

Energy Efficiency Rebates for Your Home or Business

Heating season is upon us once again and your New Hampshire Electric Cooperative has energy and money saving opportunities for residential and commercial members.

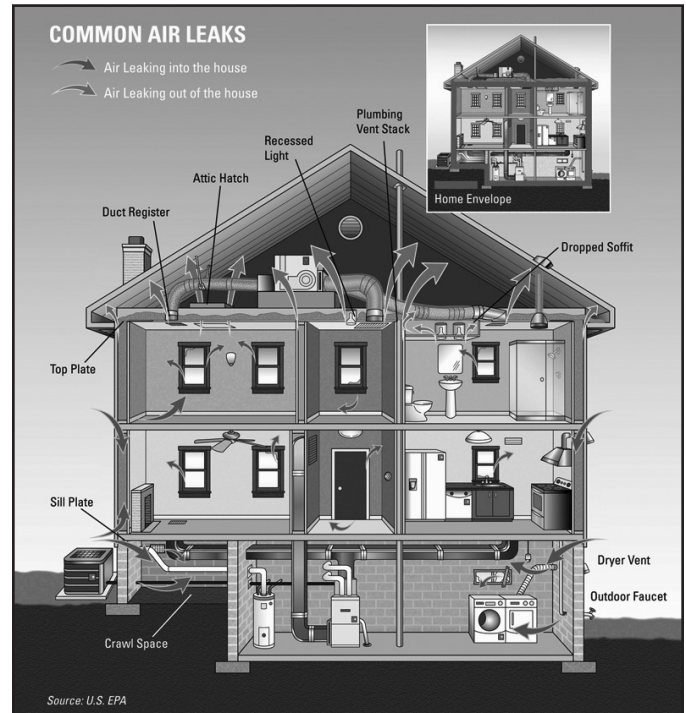
Residential Rebates Up to \$4,000

The Home Performance with ENERGY STAR program offers a comprehensive, whole-house approach to improving energy efficiency and comfort at home. If your home is a good candidate, you'll get a home energy audit with a list of recommended efficiency improvements. With Co-op rebates of 50% off installed measures up to \$4,000, you pay little out-of-pocket for improvements that will lower your energy bills for years to come. To help with your co-pay requirement, NHEC also offers a 0% interest loan with on-bill financing.

Commercial Rebates Up to \$5,000

NHEC is offering rebates up to \$5,000 for Commercial and Industrial members who install measures that save fossil fuel. Typical installations will include, but are not limited to, energy-efficient boilers, boiler controls, insulation and weatherization.

For program details and applications, visit nhec.coop, or call NHEC Member Solutions at 1-800-698-2007.



Our award-winning Home Heating Index tool will allow you to see if your home is a good candidate for efficiency improvements.

Co-op Power: How It's Obtained and Delivered

NHEC provides "Co-op Power" to all members who have not elected to purchase electricity from a "competitive supplier". According to New Hampshire law, all retail electricity suppliers must provide certain information on their electric energy sources and the environmental characteristics of the electricity supply (see page 2 of this newsletter). We think this is a good time to give a brief explanation of how the electricity you purchase gets from wholesale sources to you.

NHEC procures "Co-op Power" for our members from a diverse and flexible mix of resources. When NHEC purchases electricity, it's primarily buying three products: Energy, Capacity, and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). Our sources for Energy and Capacity include some contracts for purchases from specific generating units, but most is currently obtained through contracts that are not tied to any specific generators. The cost of electricity purchased from generators varies hour-to-hour. Contract blocks are shaped to vary in size by month and by on-peak and off-peak periods to match our typical load patterns. Contract block prices can be variable or fixed for future periods. Any Capacity or Energy needs that are not covered by contracts with generators or by block purchases is met from New England's regional "residual" or "spot" markets administered by ISO-New England.

RECs are a separate product created under Renewable Portfolio Standard laws in various states, including New Hampshire. RECs are produced in conjunction with Energy, but can be sold or purchased separately from the Energy itself. NHEC currently obtains some of its RECs coupled with Energy we purchase from specific wind generators, some from other renewable generators from whom we do not buy Energy, and some from NHEC members who have installed their own photovoltaic and wind generators.

Regardless of your electricity supplier, NHEC's "Regional Access" provides the platform for electricity generated throughout New England, and beyond, to reach your home or business. The "Regional Access" line on your bill covers NHEC's share of the costs of the bulk high voltage transmission system that moves large quantities of power from generators throughout the region and within New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Co-op Power Resources Information - 2010

Electric providers are required by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission to provide customers with an environmental disclosure label with information to evaluate services offered by competitive suppliers and electric utilities, and to provide information about the environmental and public health impacts of electric generation. Further information can be obtained by calling NHEC (800-698-2007) or your competitive electric supplier, or by contacting the Public Utilities Commission. Additional information on disclosure labels is also available at <http://www.puc.nh.gov> or at <http://nhcec.coop>.

Power Sources	Power Source	NHEC's Co-op Power			New England Regional Average
		Known Resources	System Power	Total	
NHEC's 2010 Co-op Power was generated by the following sources:	Biomass	0.00%	0.18%	0.18%	2.29%
	Coal	0.00%	9.27%	9.27%	11.86%
	Hydro	1.15%	1.63%	2.78%	5.90%
	Imported Power	0.00%	9.99%	9.99%	0.00%
	Landfill Gas	4.27%	0.03%	4.30%	0.63%
	Municipal Trash	0.00%	1.23%	1.23%	2.92%
	Natural Gas	0.00%	35.26%	35.26%	38.61%
	Nuclear	0.00%	29.65%	29.65%	30.24%
	Oil	0.00%	6.56%	6.56%	7.08%
	Other Renewable	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
	Solar	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%	0.02%
	Wind	0.71%	0.03%	0.74%	0.41%
Total		6.17%	93.83%	100.00%	100.00%



Power Sources: The electricity you consume comes from the New England power grid, which receives power from a variety of power plants and transmits the power as needed to meet the requirements of all customers in New England. When you choose a power supplier, that supplier is responsible for generating and/or purchasing power that is added to the power grid in an amount equivalent to your electricity use. 'Known Resources' include resources that are owned by, or under contract to, the supplier. 'System Power' represents power purchased in the regional electricity market. Electric suppliers are required to obtain a certain amount of renewable energy in accordance with RSA 362-F, the state's renewable portfolio standard law. They may also choose to obtain amounts of renewable energy above their legal obligation, and utilities offer a renewable energy option to allow customers to choose to support the purchase of additional renewable energy by the utility.

Emissions: *Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)* is released when fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil and natural gas) are burned. CO₂, a greenhouse gas, is a major contributor to climate change.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) form when fossil fuels and biomass are burned at high temperatures. They contribute to acid rain and ground-level ozone (or smog), and may cause respiratory illness when there is frequent high level exposure. NO_x also contribute to oxygen deprivation of lakes and coastal waters which is destructive to fish and other animal life.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned, primarily coal and oil. Major health effects associated with SO₂ include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO₂ combines with water and oxygen in the atmosphere to form acid rain, which raises the acid level of lakes and streams, and accelerates the decay of buildings and monuments.



For member service please call
1-800-698-2007
Monday-Friday, 8-5:00
or visit us online at www.nhcec.coop

To report an outage please call
1-800-343-6432

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