

FINAL

Pursuant to notice duly given, a teleconference meeting of the NEPOOL Participants Committee was held beginning at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, August 4, 2022. A quorum, determined in accordance with the Second Restated NEPOOL Agreement, was present and acting throughout the meeting. Attachment 1 identifies the members, alternates and temporary alternates who participated in the meeting.

Mr. David Cavanaugh, Chair, presided, and Mr. David Doot, Secretary, recorded.

APPROVAL OF APRIL 26, MAY 5, AND JUNE 21-23, 2022 MEETING MINUTES

Mr. Cavanaugh referred the Committee to the preliminary minutes of the April 26, May 5, and June 21-23, 2022 meetings, as circulated and posted in advance of the meeting. Following motion duly made and seconded, the preliminary minutes of those meetings were unanimously approved as circulated, with an abstention by Mr. Sam Mintz.

CONSENT AGENDA

Mr. Cavanaugh referred the Committee to the Consent Agenda that was circulated and posted in advance of the meeting. Following motion duly made and seconded, the Consent Agenda was unanimously approved as circulated, with abstentions by BP Energy*, Cross-Sound Cable*, DTE*, EDF, Galt Power*, Harvard*, Ictec Energy Services*, the Maine Office of the Public Advocate, Maple Energy*, Mercuria*, Mr. Mintz, NRDC, PowerOptions*, and VEIC*. Of those abstaining, those identified with an asterisk indicated that their abstention related to concerns with the proposed modifications to the Forward Capacity Market (FCM) parameters recalculation schedule identified in Consent Agenda Item No. 3.

ISO CEO REPORT

Mr. Gordon van Welie, ISO Chief Executive Officer (CEO), referred the Committee to the summaries of the ISO Board and Board Committee meetings that had occurred since the June 21-23, 2022 Participants Committee Summer Meeting, which had been circulated and posted in advance of the meeting. In response to questions and comments regarding the resolution passed by the Board to document the Board's continuing commitment to review the cost impacts of significant ISO proposals, Mr. van Welie provided additional context, including the relationship of the resolution to the States' recent Vision Statement and the four pillars identified by the ISO as necessary to support a successful clean energy transition. He clarified that the resolution did not signal a change in the ISO's approach to markets, but rather reinforced publicly the fact that consumer costs are considered in the ISO's balancing of social welfare and markets utilization in reliably operating the system. He noted the importance of achieving stakeholder and federal and state regulatory support for any path forward, particularly with respect to ensuring resources to manage through extended periods of severe weather or energy supply constraints.

In response to these observations, some members noted concerns with how the challenges that continue to face the region were being communicated, urged holistic consideration of all market issues and opportunities, and looked forward to in-depth conversations to address the structural, cost and market issues moving forward. Ms. Heather Hunt, NESCOE Executive Director, noted the States' appreciation for the visibility that the Board's resolution offered for consumer cost considerations, emphasized the States' common interest in ensuring revenue sufficiency for resources needed for reliability, and exploring all possible avenues to shore up reliability for winter periods.

Mr. van Welie also referred to two documents that had been received recently by the ISO – a copy of letter from the six New England State governors to the U.S. Department of Energy

(DOE) Secretary, Jennifer Granholm, expressing concerns about Winter 2022-23 and requesting assistance to mitigate those concerns (DOE Letter), and a memo to the ISO from NESCOE thanking the ISO for its Winter 2022-23 analysis and recommendation and expressing continuing concerns with unresolved structural issues contributing to winter reliability challenges (NESCOE Memo). Both documents had been posted and circulated.** Addressing the NESCOE Memo, Ms. Hunt highlighted NESCOE's request that the ISO share with the FERC the confidential data underpinning its Winter assessment prior to the September 8, 2022 New England Gas-Electric Forum and reiterated NESCOE's thanks to the ISO and appreciation for its analysis and recommendation.

ISO COO REPORT

Operations Highlights Report

Dr. Vamsi Chadalavada, ISO Chief Operating Officer (COO), began by referring the Committee to the August COO report, which had been circulated and posted in advance of the meeting. Dr. Chadalavada noted that the data in the report was through July 27, 2022, unless otherwise noted. The report highlighted: (i) Energy Market value for July 2022 was \$1.1 billion, up \$380 million from June 2022 and up \$658 million from July 2021; (ii) July 2022 average natural gas prices were 4.1% lower than June average prices; (iii) average Real-Time Hub Locational Marginal Prices (LMPs) for July (\$89.06/MWh) were 24% higher than June averages; (iv) average July 2022 natural gas prices and Real-Time Hub LMPs were up 117% and 149%, respectively, from July 2021 average prices; (v) average Day-Ahead cleared physical energy during peak hours as percent of forecasted load was 98.9% during July (up from the 97% reported for June), with the minimum value for April of 95% on July 14; and (vi) Daily Net

** The DOE Letter was circulated and posted in advance of the meeting; the NESCOE Memo was added to the posted composite materials during the meeting.

Commitment Period Compensation (NCPC) payments for July totaled \$8 million, which were up \$5.1 million from June 2022 and up \$4.3 million from July 2021. July NCPC payments, which were 0.7% of total Energy Market value, were comprised of: (a) \$7.3 million in first contingency payments (up \$4.3 million from June 2022, and almost all of which was incurred over the July 19-24 heat wave); (b) \$249,000 in second contingency payments (up \$222,000 from June); and (c) \$495,000 in distribution payments (compared to \$0 in June).

Dr. Chadalavada reviewed developments following the ISO's identification of two errors in its calculation of the Installed Capacity Requirement (ICR)-related values for the 2022 Annual Reconfiguration Auctions (ARAs) (ARA3 for the 2022-23 Capacity Commitment Period (CCP) had been run in March; ARA1 for the 2024-25 CCP had been run in June). He said that the errors, discovered during the first week in July, 2022, had been reported to the FERC Office of Enforcement (OE) and discussed with the Reliability Committee. After assessing the actual and projected impacts, reviewing the options for addressing the errors, and considering stakeholder feedback, the ISO determined that the best course of action going forward was to run the remaining ARA (ARA2 for the 2023-24 Capacity Commitment Period) as scheduled in August with values that had been filed with and accepted by the FERC. He outlined the steps the ISO had taken and planned to take to minimize the possibility of similar errors in future ARA values.

Dr. Chadalavada then reported on a heat wave that had occurred from July 19 through July 24. He said that the system was operated reliably in accordance with all NERC and NPCC standards, with energy and reserve pricing reflecting tight system conditions on several days during the heat wave. ISO weather and load forecasts were accurate (less than 1° F weather forecast error and a 1.3% load forecast absolute percent error over all hours). He observed that, while the heat wave was the region's longest in several years, it was not extreme in a historical sense. The highest weighted-average temperature was 94° F and for the week high temperatures

ranked 11th and 20th all-time for Boston and Hartford, respectively. He explained that relatively mild dew points, which exceeded 70° F only on one day (July 21), kept the heat index below 100° F throughout the heat wave. Noting the connection between dew point and demand for load, he explained that higher dew points would have resulted in load levels not seen in many years. He reported that peak load, including load served by settlement-only generation, was 24,609 MW, compared to the summer 2022 50/50 load forecast of 24,686 MW. Total energy demand over the heat wave was 2,691 gigawatt hours (GWh), an average of approximately 450 GWh/day. He summarized slides illustrating the contributions from behind-the-meter photovoltaic (BTM PV) resources and contributions from energy sources. He noted that there had been minimal injection of liquefied natural gas to the pipelines during the heat wave, but that six million gallons of fuel oil had been used, with replenishment underway.

In response to questions, Dr. Chadalavada explained that the Capacity Supply Obligation (CSO) numbers in the ISO's Morning Reports capture only generation CSOs, not Energy Efficiency and Demand Response, and are discounted by known forced outages, as compared to the CSO numbers identified in the Forward Capacity Auctions as refined by subsequent ARAs, which do not reflect those factors. He also confirmed that the outages during the heat wave were primarily mechanical (not planned), with a limited percentage of de-ratings due to ambient air capacity reductions for combined-cycle units. He further explained that those outages reduced Ten- and Thirty-Minute Operating Reserves, and thereby triggered redispatch of the system and caused LMP price spikes. LMPs spiked (with the addition of Reserve Constraint Penalty Factors), because system conditions were tight and many of the outages or ambient air reductions during the heat wave occurred during peak hours, cutting into or exceeding the minimum system surplus (approximately 200 MW) that the ISO was trying to maintain. He said that, because the ISO made supplemental commitments of resources located within New England to offset

resources lost to mechanical failure, no capacity deficiency was actually experienced. He credited and thanked the operations team for all their efforts successfully juggling and navigating the circumstances presented during the heat wave. Mr. Cavanaugh asked that NEPOOL members' thanks and appreciation be extended to the operations team as well.

Addressing a question asked ahead of the meeting on the modeling of extreme conditions in its winter modeling/analysis, Dr. Chadalavada explained that the ISO planned to update its analysis closer to the winter period, when updated weather forecasts from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (expected in mid- to late-October) and fuel inventory information from asset owners would be available. He said that the update would be presented at the November Participants Committee meeting and would include baselines for mild, moderate and extreme weather conditions.

IMM 2021 ANNUAL MARKETS REPORT

Mr. David Naughton, Director, ISO Market Monitoring, was introduced to present a summary of the Internal Market Monitor (IMM) 2021 Annual Markets Report (IMM 2021 Report). Before doing so, he took the opportunity to detail the functions performed by the IMM, which were to: (1) monitor, on a daily basis, New England Market performance, as well as Market Participant and ISO behavior; (2) review potential Market Rule violations and make referrals to the FERC's Office of Enforcement; (3) administer the market power mitigation rules for the Energy and Capacity Markets; (4) evaluate existing and proposed Market Rules and make recommendations on those rules; and (5) report on the performance of the New England Markets, with the aim to provide transparency and unique insights to stakeholders.

Referring to his presentation that was circulated in advance of the meeting, Mr. Naughton provided an overview of the New England Markets' performance. He showed that high energy prices, driven by high natural gas prices experienced in 2021, caused the Day-Ahead LMP to

nearly double since 2020. Referring to a chart, Mr. Naughton highlighted the fluctuation of natural gas prices on a quarterly basis, showing increasingly high natural gas prices during the winters that were driving higher LMPs. He observed that average energy demand had rebounded from the record lows seen in 2020. Mr. Naughton also noted that the system did not experience a shortage event, reflecting a high Reserve surplus on the system.

Next, Mr. Naughton discussed the impact of the CO₂ cap and trade program on energy costs, which he characterized as small but increasing. He specifically noted the IMM's calculation of those costs for 2021 for a typical gas generator to be \$4.36/MWh from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), which he reported was about a 50 percent increase from prior RGGI costs, and an additional \$3.25/MWh to comply with the Massachusetts Global Warming Solutions Act, which he reported as a five percent increase from prior levels.

Mr. Naughton then noted the large energy surplus on the system, with low reliability commitments in 2021, no posturing of thermal generation resources, and relatively low payments for NCPC. In response to a question regarding the energy opportunity costs adder that was implemented in 2018, he acknowledged that it could be meaningful for generators and may mitigate posturing for energy-limited resources. Mr. Naughton added that the IMM was not seeing many units using that added pricing flexibility. He also noted the impact on demand of energy efficiency and BTM PV resources, observing that energy efficiency contributed the most to reducing load and that the IMM expected net load to begin increasing in 2022.

Mr. Naughton then referred to a chart showing that Reserve Adequacy Analysis (RAA) commitments were falling, corresponding to the decreasing gap between Real-Time load forecast and Day-Ahead cleared physical supply. He clarified in response to a question that the data summarized did not include days when the Day-Ahead cleared physical supply exceeded the

Real-Time load and reserve requirement and that the average of the energy gap would have been even lower if such data had been included.

Next, Mr. Naughton referred to a chart showing the IMM's calculations of generator profitability, showing that revenues for both combined cycle and combustion turbine generators fell short of their respective calculated cost of new entry. Consequently, he explained, wholesale markets were not providing enough revenues to make it profitable for a new gas-fired generator in the region.

In the final portion of his presentation, Mr. Naughton provided the IMM's analysis of the competitiveness of the Markets. He noted that Energy costs composed a large share of the wholesale energy costs due to higher natural gas prices and declining capacity costs. Mr. Naughton added a summary of mitigation measures taken in 2021, highlighting very low levels of offer mitigation in the Energy Market, with about three percent of total asset hours flagged for market power, of which only two percent were mitigated. Mr. Naughton also indicated that there were low levels of structural market power, with the exception in the Forward Reserve Market. Similarly, the IMM's analysis concluded that the Energy Market mitigation remained low, with most mitigation taking place at the local level.

Mr. Naughton opined that, in 2021, the FCM was structurally competitive at a system level, with market power mostly found at a zonal level. He added that the Resource Capacity Accreditation and Day-Ahead Ancillary Services improvement projects were important initiatives to enhance price formation and align compensation with a resource's contribution to system reliability. Mr. Naughton also looked forward to discussions regarding the "mothballing" stakeholder proposal. He then reviewed some IMM-recommended proposals that were closed out in 2021.

After concluding his presentation, Mr. Naughton was asked to provide his thoughts in a future report on the External Market Monitor's recommendation to shift the FCM from a forward market to a prompt market. Mr. Naughton stated that there were compelling reasons supporting the recommendation and that the IMM would consider the recommendation and offer input in the future.

LITIGATION REPORT

Mr. David Doot referred the Committee to the August 2 Litigation Report that had been circulated and posted before the meeting. He highlighted the following litigation-related developments included in the August 2 Report:

- (i) the FERC's September 8 New England Winter Gas-Electric Forum to be held in Burlington, VT, encouraging all those interested in attending in person to register promptly;
- (ii) the FERC's Show Cause Order regarding FTR collateral requirements (FTR Collateral Show Cause Order). Though the ISO's response was due October 26, interventions were due by August 18. The ISO's response would be discussed with the Budget & Finance Subcommittee (B&F), with the first opportunity for discussion on August 23;
- (iii) pleadings in the Capacity Accreditation Complaint proceeding expressing a desire to resolve that proceeding so as to permit FERC staff to participate in upcoming regional discussions on capacity accreditation;
- (iv) the FERC's order denying the Northern Maine Independent System Administrator's complaint against the Participating Transmission Owners Administrative Committee for failing to consider and implement a reciprocal discount to the Through and Out charges applied to transactions between the New England and Northern Maine regions;
- (v) the FERC's order accepting the FCA16 results filing;

(vi) the Transmission Owners' annual transmission rate update/informational filing (2022 RNS Rate Filing), which would be reviewed with the Transmission Committee and would be reviewed in a technical session for all interested parties;

(vii) pleadings related to the ISO's response to the FERC's deficiency letter in New England's Order 2222 compliance proceeding;

(viii) the FERC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) that would allow ISO/RTOs to share among themselves credit-related information regarding Market Participants. The NOPR was largely responsive to NEPOOL's comments submitted in an earlier, related administrative proceeding on this topic that requested that any Tariff changes be reviewed first through the NEPOOL Participant Processes. The NOPR would be considered by members of the Markets Committee and the B&F Subcommittee, with specific committee dates and assignments for that consideration to be determined and then communicated to members; and

(ix) the FERC's approval of a Stipulation and Consent Agreement with Salem Harbor Power Development LP (Salem Harbor) that resolved OE's investigation into Salem Harbor's receipt of capacity payments from the ISO for its new Salem Harbor Generating Station project during the 2017-18 Capacity Commitment Period, noting the investigation into the ISO's role in the matter was ongoing. Members, noting the ongoing constraints given the continuing proceedings, expressed concerns with the circumstances underlying the investigation and looked forward to an opportunity, when appropriate, to fully de-brief and consider lessons learned from this matter. Dr. Chadalavada expressed the ISO's support for those discussions, in person, at the appropriate time.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Markets Committee (MC). Mr. William Fowler, the MC Vice-Chair, reported that the MC would meet in person on August 9-10 in Westborough. He highlighted that discussion on Capacity Accreditation was planned for the first day. He encouraged those who had not yet registered on-line but were planning to attend in person to do so as soon as possible.

Reliability Committee (RC). Mr. Robert Stein, the RC Vice-Chair, reported that the next RC meeting would take place as part of the August 16-17 Joint RC/TC Summer meeting in Stowe, Vermont. The RC would begin its work on the next load forecast cycle.

Transmission Committee (TC). Mr. José Rotger, the TC Vice-Chair, reported that the next TC meeting would also be part of the August 16-17 Joint RC/TC Summer meeting. He highlighted TC votes on proposed Tariff changes associated with the storage as a transmission-only asset (SATO) project, as well as a review of the 2022 RNS Rate Filing just made by the Transmission Owners described earlier during the Litigation Report (which he noted would result in a decrease to the Regional Network Service (RNS) rate).

B&F Subcommittee. Mr. Thomas Kaslow, Subcommittee Chair, reported that B&F was scheduled to hold two meetings in August -- one on August 11 to discuss NESCOE's next 5-year *pro forma* budget, the 2023 ISO and NESCOE budgets, the ISO's 2022 second quarter capital projects filing, and other periodic financial reports, and one on August 23 to review a Participant-initiated proposal and, as noted earlier, to hear the ISO's preliminary thoughts on its response to the FTR Collateral Show Cause Order and potentially on the Credit Information Sharing NOPR.

Membership Subcommittee. Mr. Patrick Gerity, counsel to the Subcommittee, reported that the next Membership Subcommittee meeting was scheduled for August 15 and encouraged all those interested to join.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Mr. Doot noted that the next Participants Committee, re-scheduled to September 1 so as not to conflict with the FERC's New England Winter Gas-Electric Forum on September 8, was likely to be held virtually, but if in person, would be in Boston. Looking ahead, he said that the October 6 and November 2 meetings were scheduled to be held in Providence and the December 1 Annual Meeting in Boston. He encouraged members with questions on the locations to reach out to Mr. Gerity and to follow the NEPOOL calendar to know where and when to be for Participants Committee meetings for the remainder of the year.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

David Doot, Secretary

**PARTICIPANTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES
PARTICIPATING IN AUGUST 4, 2022 TELECONFERENCE MEETING**

PARTICIPANT NAME	SECTOR/ GROUP	MEMBER NAME	ALTERNATE NAME	PROXY
Advanced Energy Economy (AEE)	Associate Non-Voting	Caitlin Marquis		
Ampersand Energy Partners LLC	Supplier			Hannah Braun
AR Small Load Response (LR) Group Member	AR-LR	Brad Swalwell		
Associated Industries of Massachusetts (AIM)	End User			Mary Smith
AVANGRID: CMP/UI	Transmission	Alan Trotta		Alexander Novicki
Avangrid Renewables	Transmission	Kevin Kilgallen		
Bath Iron Works Corporation	End User			Bill Short
Belmont Municipal Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Block Island Utility District	Publicly Owned Entity	Dave Cavanaugh		
BP Energy Company	Supplier			José Rotger
Braintree Electric Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Castleton Commodities Merchant Trading	Supplier			Bob Stein
Central Rivers Power	AR-RG		Dan Allegretti	
Chester Municipal Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
CleaResult Consulting, Inc.	AR-DG	Tamera Oldfield		
Clearway Power Marketing LLC	Supplier			Pete Fuller
Competitive Energy Services, LLC	Supplier		Eben Perkins	
Concord Municipal Light Plant	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Coop.	Publicly Owned Entity	Brian Forshaw		
Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel	End User	Claire Coleman		JR Viglione; Victor Owusu-Nantwi
Conservation Law Foundation (CLF)	End User	Phelps Turner		
Consolidated Edison Energy, Inc.	Supplier	Grant Flagler		
Constellation Energy Generation	Supplier	Steve Kirk	Bill Fowler	
CPV Towantic, LLC	Generation	Joel Gordon		
Cross-Sound Cable Company (CSC)	Supplier		José Rotger	
Danvers Electric Division	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
DC Energy, LLC	Supplier	Bruce Bleiweis		
Dominion Energy Generation Marketing, Inc.	Generation		Weezie Nuara	
DTE Energy Trading, Inc.	Supplier			José Rotger
Durgin and Crowell Lumber Co.	End User			Bill Short
Dynergy Marketing and Trade, LLC	Supplier			Bill Fowler
ECP Companies - Calpine Energy Services, Accelerate Renewables	Supplier	Brett Kruse Liz Delaney		Bill Fowler
Elektrisola, Inc.	End User			Bill Short
Emera Energy Services	Supplier			Bill Fowler
Environmental Defense Fund	End User	Jolette Westbrook		
Eversource Energy	Transmission	James Daly	Dave Burnham	Vandan Divatia
FirstLight Power Management, LLC	Generation	Tom Kaslow		
Galt Power, Inc.	Supplier	José Rotger		
Garland Manufacturing Company	End User			Bill Short
Georgetown Municipal Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Granite Shore Power Companies	Generation			Bob Stein
Great River Hydro	AR-RG			Bill Fowler
Groveland Electric Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
H.Q. Energy Services (U.S.) Inc. (HQUS)	Supplier	Louis Guilbault	Bob Stein	
Hammond Lumber Company	End User			Bill Short
Harvard Dedicated Energy Limited	End User			Jason Frost
High Liner Foods (USA) Incorporated	End User		William P. Short III	
Hingham Municipal Lighting Plant	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
IceTec Energy Services, Inc.	AR-LR	Doug Hurley		
Jericho Power LLC (Jericho)	AR-RG	Ben Griffiths	Nancy Chafetz	

**PARTICIPANTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES
PARTICIPATING IN AUGUST 4, 2022 TELECONFERENCE MEETING**

PARTICIPANT NAME	SECTOR/ GROUP	MEMBER NAME	ALTERNATE NAME	PROXY
Jupiter Power	Provisional Member			Ron Carrier
Littleton (MA) Electric Light and Water Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Littleton (NH) Water & Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Craig Kieny	
Long Island Lighting Company (LIPA)	Supplier		Bill Kilgoar	
Maine Public Advocate's Office	End User	Drew Landry		
Maple Energy LLC	AR-LR			Doug Hurley
Mass. Attorney General's Office (MA AG)	End User	Tina Belew	Jamie Donovan	
Mass. Bay Transportation Authority	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Mercuria Energy America, LLC	Supplier			José Rotger
Merrimac Municipal Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Middleborough Gas & Electric Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Middleton Municipal Electric Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Mintz, Sam	End User	Sam Mintz		
Moore Company	End User			Bill Short
Narragansett Electric Co.	Transmission	Brian Thomson		
National Grid	Transmission		Tim Martin	
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)	End User	Bruce Ho		
Nautilus Power, LLC	Generation		Bill Fowler	
New Hampshire Electric Cooperative	Publicly Owned Entity	Steve Kaminski		Brian Forshaw
New Hampshire Office of Consumer Advocate	End User		Jason Frost	
New England Power Generators Assoc. (NEPGA)	Associate Non-Voting	Bruce Anderson		
NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	Generation	Michelle Gardner		
North Attleborough Electric Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Norwood Municipal Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
NRG Power Marketing LLC	Supplier		Pete Fuller	
Nylon Corporation of America	End User			Bill Short
Pascoag Utility District	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
PowerOptions, Inc.	End User			Jason Frost
Reading Municipal Light Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Rowley Municipal Lighting Plant	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Saint Anselm College	End User			Bill Short
Shell Energy North America (US), L.P.	Supplier	Jeff Dannels		
Stowe Electric Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Sunrun Inc.	AR-DG			Peter Fuller
YSO LLC	AR-LR	Dan Curran		
Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant	Publicly Owned Entity	Devon Tremont	Dave Cavanaugh	
Tenaska Power Services Co.	Supplier		Eric Stallings	
The Energy Consortium	End User		Mary Smith	
Vermont Electric Cooperative	Publicly Owned Entity	Craig Kieny		
Vermont Electric Power Company (VELCO)	Transmission	Frank Ettori	Karin Stamy	
Vermont Energy Investment Corp. (VEIC)	AR-LR		Doug Hurley	Jason Frost
Vermont Public Power Supply Authority	Publicly Owned			Brian Forshaw
Village of Hyde Park (VT) Electric Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Wallingford DPU Electric Division	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Wellesley Municipal Light Plant	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Westfield Gas & Electric Department	Publicly Owned Entity		Dave Cavanaugh	
Wheelabrator North Andover Inc.	AR-RG		Bill Fowler	
Z-TECH, LLC	End User			Bill Short