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Request from: Office of Consumer Counsel

Question:

In Exhibit CLP-TSP-3, Pages 40, 46, and 50 Eversource lists forecasted impacts to the system by spending scenario. For each listed impact on slides 40, 46, and 50, please share how Eversource plans to measure and monitor the impact over the 5-year spending period?

Response:

For reliability performance, the Company will measure and monitor reliability performance using standard and emerging reliability metrics, like SAIDI, SAIFI, CEMI and CELID. These metrics can be calculated with multiple different methodologies; for example, there is a CT-specific calculation for blue-sky SAIDI and SAIFI based on a certain method of delineating major storms. Eversource's Outage Management System retains all interruption records, with the impacts to these metrics; Customers Impacted and Customer Minutes of Interruption per event. These metrics that measure and monitor reliability performance will be compared to the targets for PBR. For example, SAIDI and SAIFI will be compared to the 2022-2026 historical average plus one standard deviation. Accelerated investments in asset health (replacement of bare overhead Cu conductor, right-of-way rebuilds, and underground paper-in-lead-cable replacement), smart switches and resiliency combined with The Company's core investment to mitigate SAIDI and SAIFI will drive improvements in reliability for both blue sky and storm performance.

For resilience, the Company will monitor performance during major storms, measuring using metrics like all-in SAIDI and number of events. Importantly, major storm performance is a multi-input function where Company actions as well as exogenous factors drive system performance. Other aspects of TSP are also intended to improve storm performance and may be difficult to delineate the impacts of those to resilience metrics. For example, the Company's proposed routing optimization for storm crews and for its outage prediction models critically impact storm performance. It is important to note that as performance improves, the threshold for major storms becomes higher (i.e., less storms will qualify as major storms), so a normalization to account for the sliding threshold may be required to baseline and compare performance.

For distribution automation, the Company will estimate performance benefits of reclosing devices by assuming that each momentary event on these devices would have been a sustained interruption if the protective device was not capable of reclosing automatically. For example, in CLP-TSP-2 p.

30, it is estimated that 1.1M customers were spared from experiencing a sustained interruption in 2025 due to reclosers.

Exhibit CLP-TSP-3, Page 46 provides information describing the different investment levels and their general impact to the distribution substation project portfolio. The projects within the Targeted System Performance Plan will be budgeted and monitored throughout their life cycle. The projects initiated will be reviewed against the initiatives noted and tracked through the project approval processes through to completion. Additionally, the transformer average fleet age and oldest age objectives will be tracked periodically to confirm the projects created and completed are moving us toward the set goals.