Connecticut Green Bank
Docket No. 26-08-05
Response to Interrogatory CAE-6
Date of Submission: July 9th, 2026
Witness: Connecticut Green Bank - Sergio Carrillo

Question:

CAE-6 Motion No. 14 Ruling, Jan. 2, 2025, Docket No. 25-08-05, pp. 2-3. Provide an update on CGB's efforts to re-enroll SunPower batteries into the EDCs' distributed energy resource management system (DERMS) platform using Codibly. If these efforts were unsuccessful, provide a recommendation as to whether alternative approaches should be pursued to facilitate re-enrollment of SunPower batteries into the EDCs' DERMS platform, and identify any such alternatives.

Response:

Background

The Connecticut Green Bank (Green Bank) has continued to evaluate potential pathways to re-establish communications and control for homeowner-owned SunPower SunVault battery systems that were stranded following SunPower's bankruptcy and related changes in asset ownership and operational support. These systems were previously installed and enrolled, or intended to be enrolled, in the Energy Storage Solutions (ESS) Program, but are no longer visible to, or controllable through, the Electric Distribution Companies (EDCs)' Distributed Energy Resource Management Systems (DERMS) platforms because the communication pathway through SunPower is no longer available. SunStrong Management acquired certain SunPower third-party-owned (TPO) assets, but homeowner-owned systems were not similarly transitioned, leaving those customers without an ongoing SunPower-controlled pathway for program dispatch and performance participation.

Update

In response, Green Bank pursued a potential third-party technical solution with Codibly. Green Bank initiated discussions with Codibly in late 2025 and, after obtaining the necessary approvals[1], contracted with Codibly in the winter of 2026 to identify a feasible pathway to reconnect affected SunPower systems to the applicable DERMS platforms.

Codibly proposed a hardware-enabled communications solution intended to restore the software connection between the customer's Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) equipment and the utility DERMS platform without requiring replacement of the physical battery equipment. Green Bank worked with Codibly to identify the equipment needed

[1] https://www.dpuc.state.ct.us/dockcurr.nsf/8e6fc37a54110e3e852576190052b64d/34c4fddf12ca695985258d7300716690/$FILE/25-08-05%20Motion%20No.%2014%20Ruling.pdf

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for testing, procure and program that equipment consistent with Codibly's recommendations, and develop a preliminary standard operating procedure for installing the revised connection at a customer site.

The Green Bank also coordinated with an Eligible Contractor that has a significant number of SunPower systems enrolled in the Energy Storage Solutions Program to identify customers willing to participate in a limited field test. As part of this process, Green Bank prepared customer-facing release documentation explaining that the testing effort is intended to determine whether the affected SunPower SunVault systems can be reconnected to the DERMS platform, that there is no guarantee the test will result in a fully operational or durable solution, and that additional costs could be required if a broader solution is ultimately pursued. Green Bank entered into a limited professional services arrangement with the contractor to support the field installation and testing work necessary to evaluate the Codibly pathway on a small number of systems.

Feasibility

To date, Green Bank's field testing has demonstrated that the Codibly pathway may be technically possible, but additional validation is needed before Green Bank can determine that it is a viable, scalable, and cost-effective solution. The initial test case required multiple rounds of troubleshooting, primarily related to wireless connectivity and access to the SunPower controller. Once Codibly was able to access the system, Codibly successfully replicated a passive event on one SunPower system and collect telemetry. This result is encouraging because it indicates that, at least for one tested configuration, a third-party pathway may be capable of allowing the system to communicate and respond in a manner consistent with Energy Storage Solutions Program participation requirements.

However, Green Bank does not yet consider the effort complete or sufficiently validated for broader implementation. The initial testing has involved only one system, and SunPower installations may vary by site configuration, gateway type, communications hardware, number of batteries or inverters, utility territory, and customer-specific internet or wireless conditions. Green Bank therefore intends to test three to five systems before determining whether the Codibly approach can be recommended for a broader customer population. Additional testing is needed to confirm whether the approach can be repeated across different system configurations, whether the DERMS providers can reliably accept the re-enrolled assets, whether the systems can participate in both

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passive and active events as applicable, and whether the ongoing operational responsibilities can be assigned and maintained over time.

Recommendations

At this stage, Green Bank recommends continuing to evaluate the Codibly pathway through additional limited testing before determining whether broader implementation is feasible. Despite this successful installation, Green Bank does not yet recommend full-scale deployment of the Codibly solution because it has not been tested across a sufficient number or variety of SunPower systems, and the operational and cost implications remain uncertain.

Alternatives

Alternatives that were considered and pursued by the Green Bank with little success include: (1) identifying another qualified third-party controls provider or aggregator capable of assuming communications and dispatch responsibility for SunPower SunVault systems; (2) determining whether any successor entity, asset manager, or bankruptcy-related representative can provide access to the software, hardware, or intellectual property necessary to restore DERMS communications.

Any broader implementation of the Codibly pathway or any alternative approach would require additional coordination among Green Bank, the EDCs, DERMS providers, contractors, customers, and any third-party operator. Green Bank also recommends that any future solution clearly identify the party responsible for installation coordination, customer communications, troubleshooting, ongoing maintenance, data access, DERMS coordination, and long-term operational support. Significant costs remain unknown, including contractor labor and truck-roll costs, customer coordination costs, DERMS integration or onboarding costs, and ongoing service and maintenance costs. For that reason, Green Bank recommends completing the limited testing phase and developing a more complete cost and responsibility framework before seeking approval for any broader deployment or cost-recovery treatment.