Date Filed: October 05, 2026

Witness: Andrew C. Belden, Warren R. Boutin and Justin Pelkowski
Request from: ALLCO

Question:

The Company's responses to ALLCO-040 and ALLCO-041 state that treating distribution-connected resources under five megawatts as unregistered load reducers "produces benefits for customers by reducing wholesale load obligations" and "reduce[s] the load and capacity supply obligations of all load serving entities." For each calendar year 2020 through 2025:

(a) describe how the Company's retail load settlement process allocates the output of a host customer's behind-the-meter generation to the load-serving entity serving that customer — i.e., confirm that when the host customer is served by a licensed third-party supplier, the resulting reduction in settled load accrues to that supplier's wholesale position rather than to the Company's standard service load; (b) state the number of net-metered, virtually net-metered, and other load-reducer host customers served by third-party suppliers versus taking standard service or supplier-of-last-resort service, by year, and the associated behind-the-meter output in MWh for each group (or the best available estimate, identifying the estimation method); and (c) state the aggregate MWh by which load-reducer output reduced the settled Real-Time Load Obligation of the Company and of third-party suppliers, respectively, by year, in native format.

Response:

PURA's June 2, 2026, Notice of Proceeding in Docket No. 26-05-10 states that, upon a receipt of a completed application from Eversource to amend the Company's existing rate schedules, PURA will conduct a contested proceeding to review Eversource's application. Eversource objects to Allco's effort to litigate an issue that is outside the scope of this rate case proceeding. Considering the statutory 350-day timeframe to issue a final decision on the Company's application and the number of interrogatories issued in this proceeding to-date, the litigation of issues irrelevant to the Company's application threatens to adversely impact the orderly conduct of this proceeding.[1]

Without waiving said objection, the Company states as follows:

[1] Allco previously litigated renewable energy projects as load reducers in the Company's Docket No. 24-01-03 Revenue Adjustment Mechanism proceeding. See, Docket No. 24-01-03, Eversource responses to ALLCO-04 and ALLCO-027. Eversource objected to both of these questions.

a. For the purposes of ISO-NE load settlement within the wholesale power markets, electric distribution utilities report load data to ISO-NE for each "Load Asset," which is the specific collection of customer load represented in the ISO-NE market settlement system for a particular load-serving entity ("LSE"). The Company reports hourly load data to ISO-NE consistent with the applicable tariff provisions and rules of ISO-NE. Customer hourly loads are determined based on either actual hourly interval data or estimated data developed from load profiles. Non-large commercial and industrial customers generally do not have interval metering, and their load data is reported to ISO-NE based on load profiles. Large commercial and industrial customers have interval metering and their load data is reported to ISO-NE based on that hourly metered data. When interval data is not available, the load data for those customers is reported to ISO-NE based on load profiles. If a customer has a behind-the-meter load reducer, then for generation that is not in excess of the their consumption that load reducer lowers both that customer's billed sales and the wholesale load associated with the load asset assigned to their LSE. If a wholesale supplier's load is reduced, the expense billed from ISO-NE to the wholesale supplier is reduced. For generation that is in excess of their consumption, that excess amount is credited to the customer in the manner described in ALLCO-043. The excess wholesale generation is distributed amongst all LSEs in the load zone.

b. The volume of distributed generation facilities enrolled in Connecticut clean energy programs and tariffs is reported by the EDCs and other program administrators on an annual basis, most recently in Docket No. 25-08-01. The total number and capacity of reported facilities in Eversource service territory for each year is as follows:

Year	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
DG facility count	31,997	35,481	41,448	56,327	67,591	75,727
Total MW	314.5	360.7	414.0	539.3	658.8	742.5

The Company does not track the number of customers enrolled in clean energy programs and tariffs served by third-party suppliers versus taking standard service or supplier-of-last-resort service.

c. The company does not track or estimate the aggregate MWh by which load-reducer output reduced the settled Real-Time Load Obligations.

Prior Referenced Response:

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[i] ALLCO-043 Question:

Describe how amounts associated with net metering and virtual net metering are calculated and recovered from other customers through the NBFMCC (including the "avoided bill" methodology described by Company witnesses in Docket No. 20-01-01), and state whether the amounts so charged to customers are reduced or offset by the corresponding reductions in regional transmission charges (RNS, LNS, TAC), capacity obligations, and standard service procurement quantities attributable to the same behind-the-meter generation; if no such offset is made, explain why not, and quantify the annual amount charged to customers through the NBFMCC for net metering for each year 2020 through 2025 without any such offset.

ALLCO-043 Response:

PURA's June 2, 2026, Notice of Proceeding in Docket No. 26-05-10 states that, upon a receipt of a completed application from Eversource to amend the Company's existing rate schedules, PURA will conduct a contested proceeding to review Eversource's application. Eversource objects to ALLCO's effort to litigate an issue that is outside the scope of this rate case proceeding. Considering the statutory 350-day timeframe to issue a final decision on the Company's application and the number of interrogatories issued in this proceeding to-date, the litigation of issues irrelevant to the Company's application threatens to adversely impact the orderly conduct of this proceeding.[1]

Without waiving said objection, net metering and virtual net metering amounts included in the NBFMCC are calculated and recorded for inclusion in the NBFMCC, as part of each customer's monthly bill, in accordance with the tariff rider under which each customer is enrolled. Monthly net metering amounts for the net metering rider involving banked kWh (e.g., Rider N) are calculated by multiplying the portion of a customer's net metering facility's energy produced and not used, but that is netted against the energy delivered to that customer from the distribution system by the customer's prevailing per kWh rates. Any excess monthly energy production not so netted over the course of 12 months is multiplied by the annual average LMP rate to determine a residual amount included in the NBFMCC. For net metering facilities that do not involve kWh banking (e.g., RRES), the amount included in the NBFMCC for each month is calculated by multiplying total energy produced and not used by the customer by the rate set forth pursuant to the net metering tariff rider under which they are enrolled. For virtual net metering ("VNM"), net metering amounts included in the NBFMCC are determined by multiplying the monthly energy production by the prevailing general service rates under which the customer receives electric service, calculated on a per kWh basis, pursuant to the VNM rider

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