



Dover Energy Commission Report

May, 2026

Bill Baber, Chair

Vincent Lyon, Vice-Chair

Madelyn Bradley

Steven Paulson

Eric Ryherd

Susan Smith

John Turner

Steve Brown - Alternate

Quincy Devine - Alternate

Dylan Lucas - Alternate

Melanie Strong - Alternate

Lucas Veitch, City Council Liaison

Lexi Merchant, Staff Liaison

Energy Commission Mission Statement

The Dover Energy Commission shall advise the City through its boards and committees on ways to reduce energy use, develop alternative energy sources and increase economic security and energy independence. The goal of the Energy Commission is to promote and encourage energy conservation measures for Dover residents, businesses and municipal operations. The Commission will work with the City Council to review current energy efficiency practices and possible future actions. The Commission's work will be available to the Planning Board as a resource with respect to energy consideration in the next Master Plan Update.



Dover Energy Commission

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Note on why the Commission has included this section. Over the past year there has been considerable interest by the Governor and legislature in the prospect of utilizing the evolving technology of small modular reactors (SMR) in New Hampshire. This section attempts to provide some perspective on how energy production is evolving generally and where SMRs might play a role.

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Energy Savings Performance Contracting with EEI

In April of 2025 the City sought proposals for a qualified Energy Service Company to conduct a technical Investment Grade Audit of municipally owned facilities and to implement an Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC). The intent of the ESPC is to allow for the implementation of Energy Conservation Measures through capital and operation and maintenance improvements. After extensive review, reference checks, and several rounds of interviews, the City selected Energy Efficient Investments (EEI). EEI was approved by council via R-2025.06.25-108 on June 25th, 2025. EEI has since begun working on IGAs for various locations throughout the City.

After touring buildings and listening to staff, EEI prioritized the McConnell Center audit due to the urgent need for a replacement boiler. In addition to the new boiler, the recommended HVAC upgrades include heat pump replacement, gym dehumidification, cooling tower replacement, and controls upgrades. These upgrades will cost \$2,666,100 and have \$33,500 in guaranteed annual energy savings.

Additionally, a solar assessment was completed with the hopes of taking advantage of the federal incentives before they are phased out in July of 2026. Federal incentives through the investment tax credit (ITC) direct pay option for municipalities offer up to 30% of project costs. Additionally, using “non foreign entity of concern” components can add another 10% credit. Five buildings were deemed suitable for solar including the McConnell Center, the Public Works Complex, the Ice Arena, the North End Fire Station, and 104 French Cross. All proposed solar is small scale, under 100kW AC to reduce interconnection time. The proposed solar has a guaranteed maximum price of \$1,388,250 with \$555,300 offset by the federal ITC. These arrays will produce 481,196 kWh per year and have a guaranteed annual energy production value of \$81,720.

EEI presented these upgrades as a time-sensitive initial project. After additional research, it was found that the McConnell Center roof would need to be replaced before solar could be installed. The McConnell Center roof replacement (Phase 1) was brought to City Council on January 14th. This scope included Roof A and B Replacement, Insulation, and structural bracing for a guaranteed maximum price of \$690,000. This project was approved by Council on January 14th, 2026.

The McConnell Center solar and HVAC upgrades projects were presented to Council at a workshop on March 25th, 2026. Both of these projects have since been approved by Council.

In the summer of 2026 EEI will deliver finalized audits for all included municipal buildings. EEI will then propose energy savings measures which the City may act on.

Wastewater Treatment Facility Solar Project

The Dover Energy Commission has been working to add solar to one of Dover’s largest electrical users, the Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF). There have been several changes in direction due to the shifting federal incentives and the realities of the interconnect application process with Eversource. The original plans of using the adjacent capped coal ash dump presented challenges due to the environmental sensitivity of the site. Additionally, larger solar projects are subject to a deeper interconnection review, and with incentives sunsetting quickly, the project would have missed the cutoff to qualify for the 30-40% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) incentive. For these reasons, the scope of the project was reduced to a 100Kw rooftop array to qualify for the expedited interconnection review and the ITC. Even this smaller array would reduce electrical consumption at the facility by 7%.

The City solicited bids for this project in September of 2025 and ReVision Energy was selected and approved by City Council in October. One concern with using the Catch Basin Cleaning building (pictured below) for the array was the roof age. After a thorough structural review, the roof and building were found to meet the demand for solar. Approval for interconnection was received in March of 2026 and the project is scheduled to be complete by late summer 2026. More arrays may be added in the future for additional savings.



Revision Energy photo

Weatherize Dover Initiative

In the fall of 2025, the Dover energy commission endorsed the promotion of a Weatherize Dover campaign to improve energy efficiency in our community by leveraging the state incentive program, NHSaves. The program is funded by the “Systems Benefit Charge” which is paid by electric utility customers and provides incentives and rebates for energy efficiency projects. The energy commission is focused on leveraging two of these programs, the first being the Home Energy Assistance (HEA) program which is based on income qualification and customers who are eligible will receive a cost-free energy audit on their home and the utility can cover up to 100% of the costs of the weatherization projects recommended. Secondly, the Home Energy Performance (HEP) program is based on energy usage by reviewing past energy bills of the home and qualifying customers will also receive a complimentary energy audit and the utility can cover up to 75% of the costs to complete weatherization projects.

Home weatherization provides a wide range of benefits by optimizing energy efficiency and protecting living spaces from elements. By sealing air leaks and improving insulation, homeowners reduce heating and cooling costs, leading to financial savings and improving indoor comfort year-round.

The Dover Energy Commission has been working to ensure that residents are aware of this program and how to take advantage of the benefits. Information regarding these programs is available in City Hall, recent city newsletters, and other communications.

Dover residents can take advantage of this program by visiting www.NHSaves.com and reach out to a listed qualified vendor to see if they qualify for one of the programs. Additionally, there are other NHSaves offerings for small and commercial businesses to utilize to improve efficiency of their buildings.



New Hampshire Clean Diesel Grant Program (Diesel Emissions Reduction Act)

In May of 2025, the City applied for grant funding to replace a 25 year old loader with a new compact loader. The New Hampshire Clean Diesel grant provides 25% of the funds needed to replace a diesel vehicle with a more efficient vehicle. The City applied to retire the 2000 John Deer 544H loader and replace it with a 2025 JCB409 compact loader. The existing loader is used for essential municipal services including snow removal and grounds maintenance. This loader must idle continuously during use due to its unreliable restart capabilities. In snow events, the vehicle could be running for 30 hours or more. The excessive idling contributes to unnecessary fuel consumption and emissions.

The new compact loader will also be used for snow removal and its compact size will allow it to navigate tight urban corners and recently installed pedestrian safety measures, like bump outs. Replacing the large, older loader with the new compact loader reduces NO2 emissions by 73.7% and cuts CO2 emissions by 53.3%. Additionally, the new loader is significantly quieter than the older model, which residents will appreciate during overnight snow removal.

The City received the notice to proceed on August 13th, 2025 and the 2000 John Deer loader was scrapped on September 15th, 2025. The 2025 JCB Compact Loader was purchased and received in late July of 2025. The City received the 25% reimbursement in the amount of \$33,225 on December 10th, 2025



Lexi Merchant photo

Dover Community Power: How Dover Has Benefited Over the Past Year

Cumulative Household Savings

Despite recent market shifts, Dover Community Power has been a financial net positive for the community since its launch. Through early 2025, the average residential customer in Dover had saved approximately \$110 compared to what they would have paid on the default Eversource rate.

Choice and Cleaner Energy Options

Before Community Power, ratepayers were locked into whatever energy mix the utility provided. Over the past year, thousands of Dover residents have successfully utilized the freedom to choose. While most residents stayed on the default "Granite Basic" rate, many opted up to the "Clean 50" or "Clean 100" tiers to run their homes entirely on renewable energy, directly supporting Dover's municipal goal of achieving 100% renewable energy by 2035.

Strong Ratepayer Advocacy at the State Level

Participation in CPCNH gives Dover a seat at the table to fight utility overreach. This past year, CPCNH successfully legally intervened at the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to prevent investor-owned utilities from undercharging for supply rates and secretly shifting their financial losses onto the "transmission/delivery" side of your bill. This victory protected Community Power customers from unfairly subsidizing utility shortfalls.

Changes of Note: Understanding the 2026 Rate Adjustment

If you look at your recent electricity bill, you will notice a change in the cost of your energy supply.

- The Current Rate: Effective February 1, 2026, the Granite Basic residential rate adjusted to 14.663 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh), which is locked in through July 31, 2026.
- The Utility Comparison: This rate is currently higher than the Eversource default rate (which was projected at roughly 11.3 cents for the same period).

Why is the Community Power rate temporarily higher?

Investor-owned utilities often purchase power on the volatile short-term "spot market." If they miscalculate and lose money, state rules allow them to simply force ratepayers to cover those losses in future years.

CPCNH operates differently. Because it is a non-profit municipal coalition, it cannot push hidden debt down the road. The new 14.663-cent rate includes a specific "community reserve adder."

This fraction of a cent is being used right now to:

- Retire early financing obligations used to launch the program statewide.

- Build a joint municipal cash reserve to insulate Dover from future market spikes.
- Fund local power generation so we don't have to rely on out-of-state natural gas plants.

Note: Participation remains entirely voluntary. Any Dover ratepayer is free to opt out and return to the Eversource default supply at any time, with no penalties or fees, by visiting communitypowernh.gov.

Projections for the Future

As the coalition pays down its initial launch costs and builds its financial reserves this year, the focus for the remainder of 2026 and beyond is shifting heavily toward local energy generation and grid modernization.

The Rise of Local Community Solar - The reserve funds built by your electric bills are now actively financing New Hampshire-based energy assets. This spring, CPCNH helped launch the 4.99-megawatt Poverty Plains solar project in Warner, NH—the largest community solar array in the state. As these local, coalition-backed projects come online, they will pump cheaper, renewable energy directly into our portfolio, stabilizing rates and lowering costs long-term.



CPCNH Poverty Plains Solar Farm - Encore Energy photo

Local Solar Expansion in Dover - The momentum of Community Power is spurring direct local action. Right now, Dover is actively evaluating over \$1.3 million in new solar array installations on municipal roofs—including the McConnell Center, the Ice Arena, and the North End Fire Station—leveraging federal tax credits and energy savings to dramatically cut the city's operational footprint.

Unlocking Net Metering for Homeowners - Currently, Dover residents who generate their own power through rooftop solar cannot participate in Community Power because of outdated state billing mechanisms. A major projection for the near future is changing this. CPCNH is actively lobbying the state legislature in the 2026 session (via bills like HB 1718 and HB 1290) to

remove barriers for behind-the-meter battery storage and to fully integrate net-metered solar homes into the Community Power program.

Summary

While early 2026 has required a rate adjustment to ensure financial stability, Dover Community Power is executing exactly what it was designed to do: retain local control of our energy dollars, build financial reserves for self-reliance, and transition New Hampshire away from an unpredictable, utility-monopolized grid.

Evolving State Energy Legislation, and Regulations:

The following is an update on some of the major changes moving through the state level as of May 2026.

Recent policy shifts across Concord are fundamentally reshaping the regulatory landscape for New Hampshire utilities, local generation, and municipal authority. Because Dover operates within Eversource delivery territory—and has successfully launched its local Community Power program—these legislative, judicial, and executive updates carry distinct financial and structural implications for both the City and local ratepayers.

Legislative Action & Bill Status

The 2026 legislative session has focused heavily on protecting local control, resolving grid-interconnection issues, and ensuring fair market competition.

SB 538: Municipal Net Metering Extension

- **Focus and Impact:** Senate Bill 538 restores a guaranteed 20-year net metering term for municipal solar projects. This change bypasses the looming 2040 regulatory sunset cap, which preserves the financial viability of local municipal arrays currently experiencing utility interconnection delays.
- **Status:** The bill has passed the Senate and was reported as "Ought to Pass" by the House Committee in May 2026.

HB 1733: Utility Default Service Reform

- **Focus and Impact:** House Bill 1733 mandates that utility over- and under-collections can only be recovered from default service customers. This prevents utilities from shifting their supply losses onto Community Power or competitive market supply customers.
- **Status:** The bill passed the House via a voice vote and is currently moving through the Senate.

HB 1718: Solar-Plus-Storage Integration

- **Focus and Impact:** House Bill 1718 modernizes net metering frameworks by allowing

co-located battery storage and solar generation to receive financial credit. This measure is designed to incentivize local grid resilience.

- Status: The bill is currently advancing with strong bipartisan support.

HB 1002: Solar Property Tax Repeal

- Focus and Impact: House Bill 1002 attempted to eliminate the local option that allows cities to exempt the value of solar installations from property taxes.
- Status: The bill has been tabled and is effectively defeated, successfully protecting Dover's municipal tax autonomy.

Public Utilities Commission (PUC) Decisions

The PUC's recent dockets have centered on delivery rate reconciliations and structural firewalls between traditional utilities and alternative supply options.

- Eversource Transmission Rate Hike (Docket DE 25-045): The PUC approved a significant adjustment to Eversource's Transmission Cost Adjustment Mechanism (TCAM) running through September 30, 2026. The residential TCAM rate increased to 4.445 cents per kWh (up from 3.744 cents). For a typical residential customer using 600 kWh a month, this added roughly \$4.21 per month directly to the delivery side of their bill, regardless of their energy supplier.
- Enforcing Competitive Market Defenses: In alignment with the goals of HB 1733, the PUC has cracked down on utility cost-allocation practices. Recent rulings dictate that under-collections resulting from utility procurement miscalculations cannot be quietly socialized into non-bypassable distribution charges. This ensures a clean, level playing field for alternative programs like Community Power.

Department of Energy (DOE) Policy Shifts

The NH DOE continues to steer state-wide priorities through administrative rules and programmatic updates rather than direct rate-setting.

- Release of the Revised 10-Year State Energy Strategy: Fully updated and released in December 2025, the DOE's core guiding blueprint places an intense focus on balancing energy affordability with grid reliability.
- Stance on Distributed Resources: While the updated strategy leans heavily on market-driven approaches, it establishes the administrative pathways for how the state will review community-scale generation and battery integration over the next three years. However, the DOE noted that expanding programs like municipal net metering (as seen in SB 538) will require additional state staffing to handle the influx of local project reviews.

The Bottom Line for Dover - While base transmission costs from Eversource have ticked upward, the structural protections moving through the legislature and the PUC insulate Community Power participants from unfair cost-shifting. Furthermore, the stabilization of municipal net metering terms means local, public energy assets remain a secure, predictable mechanism for managing municipal energy costs over the long haul.

Tomorrow's Energy Landscape: What Does the Future Look Like and Is There a Role for Small Nuclear Reactors?

Previous Energy Transitions

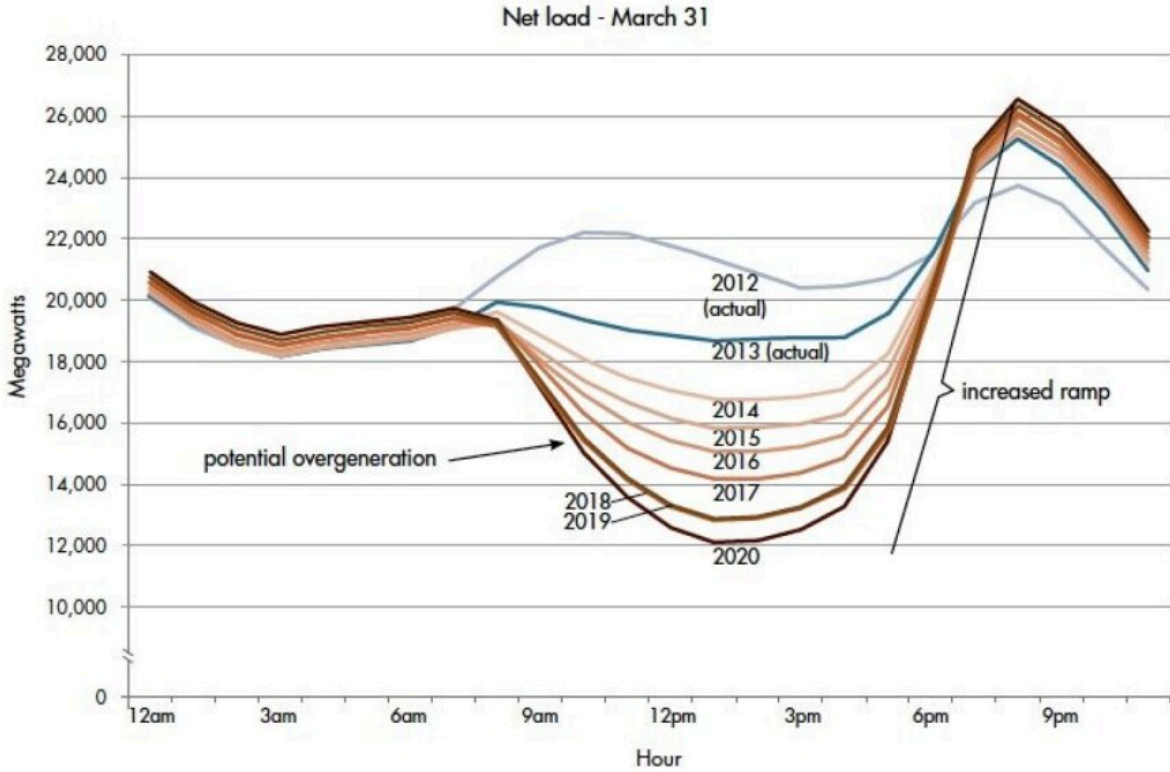
Our previous energy transitions have focused on varying the heat source to spin a turbine and alternator to generate electricity. Heat sources have moved in increasing energy density from coal to oil to natural gas to Uranium, where the value increase was due to less transport and handling costs. However, with nuclear we have seen a plateau which stopped the transition to higher energy density fuel. The NIMBYism surrounding nuclear has allowed plentiful fossil fuels to take market share while nuclear has been declining worldwide. Global market conditions have favored quickly dispatchable, affordable power.

Today, we see more than half the world's electrical grids more than 5 years past peak fossil fuels, as manufacturing was exported to developing nations, and technology advancements allowed the world to get more from less. For example, the incandescent lightbulb transition to LED allows for 10x the light from the same energy. The electric car allows 4x distance from the same energy. The heat pump allows 3x the same heating from the same input energy. Adoption hurdles in developing nations have mainly been upfront costs, due to lower GDP / capita. However due to declining technology costs, solar and battery deployments have helped developing nations like Pakistan and Nigeria, to leapfrog centralized power plants and centralized power grids in favor of cheaper to fund, and faster to build distributed generation models.

Today, the format of new age power plants are factory built and delivered to site by shipping container. These high precision deployable power generators can be installed and interconnected on site in less time than typical large scale energy infrastructure built in place. The modular unit of one intermodal container, (2 TEU), is 8' x 40'. Generators, batteries, transformers, and power conversion systems are built into skidded solutions and connected on site at medium voltage (13.2kV - 69 kV), to provide power to collector substations.

The Grid

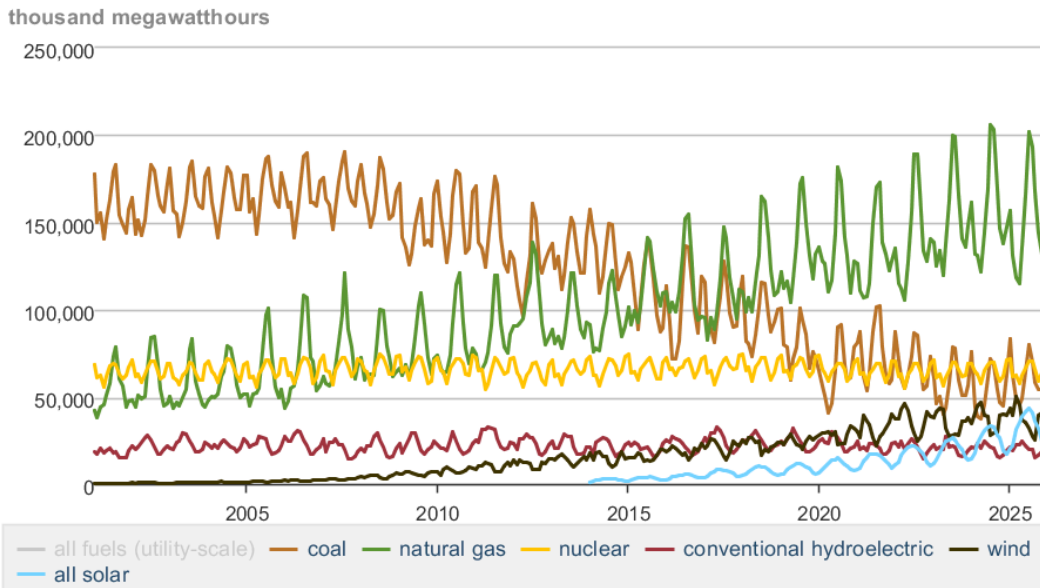
As residents and commercial entities add grid-connected behind the meter solar, we are seeing less demand for "baseload" resources. The grid had an appetite for 18 GW in 2013, but only 12 GW in 2020 as displayed by the duck curve below. Our energy use on the grid typically peaks with AC demand, however due to the continued deployment of solar the "belly" of the duck curve is getting deeper, which makes the ramp rate of energy resources steeper as the sun sets. This is where batteries are better options than thermal generation due to the "idling" that power plants would have to do between 12am to 6pm, to be ready for peak demand between 6pm and 12pm.



NPR duck curve graphic

On a monthly basis we can see coal has been replaced by natural gas, and we can see natural gas is now being replaced by solar and wind, where solar is now outpacing wind.

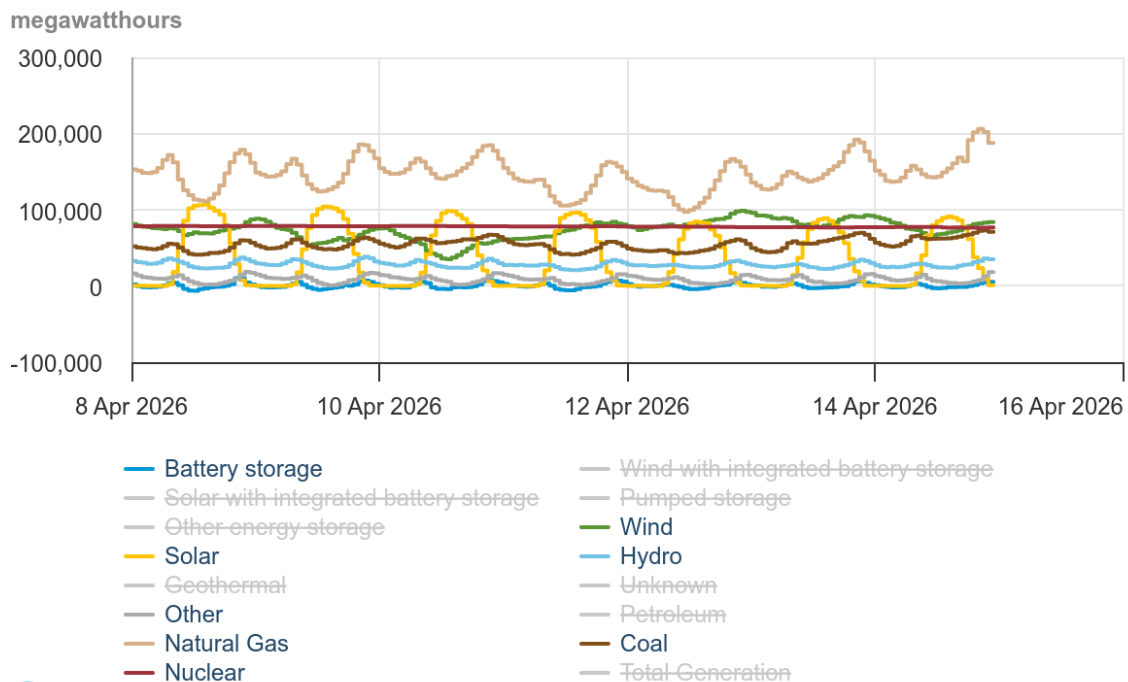
Net generation, United States, all sectors, monthly



eia Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Natural gas, a product of oil fracking, is a flexible resource, decreasing power production when solar is available, and peaking (inefficiently) along with all the other energy resources in the morning and in the afternoon. What is not identified is which category these natural gas power production facilities are. Peaker plants, versus baseload combined cycle power plants. Combined cycle plants are easiest to compare to nuclear power plants because neither ramp to meet peaking demand. In these cases, nuclear is directly competing with “low cost” natural gas.

U.S. electricity generation by energy source 4/8/2026 – 4/15/2026, Eastern Time



 Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Current electricity wholesale costs make current day large scale nuclear solutions less competitive. Baseload resources have to accept prices that are below the cost of production (10am-2pm) in order to be ready for high cost periods (6pm-9pm). However with batteries and solar lowering the cost of wholesale power auctions, baseload resources are having less high cost hours to let them cost collect for when they are operating at a loss. Businesses typically expect a 5 year ROI, large nuclear plants have difficulty with funding due to typical ROI being on the order of 10 years.

Even with the short energy development of solar, it goes through 3 different owner models. Developed assets, Engineering Procurement and Construction of the power plant asset, and Operations and Maintenance of the power plant asset with competitive bidding in the market. With the development cycle of a nuclear power plant taking at least a decade, financiers have to weather long term payback periods, so the capital risk has to be socialized by a utility or by a government. In New Hampshire utilities are not allowed to own power plant assets.

In terms of both availability and costs, utility scale battery storage is applicable. How the batteries are filled is up to investors, who want easy offtake, and lowest cost of energy.

New Nuclear

Small modular reactors (SMR) are already used in submarines, so why not just plug in submarines to the grid? This proposed solution is limited by regulation and the fuel pipeline. SMR type nuclear generators are now under development for commercial deployment.

Despite the technological promises of a "nuclear renaissance," local leaders must weigh these advancements against skepticism and competing energy strategies. Critics note that no technological advancement can fully mitigate the long-term threat of radioactive contamination or the potential for nuclear facilities to become targets in a world of geopolitical instability. Additionally, clean energy advocates point to offshore wind, solar, and battery storage as faster and more affordable routes to increasing local generation using technology that is already operational today.



U.S. Department of Energy image

The safety profile of advanced nuclear power is a central point of comparison for decision-makers. Unlike current utility reactors that often require active electrical systems for cooling, advanced designs often incorporate "passive safety" features that utilize physics based approaches, such as natural convection or gravity, to shut down and cool the reactor automatically during a power loss. Furthermore, because SMRs are physically smaller, they contain a lower volume of radioactive material, potentially allowing for smaller emergency planning zones. However, the siting of these reactors remains a complex issue. While Seabrook is considered a logical site for expansion due to already having approved land for additional capacity, any new development must overcome roadblocks related to utility ownership and public acceptance. Proposed locations include brown sites such as former gas or coal plants.

Data centers are a large energy consumer new to the portfolio. Data centers may use SMRs as diesel generator replacements, and if they are not connected to the grid they can avoid grid connection studies, which is a barrier of their “speed to power”. In these scenarios, where cost of power is not the limiting factor, small modular reactors show potential. SMRs are directly competing with diesel generators, as well as reciprocating engine natural gas engines. Natural gas combined cycle turbines are backlogged, so they also do not solve the issue of “speed to power.”

New Hampshire Specific

Governor Kelly Ayotte’s March 2026 executive order has directed the New Hampshire Department of Energy to develop a “nuclear roadmap” to identify paths for implementing “advanced nuclear electric generation”. This primarily refers to emerging technologies such as Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), which are smaller versions of current utility reactors designed to be built in factories and deployed with greater flexibility. While these SMRs are not yet commercially available in the United States and experts suggest we are years away from seeing them deployed at scale, they represent a significant shift toward lower-risk, modular construction. Proponents argue that increasing nuclear power’s share of the regional grid could lower rates more effectively than a sole reliance on renewable energy. To address historical concerns, the state is investigating ways to insulate ratepayers from the cost overruns and delays that plagued past projects like Seabrook Station.

New Hampshire specifically has benefited from nuclear, as it is the only net electricity positive production state in New England. New England has historically imported natural gas to burn for electricity or imported electric power directly from Canada and New York. However, importing energy has its costs, as New England has higher than average electricity bills. So domestically produced electricity is important. For reference, total NH annual electricity sales were 10.9 million MWh in 2024.

As the Department of Energy works toward its preliminary roadmap due in late 2026, the Dover City Council should understand advanced nuclear power may become a potential long-term component of a balanced energy strategy that includes both traditional and emerging sources.

Waste Heat: A Potential Source for Low Cost Energy

Data centers are an example of new technologies that are consuming massive amounts of electricity. This usage creates waste heat which commonly uses water to evaporate the heat away to operate their data centers. By creating a market for the waste heat through a district thermal energy network, an operation expense can become a revenue stream, while also reducing water usage. This thermal energy network can also be heated by combined heat and power plants, which can increase the efficiency of all types of thermal generation (e.g. wood, waste, gas, and nuclear.)

This heat can then be used for water, pool, and building heating, and snow melting. It could also attract other industries that need low cost thermal energy such as food processing.

Locally UNH has constructed a 1.4 million gallon thermal energy storage tank (15 MWh or 10,400 Ton Hours) to increase their campus district heating and cooling effectiveness. By chilling or warming the water in the tank when electricity prices are low, UNH can avoid paying for electricity for HVAC when prices are high by heating or cooling with the pre-treated water. For reference Willand Pond in Dover is approximately 170 million gallons (100x larger).

Heat can also serve as a battery. Using heat pumps powered by cheap daytime solar energy can store that energy in the form of heated or chilled water in a thermal energy network. In this way a thermal energy network would act as a resilient buffer against high electricity prices.

Appendix: Energy Commission's Published Energy Tips

Note on Energy Tips - In recent years the commission has conducted events in conjunction with Apple Harvest as our public outreach initiative (.ie. electric vehicle shows and the sustainability fair.) This past year we decided to see if it would be possible to share more information to more people via social media with the aid of Lexi Merchant and Dover Media Services. Below is a list of published tips followed by a few samples.

Lower Thermostat Settings – lowering the thermostat by 3 degrees in the winter can have a big impact on energy savings and little impact on overall comfort

Recycle Second Fridge – a second fridge is costing you on your electric bills, recycle it for free and receive a \$75 rebate

Electric Vehicle Incentives Expiring – federal EV incentives were phased out on September 30 th 2025.

Smart Thermostat – if you have a smart thermostat, take advantage of your electric utilities smart thermostat program that may reduce your electric costs.

Cooling Fans – using fans to cool down your home without AC

New Community Power Website Announcement

Driving Habits and Fuel Economy – drive safely to save up to 40% on your fuel efficiency

Recycling Lithium Batteries – The Dover recycling center is now accepting lithium batteries to recycle.

Dirty Air Filters - reduce your summer energy bill by cleaning or changing your air conditioning filter.

Hot Water Heating – lower your water temperature to save on energy.

Controlling Thermal Loss – reduce your homes thermal energy losses by insulating leaks.

Renter friendly Energy Saving tips #1 – check your devices for vampire power, use cold water for laundry, air dry dishes, check your refrigerator temperature

Renter Friendly Energy Saving tips #2 – use window film, draft snakes under doors, smart plugs, LED lightbulbs, and caulk to insulate your home.

Renter Friendly Energy Savings tip #3 – replace broken items with energy star certified appliances, request splitting the costs of efficiency upgrades, document issues, and leverage rebates.

Renter Friendly Energy Saving tip #4 – if you have access, lower your water heater temperature, insulate the water pipes, and wash clothes in colder water.

Understanding your electric bill – a breakdown of a typical electric bill with the costs itemized

Blinds and Curtains – how blinds and curtains can be used to improve window energy performance



Energy Tips from Dover's Energy Commission

LOW-COST WAYS RENTERS CAN SAVE ON ENERGY COSTS

These items are temporary, removable, and suitable for renters.

Window film (about \$10–15): Clear shrink film that creates a sealed air pocket to improve insulation.

Draft snakes (about \$10–20): Weighted tubes that block cold air at door bottoms or window sills; rolled towels work as a substitute.

Smart plugs (about \$8–12 each): Let you schedule lighting or fully shut off power to electronics overnight.

LED bulbs (about \$2–5 each): Use about 75% less energy than incandescent bulbs and can be swapped back when you move.

Removable caulk (about \$6–8 per tube): “Seal and Peel” caulk that fills window-frame gaps and removes cleanly without damaging.





Energy Tips from Dover's Energy Commission

EASY WAYS RENTERS CAN CUT WATER-HEATING COSTS

If you rent a townhome or duplex, a few quick changes can help you cut water-heating costs and save energy.

- Lower the temperature to 120°F: it's safer, still provides plenty of hot water, and reduces energy wasted by overheating.
- Insulate the pipes: cover the first 3–6 feet of hot-water pipes with snap-on foam insulation to reduce heat loss.
- Wash clothes in cold water: saves about \$60–\$160 a year (up to \$0.80 per load), cuts energy use by up to 90%, and helps clothes last longer.





Energy Tips from Dover's Energy Commission

LEARN HOW TO MAKE YOUR HOME MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT

Your home may qualify for a free energy audit that can help you earn energy efficiency incentives and rebates.

- Free home energy audit through the NH Home Energy Performance program for qualifying residents
- Save up to 75% on weatherization costs (up to \$6,000) or 100% covered for income-eligible Eversource customers
- Lower your energy bills and enjoy a more comfortable, draft-free home

To see if you qualify, visit:
nhsaves.com/residential/weatherization/

