there's a chance to choose'. Mr. Gillis stated that that's the first time he heard it put that way and he liked it a lot and thought it needed to be slide #1 in the deck.

Mr. Bandazian wanted to know if the systems benefit charge stays with Eversource or was there a local authority over those funds to direct energy efficiency programs that they want. Mr. Stephenson stated that the systems benefit charge is for energy efficiencies. Mr. Foote wanted to know if it was part of REGGI. Mr. Stephenson responded no, that's separate. This is the charge that we pay; it is a line item on the bill. There is a vision within CPCNH to take over more of the responsibility for those and believes that there's an avenue for that. Mr. Bandazian stated that he would like to see that program more targeted towards their demographic here in Bedford than a one size fits all for the State.

Mr. Gillis stated that the next step was to make a presentation to the Town Council. Mr. Bandazian thought that based on this presentation and a little more information gathered with the case studies would be very convincing and what people would want to see who are skeptical about this.

Mr. Stephenson stated that he could put them in touch with Lisa Sweet who is on the Rye Energy Committee and on the Board of Directors of CPCNH and would be the best point person to assist.

Mr. Lu wanted to know if there was a slide that explains what kind of expense the Town would expect to join this program, because if they present this to the Town, they will want to know what their expense and do they have to spend money. Mr. Stephenson stated that the only money they would have to expend would be when they have the Town attorney review the Joint Powers Agreement. The actual CPCNH itself, the way these things have been launched and the intention of how it would be launched here is that you have vendors who will sign up to agreements to do all of the work ahead of time and then be paid out of the rates in the future, so they do it at risk. You pay nothing out of pocket. It's clear in the Legislation that the Town cannot be responsible for any of the cost. There is no impact other than any due diligence that they choose to spend money on ahead of time. Mr. Lu thought that was critical when they make a presentation that the slides need to show that.

Councilor Thomas stated that on March 14th the Council reorganizes and there would be a minimum of two new members. After that, she would ask whoever the new chair is to get on the agenda.

V. Reports of Members and Committees

b. School projects

Mr. Foote stated that the School Board had one position open and three people running for it. They have four warrants. The operating budget was up \$2m. It was a big jump, but costs have gone up because of COVID and the inflation rate. Oil is through the roof, Special Ed is high and healthcare costs. A lot of things out of their control. They have the HVAC warrant, which would replace the heating ventilating equipment in Peter Woodbury, Memorial and McKelvie. That's going to be \$4.2m and they have \$800k in federal funds that they were going to apply directly to that equipment, so the bond would be \$3.2m. The tax impact would be \$0.03 per \$1,000. With the interest rates the way they are, this was about as affordable as they could possibly make it. They have a sprinkler warrant. This is the 3rd time they've brought it around, but this one is the cheapest

one they could possibly make it. It's \$0.01 per \$1,000. It's going to go up \$0.02 or \$0.03 the following years. It would be for Peter Woodbury, Memorial and McKelvie. The HVAC also picks up Riddlebrook. These aren't wants; they are definitely needs. He asked everyone to come out and vote on March 8th and support the budget and support the warrants.

VI. Old Business

- a. Solsmart** – No updates
- b. Solar Projects** – same status
 - 1. **Transfer Station**
 - 2. **Town Pool PV Shade/Shelter**

Mr. Bandazian stated that they need to get the new Town Council seated and ready to go, but there's a small window to get things done.

- c. Municipal Aggregation Cost Analysis**
 - 1. **Report from the team**
 - 2. **Energy Commission to assume the role of creating the Study Committee for CCA and how to proceed**

Chairman Russell thought the earlier presentation was great. He had a lot of questions and they were addressed.

VII. New Business:

a. Discussion: Building Car Charging Stations Opportunity

Mr. Gillis stated that NH got the Dieselgate funds. They never submitted anything. There was a discussion about school buses, which they don't control. Now there's the \$7b for car chargers. It was on the Build Back Better plan, which didn't go through so apparently they got it through on some other by itself, government infrastructure, so it passed. The states are responsible for doling it out. He didn't know how they decide how much each state gets, but they get a big block. He stated that on the Senate floor right now there was a bill, which would create the fund that accepts all of that money coming in. There are six things they can dole it out for including car chargers, electric buses, and electric school buses. The main thrust of it is to build 500 chargers and they want them along transportation corridors. They have a whole list of where those transportation corridors are. Bedford has Route 101 and it's a listed transportation corridor. It goes from Manchester to Keene and currently there isn't one electric charger on that entire length. The only good electric charging they have that is on that corridor is at the Mall of NH. He didn't know if they prioritize the projects if they're on a corridor and how it all works. It's looking like 80% of the cost if you are a private entity and 100% of the cost if you are a non-profit entity like a town. They could say we want a charger here and they would give us all the money to build it. They just have to submit the plan to do it. Mr. Foote wanted to know if the Town would install it at a private facility like the guy who's building the gas station. Mr. Gillis stated that he would get the 80%. Mr. Foote stated if he applied for it, but what if the Town applied for it and put it on his property and Mr. Gillis responded that he thought so and they would kind of manage it. He thought for the Town, when was the Town going to get their first electric vehicle, because it saves massive amounts of money. With a police car it's in operation constantly, so the miles they put on was way more than a regular vehicle. You are saving 50-65% on fueling costs using electricity versus gas, so the savings just on that was pretty huge. Then there's the maintenance. Electric vehicles don't require really any maintenance, so the maintenance costs are a massive. Mr. Foote wanted to know

if electric police cars came up in any type of discussion and Councilor Thomas responded not yet. She stated that the Police Department comes with what they want. Mr. Gillis stated that if you look at other police departments across the country; as of today there aren't very many electric cars. The only two things they are using are a little bit of the Tesla Model 3 and a lot of the Ford Mustang, because a lot of them were buying Ford products already so they are just switching over. They would need charging infrastructure at the police station and they would pay for all of that. Running a charger doesn't cost anything, because you could set it up so that it could take payments. Some towns used to put up free chargers, but he thought that was going to go away pretty soon. It's running all of the wiring and the new transformer; that's what costs all the money. Once you get going, whatever it costs for the power you just sell it for a little bit above that and it just kind of runs itself. The obvious places would be at the police station and the Town garage. Councilor Thomas mentioned how they were looking to build a new police station, so that might be the perfect time. When that project starts coming up and building the project, maybe that's when that gets incorporated in. If you are building the whole building anyway. Mr. Gillis stated that if they are already building the building you just fill it full of chargers and it wouldn't cost anything. Councilor Thomas stated that if there were to put them in the current building she didn't know if there would be an appetite right now, because they don't know how long the current police station is going to be there; it could be 2 years it could be 20 years. If the Federal government is going to pay for it, you just throw them in there and the regular citizen that pulls up to the police station for something or the other employees. Another fascinating thing that Ford is running is that they would be releasing their F150 pick-up truck, but Ford makes half of their money from commercial vans and pick-up trucks for commercial use, so they will be pushing out a van the end of this year or early next year. Along with it there's a software package you get and it monitors the van. You know it is and if the employee takes it home, they can just charge it at home and they will get reimbursed in their next paycheck for the home charging. They are the first ones to be pushing the whole fleet and charging management and getting all of that figured out. All this stuff could all be paid for, he's pretty sure, by this bill. Councilor Thomas stated that the State would have to figure out how to manage it and have to write rules to do it. Mr. Gillis thought that the fund to accept all of this money was being created this week. They haven't even doled out the dieselgate money, so who knows how long it's going to take them to start accepting proposals to dole this out, but by the time they do it would be cool to have some proposals to give them.

Mr. Bandazian thought a lot of the Federal money had to be spent by 2026 or it goes away. Mr. Gillis stated that if you look at the middle of Town, if they had EV fast charging where Flight Coffee was with the bank and Subway, if you were charging your car you would have something to do. They could tell the people that own that property about putting in fast chargers. Mr. Bandazian stated that they cannot spare a parking space for that, because they are not all theirs. Some of them are leased from the Town. Mr. Gillis thought that if the Town wanted to get into it he thought it would be good to put some charging stations on the little cut-thru road behind the 1750 Tap House. It's on the 101 corridor, the Town already owns the land, and it would be paid for 100%. Maybe the Town could make money off of it. He mentioned getting a couple of charging stations at the schools. Mr. Bandazian stated that eventually it's going to take a bite out of tourism in NH, because people with EV's are not going to want to come here and ski. Mr. Gillis stated that it's pretty bad. New England was probably the lowest, other than Tesla chargers that Tesla built.

Mr. Foote mentioned that it's 80% funding for private and stated that Goffstown Trucking owns the buses, but it would probably be considered a private organization even though it serves a public function. Councilor Thomas stated that the School District just does business with them, but they are a private business. Mr. Gillis stated that he's most excited about the electric school bus, because

it drives such a short distance every day, so it doesn't need a big battery. Also, diesel buses smell really bad and kids are walking around all day breathing in all these fumes. He mentioned the peak energy cost in the middle of the day at the schools. Buses could park there during the day and help charge the electric ovens and stuff. Beverly, MA has electric buses and they are doing that; powering the school, doing grid offset during the day and then charging it. Councilor Thomas thought that they probably own their school buses.

VIII. Reminders:

a. Next upcoming meeting March 24, 2022

Councilor Thomas stated that it may be her and Councilor Radke and it may not be, because they reorganize on the 14th. Chairman Russell stated in case she's not, he thanked her very much.

IX. Adjournment

**MOTION by Mr. Foote to adjourn by at 8:16 pm. Seconded by Councilor Thomas.
Vote taken – All in favor.**

Respectfully submitted by,

Dawn Boufford