Date Filed: October 02, 2026

Witness: Edward A. Davis and Kimberly R. Parsons
Request from: UCONN

Question:

(Affordability & Customer Engagement) Refer to Exhibit CLP-ELP-1 at p. 26 which states that the Public Benefits Charge is a state-mandated fee structure that consists of three separate charges: (1) the Renewable Energy Investment Charge, (2) the Conservation and Load Management Charge, and (3) the System Benefits Charge.

a. Please confirm whether the cost of Eversource's Energy Storage Solutions program for non-residential customers is collected from ratepayers through the System Benefits Charge.
b. Has Eversource evaluated whether its rate design for non-residential customer classes supports cost-effective adoption of behind-the-meter energy storage for peak demand management?
c. If electric rates are structured based on cost-causation principles, and they aim to send efficient price signals to customers for utilizing Eversource's transmission and distribution system, does Eversource agree that the need for and cost of additional financial incentives for customers to adopt distributed energy resources ("DER") for peak demand management will be reduced over time? If so, please explain.

Response:

a. The Energy Storage Solutions (ESS) program is funded through the Non-Bypassable FMCC, which rolls into the Public Benefits portion of the customer bill. It does not roll into the System Benefits Charge.

b. Rates for non-residential customers have been considered in evaluating the economics of the behind-the-meter energy storage as part of the energy storage solutions programs pursuant to PURA's Docket No. 17-12-03RE03.

c. The Company defers the matters of financial incentives and DER adoption to the programs identified in response to subpart (b).