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February 4, 2026

Via ePUC

Holly Anderson, Clerk
Vermont Public Utility Commission
112 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05620-2701

Re: Case No. 26A-0009 – Green Mountain Power Resilient Neighborhood 2.0 Innovative Pilot

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Green Mountain Power (GMP) provides the following responses to the information requests issued by the Public Utility Commission Hearing Officer on January 21, 2026 about our Resilient Neighborhood 2.0 innovative pilot. We appreciate the opportunity to provide this information, and our responses follow each question in italics.

- 1. Please provide a redline version of the Phase 2 lease agreement for participants as compared to the Phase 1 lease agreement and a clean version of the Phase 2 lease agreement.*

GMP Response

Please see Attachments 1.1 and 1.2, the Phase 2 lease agreements in clean and redline.

- 2. In Case No. 23A-1487, GMP informed the Commission that since 2017, customers in the general area of South Burlington lost power three times with the longest duration being approximately 2.2 hours. Please provide an update on power outages in the general area of South Burlington for the time period since that filing.*

GMP Response

Outage statistics for that area of South Burlington (the 43G3 Circuit) from May 2023 through December 2025 are:

- Total outages: 16 (~ 6 per year on average)
- Total outage duration: 47.74 hours.
- Total customers affected: 112 (~ 42 per year on average)
- Longest single outage: 21.7 hours in August 2024, impacting 34 customers

3. *Do potential homebuyers have the option to purchase a home in Hillside East that is not part of the Phase 1 or Phase 2 pilots?*

GMP Response

No. All homes in the Hillside East neighborhood are all electric and have solar and storage in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Pilots.

4. *Please provide any marketing materials that GMP has developed directly for these pilots.*

GMP Response

We have not developed any marketing materials for these Pilots. We conduct visits with each homeowner and are available to discuss any questions with homeowners prior to purchase and post-purchase.

5. *Has GMP contributed to general marketing materials for the Hillside East homes? If so, please provide copies of these materials.*

GMP Response

We have not contributed to marketing materials. We provided some information to O'Brien Brothers for their website: <https://hillsidevt.com/>.

6. *Please confirm that the total Resiliency Package fee for customers participating in Phase 2 (\$55 per month for customers with two batteries and \$75 for customers with three batteries) includes solar-related fees.*

GMP Response

Confirmed.

7. *Under Phase 2, customers will not pay a separate solar system fee. Please explain why GMP has removed this fee in more detail.*

GMP Response

Under the 2.0 Pilot, we are testing a reduced monthly solar + storage lease payment, which removes the solar charge previously included in the 1.0 Pilot. This is due to updated modeling in the 2.0 Pilot (provided in Attachment 2) showing that the neighborhood's all-electric homes deliver enough value to non-participating customers to reduce the overall cost of the resiliency package, covering the solar charge, while still delivering a lifetime net benefit to non-participating customers. With this update, we can evaluate ease of customer understanding and scalability by reducing the cost to participating customers while still providing value to non-participating customers.

8. *Will customers with Phase 1 lease agreements continue to pay the solar system fee of \$20 per month for the 25-year period (\$6,000 total)?*

GMP Response

No. They will be informed and enrolled in the new payment structure at the same time as 2.0 customers in the neighborhood.

9. *What is the average cost of the solar systems installed on the Phase 1 homes? Does GMP anticipate that costs for Phase 2 homes will be similar?*

GMP Response

The average cost of solar systems installed in the 1.0 Pilot is \$22,680 for single family homes and \$12,352 for duplex/triplex units. The average cost of solar systems installed in the 2.0 Pilot is \$24,579 for single family homes and \$12,800 for duplex/triplex units.

10. *Please compare the average per kWh cost of Renewable Energy Standard (“RES”) Tier 2 compliance from (a) PPA purchases; (b) standard offer systems; (c) net metered systems; and (d) solar systems associated with this pilot. Please explain why the per kWh costs of RES Tier 2 compliance from solar systems associated with this pilot are reasonable.*

GMP Response

- a) PPA: \$100–105/MWh
- b) Standard Offer: \$80–90/MWh
- c) Net Metered: \$0.23/kWh
- d) OBB: \$0.20/kWh

For cost comparison, we have provided the REC + energy bundled price. Standard Offer projects that came online last year had an average price of \$80–90/MWh when they were awarded. \$100–105/MWh is indicative of current solar PPA prices. For Standard Offer, these types of prices are not available today. The cost of net metered solar is \$0.23/kWh levelized over 25 years. The cost of solar associated with the O’Brien neighborhood is \$0.20/kWh levelized over 25 years.

Solar associated with the Pilot provides a lower-cost path to RES Tier 2 compliance than traditional net metering. This Pilot increases access to solar in Vermont by incorporating solar into new all-electric home construction at a lower cost to GMP’s non-participating customers than traditional net metering. The developer was planning to install solar on these homes regardless, so the Pilot sought a new structure at a lower cost through GMP ownership, while also providing participating customers with additional resilience when they need it through solar + storage.

11. Please explain whether GMP includes the reduction of solar backfeeding as an economic benefit to all customers in the financial model (Appendix A).

GMP Response

The financial model does not explicitly include a value for the reduction of solar backfeeding. Solar generation in this Pilot is valued independently of customer load (unlike net metering). When GMP uses the battery fleet to reduce solar exports from the neighborhood and discharge that energy at a higher demand time of day, the benefit of this would be reducing power supply costs for all customers.

12. In the Phase 1 pilot, GMP included “SPAN Package (Panel + Drive)” as a cost in the financial model. The 2.0 Pilot Filing discusses the SPAN package but does not include these costs in the financial model. Should these costs be included in the financial model for Phase 2? If so, please provide an updated financial model. If not, explain why.

GMP Response

The incremental cost of the SPAN panel above a standard 200-amp panel of \$1,200 per home was included in the battery capital costs located in the Revenue Requirement tab. The cost of the SPAN Drive charger and installation (\$1,650) was not originally included. We have updated the financial model.

13. Please provide the Phase 2 financial model in the native format Excel spreadsheet.

GMP Response

Please see Attachment 2.

14. In its Phase 1 filing, GMP projected \$2.7 million in net present value to customers. However, in the 2.0 Pilot Filing, GMP explains that there was a calculation error and that the corrected net present value for Phase 1 was \$344,987. GMP states that it corrected the calculation error in the 2.0 Pilot Filing financial analysis. Please provide an updated financial model for Phase 1 in the native format Excel spreadsheet.

GMP Response

Please see Attachment 3.

15. Please describe any changes to the assumptions in the financial model from Phase 1 to Phase 2.

GMP Response

- The customer lease payment was updated. The Resiliency Package is \$55 for 2 batteries and 4.35 kW of solar, and \$75 for 3 batteries and 8.7 kW of solar.

- The solar-related costs and values were updated. Levelized cost of GMP solar, net metering. Levelized value of GMP solar, net metering.
- We updated assumptions including peak shaving and other battery value streams like frequency regulations and battery arbitrage, and reduction in assumed peak effectiveness over time. This modeling aligns with our ESS program.
- The power supply forecast was updated.
- The depreciation of the batteries was updated to 16 years, aligned with ESS.

16. GMP states that any “permanently affordable homes” constructed in Phase 2 will be enrolled in the Energy Storage Access Program (“ESAP”) which will cover the \$55 per month Resiliency Package fee. (The Commission approved the ESAP tariff in Case No. 24-0145-TF.)

- Are there any customers in permanently affordable homes participating in Phase 1? Are these customers enrolled in the ESAP?*
- Do all permanently affordable homes have two batteries?*
- How many permanently affordable homes does GMP expect to participate in Phase 2?*
- Please describe how GMP will ensure that customers in permanently affordable homes meet the income requirements of the ESAP tariff.*
- Will these customers sign the ESAP customer agreement rather than the Phase 2 customer lease?*

GMP Response

- Yes, there are 6 currently. All are participating in the ESAP.
- Yes, because they are triplex units.
- We expect two more permanently affordable homes in Phase 2.
- O’Brien does the income check because the homes are permanently deeded for 120% of area median income, which aligns with the ESAP tariff of 80%–120%.
- Any customer in a permanently affordable home signs the triplex unit agreement that has the ESAP agreement.

Thank you and please reach out with any additional questions.

Sincerely,



Elias Pereira
Energy Innovator

cc: Jim Porter, DPS (via ePUC)
Peter Walke, Efficiency Vermont (via email)
Jonathan Dowds, Renewable Energy Vermont (via email)