Date Filed: September 22, 2026

Witness: David L. Gladey, Lavelle Freeman, John P. Dipaola-Tromba, Jennifer A. Schilling and Elli Ntakou
Request from: Office of Consumer Counsel

Question:

In Exhibit CLP-TSP-3, Page 42, Eversource provides a table with investment categories by year. Please clarify how the following categories are mutually exclusive:

a. Reliability
b. Capacity
c. Emergent
d. Asset Health

Response:

Projects and programs shown in Exhibit CLP-TSP-3, at 42, are placed into a category by the main driver for the scope of work, although the project and/or programs may resolve multiple system concerns. For example the identified need to begin project or program development could be identified as capacity, however, a secondary driver could be asset health. In this instance the investment would be placed in the capacity category corresponding to the main driver of the work, although it resolves multiple system concerns such as asset health. The project and program investments in each of the categories are only accounted for in that category and are not included in additional categories. Exhibit CLP-TSP-3, pages 45 through 95 give additional information to describe the categories noted.

a. Reliability projects are work on the system associated with improving or maintaining SAIDI and SAIFI metrics. Projects in this category could also include double pole removals and the smart switch program.

b. Capacity projects are created to prevent equipment damage due to thermal overloads which could result in customer outages, while also providing operational flexibility to enable outages to be isolated and restored through alternate sources based on Eversource design criteria. They address peak load and capacity needs across the distribution system.

c. Emergent project work includes items identified through routine inspections and maintenance as well as emergent/emergency equipment replacements in a substation or on the overhead and underground distribution system.

d. Asset Health includes the replacement of aging or obsolete equipment that has reached the end of its useful life in order to maintain safe and reliable system performance. Within this scope, key asset types include transformers, switchgear, poles, PILC, conductor, cables, breakers, batteries, reclosers, station service transformers, protective relays, gas monitors, and switches for example. The need for replacement is determined based on inspections, testing, equipment age, safety considerations, operating performance, changes in standards, equipment obsolescence, and spare parts availability.