STATE OF CONNECTICUT

PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY

APPLICATION OF THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY D/B/A EVERSOURCE ENERGY TO AMEND ITS RATE SCHEDULES	:	**DOCKET NO. 25-12-13**
	:	**October 20, 2026**

MOTION FOR FULL PANEL REVIEW BY THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY D/B/A EVERSOURCE ENERGY

I. INTRODUCTION

The Connecticut Light and Power Company d/b/a Eversource Energy ("CL&P" or the "Company") respectfully requests that a full panel of commissioners of the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority ("PURA") review the presiding officer's Ruling on Motion No. 69 (the "Ruling"). The Ruling denied protective treatment for the information in column (i) of ALLCO-022 Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL.

There is good reason for the full panel of PURA's commissioners to review the Ruling. Disclosing column (i) would reveal ***individualized*** total employee compensation to the public and all Company employees, undermining the Company's ability to manage human resources with professionalism, discretion, and sensitivity to market dynamics, while also invading the privacy of individuals employed by a non-public entity. Because an individual's total compensation can be reverse-engineered from column (i), the Ruling could set a precedent that makes all employee compensation public in the same way, exposing the Company's entire compensation structure through simple calculations.

This Motion demonstrates that total compensation information is protected as personnel information under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2), independently qualifies as a trade secret under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(5), and warrants confidential treatment consistent with Connecticut statutes governing wage disclosures and personnel-file information. The Company acknowledges that its request for protective treatment may benefit from further clarification. Accordingly, the Company respectfully requests that the full panel of PURA's commissioners review the Ruling on the grounds presented herein and grant protective treatment for column (i).

II. REVIEW OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER'S RULING.

A. Background

In Motion No. 69, the Company requested that PURA protect from public disclosure the information in column (i) of ALLCO-022 Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL, maintaining that it could be used to determine total compensation details for individual Eversource employees (Motion No. 69, at 4-5). The Company explained that column (i) is exempt from disclosure under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2), because it qualifies as a personnel or similar file, the release of which would constitute an invasion of personal privacy (id. at 4).

On September 30, 2026, ALLCO Finance Limited ("ALLCO") filed an objection to Motion No. 69 ("ALLCO Objection"), challenging, among other things, the claimed confidentiality of the information in column (i) of ALLCO-022, Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL. ALLCO contended that the information in column (i) is not a "personnel or medical file[]" within the meaning of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2) (ALLCO Objection at 2).

On October 6, 2026, the Company responded to ALLCO's Objection, explaining that ALLCO's argument considered column (i) in isolation and ignored its relationship to the other data in the attachment (CL&P Response at 4–5). The Company stated that column (i) must be

evaluated in the full context of ALLCO-022 Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL because, when the attachment is considered as a whole, column (i) can be used to derive confidential information (id.). Specifically, disclosure would allow anyone to calculate individual total compensation by dividing the allocated expenses in columns (e) through (h) by the allocation percentage in column (i), thereby revealing confidential total compensation information (id. at 5). Because the data pertains to a single department—the Legal Department—and because the titles of many individuals within the Legal Department are well known to other employees within Eversource and third-party attorneys within the Connecticut legal community (i.e., there are only six attorneys within the Legal Department with a functional title of non-officer "Director")—the resulting figures can easily be linked to particular individuals (id.).

On October 9, 2026, the presiding officer issued the Ruling, which denied Motion No. 69 in part. As relevant here, the presiding officer concluded that the information in column (i) is not exempt from disclosure under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2).

B. Discussion

The Ruling states that PURA "cannot conclude that the salary and compensation information does not pertain to legitimate matters of public concern, and that disclosure of the ***generic management level information*** along with salary and compensation information is highly offensive to a reasonable person." (Ruling) (emphasis added). That conclusion, however, assumes that the compensation information would remain generic after disclosure of column (i). It would not. The redaction of column (i) is what ***prevents*** the allocated compensation figures from being converted into ***total*** compensation attributable to identifiable employees. Once the allocation percentage is disclosed, the attachment ceases to present generalized management-level data and instead provides the means to derive individualized total compensation information. If left in

place, this Ruling would eviscerate the confidentiality of the Company's entire employee compensation framework, as there appears to be no basis for treating other subsets of employees differently.

ALLCO-022, Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL reports the compensation for the employees of the Eversource Legal Department, including one Executive Vice President, two Vice Presidents, six non-officer Directors, a manager, and several Individual Contributors. To help illustrate the impact of disclosing column (i), the Company will use data for a Director as an example, showing how public disclosure of column (i) would enable calculation of that individual's total compensation. This example also demonstrates that disclosure of column (i) would make it possible to determine the total compensation for all Legal Department members, including non-officer Directors and Individual Contributors.

ALLCO-022 Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL currently shows the public the portions of a Director's base salary, total variable compensation, indirect costs (benefits), and total compensation allocated to CL&P, while redacting the corresponding allocation percentage in column (i), highlighted in yellow:

Employee No.	Company	Union/ Non-Union	Mgmt Level	Base Salary	Total Variable Comp.	Indirect Costs (Benefits)	Total Comp.	Allocated % to CL&P
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
[redacted]	Service Company	Non Union	Director	$84,065	$21,016	$59,963	$162,045	[redacted]

Column (i) supplies the missing variable to calculate that individual employee's ***total compensation***. This Director's underlying compensation, including amounts ***not allocated to CL&P***, can be easily calculated by dividing each amount in columns (e) through (h) by the allocation factor in column (i). For example, if the allocation factor were 85 percent, the underlying compensation amounts would be calculated as follows:

Employee No.	Company	Union/ Non-Union	Mgmt Level	Base Salary	Total Variable Comp.	Indirect Costs (Benefits)	Total Comp.	Allocated to CL&P
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
[redacted]	Service Company	Non Union	Director	$84,065/0.85 = $98,900	$21,016/0.85 = $24,724.71	$59,963/0.85 = $70,544.71	$162,045/0.85 = $190,641.18	85%

Thus, this illustrative calculation demonstrates that column (i) serves as a key to the underlying total compensation data. Disclosing this column will enable other Eversource employees and the public to reverse-engineer total compensation paid to individual employees, including amounts ***not allocated to CL&P***, not included in rates for the Company, and not relevant to this proceeding. Because the Legal Department has relatively few employees (i.e., there are only six non-officer Directors in the entire Legal Department and three of those Directors are physically located within the Company's Connecticut office), these figures can easily be associated with specific individuals. Thus, disclosure as required by the Ruling would compromise the confidentiality of the underlying total compensation information, rather than merely disclosing a neutral allocation percentage, or "generic management level information," as the Ruling suggests. That consequence merits protection, even if the allocation factor alone is not confidential. This position is consistent with Connecticut appellate authority confirming that information may be protected when it provides the means to uncover confidential data.

In Allco Renewable Energy Ltd. v. Freedom of Information Commission, 205 Conn. App. 144 (2021), the Connecticut Appellate Court upheld protection of an answer key that would enable a knowledgeable recipient to derive confidential pricing information submitted by bidders. Id. at 156, 163. The court recognized that disclosure could indirectly reveal protected information by allowing a recipient to work backward from disclosed data and reconstruct confidential information. It also acknowledged that disclosure could give bidders an unfair advantage in future

procurements by exposing sensitive pricing information and permitting the evaluation process to be reverse engineered. Id. at 155–56, 159–63.

The same principle applies here. Column (i) supplies the critical key needed for members of the public, company employees, or competitors to calculate compensation information that is otherwise confidential. As discussed below, the individualized total compensation information produced by such a calculation is protected as personnel or similar-file information, the disclosure of which would invade personal privacy and constitutes a trade secret. Protective treatment is also consistent with Connecticut statutes governing wage disclosures and personnel-file information. Each of these grounds independently supports review of the Ruling.

i. The compensation information is exempt from public disclosure under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2).

To establish an exemption under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2), the proponent bears a two-part burden. First, the proponent must show that the records at issue fall within a protected category—personnel, medical, or "similar" files. A document or file is "similar" to a personnel file if it contains material that, under ordinary circumstances, would be pertinent to traditional personnel decisions. Connecticut Alcohol & Drug Abuse Comm'n v. Freedom of Info. Comm'n, 233 Conn. 28, 41 (1995). Second, the proponent must demonstrate that disclosure would constitute an invasion of personal privacy. Perkins v. Freedom of Information Commission, 228 Conn. 158, 168 (1993). The total compensation information for which the Company seeks protective treatment satisfies both requirements of § 1-210(b)(2).

The first requirement is satisfied because the total compensation information is functionally similar to information contained in an employee's personnel file. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2) is not limited to documents formally maintained in a personnel file; rather, the inquiry turns on the nature and use of the information contained in the record. Connecticut Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Comm'n v. Freedom of Info. Comm'n, 233 Conn. 28, 41–42 (1995). Because salary and benefits information directly relate to compensation decisions associated with personnel administration, the information falls within the statute's protection for personnel or "similar" files.

The second requirement is also satisfied. Under Perkins, disclosure constitutes an invasion of personal privacy when the information does not pertain to legitimate matters of public concern, and its disclosure would be highly offensive to a reasonable person. Perkins v. Freedom of Info. Comm'n, 228 Conn. 158, 175 (1993). The exact total compensation of a specific employee who is not a public official does not serve a legitimate public interest. While the Connecticut public has a legitimate interest in CL&P's aggregate labor costs and the amounts allocated to CL&P's regulated operations, this interest does not encompass the total compensation of ***individual employees***, particularly amounts not allocated to CL&P. Public disclosure would also be highly offensive to a reasonable person because it would expose the employee's personal financial information to unrestricted scrutiny by the public and the employee's colleagues. Accordingly, protection of the individualized total compensation information satisfies both elements of the Perkins standard and would constitute an invasion of personal privacy under § 1-210(b)(2).

In summary, the total compensation information satisfies both requirements for protection under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2). It is functionally equivalent to personnel-file information because it concerns individual employees' salaries and benefits, and its disclosure would invade personal privacy by revealing individualized total compensation without advancing a legitimate public concern. PURA's commissioners should therefore review the Ruling and grant protective treatment on this independent statutory ground. As discussed in the section that follows, the same individualized compensation information also independently qualifies for protection as a trade secret under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(5).

ii. The compensation information is exempt from public disclosure under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(5).

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(5) exempts from disclosure any records containing trade secrets. Information qualifies as a trade secret if it (i) has actual or potential independent economic value because it is not generally known or readily ascertainable by proper means to those who could obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and (ii) is the subject of reasonable efforts under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy. The individualized total compensation information that would be revealed by column (i) satisfies both elements: its confidentiality provides the Company with a competitive advantage in recruiting and retaining talent, and access is limited to employees whose roles require such information.

The first requirement is satisfied because confidentiality preserves the economic value of the Company's employee compensation information. CL&P competes with other employers to attract and retain highly qualified personnel, including employees with specialized skills essential to regulated utility operations. Disclosure of total compensation attributable to identifiable employees would give competitors direct insight into the Company's pay practices, enable them to identify and target employees with tailored offers, and thereby increase the Company's recruiting and retention costs. Because competitors could obtain economic value from using the information in that manner, the information derives independent economic value from not being generally known or readily ascertainable.

The economic value of confidentiality is not limited to compensation associated with a named employee. Compensation linked to a generic job title may reveal the Company's compensation structure when combined with other available data, particularly where the relevant department contains relatively few employees as is the case here. Disclosure could reveal pay disparities among employees in the same or similar roles, provide competitors with valuable

intelligence for their own recruiting and compensation strategies, and foster internal discord if employees perceive unjustified differences. The negative impact on morale and retention further underscores the economic and business value of keeping this information confidential.

The experience of other utility regulators demonstrates that these competitive and workplace concerns are real rather than hypothetical. In Fla. Power & Light Co. v. Fla. Pub. Serv. Comm'n, 31 So. 3d 860 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2010), Progress Energy and Florida Power sought confidential treatment of employee compensation information, arguing that disclosure would invade employee privacy, risk the loss of key personnel, and produce internal discord. Id. at 862–63. The Florida First District Court of Appeal reversed the Public Service Commission's denial of confidentiality, finding that disclosure could weaken the utilities' competitive position and foster disputes among similarly situated employees receiving different compensation. Id. at 866. Although the decision was based on Florida law, the competitive and morale-based harms it recognized are the same harms that make the Company's individualized compensation information economically valuable when kept confidential.

The Company also satisfies the second requirement because it takes reasonable measures to preserve the secrecy of employee compensation information. Specific compensation amounts are not broadly disclosed within the organization. Instead, access is restricted to a limited group of Eversource employees whose responsibilities require them to make or administer compensation decisions. Those access restrictions constitute reasonable efforts under the circumstances to maintain the information's secrecy.

In summary, the individualized compensation information that would be revealed through disclosure of column (i) qualifies as a trade secret under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(5). Its confidentiality provides the Company with independent economic value in recruiting and retaining

employees, and the Company takes reasonable measures to preserve that confidentiality. This independent exemption provides an additional basis for PURA's commissioners to review the Ruling and grant protective treatment. As discussed in the section that follows, Connecticut's broader statutory treatment of wage and personnel information further supports that result.

iii. Connecticut recognizes a legitimate interest in safeguarding individualized employee compensation information.

Connecticut's personnel-file statute supports confidential treatment of individualized compensation information. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-128f generally prohibits an employer from disclosing personally identifiable information from an employee's personnel file to outside parties without the employee's written authorization, subject to certain statutory exceptions. While the statute allows limited disclosure to verify an employee's wage or salary, it does not create a general public right of access to individualized compensation records.

In addition, Connecticut's statutory framework draws a clear distinction between an employee's right to discuss wages and any requirement for an employer to disclose individualized wage information publicly. For example, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-40z(b)(1) prohibits employers from preventing employees from disclosing or discussing their own wages or those voluntarily disclosed by another employee, while subsection (b)(2) protects the right to inquire about another employee's wages. The statute also prohibits retaliation against employees for exercising these rights. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-40z(b)(1)–(2), (6)–(7). As the court observed in Victoria Luciano v. Post University, Inc., No. UWY-CV-26-6093631, 2026 WL 3060028, at *2 (Conn. Super. Ct. Oct. 9, 2026), these protections are grounded in employees' free-speech rights.

However, while the statute protects voluntary wage discussions, it recognizes an employer's right to ***not*** publicly disclose individualized compensation information. In that regard, Section 31-40z expressly affirms that protections for voluntary wage discussions do not mandate

disclosure: "[n]othing in this section shall be construed to require any employer or employee to disclose the amount of wages paid to any employee." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-40z(c). The legislature reinforces this distinction through its approach to prospective employees' salary histories. Subsection (b)(5) generally prohibits employers from seeking salary-history information unless it is voluntarily provided or legally authorized for employment purposes. Id. § 31-40z(b)(5).

When read together, §§ 31-40z and 31-128f protect employees who wish to discuss compensation, while recognizing that individualized compensation information warrants careful handling and, where appropriate, confidential treatment. These provisions also reflect a consistent legislative distinction between voluntary or specifically authorized wage disclosures and compelled public release of identifiable compensation information. Thus, the Company's request for protective treatment maintains the statutory balance by protecting only the information necessary to prevent individualized total compensation from being reverse engineered and disclosed publicly. The Company's requested protection also prevents compelled public disclosure of identifiable employee compensation while preserving the evidentiary record available in this proceeding. PURA and the parties still have access to the substantive compensation and benefits data required for a thorough regulatory review.

Accordingly, Connecticut's personnel-file and wage-disclosure statutes reinforce the appropriateness of protective treatment here. These statutes preserve voluntary and specifically authorized disclosures, yet do not impose a general mandate for public dissemination of identifiable compensation information. The Company's narrowly focused request aligns with this statutory framework and offers further grounds for PURA's commissioners to review the Ruling and protect column (i) of ALLCO-022 Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL. As discussed in the

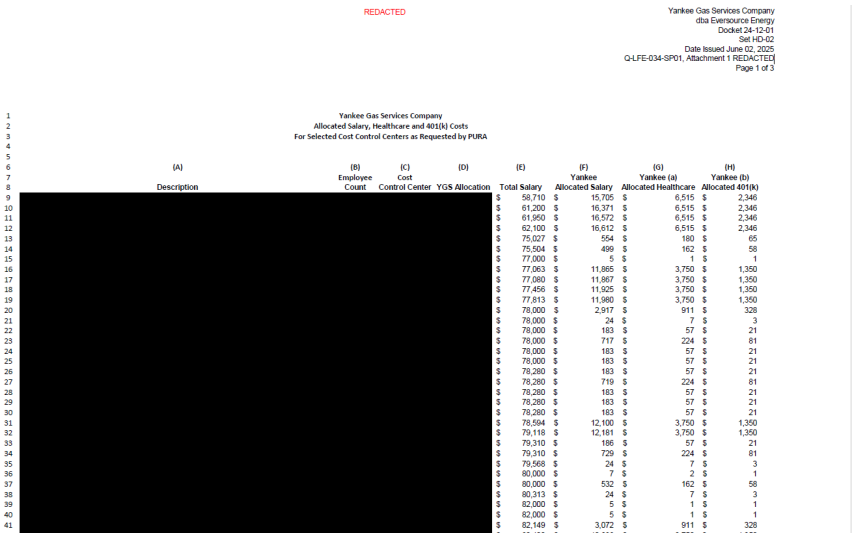
section that follows, PURA's procedural order in this proceeding and its prior rulings provide additional support for that protection.

iv. PURA's procedural order in this proceeding, along withs its prior rulings, supports protecting the information in column (i).

On July 10, 2026, PURA issued a Procedural Order Regarding Protected Materials ("Procedural Order") that identified categories of information eligible for protection in this proceeding, including personnel information whose disclosure would invade personal privacy. (Procedural Order at 3). The individualized compensation information at issue here clearly fits within that category: disclosure of column (i), when combined with other data in the attachment, would reveal the total compensation of specific employees. Protecting column (i) therefore aligns not only with Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 1-210(b)(2) and 1-210(b)(5), but also with the confidentiality framework PURA established for this docket. This conclusion is further supported by PURA's prior rulings protecting both employee compensation information and the allocation percentages from which such compensation can be derived.

The most directly comparable ruling can be found in Yankee Gas's most recent rate case, Docket No. 24-12-01. In that case, Yankee sought protection for the percentages used to allocate employee compensation and benefits to Yankee Gas. As shown in the excerpt below, column (D) of Q-LFE-034-SP01, Attachment 1 REDACTED was withheld because the allocation percentages would enable derivation of confidential compensation information. The same reverse-engineering concern is presented here.

Figure 1: Docket 24-12-01, Excerpt from Q-LFE-034-SP01, Attachment 1 REDACTED



REDACTED

Yankee Gas Services Company
dba Eversource Energy
Docket 24-12-01
Set HD-02
Date Issued June 02, 2025
Q-LFE-034-SP01, Attachment 1 REDACTED
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Yankee Gas Services Company
Allocated Salary, Healthcare and 401(k) Costs
For Selected Cost Control Centers as Requested by PURA

	(A) Description	(B) Employee Count	(C) Cost Control Center	(D) YGS Allocation	(E) Total Salary	(F) Yankee Allocated Salary	(G) Yankee (a) Allocated Healthcare	(H) Yankee (b) Allocated 401(k)
9	[redacted]				$ 58,710	$ 15,705	$ 6,515	$ 2,346
10					$ 61,200	$ 16,371	$ 6,515	$ 2,346
11					$ 61,950	$ 16,572	$ 6,515	$ 2,346
12					$ 62,100	$ 16,612	$ 6,515	$ 2,346
13					$ 75,027	$ 554	$ 180	$ 65
14					$ 75,504	$ 499	$ 162	$ 58
15					$ 77,000	$ 5	$ 1	$ 1
16					$ 77,063	$ 11,865	$ 3,750	$ 1,350
17					$ 77,080	$ 11,867	$ 3,750	$ 1,350
18					$ 77,456	$ 11,925	$ 3,750	$ 1,350
19					$ 77,813	$ 11,980	$ 3,750	$ 1,350
20					$ 78,000	$ 2,917	$ 911	$ 328
21					$ 78,000	$ 24	$ 7	$ 3
22					$ 78,000	$ 183	$ 57	$ 21
23					$ 78,000	$ 717	$ 224	$ 81
24					$ 78,000	$ 183	$ 57	$ 21
25					$ 78,000	$ 183	$ 57	$ 21
26					$ 78,280	$ 183	$ 57	$ 21
27					$ 78,280	$ 719	$ 224	$ 81
28					$ 78,280	$ 183	$ 57	$ 21
29					$ 78,280	$ 183	$ 57	$ 21
30					$ 78,280	$ 183	$ 57	$ 21
31					$ 78,594	$ 12,100	$ 3,750	$ 1,350
32					$ 79,118	$ 12,181	$ 3,750	$ 1,350
33					$ 79,310	$ 186	$ 57	$ 21
34					$ 79,310	$ 729	$ 224	$ 81
35					$ 79,568	$ 24	$ 7	$ 3
36					$ 80,000	$ 7	$ 2	$ 1
37					$ 80,000	$ 532	$ 162	$ 58
38					$ 80,313	$ 24	$ 7	$ 3
39					$ 82,000	$ 5	$ 1	$ 1
40					$ 82,000	$ 5	$ 1	$ 1
41					$ 82,149	$ 3,072	$ 911	$ 328

On July 16, 2025, PURA granted the Company's Motion for Protective Treatment for Q-LFE-034-SP01, Attachment 1, which included the allocation percentages in column (D). Ruling on Motion No. 120, July 16, 2025, Docket No. 24-12-01, Application of Yankee Gas Services Company d/b/a Eversource Energy to Amend Its Rate Schedules. The protected information in that docket is substantively identical to column (i) here: in both instances, the column at issue is an allocation percentage that when combined with disclosed data, enables calculation of confidential employee compensation.

PURA's ruling in Docket No. 22-04-01 provides further support. In that proceeding, Aquarion Company, Aquarion Merger Company II, LLC, and The Torrington Water Company sought protection for salary information linked to individual employees. PURA granted the request, finding that such information falls within Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2) and that disclosure would constitute an invasion of personal privacy. Ruling on Motion No. 2, June 14, 2022, Docket No. 22-04-01, Application of Aquarion Company, Aquarion Merger Company II, LLC and The Torrington Water Company for Approval of Change in Control. Although column

(i) is labeled as an allocation percentage rather than salary, its disclosure would allow calculation of the same protected, individualized total compensation.

Taken together, the Procedural Order and PURA's prior rulings reflect a consistent principle: individualized employee compensation qualifies as protected personnel information, and allocation percentages warrant protection when they enable reconstruction of that information. Granting protection for column (i) would uphold this established and principled approach, while denying it would represent an unjustified departure from PURA's prior treatment of similar information. Accordingly, a full panel of PURA's commissioners should review the Ruling and grant protective treatment for column (i).

III. CONCLUSION

The Company has provided PURA and the parties with all the compensation and benefits data necessary to evaluate labor costs allocated to the Company and to establish just and reasonable rates for CL&P. However, public disclosure of column (i) would supply the key input needed to reverse-engineer the total compensation of identifiable employees, including amounts not allocated to CL&P, not included in rates for the Company, and not relevant to this proceeding. This information is protected under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(2) because it is functionally equivalent to personnel-file information and its disclosure would invade the personal privacy of the Company's employees. It is also independently protected under Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(b)(5) since its confidentiality provides the Company with economic value and CL&P takes reasonable measures to preserve its secrecy.

Protective treatment also aligns with Connecticut's statutory distinction between voluntary or specifically authorized wage disclosures and compelled public release of identifiable compensation information. Furthermore, protection is consistent with PURA's Procedural Order

in this proceeding, which recognizes personnel information whose disclosure would invade personal privacy as eligible for confidential treatment, and with PURA's prior rulings protecting both individualized employee compensation and allocation percentages that can be used to derive that compensation.

Notably PURA protected materially indistinguishable allocation percentages in Docket No. 24-12-01 and protected employee salary information under § 1-210(b)(2) in Docket No. 22-04-01. Granting protection here would consistently apply PURA's established confidentiality framework, while denial would mark an unwarranted departure from its treatment of comparable information. Because the requested protection reasonably balances meaningful regulatory review with protecting confidential employee compensation, PURA's commissioners should review the Ruling and grant protective treatment for column (i) of ALLCO-022 Attachment 1 CONFIDENTIAL.

Respectfully submitted,

THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY d/b/a EVERSOURCE ENERGY

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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that on October 20, 2026, a copy of the foregoing was sent to the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, the Office of Consumer Counsel, and to the official service list in this proceeding in Compliance with Conn. Regs. §16-1-15, as amended.

Vincent P. Pace
Vincent P. Pace
Commissioner of the Superior Court