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Request from: UCONN

Question:

(Distribution Demand Ratchets) For each of Rates 55-58 in calendar year 2025, please provide by class:

a. the number and percentage of accounts and billed months in which a ratchet, rather than current-month measured demand, set billed demand; and
b. the aggregate billed kVA and distribution revenue attributable to ratchet above current-month measured demand.

Response:

Please refer to Table 1, for the information requested.

Table 1

	Rate Class	Rate 55	Rate 56	Rate 57	Rate 58
a.	Estimated approximate number of customer accounts with a ratchet	300	740	83	100
	Estimated percentage of customer accounts with a ratchet	100%	95%	100%	99%
	Estimated number of monthly bills with ratchet	3,197	7,107	864	952
	Estimated percentage of monthly bills with ratchet	95%	92%	95%	95%
b.	Estimated approximate Aggregate billed kVA attributable to ratchet above current-month measured demand	388,000	1,136,800	357,400	478,300
	Estimated approximate Distribution revenue attributable to ratchet above current-month measured demand	$2,580,200	$8,992,000	$1,947,700	$3,601,800

These revenue differences would need to be reconciled through rate redesign. A change in the design of rates, particularly a conversion to actual monthly metered demand would be expected to reduce the quantity of demand billing units and therefore result in a rate increase to make up for these revenue shortfalls (i.e., such rate increase would be necessary to achieve a revenue neutral

rate design). This higher rate would also introduce an element of bill instability and cause a reshuffling and shifting of charges among customers, where some customers would pay more and others would pay less depending on their monthly demand compared with their demand ratchet.

The data attained is from the C2 billing system.