STATE OF CONNECTICUT
PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 26-08-02
ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL RENEWABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS PROGRAM REVIEW – YEAR 6

NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR WRITTEN COMMENTS
(May 28, 2026)

In 2021, the Public Utilities Regulatory (Authority or PURA) established the Residential Tariff program, now termed the Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (RRES) Program, and instituted an annual review to examine the RRES Program. Interim Decision, Feb. 10, 2021, Docket No. 20-07-01, PURA Implementation of Section 3 of Public Act 19-35, Renewable Energy Tariffs and Procurement Plans (Interim Decision).

On March 16, 2026, the Authority initiated this proceeding to serve as the administrative record of the Authority's annual program review and approval of the Year 6 RRES Program rules and other key compliance filings. As part of such annual review, this proceeding will evaluate program data and metrics including deployed megawatts (MW) and low- and moderate-income customer participation. Ultimately, the annual RRES review is intended to ensure the program is "on track to at least maintain historical deployment levels and to deliver a carbon free grid by 2040." Id., p. 40. Further, this proceeding will be used to "set the Residential Tariff rates, any separate [renewable energy certificate (REC)] payments, and any fully, non-bypassable charges for program applications received during the following calendar year." Id.

FIRST NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR WRITTEN COMMENTS

To facilitate the Authority's evaluation of the RRES Program, the Authority requests that docket participants and interested stakeholders file written comments on or before **4:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 28, 2026,** addressing the following:

1. **Rate setting**

Pursuant to the Interim Decision, the Authority intends to use this proceeding to set the RRES rates for calendar year 2027 and, accordingly, requests written comments from docket participants and interested stakeholders to inform the rate setting process. Specifically, the Authority invites comments and pertinent data on the following information:

a. average upfront installed system cost;
b. the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) and other federal incentives currently available and expected to be available in 2027;

c. ongoing operations and maintenance (O&M) costs; and
d. system performance (e.g., capacity factor) specific to residential solar photovoltaic (PV) systems in Connecticut.

2. Contractor Compliance Working Group Report

The Authority directed the Office of Education, Outreach, and Enforcement (EOE) to convene and lead a Contractor Compliance Working Group (CCWG) to develop recommendations regarding potential standardized inputs, assumptions, and calculation methodologies for net savings estimates provided to RRES Program customers. Decision, December 17, 2026, Docket No. 25-08-02, Annual Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review – Year 5 (Year 5 Decision), pp. 19-20, 36.

On March 31, 2026, EOE submitted its report on behalf of the CCWG in compliance with Order No. 25 of the Year 5 Decision. EOE Corresp., March 31, 2026.[1] The report summarizes proposals discussed and voted on by the CCWG, EOE's recommendations for standardized inputs and calculation methodologies, and potential changes to customer disclosure forms.

The Authority seeks stakeholder feedback on the CCWG Report. Specifically, participants are invited to comment on the following:

a. EOE's recommendations for standardized terminology on the customer disclosure forms and other changes to the customer disclosure forms;
b. EOE's recommendations for standardized annual usage calculation, utility escalation rate, PV degradation rate, calculation methodology for estimated year one net savings, and calculation methodology for multi-year net savings;
c. EOE's recommended allowable methods for determining starting utility rate, including whether the choice of starting utility rate should prioritize consistency across customers or accurately reflecting a specific customer's utility rate;
d. The timing of customer disclosure form presentation to customers and EOE's recommendation that completed forms be provided at the time of solar installation contract signing;
e. EOE's recommended timing for implementing the recommended measures;
f. How RRES contractors should be made aware of any adopted requirements;
g. Whether the Authority should adjust the Residential Tariff Model to utilize average utility escalation rate and PV degradation rate consistent with the recommendations in the CCWG Report (i.e., a 20-year average utility escalation rate and average degradation rate as determined by ISO-NE in its most recent NREL Annual Report); and
h. Any additional aspects of the report or recommended changes to contractor compliance requirements.

[1] Available at: https://www.dpuc.state.ct.us/dockcurr.nsf/8e6fc37a54110e3e852576190052b64d/40e9bab1c0495a9f85258dcb00721af2?OpenDocument.

3. Solar production measurement for DC-coupled solar and storage systems

The United Illuminating Company requested clarification on how to apply the non-bypassable charge, apply Income-Eligible and Distressed Municipality incentive adders, and certify Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) for customers with direct-current (DC) coupled renewable generation systems that incorporate both solar PV and battery storage using a shared inverter. Motion No. 26, May 5, 2026, Docket No. 25-08-02, Annual Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review – Year 5. Because the solar and storage share common conversion equipment and internal energy pathways, there is no revenue-quality metering on the DC side capable of independently measuring PV generation. Id., pp. 2-3.

For RRES systems impacted by this issue, until a viable solution exists to measure solar production separately from battery storage or other loads, UI proposes that (1) non-bypassable charges and incentive adders be calculated using a proxy production quantity based on the approved inverter nameplate rating, and (2) RECs associated with these projects not be sold into the NEPOOL GIS market, effective immediately, to avoid potential noncompliance with the sale of Class I RECs in the market. Id., pp. 7-9, 10-11.

The Authority seeks stakeholder feedback on UI's proposals to calculate non-bypassable charges and incentive adders based on proxy data for DC-coupled solar and storage systems and to no longer sell RECs from such systems into the market. Additionally, the Authority seeks comments on potential long-term solutions to accurately measure the output of solar PV systems coupled with battery storage or other loads with a shared inverter.

Dated at New Britain, Connecticut this 11th day of May, 2026.

By Direction of the Authority,



Jeffrey R. Gaudiosi, Esq.
Executive Secretary