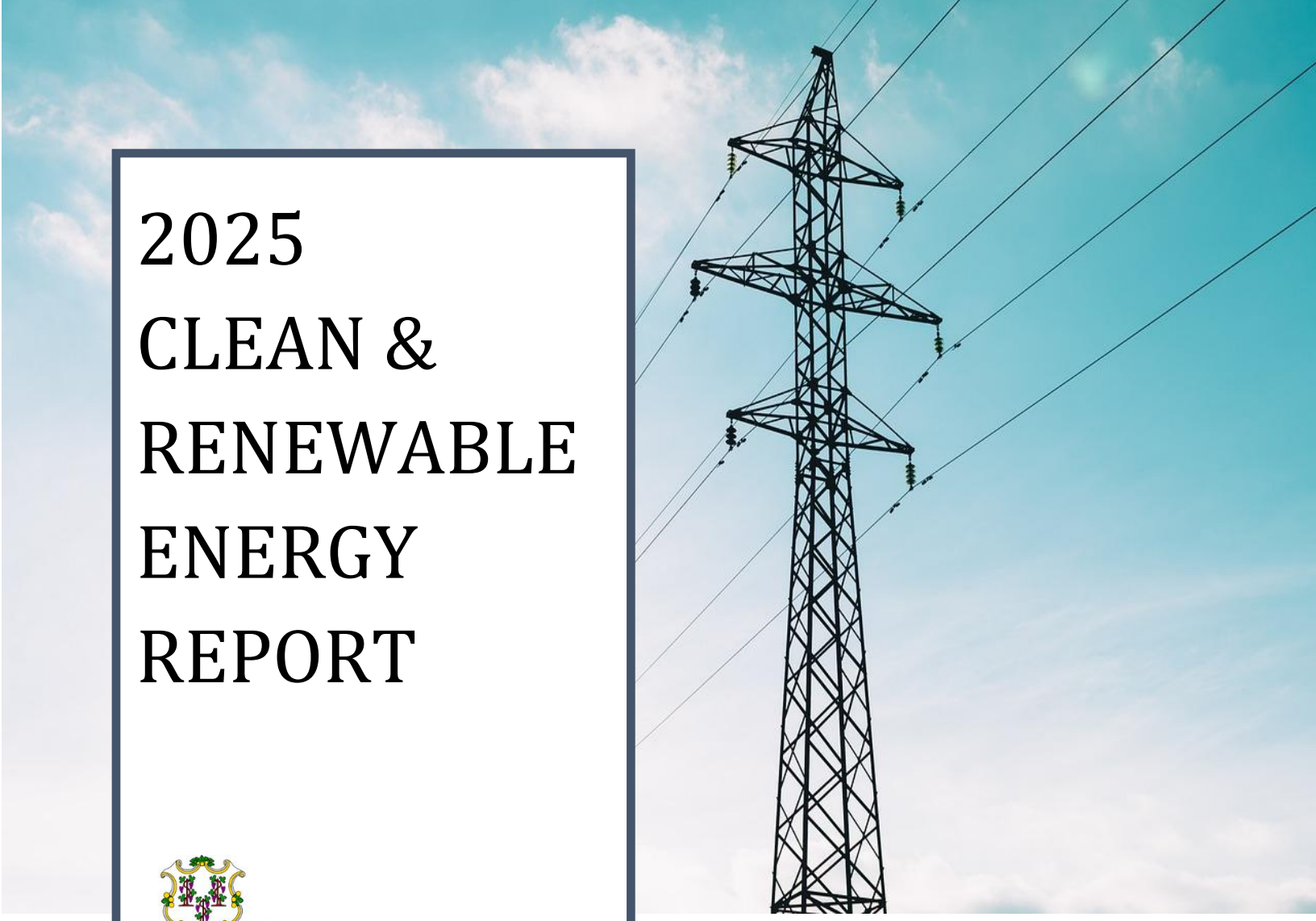

2025 CLEAN & RENEWABLE ENERGY REPORT

April 22, 2026

Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority

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I. About This Report

The following report details the status of the current clean and renewable energy programs and contracts administered by the electric distribution companies (EDCs), The Connecticut Light and Power Company d/b/a Eversource Energy (Eversource) and The United Illuminating Company (UI), and overseen by the Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (the Authority or PURA).

The clean and renewable energy programs and relevant market segments include, but are not limited to:

- Residential solar photovoltaic (PV) systems;
- Non-residential clean energy systems, including solar PV and fuel cell energy systems;
- The Shared Clean Energy Facility (SCEF) Program;
- The Energy Storage Solutions (ESS) Program;
- Light-Duty and Medium-Heavy Duty Electric Vehicle Charging Programs;
- Public policy contracts and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) selected through Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) procurements;
- Voluntary renewable offers, including the Clean Energy Options Program (CEOP) and Voluntary Renewable Options (VRO) Program; and
- Compliance with Connecticut's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS).

This report is intended to act as a centralized document for key performance metrics associated with these programs and contracts. The publicly available data used to generate this Report can be accessed via Docket No. 25-08-01, 2025 Clean and Renewable Energy Program Data and Report. Any publicly available data used to generate future reports will be made available through the corresponding proceeding using the same numbering convention, Docket No. XX-08-01, where XX is the last two digits of the year (e.g., "25" for 2025). Information on the program eligibility requirements, additional documents and resources, and an acronym glossary can be found in the appendices.

II. Generation and Emissions

A. Statutory Renewable Energy and Emissions Goals

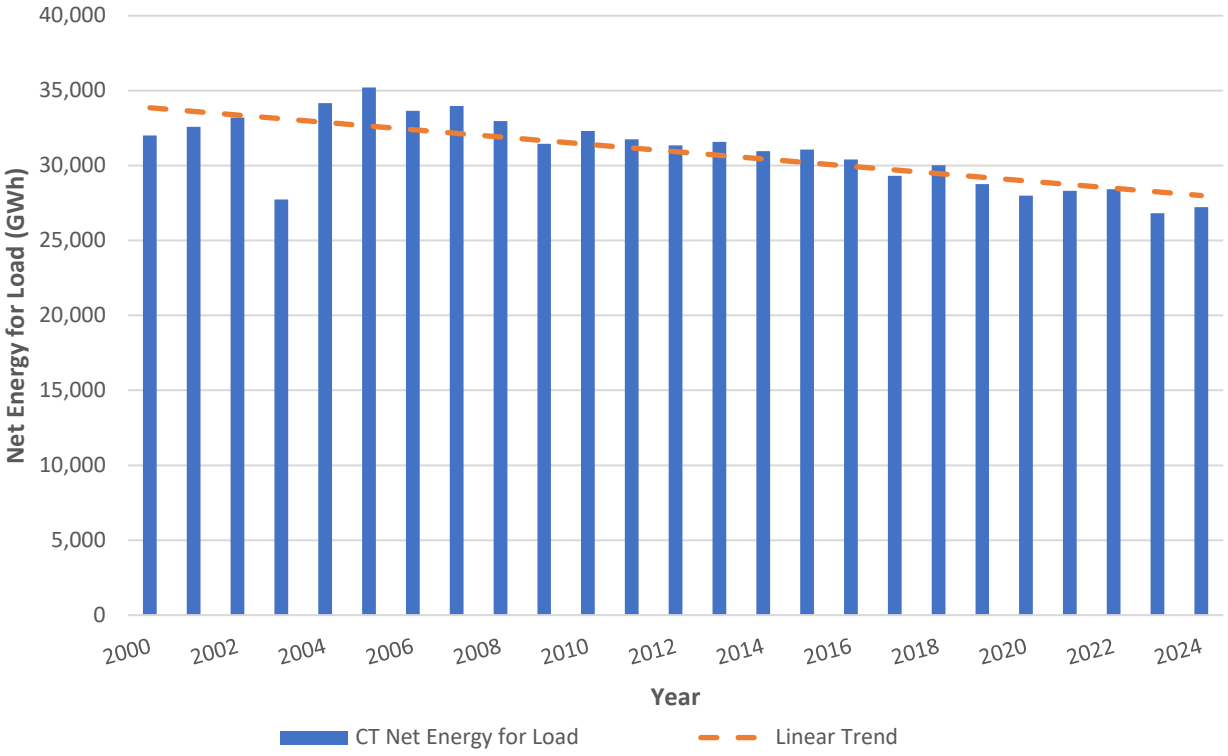
In recent years, Public Act No. 22-5, § 1 and Public Act No. 25-125, § 2 amended General Statutes § 22a-200a(a), which requires the state to reduce the level of emissions from greenhouse gases (GHGs) to at least 45% below 2001 levels by 2030 and to an economy-wide net zero level by 2050, provided that direct and indirect emissions of GHGs are at least eighty percent below the emissions level in 2001. Additionally, all electricity supplied to customers in Connecticut must come from zero-carbon sources by January 1, 2040. General Statutes § 22a-200a(a)(3).

Electricity supplied to electric customers can be thought of as the electricity consumed in the state, otherwise known as the electric load, typically measured in megawatt-hours (MWh) or gigawatt-hours (GWh). The below graph displays Connecticut's net electricity load over time ("net", in this context, indicates the inclusion of reductions in load attributable to behind-the-meter distributed generation). As can be seen in the chart below, Connecticut's electricity load requirement has been generally decreasing over time (by about 12% between 2015 and 2024), in part due to increased proliferation of energy efficiency and distributed generation. However, increasing electrification of transportation and space heating, as well as potential energy demand from data centers, will likely lead to a reversal in this trend, with electricity consumption growing as consumption of other fuels decreases.

WHAT IS A MEGAWATT-HOUR?

A megawatt-hour (MWh) is the amount of energy produced if a 1 megawatt (MW) electric generation unit ran for 1 hour. As an example, if a 3 MW capacity solar panel installation ran at full capacity (3 MW) due to optimal operating conditions (perfect weather) for 2 hours, it would generate 6 MWh of energy (i.e., 3 MW x 2 hours = 6 MWh). Conversely, a MWh is the amount of energy consumed if a 1 MW appliance ran for 1 hour. Per EIA estimates, the average Connecticut household uses 7.8 MWh per year, or 650 kWh per month (vs. national average of 10.6 MWh per year).

Figure 1: Connecticut Net Energy for Load Over Time[1]



[1] ISO New England, "Net Energy and Peak Load," available at https://www.iso-ne.com/isoexpress/web/reports/load-and-demand/-/tree/net-ener-peak-load (Annual Generation and Load Data for ISO NE and the Six New England States link) (last visited January 9, 2026).

B. Connecticut Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Electricity Sector

Electricity sector emissions can be measured by (1) emissions associated with electricity usage or consumption within the state (load); and (2) emissions from power generation within the state. Connecticut uses the first methodology. DEEP tracks the state's progress in meeting its climate goals, including electric sector emissions, and regularly issues Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Reports.[2]

In 2023, consumption-based electric sector GHG emissions were about 3.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO2e), accounting for 10.3% of the state's total GHG emissions.[3] Consumption-based electric sector emissions in Connecticut have been generally decreasing over time, due to increases in energy efficiency, a reduction in emissions intensity from regional fossil-based generators (reduced petroleum and coal use in favor of natural gas), and an increase in renewable energy generation. However, consumption-based electric sector emissions rose by 1.1 MMTCO2e (44%) compared to 2022. DEEP reports that this increase appears to be largely due to more frequent and prolonged outages at the Millstone nuclear plant in 2023 than 2022, resulting in a lower energy production in 2023 and greater reliance on fossil fuels for power generation.[4] Significantly, the steep decline in emissions after 2019, as shown in Figure 2, is a result of the power purchase agreement with the Millstone nuclear plant, which granted Connecticut ownership of all RECs generated by the facility from 2019 to 2029.[5]

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[2] See CT DEEP, "Connecticut Greenhouse Gas Reduction Progress Reports," available at https://portal.ct.gov/deep/climate-change/ct-greenhouse-gas-inventory-reports (last visited January 9, 2026).

[3] CT DEEP, "1990–2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory," updated September 2025, p. 6, available at https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/deep/climatechange/1990-2023-ghg-inventory/deep_ghg_report_1990-2023-final.pdf?rev=c4562f29c0cd4dc4a43c7d67cfa83593&hash=B7E9F86289DCEFFCE0AAE1AA08637750 (last visited January 9, 2025). Beginning with its 1990–2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, DEEP included a new methodology for calculating the consumption-based electric power sector emissions that better accounts for the exchange and retirement of Renewable Energy Certificates. In general, this new methodology reduced calculated emissions.

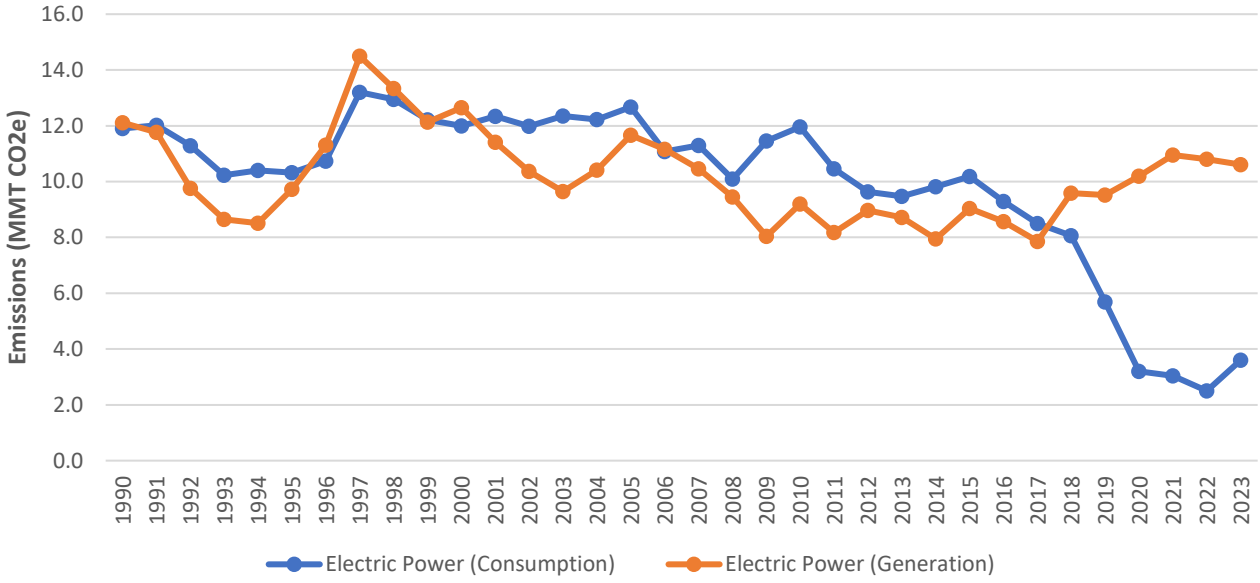
[4] CT DEEP, "1990–2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory," updated September 2025, pp. 5, 12, available at https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/deep/climatechange/1990-2023-ghg-inventory/deep_ghg_report_1990-2023-final.pdf?rev=c4562f29c0cd4dc4a43c7d67cfa83593&hash=B7E9F86289DCEFFCE0AAE1AA08637750 (last visited January 9, 2025),

[5] Id., p. 12; see also Connecticut DEEP and PURA Corresp., Feb. 1, 2018, Docket No. 17-07-32, DEEP and PURA Joint Proceeding to Implement the Governor's Executive Order Number 59, Resource Assessment of Millstone Pursuant to Executive Order No. 59 and Public Act 17-3, available at: https://www.dpuc.state.ct.us/2nddockcurr.nsf/8e6fc37a54110e3e852576190052b64d/3e4880375be426ff85258752007981d6?OpenDocument.

Generation of zero-carbon electricity from Millstone was equal to approximately 57% of the state's electric load in 2023 and 2024.[6]

However, power sector emissions associated with generation within Connecticut are significantly higher than consumption-based power-sector emissions, as Connecticut generates more power than it consumes. In 2023, emissions from electricity generation totaled about 10.6 MMTCO2e.[7] Generation-based power sector emissions have held relatively steady, with a 12.4% decrease from 1990 to 2023. Increased in-state emissions associated with the operation of new natural gas generators have offset reductions in coal and petroleum-based power generation.[8]

Figure 2: CT GHG Emissions - Power Sector[9]



[6] U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), "Millstone, annual," available at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/#/plant/566?freq=A&ctype=linechart&ltype=pin&pin=&maptype=0&linechart=ELEC.PLANT.GEN.566-ALL-ALL.A&columnchart=ELEC.PLANT.GEN.566-ALL-ALL.A; ISO New England, "Net Energy and Peak Load," available at https://www.iso-ne.com/isoexpress/web/reports/load-and-demand/-/tree/net-ener-peak-load (Annual Generation and Load Data for ISO NE and the Six New England States link) (last visited January 9, 2026).

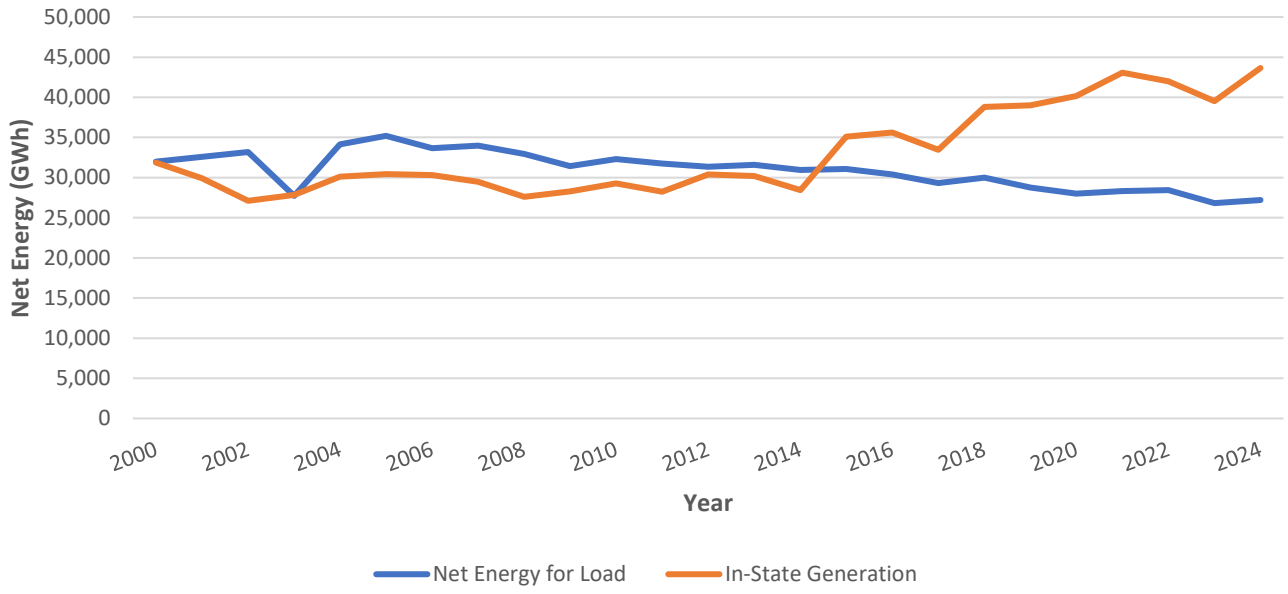
[7] CT DEEP, "1990–2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory," Supporting Data, Emissions Totals sheet, available at https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/deep/climatechange/1990-2023-ghg-inventory/ghgemissions-1990-2023.xlsx?rev=62d11950305745bea819ccfddceb677c&hash=29D063FFD1EBDB54033C4C65CF5EB274 (Updated September 2025) (last visited January 9, 2026).

[8] See U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), "Connecticut Electricity Profile 2024," Full data tables 1–19 (Table 7: Emissions), available at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/state/connecticut/.

[9] CT DEEP, "1990–2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory," Supporting Data, Emissions Totals sheet, available at https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/deep/climatechange/1990-2023-ghg-inventory/ghgemissions-1990-2023.xlsx?rev=62d11950305745bea819ccfddceb677c&hash=29D063FFD1EBDB54033C4C65CF5EB274 (Updated September 2025) (last visited January 9, 2026).

Figure 3 reveals why Connecticut is a net exporter of electricity. In 2024, Connecticut generated approximately 60% more electricity than it consumed.[10] New England's electricity grid is organized as a restructured regional market system, where generation, transmission, and distribution are subject to different regulatory regimes; decisions about the siting and construction of power generation facilities are complex and driven by a variety of factors.[11]

Figure 3: CT Electricity Load vs. Generation[12]



Connecticut's role in powering New England is further demonstrated in Figure 4 below. Connecticut produces approximately 41% of the electricity generated within New England (excluding exports from neighboring regions).[13] Connecticut generates more electricity from both zero-carbon and carbon-emitting resources than any other New England state.[14] As shown

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[10] ISO New England, "Net Energy and Peak Load," available at https://www.iso-ne.com/isoexpress/web/reports/load-and-demand/-/tree/net-ener-peak-load (Annual Generation and Load Data for ISO NE and the Six New England States link) (last visited January 9, 2026).

[11] See CT DEEP, "CT GHG Emissions Inventory 1990-2021," Apr. 2023, p. 17, available at: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/deep/climatechange/1990-2021-ghg-inventory/deep_ghg_report_90-21_final.pdf?rev=735951aaaba54081be0e7cbba73d9b2d&hash=82C52012E23A7239005665069720C855.

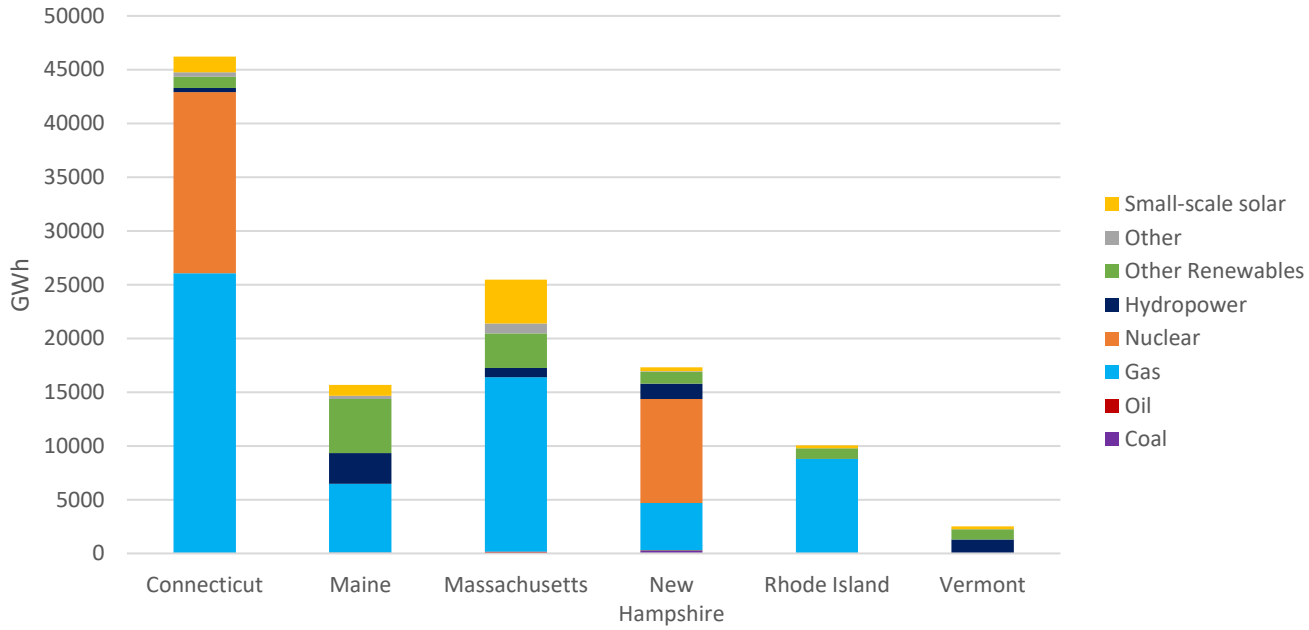
[12] ISO New England, "Net Energy and Peak Load," available at https://www.iso-ne.com/isoexpress/web/reports/load-and-demand/-/tree/net-ener-peak-load (Annual Generation and Load Data for ISO NE and the Six New England States link) (last visited January 9, 2026).

[13] EIA, "Electricity Data Browser," available at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/#/topic/0?agg=2,0,1&fuel=vvg2&geo=00fo&sec=g&freq=A&start=2023&end=2024&ctype=linechart&ltype=pin&rtype=s&maptype=0&rse=0&pin= (last visited January 13, 2026).

[14] Id.

in the graph below, nuclear made up 38% of Connecticut's utility-scale electricity generation in 2024, representing 92% of the state's utility-scale zero-carbon electricity generation.[15] Figure 5 displays the shift in the fuel mix used for electricity generation in Connecticut over time, while Figure 6 indicates the associated CO2 emissions from each fuel type.

Figure 4: 2024 New England States Electricity Generation by Fuel[16]



[15] Id.
[16] Id.

Figure 5: Electricity Generation in Connecticut Over Time[17]

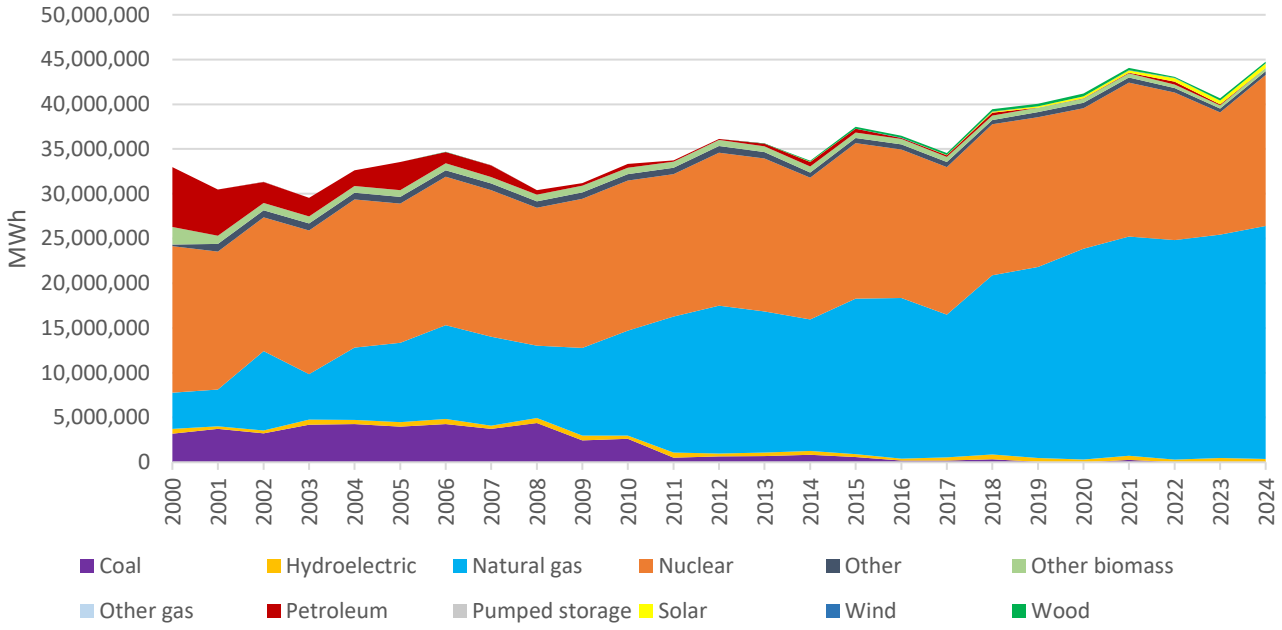
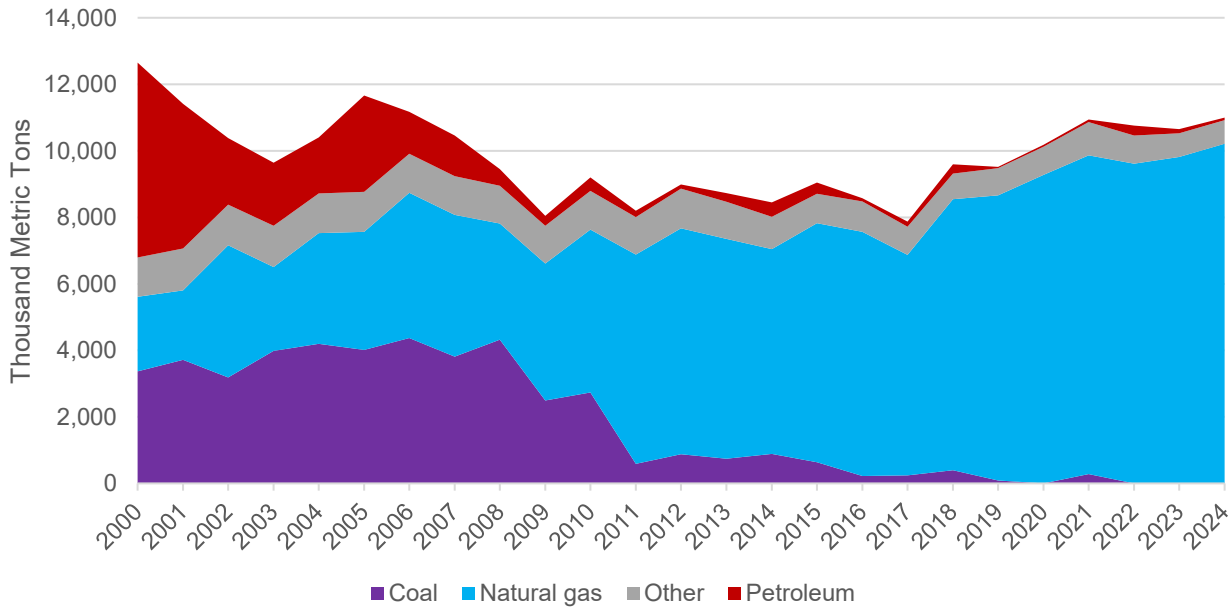


Figure 6: CO_2 Emissions from Connecticut In-State Power Generation[18]



[17] EIA, "Connecticut Electricity Profile 2024," available at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/state/connecticut/ (Table 5: Generation) (last visited January 13, 2026).

[18] EIA, "Connecticut Electricity Profile 2024," available at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/state/connecticut/ (Table 7: Emissions) (last visited January 13, 2026).

III. Equitable Modern Grid (EMG)

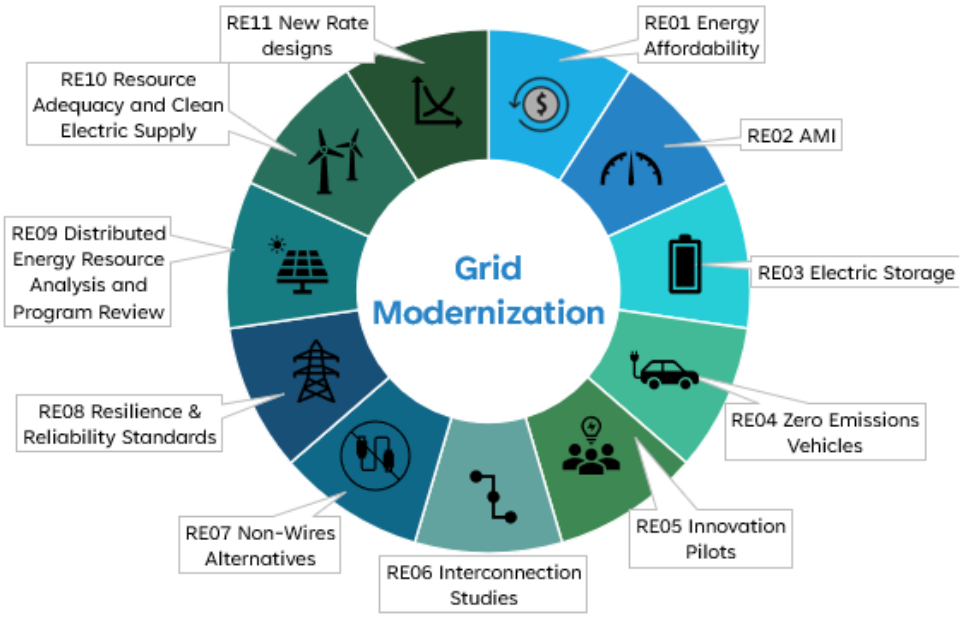
On October 2, 2019, PURA issued an Interim Decision in Docket No. 17-12-03, PURA Investigation into Distribution System Planning of the Electric Distribution Companies. The Interim Decision outlines the Authority's framework for realizing an equitable modern electric grid in Connecticut (EMG Framework), as well as for near-term and long-term plans for continuous improvement to Connecticut's electric grid.

While the EMG Framework is not the subject of this report, the Authority strives to achieve the objectives of the EMG Framework in its oversight of the programs outlined in this report and the clean energy programs established effective January 1, 2022 (e.g., the Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (RRES) and the Energy Storage Solutions (ESS) programs, among others). The EMG Framework objectives are:

1. To support (or remove barriers to) the growth of Connecticut's green economy;
2. To enable a cost-effective, economy-wide transition to a decarbonized future;
3. To enhance customers' access to a more resilient, reliable, and secure commodity; and
4. To advance the ongoing energy affordability dialogue in the state, particularly in underserved communities.

Based on the foundational record established during Phase I of Docket No. 17-12-03, the Interim Decision also identified and outlined the 11 dockets, illustrated in Figure 7, that will realize the EMG Framework objectives.

Figure 7: Grid Modernization Dockets



The Authority has reached a final determination in all eleven EMG Framework dockets, resulting in numerous new programs, processes, and frameworks established to better achieve the objectives outlined above. Major milestones in each of the dockets are shown in Figure 8 below. More information on the EMG Framework and the resulting programs, processes, and frameworks can be found on the Authority's dedicated website.

Figure 8: Status of Grid Modernization Dockets



IV. Combined Program Data

Table 1 provides a summary of the clean energy programs currently and previously in effect in Connecticut:

Table 1: Overview of Clean Energy Programs

	Program Name	Customer Segment	Technology	Time Period
Current Programs	Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (RRES)	Residential	Zero-Emission Class I Renewable	2022–2027
	Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (NRES)	Non-residential	Zero-emission Class I Renewable	2022–2027
	Shared Clean Energy Facilities (SCEF)	Residential and Non-residential	Zero-Emission Class I Renewable	2020–2027
	Energy Storage Solutions (ESS)	Residential and Non-residential	Energy Storage	2022–2030
	Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging	Residential and Non-residential	EV Chargers	2022–2030
	Medium- and Heavy-duty (MHD) EV Charging	Commercial and Industrial	EV Chargers	2026–2030
	Public Policy Contracts	Utility-Scale	Varies	Varies
	Conservation and Load Management Plan[19]	Residential and Non-residential	Energy Efficiency	
	Voluntary Renewable Options (VRO)	Standard service utility customers	RECs	2021–Present
Legacy Programs	Residential Solar Investment Program (RSIP)	Residential	Solar	2012–2021
	Low- and Zero-Emission	Residential and Non-residential	Solar, Fuel Cell, and Other Class	2012–2021

[19] The Conservation and Load Management Plan is overseen by DEEP.

	Program Name	Customer Segment	Technology	Time Period
	Renewable Energy Credit (LREC/ZREC)	(primarily non-residential)	I, II, and III renewable	
	Virtual Net Metering (VNM)	Non-residential (State, Agricultural, and Municipal)	Solar, Fuel Cell, and Other Class I, II, and III renewable	2014–2021
	Clean Energy Options Program (CEOP)	Standard service utility customers	RECs	2005–2020

Figure 9 graphs the cumulative deployment of fuel cell, wind, battery storage, and electric vehicle charging systems via all relevant state programs, including projects where the physical deployment is out of state (e.g., in New York or in federal waters).[20] It also shows the cumulative deployment of solar resources via all relevant state programs. For solar, one MW of installed capacity produces enough electricity annually to power approximately 146 Connecticut homes.[21] The data for 2025 are through September 30. The figure reports the combined data for both EDCs, but does not show deployment through programs or procurements conducted by the state's municipal electric utilities. For more information on deployment over time for individual programs, see the relevant sections below.

[20] Excludes the Conservation and Load Management (C&LM) Plan. The C&LM plan was excluded to improve graph scale, as the deployed MW are significantly higher than that of other programs.

[21] See Solar Energy Industries Association, "What's in a Megawatt?," available at https://seia.org/whats-in-a-megawatt/ (last visited Jan. 14, 2026) (Average Number of Homes Powered by a MW of Solar PV chart).

Figure 9: Cumulative Resource Deployment - All Programs[22]

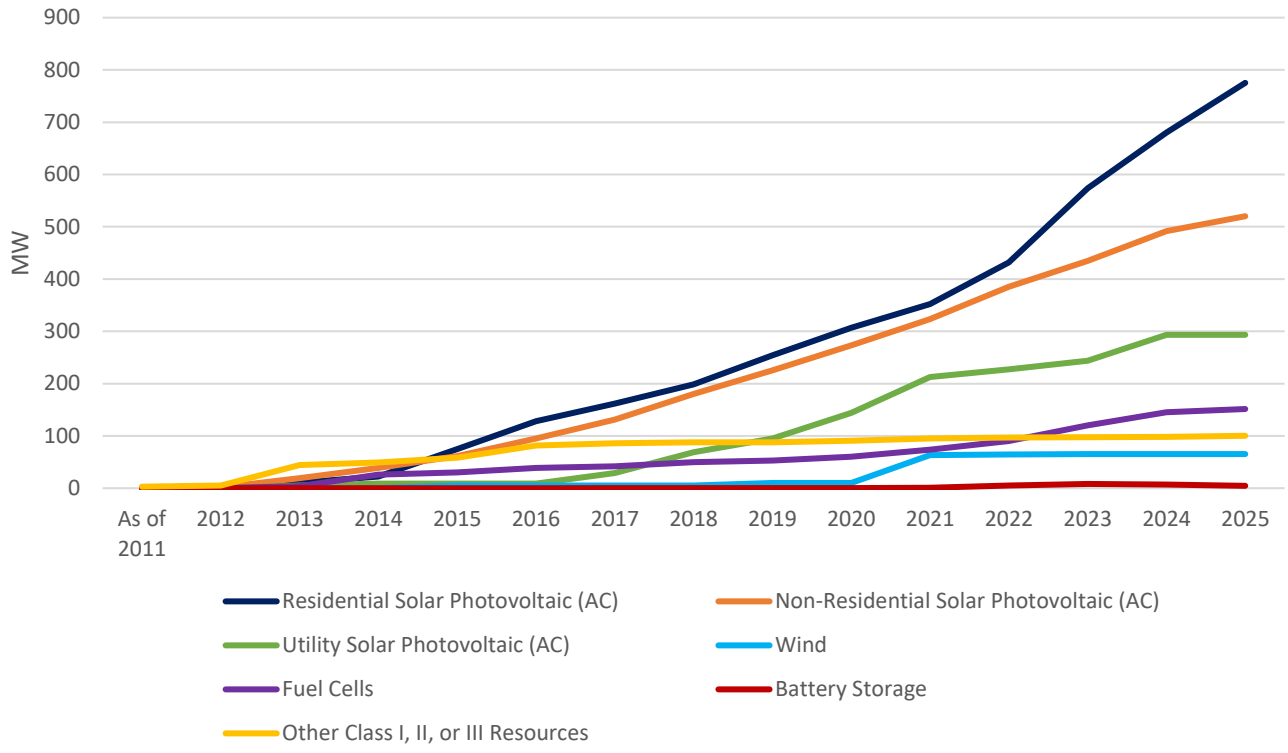


Table 2 highlights deployment data by energy type, separated by year, for both EDCs. The table reflects only deployment in the state of Connecticut via relevant state programs, compared to Table 3, which includes projects physically located outside of Connecticut.

[22] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (Overview by Tech sheet, Interrogatories CRE-01, CRE-02, and CRE-03); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (Overview by Tech sheet, Interrogatories CRE-01, CRE-02, and CRE-03).

Table 2: Program Deployment by Year by Technology Type[23]

In State Incremental MW of Deployment by Year by Technology Type (UI & Eversource)																
		As of 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Solar PV (AC)	Residential	1.12	2.96	6.40	11.82	52.54	53.59	33.56	36.61	55.81	52.22	45.52	79.73	141.76	106.52	95.15
	Non-Residential	0.20	1.31	17.68	19.86	22.43	33.41	36.27	48.88	45.48	47.96	49.85	62.04	49.36	56.90	28.56
	Utility	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	26.40	24.58	43.70	15.00	15.95	29.79	0.00
Wind		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Fuel Cells		0.00	0.44	3.60	22.04	4.01	8.53	3.51	7.56	3.06	7.55	13.31	16.35	30.27	24.87	6.39
Battery Storage		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.73	5.01	6.92	6.51	3.22
Energy Efficiency/Demand Response		893.39	131.72	129.32	130.69	176.79	94.79	105.30	93.29	68.52	110.48	129.05	132.12	139.12	137.42	107.50
Other Class I, II, or III Resources		3.00	2.00	39.61	4.50	2.11	5.88	4.32	2.00	0.00	3.00	4.55	1.33	0.60	1.00	2.00

[23] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (Overview by Tech sheet, Interrog. CRE-01); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (Overview by Tech sheet, Interrog. CRE-01).

Table 3: Overview of Programs, Including Deployment MW and Count[24]

Overview of Programs - Including Total Deployment (In and Out of State)							
	Statutory Authority	**Renewable Energy Source(s)**	**Duration of Tariff or Contract**	**Total No. of Annual Solicitations (or Program Length)**	**Initial Project Award Year**	**Total Deployment Levels**	**Total Deployment Levels through Sept. 2025**
Residential Solar (RSIP + RRES)	16-245ff, 16-244u	Solar PV	15-year REC contract for RSIP	0 (~10 years)	2011 (RSIP)	Deployment in MWs (AC)	330
						Number of Projects In-Service	46,319
	16-244z, P.A. 19-35		20-year tariff	0 (6 years)	2022 (RRES)	Deployment in MWs (AC)	396
						Number of Projects In-Service	50,273
NRES Program	16-244z, P.A. 19-35	Solar PV	20-year tariff	0 (6 years)	2022	Deployment in MWs (AC)	32.7
						Number of Projects In-Service	165
LREC/ZREC Program	16-244r, 16-244s, 16-244t	Class I RECs	15-year tariff	10 (10-yr procurement term)	2012	Deployment in MWs (AC)	451.6
						Number of Projects In-Service	2630
VNM Program	16-244u(5)	Class I & Class III Energy	Project life	N/A	2014	Deployment in MWs (AC)	87.5
						Number of Projects In-Service	90
SCEF Pilot Program	16-244x	Class I Energy + RECs	20-year tariff Pilot	1 RFP (2-year Pilot program)	2017	Deployment in MWs (AC)	1.62
						Number of Projects In-Service	1
SCEF Program	16-244z(a)(1)(c)	Class I Energy + RECs	20-year tariff	6 (6-year procurement term)	2020	Deployment in MWs (AC)	29.1
						Number of Projects In-Service	11
DEEP Procurements	*Varies - See DEEP Procurements section for details*					Deployment in MWs (AC)	1719.6
						Number of Projects In-Service	57
						Annual Number of RECs Delivered (Average)	2029584

[24] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (Overview by Program sheet, Interrog. CRE-05); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (Overview by Program sheet, Interrog. CRE-05).

CEOP/VRO Program	16-244c / 16-245p(a)	Voluntary Class I RECs only	Enroll 1-year customer contract		2005 / January 2021	Number of Enrolled Customers (Average)	224683
ESS Program	P.A. 21-53, 16-11, 16-19, 16-19e, 16-244i	Energy Storage	N/A, through 2030 for the Performance Incentive	0 (9 years)	2022	Deployment in MWs (AC)	7.98
						Number of Projects In-Service	577
EV Charging Program	16-11, 16-244i	EV Charging Infrastructure	N/A, through 2030 for Managed Charging	0 (9 years)	2022	Residential Ports In-Service	9,972
						Commercial Ports In-Service	8,740

V. Existing Programs

A. Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (RRES) Program

1. Program Description and History



Authorized by General Statutes § 16-244z(b)(2), the six-year Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (RRES) Program replaced the Residential Solar Incentive Program (RSIP, discussed below in Section VII.A). The program began on January 1, 2022, and will run through 2027.

The following five objectives guide the development of the RRES Program:

(1) To foster the sustained and orderly development of the state's solar industry, and maintain Connecticut's annual historical deployment of residential solar;

(2) To achieve a 100% zero carbon electric grid by 2040, including through additional residential solar deployment;

(3) To balance participant, non-participant, and electric system costs and benefits;

(4) To ensure program accessibility for customers; and

(5) To promote inclusivity and program participation by low- and moderate-income (LMI) customers and those in environmental justice communities (EJCs).[25] the program has a target of 40% deployment among low-income populations or in distressed municipalities.[26]

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[25] See 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, pp. 5–7.

[26] The current distressed municipality list and criteria are defined by the CT Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD). CT.gov, "Distressed Municipality List 2025," available at https://portal.ct.gov/DECD/Content/About_DECD/Research-and-Publications/02_Review_Publications/Distressed-Municipalities (last visited Jan. 14, 2026).

The RRES program design was established in the February 10, 2021 Interim Decision in Docket No. 20-07-01, PURA Implementation of Section 3 of P.A. 19-35, Renewable Energy Tariffs and Procurement Plans. While open to all forms of Class I renewables, RRES deployments have been exclusively solar projects to date. This program is administered by the EDCs in their respective service territories.

The RRES Program allows residential solar customers to sell energy and RECs for a 20-year term under one of two tariff rate structures: (1) Buy-All; or (2) Netting.

Under the Buy-All tariff, the residential project is provided fixed compensation for all energy and RECs produced over a 20-year term. Compensation can either be provided directly to customers in the form of monetary on-bill credits, or as direct payments to third-party beneficiaries, such as a solar developer. Customers can cash out credits in excess of their utility bill once per year.

Alternatively, under the Netting tariff, qualified projects are compensated for the net energy produced (i.e., all renewable energy production not consumed within the monthly netting interval) at the retail electric rate at the time of generation. A customer's energy consumption, and therefore monthly energy bill, are reduced by the energy produced and used on site. Netting compensation for new customers is adjusted annually through the addition of either REC incentives (compensated at a fixed rate, payable to either the customer of record or a third-party beneficiary on a quarterly basis) or non-bypassable customer charges assessed per kWh of solar generation. Non-bypassable charges were implemented for new RRES customers beginning in 2025.

The Authority annually reviews the RRES Program in Docket No. XX-08-02, where XX is the last two digits of the year (e.g., "25" for 2025). PURA reviewed 2025 (Program Year 4) RRES deployment data and program documents for use in 2026 (Program Year 5) in Docket No. 25-08-02, Annual Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review – Year 5. PURA issued a Decision on December 17, 2025 (Year 5 RRES Decision), which implemented several changes to better align the RRES Program with its objectives.

The Year 5 RRES Decision updated the Buy-All and Netting tariff rates for 2026 using a tariff model developed through a stakeholder process to reflect recent economic and project data. Accordingly, the Authority authorized a Buy-All tariff rate for 2026 of 32.89 cents per kWh and a non-bypassable charge of 4.02 cents per kWh for customers enrolling under the Netting tariff. These changes were made to achieve a reasonable rate of return for participating customers while balancing participant costs and benefits with costs and benefits to non-participating ratepayers. Additionally, the Decision authorized a new Contractor Compliance Working Group, led by the PURA Office of Education, Outreach, and Enforcement, to develop recommendations for the standardization of information provided in Customer Disclosure Forms, as

well as program rules to ensure that customers receive complete financial information before signing a solar contract.

More information and resources are available at the PURA RRES Program webpage and on each of the EDC's dedicated RRES Program webpages (Eversource Residential; United Illuminating Residential).

2. Rates & Deployment

Following the objectives cited above, RRES tariff rates are structured to provide a reasonable rate of return for project owners, as required under General Statutes § 16-244z(b) while protecting Connecticut ratepayers from overcompensating projects, with the goal of providing a sustained and orderly growth of the residential solar market in Connecticut. The RRES Residential Tariff Model attached to the Year 5 RRES Decision as Appendix B is used to aid the development of these rates.

The 2026 RRES tariff rates approved in the Year 5 RRES Decision are shown in Table 4:

Table 4: 2026 RRES Residential Tariff Rates[27]

2026 RRES Residential Tariff Rates		
	Buy-All Rate ($/kWh)	**Netting REC Rate / Non-Bypassable Charge ($/kWh)**
Eversource	0.3289	-0.0402
UI	0.3289	-0.0402
Low-Income Adder	0.0550	0.0350
Distressed Municipality Adder	0.0275	0.0175

The EDCs also make quarterly and annual reports on RRES system deployment. RRES total and approved applications as of September 2025 are shown below in

[27] Year 5 RRES Decision, p. 13 (Table 5).

Table **5**. Roughly 96% of applications submitted over this period were approved.

Table 5: RRES Application Data: January 2022–September 2025[28]

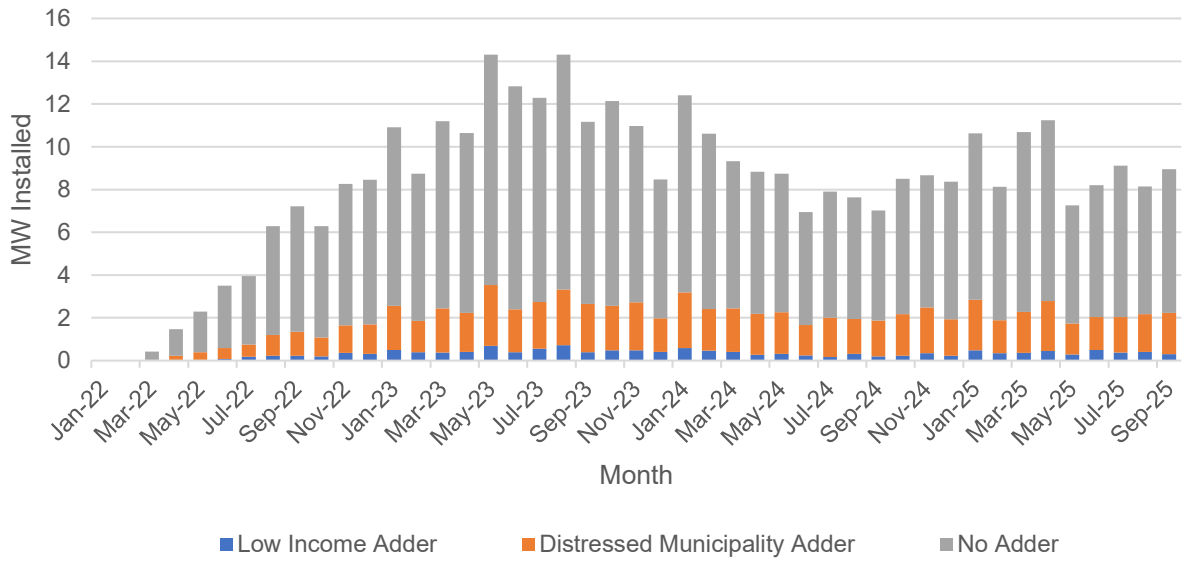
RRES Application Data: January 2022 - September 2025				
	Total Applications	**Total Application kW**	**Approved Applications**	**Approved kW**
Eversource	52,402	427,408	50,512	410,027
UI	11,719	86,249	10,756	77,315
Total	**64,121**	**513,657**	**61,268**	**487,342**

Out of the 61,268 approved applications, about 77% have been completed and deployed across both EDCs, as seen in Table 6.

Table 6: RRES Deployment: January 2022–September 2025[29]

RRES Deployment: January 2022–September 2025		
	Total # Projects Deployed	**Total kW Deployed**
Eversource	39,667	318,692
UI	7,343	52,802
Total	**47,010**	**371,494**

Figure 10. RRES Systems Installed by Month[30]



[28] Year 5 RRES Decision, p. 5 (Table 2).
[29] Year 5 RRES Decision, p. 6 (Table 3).
[30] Eversource Order No. 12 Compliance, Oct. 15, 2025, Docket No. 25-08-02, Att.1; UI Order No. 12 Compliance, Oct. 16, 2025, Docket No. 25-08-02, Att. 1.

B. Combined Residential Solar Program Metrics

Figure 11 graphs the cumulative deployment of residential solar in Connecticut through state residential solar programs, including the legacy Residential Solar Investment Program (RSIP), discussed below in Section VII.A, Residential Solar Investment Program (RSIP), and the RRES Program, through October 2023. 2022 was the first year of deployment via the RRES Program. Cumulative residential solar deployment reached about 877 MW by September 2025. In addition, some residential solar projects have been deployed outside of the state-authorized programs (e.g., enrolled in legacy net metering, which was available prior to the start of the RRES program, but did not receive an RSIP incentive), which are also shown in Figure 11. According to the Solar Energy Industries Association, 11.87% of Connecticut homes have solar power equipment.[31]

[31] SEIA, CT Solar State Spotlight, last visited Jan. 30, 2026, available at: https://seia.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Connecticut.pdf.

Figure 11: Cumulative MW of Residential Solar Deployed in CT by Program[32]

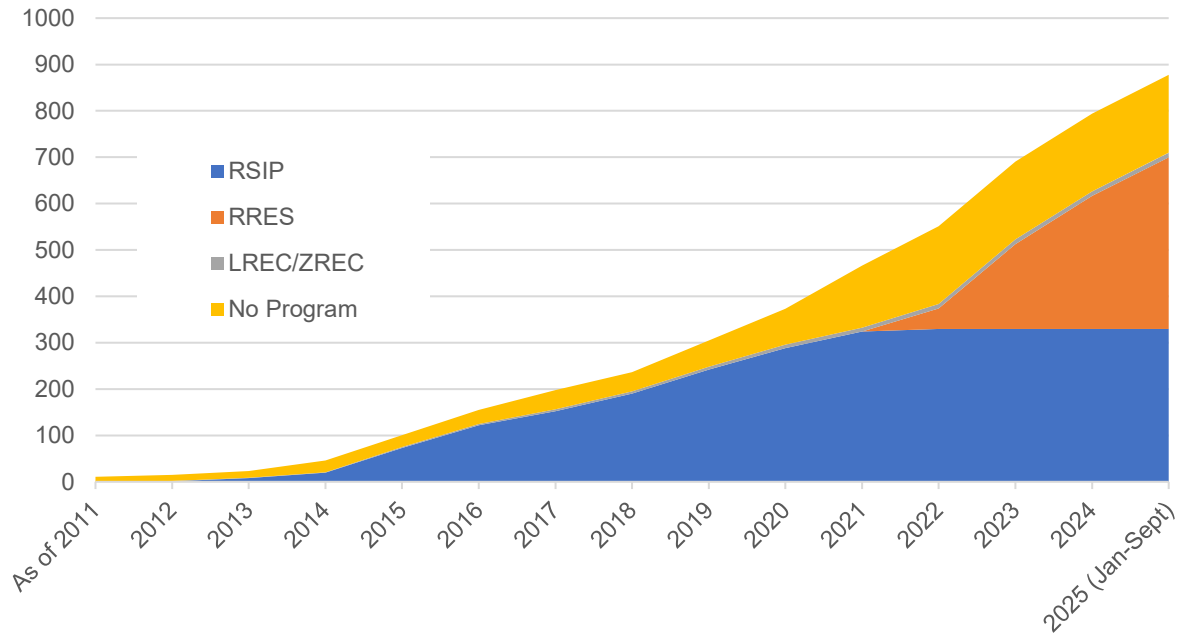
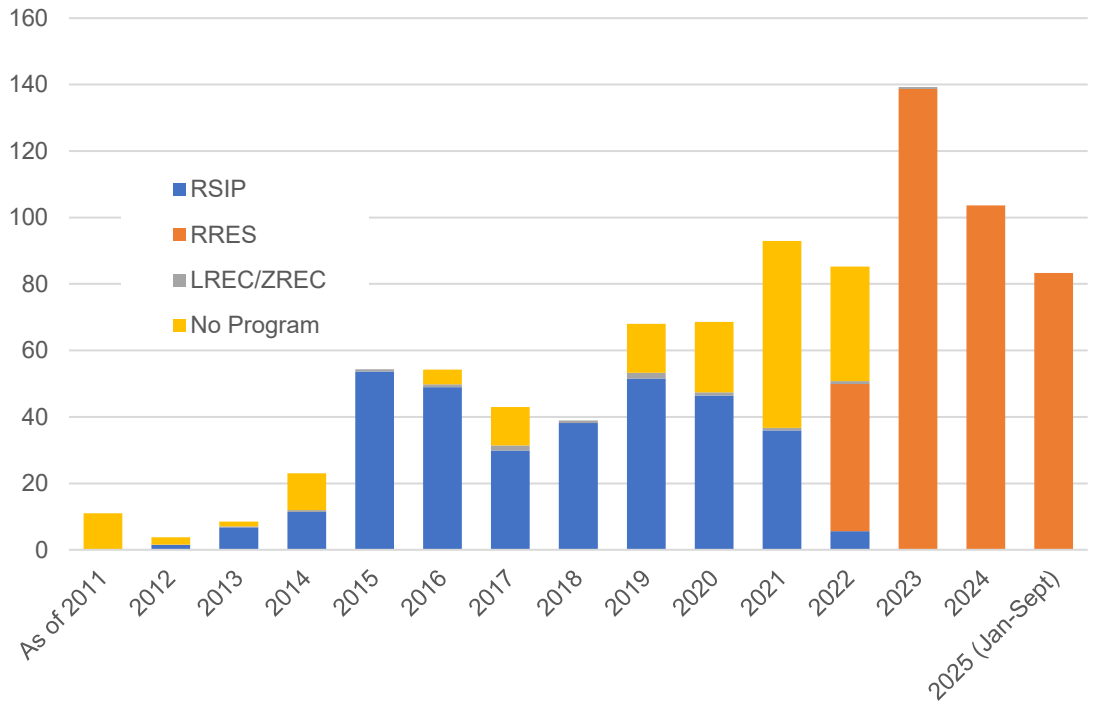


Figure 12 summarizes annual residential solar deployment by program, including deployment outside of the state-authorized programs. Note that 2025 data only include deployment through September.

[32] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (RRES NRES SCEF sheet and LREC ZREC sheet, Interrogatory CRE-01; Capacity by Town sheet, Interrogatory CRE-15); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (RRES NRES SCEF sheet and LREC ZREC sheet, Interrogatory CRE-01); UI Compliance, Nov. 15, 2023, Docket No. 23-08-01, "2023-11-15 Section B.1.a UI Cover Letter - Interrogatories - 2023 Clean and Renewable Energy Program #23-08-01," UI CAE-033 Attachment 1.

Figure 12: Annual MW Deployment of Residential Solar in CT[33]



The "No Program" data shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12 reflect residential solar projects that enrolled only in the legacy net metering tariff and did not receive an incentive through the RSIP. However, the "No program" data are approximate and were calculated using total residential solar deployment by town and subtracting the RSIP, RRES, and LREC/ZREC deployment data.[34] If data from the different sources is attributed to different years, the "No Program" value may be slightly higher or lower than what is represented. Out-of-program deployment is not available for 2023–2025 but is expected to be minimal, as net metering is no longer being offered separately from the RRES Program.

Figure 13 displays total cumulative residential solar deployment by town. This includes solar deployed through RSIP, net metering, and the RRES Program.

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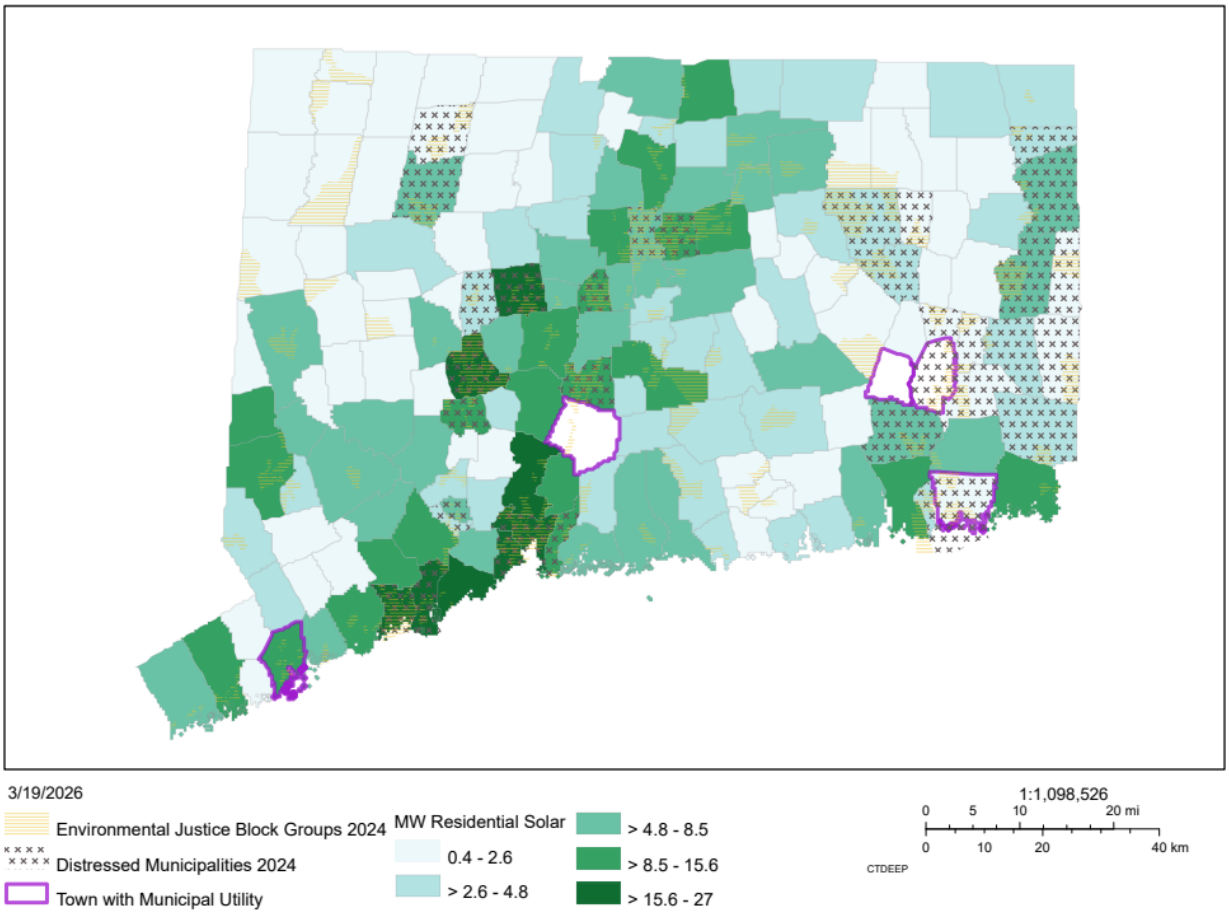
[33] Id.

[34] See Decision, Feb. 22, 2023, Docket No. 22-08-01, 2022 Clean and Renewable Energy Program Data and Report, p. 3.

Figure 13: MW of Total Installed Residential Solar Capacity by Town[35]



In general, higher deployment is evident areas with higher population density. Bridgeport has the highest total installed residential solar, with 26.9 MW, followed by Hamden (21.8 MW) and Waterbury (21.5 MW). The map also displays Connecticut's environmental justice communities, as defined by General Statutes § 22a-20a.[36] Additionally, some towns have municipal utilities and may have additional residential solar installations not captured in this plot.[37]

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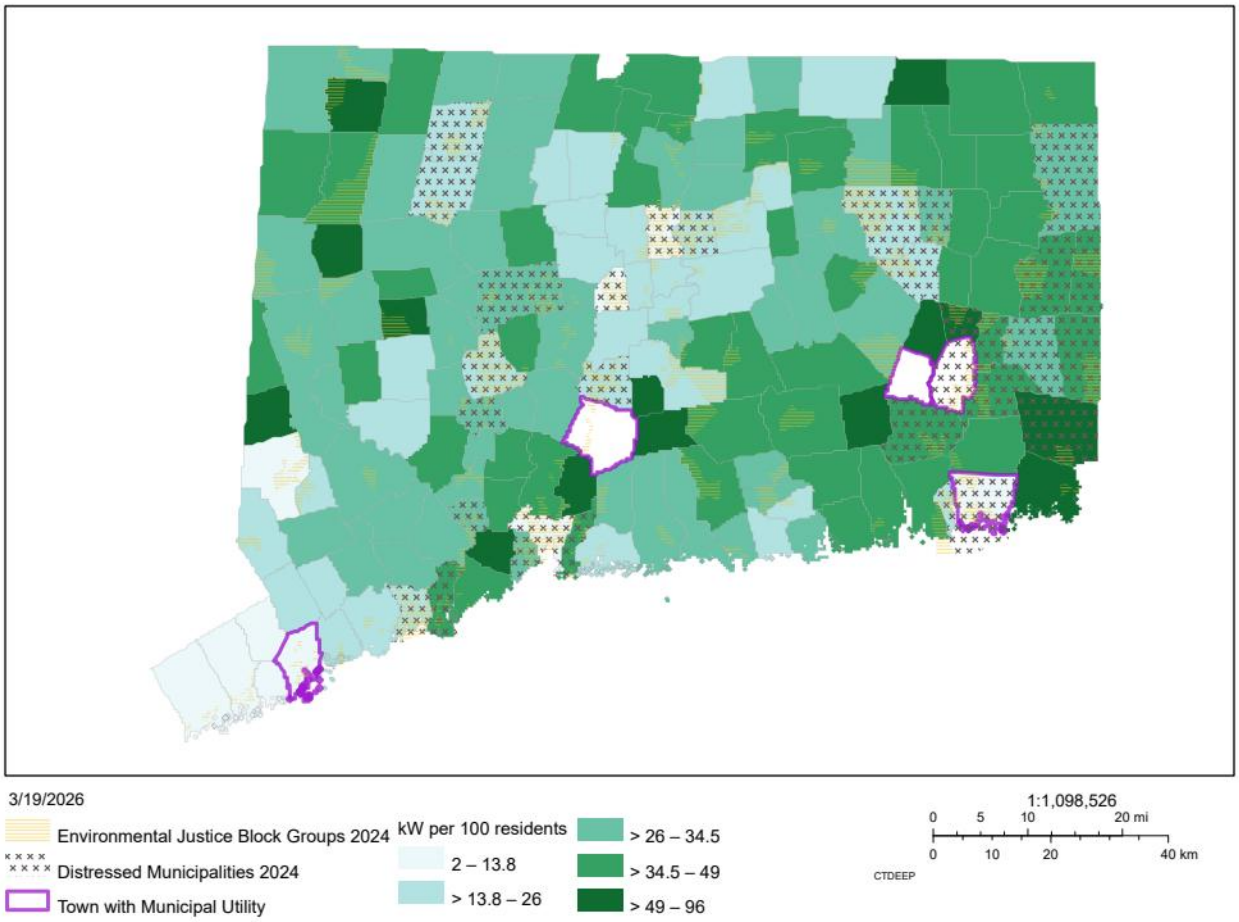
[35] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (Capacity by Town sheet, Interrogatory CRE-15); UI Compliance, March 18, 2026, Order No. 1, Att. 2026-03-18 UI Attachment 2 REVISED #25-08-01.xlsx ((Capacity by Town sheet, Interrogatory CRE-15).

[36] EJ communities include: (a) Distressed municipalities as defined by the CT Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD); and (b) Census block groups that are not in distressed municipalities but in which 30% or more of the population lives below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

[37] Bozrah, Groton, Norwich, Norwalk, and Wallingford have municipal electric utilities. While some municipal utility solar may be captured in cases where CGB has agreements with municipal utilities to participate in RSIP, the data reflected here is likely not complete for towns with municipal utilities.

Figure 14 displays total residential solar deployment per capita, in kW per 100 persons. Middlefield has the highest residential solar installed per capita, with about 96.6 kW per hundred residents, followed by New Fairfield (83.8 kW per hundred residents) and Sprague (80.8 kW per hundred residents).

Figure 14: kW of Total Installed Residential Solar Capacity by Town, Per 100 Residents[38]



[38] Id.

C. Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (NRES) Program

1. Program Description and History



The Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (NRES) Program is a statewide, six-year, non-residential program for Class I renewable energy projects under five MW administered by the EDCs in their respective service territories. The NRES Program is a combined successor program to the state's Low and Zero Emissions Renewable Energy Credit (LREC/ZREC) and Virtual Net Metering (VNM) programs for non-residential customers and was established pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244z in the June 30, 2021 Decision in Docket No. 20-07-01, PURA Implementation of Section 3 of Public Act 19-35, Renewable Energy Tariffs and Procurement Plans (Non-Residential Tariff Decision).

Five objectives guide the development of the NRES Program:

(1) To foster the sustained, orderly development of the state's Class I renewable energy industry;

(2) To deploy the full MW capacity allowable under statute;

(3) To ensure least-cost outcomes through the solicitation process;

(4) To enable program accessibility for customers; and

(5) To encourage inclusivity and program participation by customers in underserved communities and EJCs.[39] The program has a target of 40% deployment in distressed municipalities.

Zero-emission NRES projects less than or equal to 200 kilowatts (kW) are awarded incentive agreements on a non-competitive basis with an administratively set compensation rate. Zero-emission NRES projects between 200 kW and 5,000 kW, or five MW, are awarded incentive agreements through a competitive solicitation process

[39] See Non-Residential Tariff Decision, pp. 7–8.

subject to price caps. The NRES competitive solicitation process is split into two categories: (1) medium zero-emission projects and (2) large zero-emission projects. Prior to October 2025, the NRES Program also included a 10 MW per year allocation for low-emission energy resources.[40] In addition, beginning in Year 4 (2025), the NRES Program includes an additional carveout for solar projects at public schools, with a maximum total capacity 25 MW per year, as directed in Public Act No. 24-151, § 173(a). A summary of the NRES project categories is found in Table 7. The annual MW capacity allocation is split 80%/20% between Eversource and UI.[41]

Table 7: NRES Project Size Categories[42]

NRES Project Size Categories			
Category	**Project Size (AC)**	**Selection Method**	**MW/Year (Year 5)**
Small Zero-Emission	≤ 200 kW	Lottery/First-come, first-served[43]	30
Medium Zero-Emission	>200 kW < 1,000 kW	Competitive solicitation	33
Large Zero-Emission	≥ 1,000 kW ≤ 5,000 kW	Competitive solicitation	37
School Solar	≤ 5,000 kW	First-ready[44]	25

Approved NRES projects are eligible to sell energy and RECs to the EDCs for a 20-year term under one of two tariff rate structures, consistent with the RRES payment structures:

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[40] Public Act 25-173, § 9(a)(2) removed the annual 10 MW allocation for low emission projects from the NRES Program, specifying that NRES projects must use a Class I renewable energy source that emits no pollutants.

[41] Program capacity allocation is split 80%/20% based on the EDCs' respective shares of Connecticut electric customers. See Non-Residential Tariff Decision, p. 19.

[42] Decision, Nov. 8, 2023, Docket No. 23-08-03, Annual Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review – Year 3 (Year 3 NRES Decision), p. 22 (Table 4); Decision, Nov. 6, 2024, Docket No. 24-08-03, Annual Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review – Year 4 (Year 4 NRES Decision), pp. 13–14; Decision, Dec. 17, 2025, Docket No. 25-08-03, Annual Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review - Year 5, p. 4.

[43] Small Zero Emission NRES Projects are selected by lottery if the MW of submitted small projects exceed available capacity after the conclusion of a two-week window. Year 3 NRES Decision, pp. 16–17. If the MW of submitted projects does not exceed available capacity, then all projects are accepted, and the remaining MW are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. Id.

[44] School category projects will be awarded on a "first-ready" basis, where the applicant must complete steps on a pre-application checklist before submitting a project. Year 4 NRES Decision, p. 14. Projects that meet this requirement will be reviewed and awarded as they are submitted, until the 25 annual MW capacity is reached. Id.

(1) Buy-All; or (2) Netting. Under the Buy-All tariff, the project is provided with fixed compensation for all energy and RECs produced over the 20-year term. Compensation is provided in the form of either monetary on-bill credits or quarterly direct payments. Customers can assign a portion or all of the tariff compensation to a third party.

Alternatively, under the Netting tariff, the qualified NRES project is compensated (1) for all energy produced at the retail electric rate at the time of generation (i.e., all renewable energy production not consumed within the established netting interval) and (2) for the RECs created at a fixed rate over a 20-year term. A customer's energy consumption and monthly energy bill are reduced by the energy produced and used onsite. REC payments are made to either the customer of record or a third-party beneficiary on a quarterly basis.

The Authority annually reviews the NRES Program in Docket No. XX-08-03, where XX is the last two digits of the year (e.g., "24" for 2024). PURA reviewed the 2025 (Year 4) NRES deployment data and 2026 program documents in Docket No. 25-08-03, Annual Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review – Year 5. PURA issued a Decision on December 17, 2025 (Year 5 NRES Decision), which implemented several changes to better align the NRES Program with its program objectives.

The Year 5 NRES Decision increased the price caps for the small, medium, and large project categories in 2026, to reflect changed circumstances resulting from the impending loss of the federal Investment Tax Credit (which will no longer be available for projects that fail to "commence construction" by July 4, 2026, or achieve full commercial operation by December 31, 2027, or do not meet new foreign entity of concern requirements). Adjusting price caps was intended to ensure continued project viability and support achievement of statutory clean energy goals.

The Year 5 NRES Decision also introduced an annual budgetary cap, recognizing the ratepayer cost implications of a higher price cap, to limit total NRES Program costs to the level reached in 2024. The Authority determined that this approach was consistent with General Statutes § 16-244z, which permits the selection of projects above the NRES Program's MW cap subject to a cost-based constraint based on 2024 expenditure levels.

More information and resources are available at the PURA NRES Program webpage and on each of the EDCs' dedicated NRES Program webpages (Eversource Non-residential; United Illuminating Non-Residential).

2. Procurement Results

NRES price caps, which represent the extent of the state's willingness to pay for a given resource block, while allowing competitive forces to set the actual bid prices paid to

winning bidders, are shown in Table 8 for NRES Years 2, 3, and 4 (i.e., 2023, 2024, and 2025).

Table 8: NRES Buy-All Bid Price Caps[45]

NRES Buy-All Bid Price Caps				
Category	**Year 2 Price Cap ($/MWh)**	**Year 3 Price Cap ($/MWh)**	**Year 4 Price Cap ($/MWh)**	**Year 5 Price Cap ($/MWh)**
Small Zero-Emission	$200.97	$199.82	$199.82	$250.42
Medium Zero-Emission	$190	$188.9	$188.9	$236.74
Large Zero-Emission	$159	$145.97	$145.97	$182.94
Low-Emission	$159	$159	$159	N/A
School Solar[46]	N/A	N/A	$188.9	$236.74

Table 9 represents the combined outcomes of the first four NRES program solicitations, occurring in February 2022 (Year 1), February and August 2023 (Year 2), February and August 2024 (Year 3), and February 2025 (Year 4). The August 2025 (Year 4) solicitation data was not yet available at the time of this report.

Table 9: NRES Solicitation Data from February 2022–February 2025[47]

NRES Solicitation Data from February 2022 – February 2025 (Table includes Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, and Year 4 February Solicitation)			
	Size Category	**Total # of Executed Agreements**	**MW Executed Agreements**
Eversource	Small Zero-Emission	541	66.0
	Medium Zero-Emission	112	79.1
	Large Zero-Emission	33	104.7
	Low-Emission	15	27.7
UI	Small Zero-Emission	124	16.7

[45] Year 5 NRES Decision, p. 12; Year 4 NRES Decision, p. 6; Year 3 NRES Decision, p. 7.

[46] School solar compensation rates are administratively set, and are equal to the medium zero emission price cap. See Decision, Nov. 6, 2024, Docket No. 24-08-03 – Annual Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program Review – Year 4, p. 14.

[47] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-25); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-25).

	Medium Zero-Emission	46	24.4
	Large Zero-Emission	7	10.8
	Low-Emission	3	3.0
Total		**881**	**332.6**

In total, across the first four program years, the zero-emission categories executed contracts for 301.8 MW out of the 350 MW available (86%).[48] Note that the available MW allocations are based on the full annual capacity allocation, but selected projects do not include those selected in the August 2025 solicitation. Additionally, selected projects may reflect reallocation of unused MW between the competitively selected project categories.

Table 10: NRES Capacity Selected

Size Category	Capacity Selected (MW)	Capacity Available (MW)	Percent Selected
Small Zero-Emission	82.7	97.5	85%
Medium Zero-Emission	103.5	114	91%
Large Zero-Emission	115.6	138.5	83%

The low emission category executed 30.8 MW out of the 40 MW available (77%), before the low emission category was removed in Public Act No. 25-173, § 9, effective October 1, 2025. Solar projects represented 85% of the MW capacity selected, or 11 out of the 18 projects selected, in the low emission NRES category between the 2022 and February 2025 solicitations.

Figure 15 indicates the total capacity of eligible NRES bids received and selected in each year across both EDCs. The chart does not include disqualified, declined, terminated, or withdrawn bids.

[48] Id.

Figure 15. NRES MW Received and Selected[49]

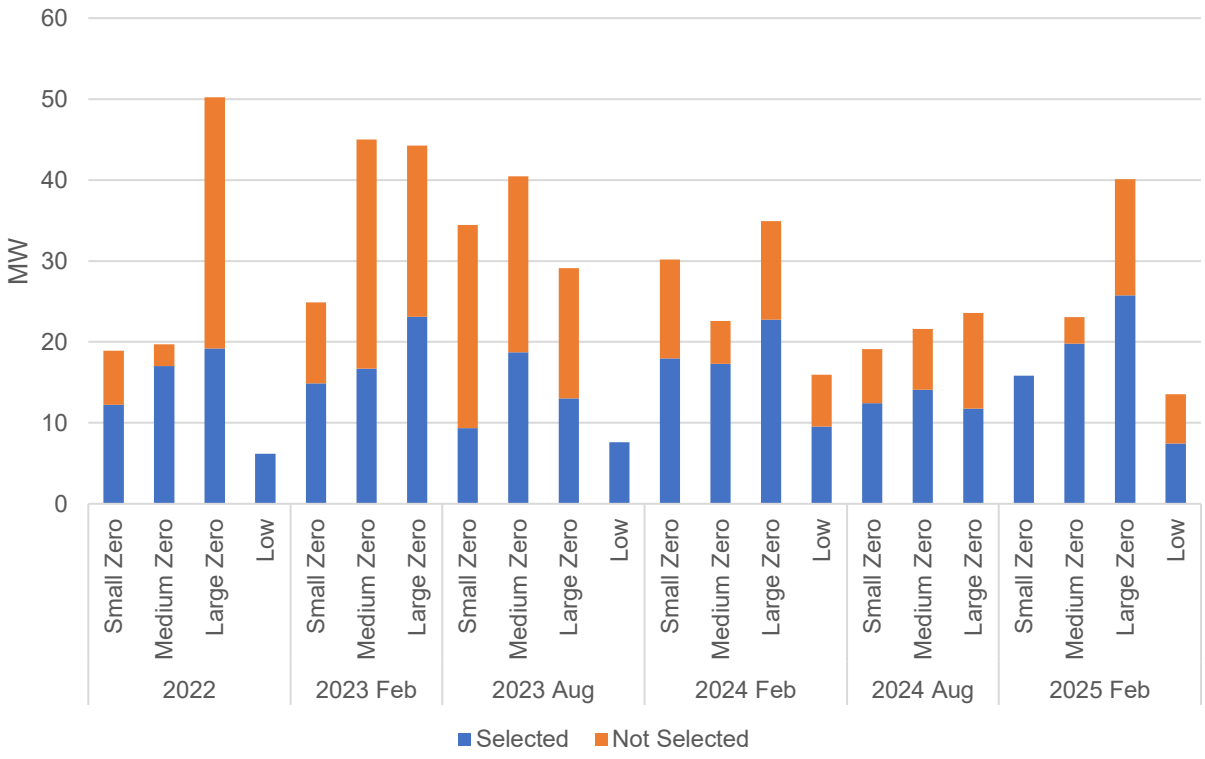


Figure 16 summarizes the bid preferences of selected NRES projects. Out of 216 total bids selected in the competitive project categories through the February 2025 solicitation, 107 received a distressed municipality bid preference, two received a brownfield bid preference, 20 received a landfill bid preference, and 20 received a solar canopy or carport bid preference. Note that small zero-emission projects do not receive bid preferences, as they are not competitively selected.

[49] Id.

Figure 16. Bid Preferences of Selected NRES Projects[50]

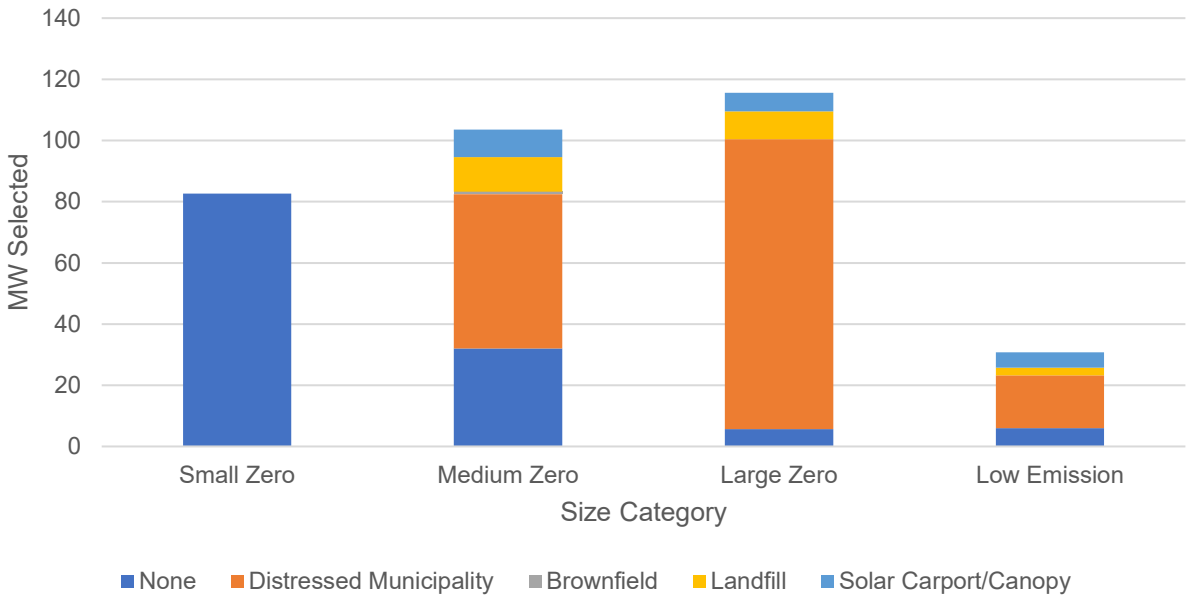


Table 11, below, provides the average pricing for the projects selected through the Years 1–4 NRES solicitations.

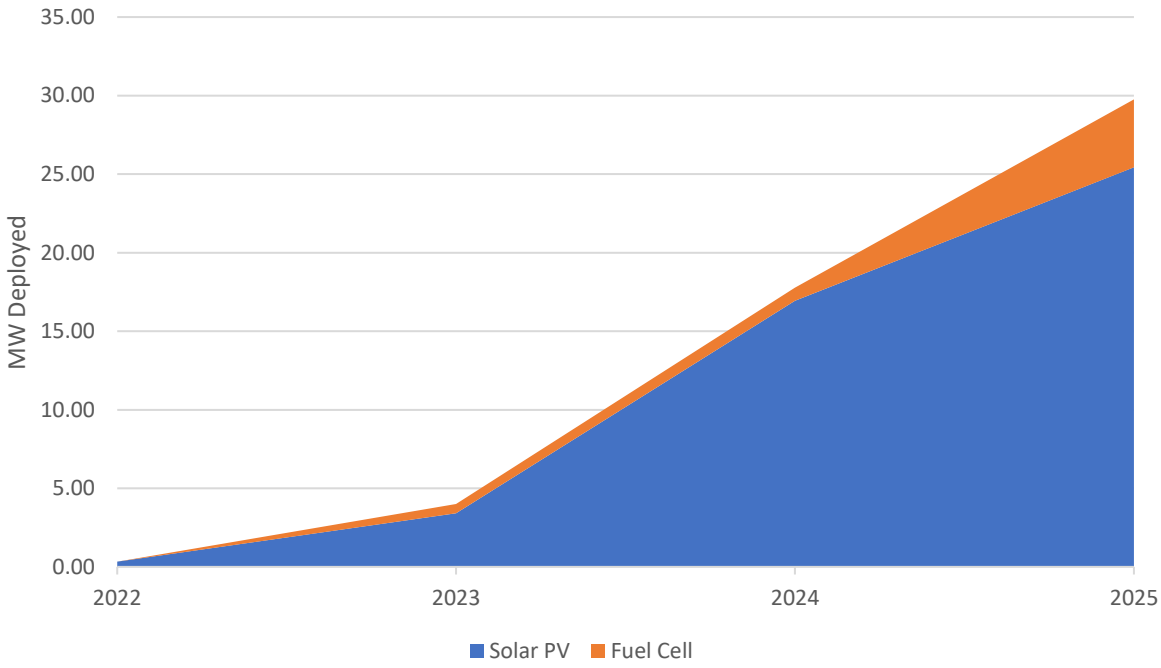
Table 11: Average Bid Price for Selected Projects in NRES Years 1–4 Solicitations[51]

(Year 4 includes only February solicitation)				
	Year 1 Average ($/MWh)	**Year 2 Average ($/MWh)**	**Year 3 Average ($/MWh)**	**Year 4 Feb Average ($/MWh)**
Small Zero-Emission	$200.97	$200.97	$199.82	$199.82
Medium Zero-Emission	$163.8	$160.1	$161.1	$170.6
Large Zero-Emission	$143.1	$134.5	$126.5	$130.9
Low-Emission	$137.9	$151.2	$142.3	$149.1

[50] Id.
[51] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-25); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-25).

Figure 17 below provides the cumulative MW deployed by the NRES Program. As of September 2025, a total of 29.76 MW of selected projects under the NRES Program have reached deployment, of which 25.44 MW is solar PV. [52]

Figure 17. Cumulative MW Deployed via the NRES Program[53]



[52] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-01); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-01).
[53] Id.

D. Shared Clean Energy (SCEF) Program and SCEF Pilot Program

1. Program Description and History

Pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244z(a)(1)(C), the SCEF Program was established as a competitive procurement effort to provide benefits of clean energy to customers who meet income requirements or are unable to install clean energy projects at their home or business. SCEF is Connecticut's version of a community clean energy program.

The goal of the SCEF Program is to provide savings to specific categories of customers, particularly customers with low- to moderate-incomes, low-income service organizations, and customers who reside in EJCs. Typically, residents or businesses can choose to invest in, or lease, a renewable energy system on the rooftops of their homes or businesses. However, some Connecticut residents and businesses, especially LMI customers, may face substantial barriers to investing in or leasing an individual installation, such as high installation costs, unsuitable rooftop orientation, shaded property, or renting a property instead of owning one. In addition to the goal of providing savings to these specific categories of customers, the SCEF Program objectives are to cost-effectively allocate up to 50 MWs to SCEFs annually, and to lower or eliminate barriers to entry for subscriber organizations.

A SCEF project enables multiple customers to benefit directly from a facility's energy production. Participating SCEF customers, or subscribers, receive clean energy savings in the form of a fixed monthly credit of $0.025/kWh on their utility bill.

The EDCs administer the SCEF Program in coordination with DEEP. The EDCs are responsible for subscription management, identification, and enrollment of customers/subscribers, as well as project selection through an annual, competitive solicitation. The Authority reviews the program requirements, price caps, and bid preferences each year to ensure the program's effectiveness. The SCEF owner is responsible for the financing and construction of the project, which delivers energy and RECs to the EDCs. In turn, the SCEF owner receives direct payment for the energy production of the project on a quarterly basis over a 20-year term. The Program allocated 25 MW of new clean power generation per year for the first three program years (2020–2022) and 50 MW per year for subsequent program years. In 2024, Public Act No. 24-31, § 6(c)(1)(C)(ii) extended the SCEF program from six to eight years, with the final procurement in 2027, for a total of 325 MW available over eight years. The MW allocation is split 80%/20% between Eversource and UI, respectively.

The SCEF project requirements and tariff design, including the program timeline, project eligibility requirements, and the EDCs' solicitation and bid selection process were approved by PURA in the December 18, 2019 Decision in Docket No. 19-07-01, Review of Statewide Shared Clean Energy Facility Program Requirements. The Authority conducts an annual review proceeding each year to determine whether any adjustments to next year's procurement are necessary.[54] This year, the 2026 Program documents and manual were reviewed and approved by PURA in the December 17, 2025 Decision in Docket No. 25-08-04, Annual Review of Statewide Shared Clean Energy Facility Program Requirements – Year 7 (Year 7 SCEF Decision).

The Year 7 SCEF Decision implemented several program changes in addition to the annual revision and approval of the SCEF Program Manual and related program documents. First, the decision increased the SCEF price cap from $133/MWh to $182.94/MWh to reflect changed circumstances, including recent modifications to the federal investment tax credit (ITC) enacted through the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. This change also aligned the SCEF price cap with that of the NRES Program and reduced artificial pricing disparities between programs serving similar project types and developer markets, thereby improving market efficiency and predictability. At the same time, the decision recognized the ratepayer cost implications of a higher price cap. To balance these considerations, it established an annual budgetary cap to ensure that total SCEF Program costs do not exceed those reached in 2024, the fifth SCEF Program year, consistent with the intent of General Statutes § 16-244z(c)(1)(B).

The Year 7 SCEF Decision also maintained the Program's bid preference amounts to provide stability and avoid introducing uncertainty for developers. Finally, the decision removed the SCEF Program's slope-based site restrictions. These restrictions, which limited projects to no more than 10% of land with slopes greater than 15% and prohibited grading to meet this threshold, were determined to be duplicative of the review conducted under DEEP's General Permit and to increase administrative burden, development costs, and review timelines. Accordingly, the slope requirements were eliminated through the Year 7 SCEF Decision.

2. SCEF Pilot Program

The current SCEF Program design is largely based off lessons learned from a pilot program administered under General Statutes § 16-244x and approved by PURA in Docket No. 17-06-28, Application to Approve the Selected Projects Under the Shared

[54] Annual reviews are conducted in Docket No. XX-08-04, where XX is the last two digits of the year (e.g., "25" for 2025).

Clean Energy Facility Pilot Program. In the November 8, 2017 Decision in Docket No. 17-06-28, PURA approved DEEP's selection of three solar projects for a two-year SCEF Pilot Program with the EDCs.

The selected projects consist of a 2.0 MW facility by CHIP Fund 5 and a 1.62 MW facility by Clean Energy Collective located in Eversource territory, and a 1.6 MW facility by US Solar Corporation located in UI territory. Currently, only the 1.62 MW facility in Eversource territory is in service under the SCEF Pilot Program.[55]

The RFP issued by DEEP to select pilot projects was conducted pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244x. The statute directed DEEP to: (1) establish a billing credit for subscribers of a SCEF; (2) establish consumer protections for subscribers and potential subscribers of such facility; and (3) select, pursuant to a competitive RFP process, SCEF projects with an aggregate total nameplate capacity rating of no more than 6 MW, including no more than 2 MW in the aggregate in the service territory of UI, and no more than 4 MW in the aggregate in the service territory of Eversource. Additional information on the SCEF Pilot Program can be found on DEEP's webpage.

3. Procurement Results & Deployment

Below is an overview of program procurement results through Year 5 of the SCEF Program. In April 2022, Public Act No. 22-14, § 3 doubled SCEF's program capacity from 25 MW to 50 MW. As shown in Table 12, the increased program capacity was largely met by increased demand. However, the weighted average selected bid price also increased, which may be the result of several factors, including the increased program capacity because bids further down the bid stack were selected. Table 13 indicates the price cap and bid preferences for the SCEF Year 7 procurement.

[55] DEEP Interrog. Resp. CAE-18, Nov. 17, 2023, Docket No. 23-08-01, Att. 1.

Table 12: Committed Capacity & Average Bid Prices by SCEF Program Year[56]

Committed Capacity & Average Bid Prices by SCEF Program Year			
SCEF Program Year	**Committed Capacity (MW)[57]**	**Terminated Capacity (MW)[58]**	**Weighted Average Selected Bid Price ($/MWh)**
1 (2020)	25	11	$99.46
2 (2021)	21.9	9	$94.33
3 (2022)	24.97	8	$104.04
4 (2023)	45	4	$102.63
5 (2024)	52.35	0	$129.51
6 (2025)	50.69	0	$148.62

[56] Eversource, Connecticut SCEF Program Information, Annual SCEF Summary Data, last visited Feb. 2, 2026, available at: https://www.eversource.com/residential/about/doing-business-with-us/interconnections/connecticut/scef-program-development/scef-program-information; UI, RFP for SCEF, SCEF Year 6 RFP Results, last visited Feb. 2, 2026, available at: https://www.uinet.com/suppliers_and_partners/power_procurement/rfp-for-scef. Public procurement data was used rather than the EDCs' CRE-24 filings as the CRE-24 filings appear to exclude projects selected in the second 2024 and 2025 procurements. See Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-24); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-24).

[57] Public Act No. 22-14, § 3 allows for uncommitted capacity to be rolled over into the next Program Year, starting with Program Year 4. Stated another way, uncommitted capacity from SCEF Program Years 1 through 3 was ineligible to roll over into SCEF Program Year 4, but the 5 MW uncommitted in SCEF Program Year 4 was eligible to roll into SCEF Program Year 5.

[58] Note that several projects have terminated SCEF contracts after being accepted into the program. For consistency with past years, the "Committed Capacity" column reflects all projects (including those that later terminated) that were initially selected in each program year. Projects with terminated agreements are broken out separately in the "Terminated Capacity" column.

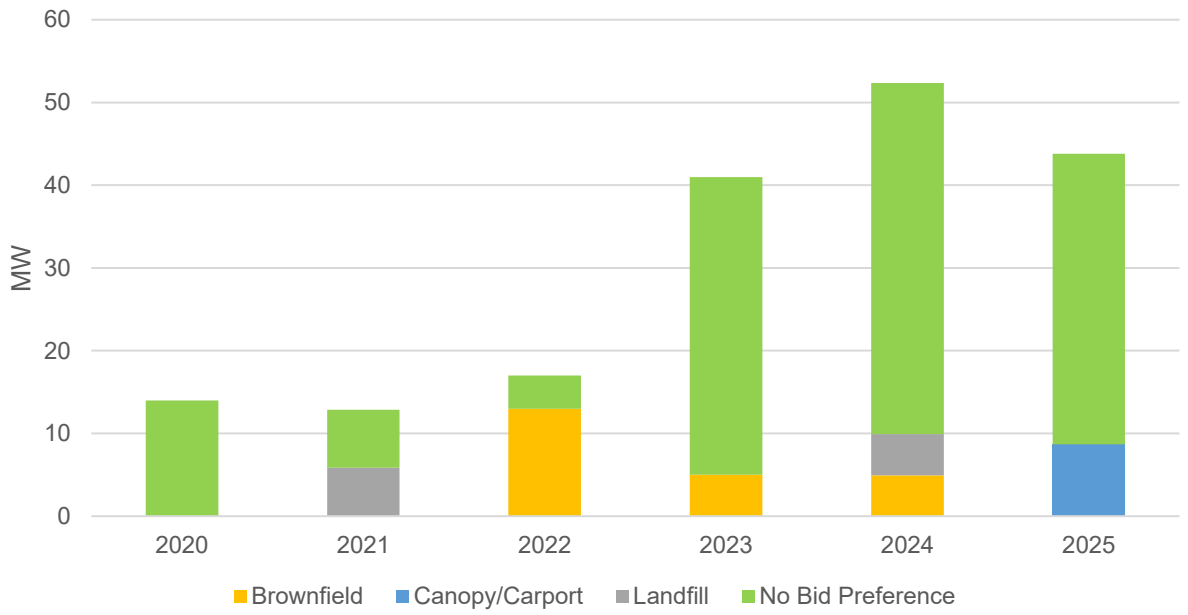
Table 13: SCEF Program Price Cap & Bid Preferences[59]

SCEF Program Price Cap & Bid Preferences		
Year 7 (2026) Price Cap*	**Bid Preference**	
All Projects	*Solar Canopies*[60]	*Landfills/Brownfields*
$182.94/MWh	40%	20%

The SCEF Program price cap applies after the bid preference is applied for projects that are 100% solar canopy and applies before the bid preference for all other resources, in recognition of the unique land-use benefits of solar canopy projects.

Figure 18, below, displays the total MW selected in each year and the share of successful bids that qualified for one of the available bid preferences.

Figure 18. Bid Preferences of Selected SCEF Projects[61]



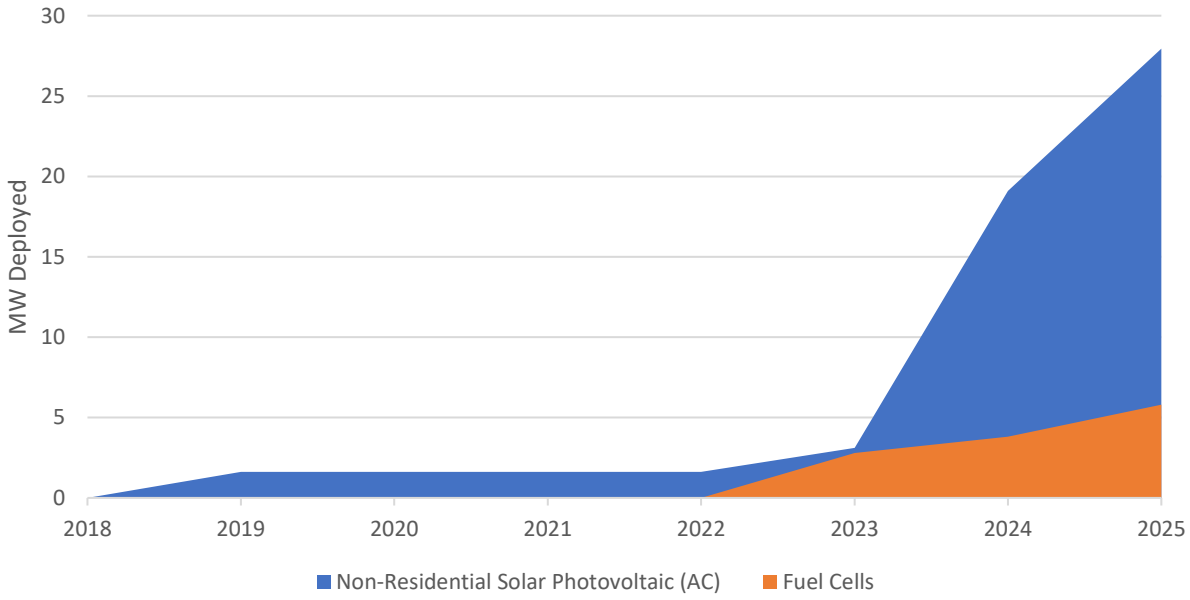
[59] Year 7 SCEF Decision, pp. 11, 16.

[60] The solar canopy bid preference was 30% for Program Years 3–5, and was increased to 40% in the Year 6 SCEF Decision.

[61] Eversource, Connecticut SCEF Program Information, Annual SCEF Summary Data, last visited Feb. 2, 2026, available at: https://www.eversource.com/residential/about/doing-business-with-us/interconnections/connecticut/scef-program-development/scef-program-information; UI, RFP for SCEF, SCEF Year 6 RFP Results, last visited Feb. 2, 2026, available at: https://www.uinet.com/suppliers_and_partners/power_procurement/rfp-for-scef. Note that this chart excludes terminated projects.

Figure 19 depicts deployment under both the SCEF Pilot and SCEF Program. As of September 2025, a total of 33.8 MW has been deployed under the SCEF and SCEF Pilot programs. While the clean energy industry faced significant hurdles to deployment in the first several years of the programs—including continued impacts of shutdowns and delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, and supply shortages—deployment of selected SCEF projects increased in 2024 and 2025.

Figure 19. Cumulative MW Deployed in CT via SCEF Pilot and SCEF Program[62]



[62] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-01); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (RRES NRES SCEF sheet, Interrog. CRE-01).

E. Combined Solar Deployment Metrics

Table 14 displays the range of residential, non-residential, and utility-scale solar deployment levels across states in the Northeast United States. Rankings for each category are displayed in red. Connecticut ranks fifth in terms of total solar deployment, behind states with larger geographic area and population, with 2,003 MW of solar installed. As noted in Section V.B, Combined Residential Solar Program Metrics, residential installations (totaling 869 MW as of September 2025) make up nearly half of Connecticut's total solar deployment.

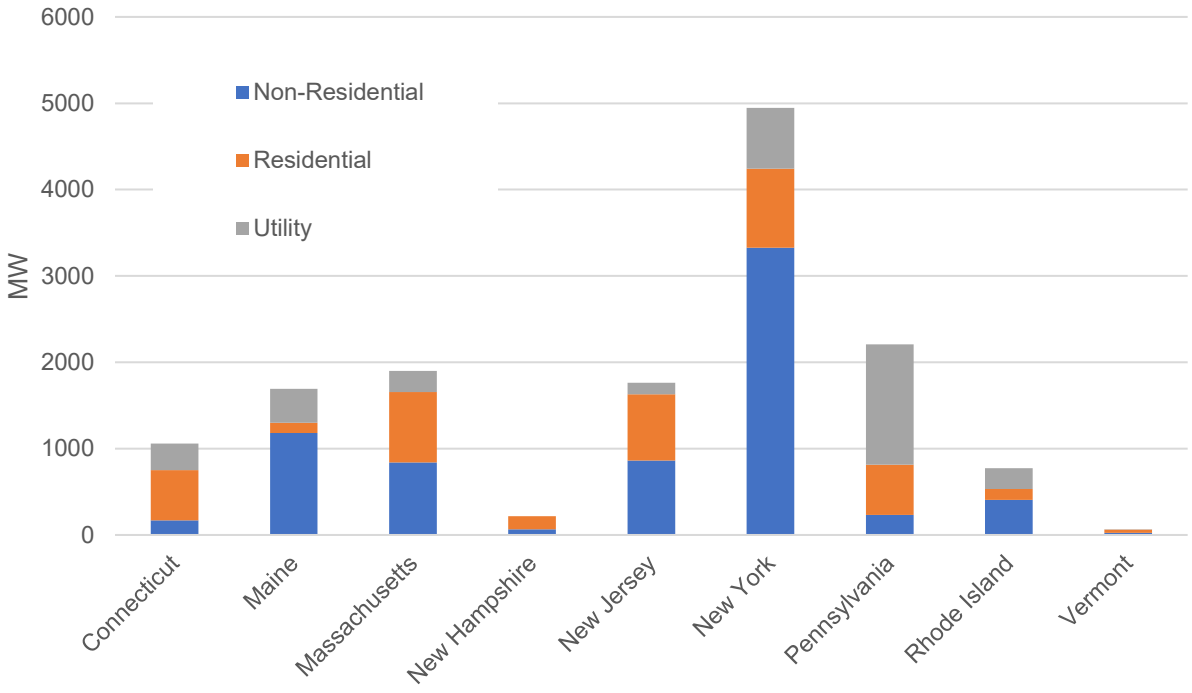
Table 14: Total Solar Deployment for Northeast States

State	Total Solar MW Capacity Installed[63] [Rank]	Total Solar MW Capacity Deployed per 100,000 Persons [Rank][64]	Solar MW Capacity Deployed Between 2021–2025 [Rank] [65]
Connecticut	2,003 [5]	55.5 [6]	1061 [6]
Maine	1,862 [6]	136.7 [1]	1692 [5]
Massachusetts	5,630 [3]	80.1 [3]	1901 [3]
New Jersey	5,736 [2]	61.8 [5]	1764 [4]
New Hampshire	354 [9]	25.7 [8]	216 [8]
New York	7,448 [1]	36.9 [7]	4945 [1]
Pennsylvania	2,974 [4]	22.9 [9]	2207 [2]
Rhode Island	1,252 [7]	114.1 [2]	774 [7]
Vermont	442 [8]	68.7 [4]	67 [9]

[63] Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), "Solar State by State," available at https://www.seia.org/states-map (last visited Jan. 7, 2026).
[64] Id.; U.S. Census Bureau, "American Community Survey, 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05," available at https://data.census.gov/table?g=010XX00US$0400000 (last visited January 7, 2026).
[65] CGB Compliance, Dec. 23, 2025, Response to Interrog. CRE-19, available at: https://www.dpuc.state.ct.us/dockcurr.nsf/8e6fc37a54110e3e852576190052b64d/0c916416d4533a7085258d69006068b0/$FILE/Docket%2024-08-01%20Clean%20and%20Renewable%20Energy%20Program%20Data%20Response%20to%20CRE-19.pdf.

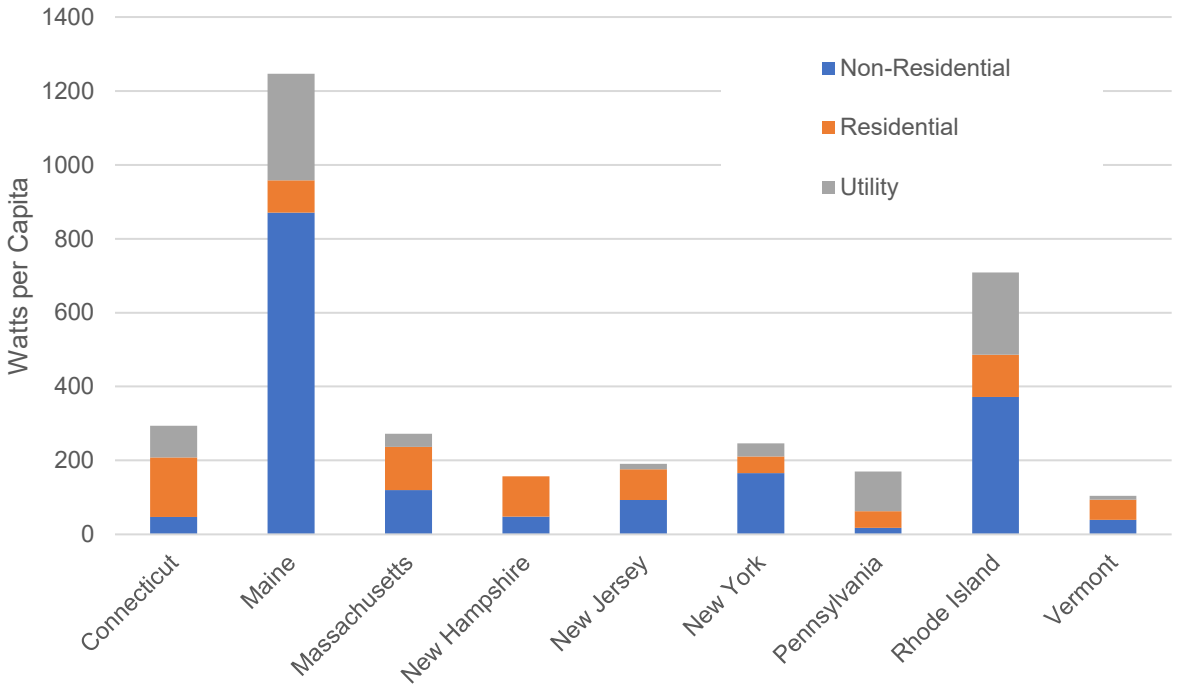
The figures below display installed solar (total and per capita) by New England state from 2021 through September 2025, broken down by type of project (residential, non-residential, and utility-scale).

Figure 20: Installed Solar by State, 2021-September 2025 (MW)[66]



[66] Id.

Figure 21: Installed Solar Per Capita by State, 2021-September 2025 (Watts per Capita) [67]



[67] Id.

Energy Storage Solutions (ESS) Program

1. Program Description and History

Effective beginning January 1, 2022, and running through December 31, 2030, the ESS Program incentivizes and supports the deployment of both commercial and residential electric storage devices statewide. The ESS Program establishes a goal of 580 MW of energy storage deployment by the end of 2030 and is administered by the Connecticut Green Bank (CGB) along with the EDCs.

The ESS Program was developed pursuant to General Statutes § 16-243ee and authorized through a July 28, 2021, Decision in Docket No. 17-12-03RE03, PURA Investigation Into Distribution System Planning Of The Electric Distribution Companies – Electric Storage (ESS Decision). This decision further authorized three-year program cycles with interim goals of 100 MW energy storage deployment by 2025 and 300 MW by 2028.

The ESS Program objectives, as established in the ESS Decision, are:

> (1) To provide positive net present value to ratepayers;
>
> (2) To provide multiple types of benefits to the electric grid, including resilience, ancillary services, peak shaving, avoiding or deferring distribution system upgrades, or supporting the deployment of other distributed energy resources;
>
> (3) To foster the sustained, orderly development of the state's electric energy storage industry;
>
> (4) To prioritize delivering resilience to LMI customers, customers in EJ or economically distressed communities, customers coded medical hardship, public housing authorities, customers on the grid-edge, and critical facilities;
>
> (5) To lower the barriers to entry for electric storage;
>
> (6) To maximize the long-term environmental benefits of storage; and (7) maximize ratepayer benefits derived from the wholesale capacity market.[68]

A core programmatic goal of the ESS program is the prioritization of deploying the increased electric resilience that energy storage can provide for LMI customers and customers living in distressed municipalities. In addition to the financial benefits in program participation, resiliency benefits of storage are particularly high for customers

[68] ESS Decision, pp. 5–7.

who may struggle to afford or cannot feasibly use alternative resiliency options (e.g., fossil-fuel backup generators). Accordingly, the Authority set a goal of deploying 40% of residential installations among low-income households or customers in distressed municipalities, serving these historically underserved populations.[69]

Participants enrolling in the ESS Program before April 1, 2026, could receive an upfront incentive, which required participation in passive dispatch. During passive dispatch, projects discharge stored energy back into the electric grid at set times each day in the summer to provide benefits to the grid, including peak shaving and the deferral of distribution system upgrades. Table 15 summarizes the passive dispatch parameters for the ESS Program.

Table 15: Passive Dispatch Parameters

ESS Program Passive Dispatch Parameters (Enrollment Closes April 1, 2026)		
Parameter	**Summer**	**Winter**
Events per Season	All non-holiday weekdays (~60)	N/A
Months	June, July & August	N/A
Event Duration	3 Hours (uniform dispatch)	N/A
Anticipated Dispatch Window	5 p.m. to 8 p.m.	N/A
Reserve Capacity	20% Required Reserve	N/A

Participants enrolling after April 1, 2026, can no longer participate in passive dispatch. Instead, eligible priority[70] commercial and residential participants receive a smaller enrollment incentive paired with a higher performance-based incentive. All projects, regardless of enrollment period, can also receive a biannual performance-based incentive for participation in active dispatch events, which are called by the EDCs under rules approved by PURA to reduce stress on the grid during periods of peak energy use, resulting in financial savings for all ratepayers. Program incentives vary by project type

[69] ESS Decision, p. 13.

[70] A priority customer is any customer located on the grid edge, critical facilities, small businesses, and customers replacing a fossil fuel generator. Decision, Dec. 21, 2022, Docket No. 22-08-05, Annual Energy Storage Solutions Program Review – Year 2, pp. 17–18.

and customer class, such as commercial versus residential projects and underserved residential customers or small commercial projects. Table 16 provides the active dispatch parameters for the ESS Program.

Table 16: Active Dispatch Parameters

ESS Program Active Dispatch Parameters		
Parameter	**Summer**	**Winter**
Events per Season	30 to 60	1 to 10
Months	June through September	November through March
Event Duration	1 to 3 hours	1 to 3 hours
Anticipated Dispatch Window	12 p.m. to 9 p.m. (All Days)	12 p.m. to 9 p.m. (All Days)
Reserve Capacity	Not required by Program	

The Authority annually reviews the ESS Program.[71] The Authority conducted the fifth annual ESS Program review in Docket No. 25-08-05, Annual Energy Storage Solutions Program Review – Year 5, and issued a Decision on December 17, 2025 (Year 5 ESS Decision). This review focused on the deployment data from Year 4 (2025) and introduced several changes aimed at better aligning the ESS Program with its objectives.

First, as mentioned above, the Decision eliminated passive dispatch and the current upfront incentive for all new ESS customers beginning April 1, 2026. In their place, the ESS Program will offer a smaller enrollment incentive paired with a more robust performance-based incentive. This transition addresses compliance challenges under the passive dispatch model and better protects ratepayers from underperformance by tying compensation directly to actual peak shaving during utility dispatch events. A performance-based design is also more transparent for developers and customers and reduces administrative complexity, as the passive dispatch framework required substantial data analysis and oversight. Importantly, the Program's participant cost test

[71] ESS Program annual reviews are conducted in Docket No. XX-08-05, where XX is the last two digits of the year (e.g., "25" for 2025).

and ratepayer impact measure scores remain similar under the new compensation structure, with an identical participant score and a slightly improved ratepayer score.

Second, to better align the ESS Program with other state clean energy programs, reduce administrative costs, and discourage speculative applications, the Decision established a new $350 nonrefundable application fee for commercial applicants. Finally, the Decision allowed non-export batteries to participate in the ESS Program if they completed interconnection before 2026. More than 1,000 non-export batteries are already installed statewide. These systems will be compensated for reducing on-site load during active dispatch events, thereby lowering system-wide demand. This approach cost-effectively leverages existing distributed storage to provide peak-load reduction and resilience benefits without additional infrastructure investment.

More information and resources are available on PURA's ESS Program webpage and on the dedicated ESS Program website.

2. Incentive Rates & Deployment

The following tables report the ESS program deployment incentive levels (Tables 17–23), and deployment to date (Tables 24–27).

a) Prior ESS Incentive Rates

Table 17: Years 1–2 (2022–2023) ESS Residential Customer Upfront Incentives (Tranche 1)[72]

Legacy ESS Residential Customer Upfront Incentives: Tranche 1					
Incentive Step	**Installed Capacity (MW)**	**Baseline ($/kWh)**	**Underserved Community ($/kWh)**	**Low-income ($/kWh)**	**Grid Edge Adder**
1	10	$200	$300	$400	+50%
2	15	$170	$300	$400	+50%
3	25	$130	$300	$400	+50%

[72] Decision, Nov. 29, 2023, Docket No. 23-08-05, Annual Energy Storage Solutions Program Review - Year 3 (Year 3 ESS Decision), p. 5 (Table 2).

Table 18: Year 3–4 (2024–April 1, 2026) ESS Residential Customer Upfront Incentives (Tranche 1)[73]

Updated ESS Residential Customer Upfront Incentives: Tranche 1					
Incentive Step	**Installed Capacity (MW)**	**Baseline ($/kWh)**	**Underserved Community ($/kWh)**	**Low-income ($/kWh)**	**Grid Edge Adder**
1	10	$250	$450	$600	+50%
2	15	$212.5	$450	$600	+50%
3	25	$162.5	$450	$600	+50%

Table 19: Years 1–3 (2022–2024) ESS Commercial and Industrial Customer Upfront Incentives (Tranches 1 and 2)[74]

ESS Commercial and Industrial Customer Upfront Incentives: Tranches 1 and 2				
Enrolled Capacity (MW)	**Small Commercial ($/kWh)**	**Large Commercial ($/kWh)**	**Industrial ($/kWh)**	**Priority Customer Adder**
50	$200	$175	$100	+25%
113.9	$200	$175	$100	+25%

Table 20: Years 4–5 (2025–April 1, 2026) ESS Commercial and Industrial Customer Upfront Incentives (Tranche 3)[75]

ESS Commercial and Industrial Customer Upfront Incentives: Tranche 3				
Tranche 3 Enrolled Capacity (MW)	**Small Commercial ($/kWh)**	**Medium Commercial ($/kWh)**	**Large Commercial ($/kWh)**	**Priority Customer Adder**
0–50	$182	$159.25	$91.00	+25%
50–75	$164	$143.50	$82.00	+25%

[73] Decision, Dec. 4, 2024, Docket No. 24-08-05, Annual Energy Storage Solutions Program Review – Year 4 (Year 4 ESS Decision), p. 7 (Table 2).
[74] Id., p. 7 (Table 3).
[75] Id., p. 13 (Table 8).

75–126.1	$146	$127.75	$73.00	+25%

Table 21: ESS All Customer Classes Performance-Based Incentives (2022–2025)[76]

ESS All Customer Classes Performance-Based Incentives: Tranche 1			
Years 1–5		**Years 6–10**	
Summer ($/kW)	**Winter ($/kW)**	**Summer ($/kW)**	**Winter ($/kW)**
$200	$25	$115	$15
$225 annually		$130 annually	

b) New ESS Incentive Rates

Table 22: ESS Enrollment Incentives (2026)[77]

ESS Program Enrollment Incentives (Available April 1, 2026)	
Customer Type	**Incentive Amount**
Priority Commercial	$10/kWh
Non-Grid Edge Residential	$30/kWh
Grid Edge Residential	$130/kWh

Table 23: ESS Performance Incentives (2026)[78]

ESS Program Performance Incentives	
Customer Type	**Total Annual Incentive Amount**
Small & Medium Commercial	$325/kW-year for Years 1–5; $175/kW-year for Years 6–10
Large Commercial	$275/kW-year for Years 1–5; $175/kW-year for Years 6–10

[76] Id., p. 8 (Table 4).
[77] Year 5 ESS Decision, p. 29 (Table 8).

[78] Id., p. 29 (Table 9).

ESS Program Performance Incentives	
Customer Type	**Total Annual Incentive Amount**
Standard Residential	$300/kW
Underserved Residential	$450/kW
Low-Income Residential	$550/kW

c) Enrollment Data

Table 24: ESS Program Enrollment[79]

ESS Program Enrollment as of November 1, 2025					
Customer Type	**Metric**	**Submitted[80]**	**Approved**	**Completed**	**Total**
Residential	Power (MW)	0	6.1	7.23	**13.33**
	Energy Capacity (MWh)	0	11.47	14.75	**26.22**
	Number of Projects	0	577	572	**1149**
Commercial and Industrial (C&I)	Power (MW)	0	168.23	0.76	**168.99**
	Energy Capacity (MWh)	0	406.68	2.70	**409.37**
	Number of Projects	0	82	5	**87**

Table 25 and

[79] CGB Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Docket No. 25-08-01, "Order No.CRE-20 / CAE-81 / Connecticut Green Bank / Compliance," Att. "CT Green Bank - 240801-021925-Attachment.xlsx."

[80] Project categories are mutually exclusive; i.e., "approved" refers to projects that are approved but not yet completed.

Table 26 provide a breakdown of project applications and deployment in the ESS program by year, through November 1, 2025. Larger storage projects generally have a multi-year lead time from enrollment in the program to deployment. For more ESS Program data, see the CGB Energy Storage Dashboard.[81]

Table 25: C&I Project Enrollment (MW)[82]

C&I Project Submissions, as of November 1, 2025 (MW)					
	2022[83]	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
Large C&I					
Approved	13.44	33.05	49.45	15.04	110.97
Completed	0.25	0.25	0	0.01	0.51
Medium C&I					
Approved	0	8.10	25.08	15.68	48.86
Small C&I					
Approved	3.84	0	2.13	2.44	8.40
Completed	0.25	0	0	0	0.25
All C&I					
Total	17.77	41.39	76.66	33.17	168.99

C&I program uptake has significantly outpaced expectations, exceeding the program tranche that was initially expected to last until the end of 2024 by nearly three times. Residential program uptake has been slower, in part due to the different use cases for residential versus C&I storage (for example, demand charges are common for C&I rate classes but are not for residential customers). To address this divergence in program participation, PURA has made several adjustments to the program, including increasing the residential program incentives in the Year 3 ESS annual review, decreasing the commercial incentives for Tranche 3 in the Year 4 annual review, and reallocating 140 MW of the overall program capacity from the residential sector to the commercial sector in the Year 4 annual review.

[81] See https://energystoragect.com/ess-performance-report/.
[82] Id.
[83] Note: Years refer to the year of application approval; for example, “completed” MW in the 2022 column are projects that were approved in 2022 and have since been completed.

Table 26: Residential Project Enrollment (MW)[84]

Residential Project Submissions as of November 1, 2025 (MW)					
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**Total**
1–4 Residential Units					
Approved	0.09	0.15	1.31	4.06	5.63
Completed	0.77	0.81	2.83	2.81	7.23
5 + Residential Units					
Approved	0	0.47	0	0	0
Completed	0	0	0	0	0
All					
Total	0.86	1.43	4.13	6.87	13.33

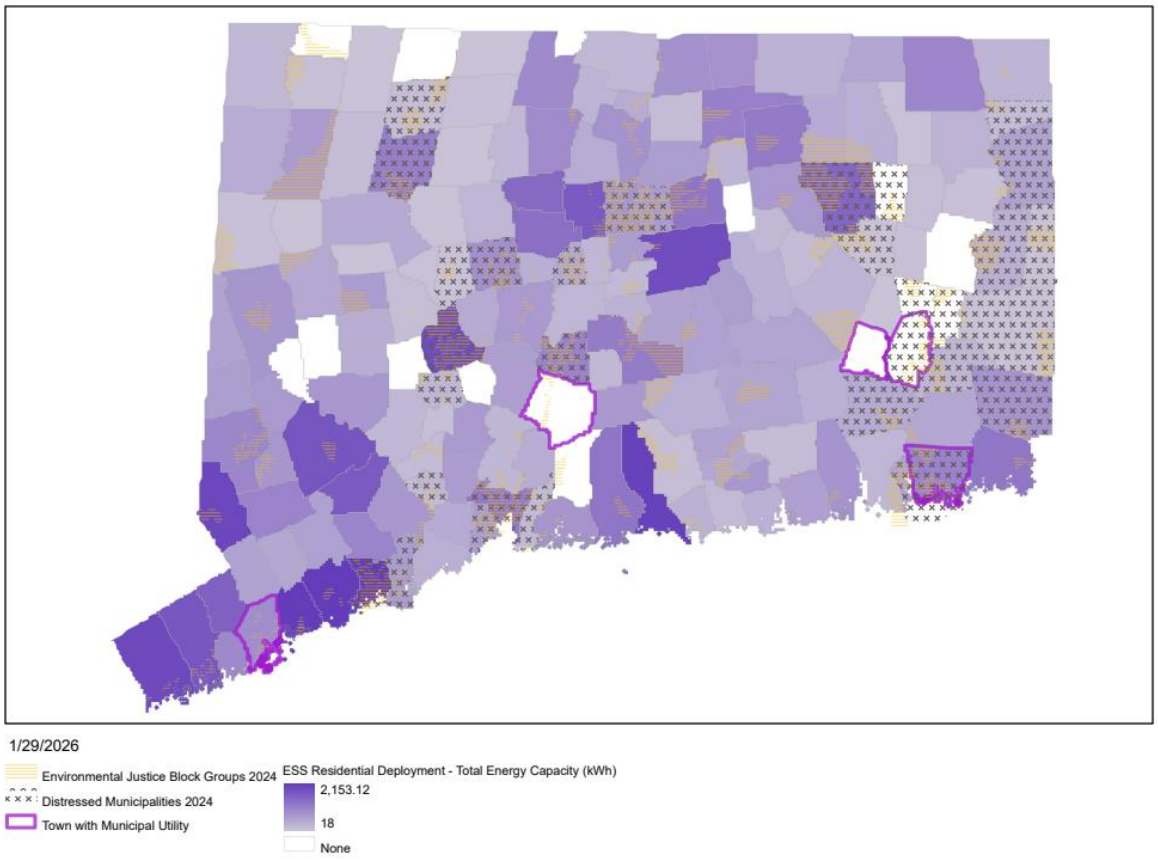
To date, about 33% of ESS residential projects to date qualify for the low-income or underserved community adder. On a project capacity basis, about 20.6% of residential approved MW capacity qualifies for the low-income or underserved community adder.

Table 27: ESS Project Classifications[85]

ESS Project Classifications, as of November 1, 2025					
Sector	**Paired with Solar PV**	**Low-Income**	**Underserved Community**	**Grid Edge**	**Total Projects**
Residential (Number of projects)	1047	247	192	578	1149
Commercial (Number of projects)	37	N/A	N/A	16	87

[84] CGB Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Docket No. 25-08-01, "Order No.CRE-20 / CAE-81 / Connecticut Green Bank / Compliance," Att. "CT Green Bank - 240801-021925-Attachment.xlsx."
[85] Id.

Figure 22: Total Approved and Completed Residential Storage Capacity by Town[86]



In four years of battery storage deployment via the ESS program, residential storage systems have been approved and deployed throughout most towns in Connecticut, as shown in Figure 22 above.[87] Waterbury and Fairfield had the highest number of residential projects (22 and 21, respectively), while Bridgeport has seen the highest residential enrollment on a system capacity basis, with 2153 kWh approved in the program.

Since the start of the ESS Program, 87 commercial and industrial customer projects were approved for deployment or completed across 47 towns with a total system energy capacity of about 409,372 kWh. 25 of the 87 projects approved are in distressed municipalities.

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[86] Id.
[87] Id.

Through the annual review process held each year, the Authority works with stakeholders to ensure continued progress in meeting overall residential and commercial deployment targets, as well as the goal of 40% deployment in low-income and underserved communities.

Figure 23: Total Approved and Completed Commercial and Industrial Storage Capacity by Town[88]



[88] Id.

Light-Duty Electric Vehicle Charging Program

3. Program Description and History

The Light Duty (LD) Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Program is a nine-year effort to support the statewide installation of EV charging infrastructure to meet the state's commitment to the multi-state zero emission vehicle Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for light-duty vehicles. The LD EV Charging Program is administered by the EDCs in their respective service territories.

The July 14, 2021 Decision in Docket No. 17-12-03RE04, PURA Investigation into Distribution System Planning of the Electric Distribution Companies – Zero Emission Vehicles (LD EV Charging Program Decision), outlines the statewide LD EV Charging Program and establishes the following objectives:

> (1) To enable Connecticut's commitment to the ten-state Memorandum of Understanding and deploy approximately 125,000–150,000 EVs in Connecticut by 2025;
>
> (2) To facilitate the seamless integration of new and emerging zero emission vehicle (ZEV)-related technologies to realize the potential electric system, economic, health, and environmental benefits of ZEVs;
>
> (3) To deploy and integrate ZEVs into Connecticut's electric grid as a key component of meeting the EMG Framework objectives; and
>
> (4) To achieve an equitable transition to wide-scale EV deployment across all communities in Connecticut.

Additionally, PURA adopted the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) Program's goal to deploy 40% of all EV installations in underserved communities in accordance with the federal government's Justice40 initiative.

The LD EV Charging Program Decision details yearly port deployment targets from 2022 through 2030 and provides a combination of incentives for networked Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) for residential and commercial customers, as well as for direct current fast chargers (DCFCs). Deployment targets have since been modified in subsequent annual review decisions.

Additionally, the LD EV Charging Program includes incentivized managed charging options for single-family residential customers, Light-Duty EV Fleets, and Multi-Unit Dwellings (MUDs); and rate designs for separately metered DCFCs and Level 2 EVSEs serving light-duty fleets (i.e., Eversource's EV-S, EV-M, and EV-L tariffs, and UI's GS-EVSE and GST-EVSE tariffs).

The Authority conducts an annual review of the LD EV Charging Program in Docket No. XX-08-06, where XX is the last two digits of the year (e.g., "25" for 2025). PURA reviewed and approved the LD EV Charging Program rules and documents for 2026 in the December 17, 2025 Decision in Docket No. 25-08-06, Annual EV Charging Program Review – Year 5 (Year 5 EV Decision).

Notably, in the Year 5 EV Decision, the Authority addressed LD EV Charging Program modifications necessitated by the passage of Public Act No. 25-173, An Act Concerning Energy Affordability, Access and Accountability. Public Act No. 25-173, § 3 explicitly modifies the LD EV Charging Program and amends General Statutes § 16-244d, effective October 1, 2025, by adding a $20 million Statutory Expense Cap for expenses for electric vehicle charging stations and customer wiring upgrades. The Authority determined that the Statutory Expense Cap is limited to the EVSE and the actual wiring upgrade costs, which therefore does not include LD EV Charging Program marketing and administration expenses. The Statutory Expense Cap applies only to the LD EV Charging Program, and not to the MHD EV Charging Program, discussed below in Section V.F, Medium-Heavy Duty Electric Vehicle Charging Program.

Public Act No. 25-173, § 3 further limits EVSE and wiring upgrade incentives provided through the Residential Single-Family Program Area to residents who make less than or equal to three hundred percent of the federal poverty level or reside in any concentrated poverty census tract, as defined in General Statutes § 32-7x. The Authority confirmed that the statutory income requirement does not apply to the enrollment incentive for the Residential Single-Family Managed Charging Program.

Additionally, Public Act No. 25-173, § 2 provided the State Bond Commission with the power from time to time to authorize the issuance of bonds not exceeding $30 million for the 2026 fiscal year, and $20 million for the 2027 fiscal year. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds can be used by the Office of Policy and Management for the purpose of funding any electric vehicle charging program implemented pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244dd.

During the course of the 25-08-06 proceeding, the EDCs proposed modifications to the existing LD EV Charging Program incentive framework in light of Public Act No. 25-173. The proposals included modifications to the incentive levels, structure, and design methodology, as well as the annual budget and adjustments to applications and award timelines. The Authority denied the EDCs' proposed modified commercial incentive structure pursuant to the Public Act No. 25-173 Statutory Expense Cap. While the Authority appreciated the Companies proactively developing a modified Program commercial incentive structure to comply with Public Act No. 25-173, there was a lack of record evidence to support cutting the program's commercial incentives by 50% at that

time. The Authority instead determined that it was appropriate to maintain the existing Program commercial incentive levels and structure for the 2026 Program Year and review participation data for further analysis in Docket No. 26-08-06.

Nevertheless, the Authority approved the EDCs' recommendation to increase the available residential EVSE and wiring upgrade incentive from up to $1,000 to up to $1,500 because the new Residential Single-Family income eligibility requirements result in a steep decline in eligible participants and a more targeted low-income population, and this incentive amount is more reflective of average total project costs for residential participants.

More information and resources on the LD EV Charging Program are available at PURA's webpage, Eversource's commercial and residential program webpage, UI's commercial and residential program webpages, and EVConnecticut's webpage on vehicle and charging incentives.

4. Rates, Incentives, & Deployment

The following tables below report the LD EV Charging Program deployment goals by three-year program cycle and program area (Table 28), a summary of EVSE and make-ready incentives by program area (Table 29), and additional details on residential incentives and rebates (Table 30).

Table 28: EVSE Program Development Targets (# of ports)[89]

EVSE Program Development Targets (# of ports)				
Program Area	**2022–2024**	**2025–2027**	**2028–2030**	**Total**
Residential Single-Family (Level 2)	15,000	17,500	17,500	50,000
Multi-Unit Dwellings (Level 2)	3,639	9,000	9,000	21,639
DCFC	438	172	172	782
Destination Charging (Level 2)	1,578	1,654	1,654	4,868
Workplace & Light-Duty Fleets (Level 2)	2,314	2,521	2,521	7,356

[89]Year 4 EV Decision, p. 43.

Table 29: LD EV Charging Program EVSE and Make-Ready Incentives[90]

LD EV Charging Program EVSE and Make-Ready Incentives					
	Residential Single-Family (Level 2)	**Multi-Unit Dwellings (Level 2)**	**Public Destination (Level 2)**	**Workplace & Light-Duty Fleets (Level 2)**	**DCFC**
Incentive structure					
EVSE and Make-Ready Incentives	Up to $1,500 for EVSE + any necessary electrical upgrade rebates	Up to 50% of EVSE cost + up to 100% make-ready installation (>= 2 ports)			Up to 50% of EVSE cost + Up to 100% make-ready installation (>= 2 ports)
Maximum Incentive per Site (Including make-ready costs covered by the Program)					
Baseline	-	$20,000			$150,000
Underserved Communities	-	$40,000			$250,000

Table 30: Residential EV Charging Program Incentives[91]

Residential LD EV Charging Program Incentives	
Upfront Incentives	
New Networked Smart Charger Rebate + Wiring Upgrade Rebate	Up to $1,500
One-Time Managed Charging Enrollment Incentive (for customers with an Existing L2 Charger or eligible vehicle telematics)	$100
Annual Ongoing Managed Charging Incentives	
Advanced Tier Incentives	Up to $300
Baseline Tier Incentives	Up to $120

[90] Year 3 EV Decision, p. 6 (Table 2); Year 4 EV Decision, pp. 24–25 (Authority lowered the Workplace and Light-Duty Fleet minimum port requirement from four to two ports).

[91] Id., pp. 6 (Table 2), 7 (Table 3), 9 (footnote 7); Year 4 EV Decision, p. 21 (Table 5).

a) Residential Managed Charging

In the Year 5 Decision, the Authority modified the Residential Single-Family Program Area upfront rebates and incentive structure. The Authority found it unreasonable to allow customers with eligible telematics and a non-networked Level 2 EVSE to receive up to $1,000 for both a networked Level 2 EVSE and a wiring upgrade if they need a 240v outlet, but to be ineligible for any upfront rebate dollars if they have a 240v outlet. Moreover, if a customer already has a non-networked Level 2 EVSE, the Authority found that incentivizing such customer to purchase a networked Level 2 EVSE to be an inefficient use of ratepayer funds. As such, the Authority modified the Residential Single-Family upfront rebate structure to only provide up to $1,500 for a wiring upgrade rebate if a customer already has eligible vehicle telematics and a non-networked Level 2 EVSE.

Table 31: Modified Residential Single-Family Program Upfront Rebates and Incentives[92]

Customer Scenario		Networked Level 2 Charger Rebate ($)	Wiring Upgrade to 240v Rebate ($)	One-Time Enrollment Incentive ($)
New Networked L2 Charger	*Needs 240v Outlet*	Up to 1,500		-
	Has 240v Outlet	Up to 1,500	-	-
Existing Networked L2 Charger	*Already installed*	-	-	100
Telematics with Non-Networked L2 Charger	*Needs 240v Outlet*	-	Up to 1,500	-
	Has 240v Outlet	-	-	100

Additionally, the Authority approved the EDCs' proposals to reduce the Residential Single-Family EVSE and wiring upgrade rebate quantity from two per account to one per account, and that the required Residential Managed Charging Program participation commitment for those who independently enroll (i.e., do not receive Level 2 EVSE or

[92] Year 5 EV Decision, pp. 24–26.

wiring upgrade incentives through the Program) be reduced from two years (i.e., 24 months) to one year (i.e., 12 months).

Managed charging provides financial incentives for EV owners to charge their vehicle during off-peak periods, i.e., between 9 p.m. and 3 p.m. on non-holiday weekdays. Customers that receive an EVSE and/or electrical wiring upgrade incentive are required to participate in the residential managed charging program. There are two managed charging participation tiers: Baseline and Advanced. For the Baseline Tier, each month that a participant schedules their charging such that 80% or more of the charging happens during the off-peak period (anytime outside of 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. on non-holiday weekdays), that customer will earn a $10 incentive for that month. For the Advanced Tier, the participant and utility coordinate charging by having the participant set a daily charging schedule and adhere to this schedule as closely as they can over the course of a month. The participant is responsible for not overriding this schedule and must also participate in all Emergency Demand Response Events during times of high stress on the utility system. Advanced Tier participants allow the utility more potential for optimization and cost-efficiency on the system, so participants in this tier are entitled to more incentives ($25 a month); their actions improve the performance of the utility system to a higher degree than Baseline Tier participants.

From January 1, 2022, to June 30, 2025, $941,839 in managed charging enrollment incentives were paid to residential customers, with $101,763 of that total going to underserved communities.[93] In the same period, $2,019,815 was paid in managed charging performance incentives with $305,455 of that total going to underserved communities.[94] Table 32 provides a summary of the number of residential managed charging participants enrolled by technology type (e.g., vehicle telematics) during the lifetime of the program.

[93] Eversource and UI Joint Compliance, Aug. 1, 2025, Docket No. 25-08-06, Atts. 2b,2d.
[94] Id.

Table 32: Residential Single-Family Managed Charging Participant Data - Program Lifetime[95]

Residential Single-Family Managed Charging Participant Data - Program Lifetime (January 1, 2022 - June 30, 2025)						
Managed charging participants enrolled	**EDC**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025 through June**	**Total**
EVSE	**Eversource**	**1,105**	**1,732**	**2,194**	**479**	**5,510**
	UI	**87**	**125**	**199**	**248**	**659**
Total EVSE Participants						**6,169**
Telematics	**Eversource**	**343**	**896**	**904**	**223**	**2,366**
	UI	**36**	**63**	**37**	**127**	**263**
Total Telematics Participants						**2,629**

b) Commercial Deployment

The commercial EVSE deployment saw robust uptake during the 2022–2024 program cycle, with multiple commercial program areas reaching or nearly reaching their 2022–2024 port deployment goals as of November 3, 2024:[96]

- Multi-Unit Dwellings (L2): 88% of goal
- Direct Current Fast Chargers (DCFCs): 69% of goal
- Destination (L2): 98% of goal
- Workplace & Light-Duty Fleets (L2): 79% of goal.

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[95] Id.

[96] Eversource Compliance, Jan. 6, 2025, Att. Eversource CRE-17.xlsx; UI Compliance, Jan. 6, 2025, Att. 2, Annual Compliance Filings – 22-08-01 Interrogatories (Table 2) #24-08-01.xlsx (EV sheet, Interrogatory CRE-17).

2025 was the first year of the next program cycle, 2025–2027, which brings new port deployment goals. UI's port deployment is largely on track to meet those goals; however, Eversource deployment is lagging behind. Table 33 provides a more complete breakdown of commercial deployment by utility and program area.

Table 33: EDCs' Commercial Port Deployment[97]

Program Area	Utility	2022 Ports Reserved	2023 Ports Reserved	2024 Ports Reserved	2025 Ports Reserved	2025–2027 Port Deployment Goal
Multi-Unit Dwellings (Level 2)	Eversource	322	1,057	1,026	195	7,200
	UI	168	172	432	362	1,800
	Total	**490**	**1,209**	**1,490**	**557**	**9,000**
DCFC	Eversource	76	126	2	7	138
	UI	22	28	43	35	34
	Total	**99**	**160**	**45**	**42**	**172**
Destination (Level 2)	Eversource	489	539	157	152	1,323
	UI	64	220	58	64	331
	Total	**539**	**761**	**241**	**216**	**1,654**
Workplace & Light-Duty Fleets (Level 2)	Eversource	514	402	512	94	2,017
	UI	62	94	115	184	504
	Total	**616**	**496**	**714**	**278**	**2,521**

In the Year 5 EV Decision, the Authority ordered the EDCs to propose modifications to the Program Area deployment targets by August 3, 2026, if necessary.

[97] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1 in DN 24-08-01 / Eversource Energy / Compliance filing, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (EV Tab); UI Compliance, Dec. 15, 2025, "2025-12-15 UI CRE-17 #25-08-01.xlsx"; Year 4 EV Decision, p. 43 (port deployment goals).

F. Medium-Heavy Duty Electric Vehicle Charging Program

1. Program Description and History

On August 13, 2025, the Authority issued a Decision in Docket No. 21-09-17, PURA Investigation into Medium and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle Charging (MHD EV Charging Decision), which established a Medium and Heavy-Duty (MHD) EV charging program. The MHD EV Program focus particularly on integrating electric school and transit buses into the grid and provides fleet advisory services (FAS), rate design, and infrastructure solutions. The MHD EV Program is intended to complement the existing LD EV Charging Program.[98]

The Authority was guided by the following objectives:

> 1. To develop MHD ZEV electrification offerings that support the state's statutory requirements and the commitment to the MHD ZEV MOU, prioritizing use cases where available funding and regulatory mandates aim to accelerate adoption;
>
> 2. To establish rate structure(s) and reporting metrics that facilitate the integration of existing, evolving, and emerging MHD ZEV-related technologies that encourage efficient grid utilization and flexibility, and balance ratepayer costs;
>
> 3. To establish a framework for deploying MHD ZEVs into Connecticut's electric grid that supports the integration of DERs, including potential storage solutions and the development of charging corridors, which are key components of meeting the objectives of the Authority's Framework for an Equitable Modern Grid; and
>
> 4. To enable an equitable transition to MHD deployment that prioritizes electrification in communities disproportionately impacted by pollution from fossil fuel emitting MHD vehicles and other disadvantaged communities.

To facilitate the implementation of the MHD EV Program, the Authority selected CALSTART as the Program Administrator through a competitive process in accordance with General Statutes § 16-244dd. The Authority also designated CGB to implement an

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[98] See LD EV Charging Program Decision.

FAS program focused on school bus electrification planning, called the Fleet Electrification Accelerator.

2. Key Program Elements

The key program elements consist of (1) FAS, (2) MHD EV specific rates available for commercial and industrial customers to serve the entire requirements of MHD Fleet EV charging stations, and (3) charging infrastructure incentives initially limited to up to four school bus fleet demonstration project sites located in disadvantaged communities.

a) Fleet Advisory Services

CGB has focused its Fleet Electrification Accelerator on school districts and/or school bus operators in distressed municipalities and Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities (LIDACs), as these are the fleets that need the most urgent assistance. CGB uses its Clean Energy Fund (CEF) and National Clean Investment Fund (NCIF) resources to cover the cost of front-end planning FAS for school districts and school bus operators in distressed municipalities at no cost to ratepayers.

CGB secured its first signed participant agreements in September 2025, with Preston Independent School District (ISD) executing an agreement on September 9, 2025, and the Connecticut Technical Education and Career System (CTECS) executing an agreement on September 11, 2025.[99] These two participants comprise the Fleet Electrification Accelerator's first cohort:

> 1) Preston ISD: Preston operates a fleet of 19 school buses, all owned and operated by the district. The fleet currently has no electric vehicles. Through participation in the Accelerator, Preston will develop a comprehensive plan to achieve full fleet electrification. Preston is a DECD-identified Distressed Municipality
>
> 2) CTECS: CTECS is a statewide network of 17 high schools and one technical education center, operating a fleet of 130 vehicles which it owns and operates. At present, CTECS has 25 Type A electric buses in service and 25 Type C electric buses scheduled for delivery in April 2026. CTECS will leverage participation in the Accelerator to optimize charger deployment including configuration, strategy, and managed charging technology. The Green Bank will focus this engagement on CTECS schools located in

[99] CGB Compliance, Oct. 1, 2025, Docket No. 21-09-17.

Distressed Municipalities or those serving primarily students from distressed municipalities.

As of October 2025, CGB anticipated that this first cohort will conclude by the end of 2025. Recognizing the substantial lag between initial outreach and executed agreements, CGB has already initiated recruitment for a second cohort. This next cohort will continue prioritizing Distressed Municipalities while also soliciting interest from all Connecticut school districts. Through this expansion, CGB intends to build on lessons learned from the inaugural cohort, refine deliverables, and broaden access to fleet electrification planning support across Connecticut. Following these initial cohorts, CGB will provide additional input regarding FAS offerings for non-EJC school districts and other MHD vehicle types for the Authority to consider as a second stage of a FAS program.

b) MHD EV Rates

In the MHD EV Charging Decision, the Authority established new MHD EV tariffs based on the existing LD EV tariffs (i.e., Eversource's EV-S, EV-M, and EV-L rates; and UI's GS-EVSE and GST-EVSE rates). The Authority determined that the high cost of electricity due to demand charges on commercial meters under the existing EDC rate offerings threatened the long-term viability of MHD EV fleet deployments.[100] As such, the Authority approved the EDCs' proposed tariffs that were designed to mitigate the demand effects for customers with lower-than-average monthly load factors through a sliding scale of demand and per-kWh charges. As of January 2026, Eversource Rate EV-MHD and UI Rate GST-MHD are available to MHD EV fleets.

Finally, the Authority established an Optional Load Shifting Program to supplement the MHD EV rates.[101] The Optional Load Shifting Program provides an off-bill payment to incentivize MHD EV fleets to shift charging to off-peak hours, which will be critical in order to limit the need for new electrical grid infrastructure, reduce ratepayer impacts, and improve electric system efficiency. Customers enrolled in MHD EV rates are not required to participate but have the option to reduce their costs by enrolling. In other words, participants cannot pay more than they would by opting out of the program.

c) ESB Charging Infrastructure Incentive Pilot

The Authority found it appropriate to establish a pilot MHD EV Charging infrastructure incentive program to gather information and lessons learned prior to launching a full-scale program. The pilot will focus on school bus electrification in disadvantaged communities,

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[100] MHD EV Charging Decision, pp. 26–27.
[101] MHD EV Charging Decision, pp. 61–64.

as electric school buses (ESBs) require significant upfront investment yet are operated by disparate private companies and school districts that may lack the finances and expertise to electrify. Further, ESBs provide unique benefits to communities through reducing air pollution, vehicle-to-grid programs that manage load and benefit the electric grid, and lower electric rates for all customers by increasing EDC revenue.

Consequently, the Authority authorized an MHD EV charging infrastructure incentive pilot that provides make-ready and EVSE incentives for up to two projects per EDC service territory for electrification of school buses in disadvantaged communities. The Authority further established a make-ready incentive of $1,300/kW up to 3 MWs of capacity per site and an EVSE incentive of up to 50% of the EVSE cost, up to $400,000 per site, varying by EVSE kW capacity. MHD EV Program participants are required to enroll in a managed charging program to receive applicable make-ready and EVSE incentives. CALSTART, as the program administrator, is responsible for developing and reviewing incentive applications, selecting incentive awardees, filing such project awardees with the Authority, and distributing make-ready and EVSE incentives to pilot participants.

G. DEEP Procurements (i.e., Public Policy Contracts/PPAS)

1. Overview of Authority and Past Procurements

To further the state's public policy objectives to reduce GHG emissions, improve electric grid reliability, and diversify generation fuel sources, Connecticut has enacted multiple pieces of legislation since 2011 authorizing state-run procurements of renewable and zero-carbon energy resources. The EDCs enter into power purchase agreements (PPAs) with selected projects in accordance with statutory directives. DEEP is typically responsible for administering the procurements, in consultation with the Office of Consumer Counsel (OCC), the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) (in most procurement statutes), PURA, and the EDCs. Table 34 outlines the legislation enabling state-run procurements.

An evaluation team consisting of DEEP staff members, along with the entities listed above, conducts a review, evaluation, and selection process of the bid proposals submitted under each RFP. The bid proposals then go through a two-stage process, whereby one group evaluates the bids and another team selects bids. There is a standard of conduct and other measures that ensure separation between the evaluation team and selection team, including that the EDCs are not included on the selection team. The final bid selection is made by the DEEP Commissioner. Once projects have been selected, the EDCs are required to submit the PPAs to the Authority for regulatory approval and to obtain authorization for cost recovery. The Authority conducts a docketed investigation

into the selections submitted by the EDCs, applying the relevant statutory standard of review to assess project approval.[102]

The EDCs track the projects and contracts and conduct administrative activities as needed under the terms and conditions of the PPAs. The PPA establishes the terms of payment for any of the products delivered, which may be either a fixed price or formula-based, depending on the rules of the solicitation under which the project was selected. The interconnection process is separate from the PPAs, and all requirements for delivery are the responsibility of the seller (i.e., the project owner and/or developer).

The EDCs sell the energy and RECs produced by PPA projects back into the markets, and the revenue is used to offset any PPA costs. The net costs then flow to ratepayers through the Non-Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charge (NBFMCC). For additional relevant materials, see the analysis completed in the DEEP Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) issued October 7, 2021, including price information available on pages 88–93 and in Appendix A6.

2. Past Procurements for Grid-Scale Renewable Resources

The table below summarizes the energy generation procured and deployed pursuant to DEEP solicitations. In December 2024, DEEP announced its selection of 518 MW of new solar generation projects and 200 MW of new electric storage capacity through competitive solicitations conducted in 2024.[103] Next, the selected solar and storage projects will negotiate long-term contracts with the EDCs. No offshore wind projects were selected in the 2024 multi-state coordinated offshore wind procurement with Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Additionally, DEEP has an ongoing procurement for passive or active electric or gas demand response measures that, either individually or in aggregation, will provide electric summer and winter demand savings of at least 1 MW over their expected lifetime. For more information on DEEP-led renewable energy resource procurements, visit the DEEP Grid Scale Competitive Procurements website.

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[102] The standard of review is frequently outlined in the authorizing statute; however, several different standards have been included in these statutes over the years. Stakeholders are encouraged to review the specific statute and Authority decision for the applicable standard for a given procurement.

[103] DEEP Press Releases, "Connecticut Announces Clean Energy Selections," Dec. 20, 2024, available at: https://portal.ct.gov/deep/news-releases/news-releases---2024/connecticut-announces-clean-energy-selections.

Table 34: DEEP Cumulative PPA Deployment[104,105]

DEEP Cumulative PPA Deployment					
Public Policy Contracts / PPAs	**Public Act No.**	**PURA Docket Nos.**	**Renewable Energy Source(s)**	**Deployment (Metric)**	**Deployment (As of 2025)**
Project 150	07-242, § 124	07-04-27; 08-03-03	Biomass, Fuel Cells	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	55.83
				No. of Projects In-Service	3
Section 127	11-80, § 127	12-05-13; 13-01-32; 13-06-27RE01	Solar, Wind, Fuel Cells	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	20
				No. of Projects In-Service	4
Section 6	13-303, § 6	13-09-19	Solar	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	20
				No. of Projects In-Service	1
Clean Energy RFP (Large Scale PPAs)	13-303, § 7; PA 15-107(c), § 1	17-01-10	Solar, Wind	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	293.6
				No. of Projects In-Service	6
Section 8	13-303, § 8	14-02-02	Biomass	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	24.2
				No. of Projects In-Service	2
Amended Section 8	13-303, § 8,	18-06-37	Fuel Cells, Offshore	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	44.78

[104] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (DEEP Redacted sheet, Interrog. CRE-11); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (DEEP Redacted sheet, Interrog. CRE-11).

[105] For additional information, see 0.

Appendix 1:

Additional Resources & DOCUMENTS (Grid-Scale Procurement Authority Table).

DEEP Cumulative PPA Deployment					
Public Policy Contracts / PPAs	**Public Act No.**	**PURA Docket Nos.**	**Renewable Energy Source(s)**	**Deployment (Metric)**	**Deployment (As of 2025)**
	Amended by 17-144, § 10		Wind, Fuels Cells w/ CHP	No. of Projects In-Service	3
Small Scale PPAs	15-107, § 1(b)	17-01-11	Solar, Wind	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	144.94
				No. of Projects In-Service	10
Zero-Carbon PPAs	17-3 (June 2017), § 1	18-05-04; 20-02-04	Nuclear, Solar, Offshore Wind, Solar w/ Storage	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	1,261.05
				No. of Projects In-Service	2
Section 3	18-50, § 3	18-07-02	Biomass	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	37.5
				No. of Projects In-Service	1
Offshore Wind PPA	19-71, § 1	19-12-18	Offshore Wind	Total Deployments in MWs (AC)	-
				No. of Projects In-Service	-

H. Conservation & Load Management Plan

1. Brief Program Description and History

The Conservation & Load Management (C&LM) Plan is an investment plan for energy savings and demand management programs. The C&LM Plan aims to incentivize residential and commercial customers to make energy efficiency improvements, which further the state's energy affordability and GHG emissions reduction goals. The electric and gas distribution companies administer the C&LM Plan through Energize CT.

The C&LM Plan was first established by Public Act No. 98-28, An Act Concerning Electric Restructuring. The energy efficiency programs were initially funded only by electric customers. Public Act No. 05-1, An Act Concerning Energy Independence, expanded the program to include a funding mechanism for programs to reduce gas consumption for residential and C&I customers. Public Act No. 13-298, An Act Concerning Implementation of Connecticut's Comprehensive Strategy and Various Revisions to the Energy Statutes, provided a framework for increased energy efficiency spending in the state, established that the Energy Efficiency Board (EEB) and CGB would provide on-bill financing of residential efficiency and renewable energy measures using private capital, and required the electric and gas companies to develop a three-year combined plan beginning in 2015. Public Act No. 18-50, An Act Concerning Connecticut's Energy Future, introduced a new energy savings goal, requiring the Companies to reduce energy consumption by 1.6 million MMBtus each year between 2020 and 2025.

The C&LM Plan is updated annually by Connecticut's electric and gas utilities, with advisory and assistance from EEB. Consistent with General Statutes § 16a-3a(c), the C&LM Plan helps ensure that energy resource needs are first met "through all available energy-efficiency and demand reduction resources that are cost-effective, reliable and feasible," thus helping to minimize energy costs to customers over time. DEEP reviews all C&LM Plans and associated budgets to achieve cost-effective energy savings across the state.

C&LM programs are funded by several sources. These include funds collected through the Conservation Adjustment Mechanism (CAM) on customer energy bills, revenues from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), and proceeds from C&LM savings sold into the ISO New England Forward Capacity Market (FCM). While significant funding was diverted from C&LM programs to the state's General Fund in 2017, negatively impacting the program between 2017 and 2019, the passage of Public Act No. 18-50 restored funding for the program and enacted protections against further diversions to the General Fund.

The C&LM Plans and their corresponding detailed budgets are developed every three years and updated annually by the utilities, with guidance from the EEB and public input, and approved by DEEP. The most recent version is the 2025–2027 C&LM Plan, supplemented with a proposed 2026 Plan Update, which budgets $706 million over three years for energy efficiency investments. Program offerings have expanded since the most recent C&LM Plan was established and include rebates, incentives, and financing for energy efficient and low-carbon products, such as: heat pumps; weatherization measures; promotion of green building codes and certifications; and efficient appliance and lighting standards. In addition, the plan includes measures for education, community outreach, and workforce development.[106]

2. Incentives & Deployment

The tables below report the C&LM Plan goals and savings relative to those goals (Table 35), as well as spending and gas and electric usage (CCF and MWh) and demand (MW) savings annually from 2013 to 2025 (Table 36). The data reflect C&LM Plan progress as of December 2025.

Table 35: 2025 C&LM Plan Overview[107]

2025 C&LM Overview		
Electric	2025 Lifetime Savings (MWh)	% of 2025 Goal Achieved
Eversource	91,118	147%
UI	22,809	77%
Combined Total	**113,927**	**124%**
Gas	2025 Lifetime Savings (CCF)	% of 2025 Goal Achieved
CNG	670,469	53%
SCG	1,079,456	87%
Eversource	1,527,557	112%
Combined Total	**3,277,482**	**85%**

[106] More information available at DEEP's C&LM Webpage.
[107] Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund, Connecticut Energy Efficiency Dashboard, available at: ctenergydashboard.com/Public/PublicHome.aspx (last visited January 22, 2026).

Table 36: C&LM Plan Data by Year (2013–2025)[108]

C&LM Summary – 2013–2025					
Year	Spending - Electric	Spending - Gas	Lifetime MWh Saved	Electric Demand Savings (MW)	Lifetime Thousands of MMBtus Gas Saved
2013	$125,740,669	$24,118,793	2,896,791	129	74,412,254
2014	$180,090,941	$43,951,156	4,041,301	138	102,988,602
2015	$181,925,566	$43,270,653	4,351,232	177	94,215,989
2016	$202,506,569	$50,016,693	4,993,296	95	104,981,557
2017	$162,981,549	$47,320,352	4,084,021	95	97,806,810
2018	$125,843,799	$43,548,723	2,971,754	79	100,113,225
2019	$172,101,705	$52,903,239	3,492,418	65	97,608,623
2020	$181,345,526	$58,075,094	2,600,973	104	87,517,140
2021	$205,917,831	$52,549,853	2,892,849	123	95,259,310
2022	$205,918,880	$44,877,988	2,409,502	132	80,127,260
2023	$259,189,435	$50,430,158	1,607,848	142	60,602,520
2024	$188,469,118	$50,392,239	704,473	138	52,332,802
2025	$194,143,285	$49,059,519	1,013,261	142	43,049,538

[108] Id.

I. Voluntary Renewable Options (VRO) Program and Clean Energy Options Program (CEOP)

The VRO Program[109] enables electric customers to voluntarily purchase electricity with renewable energy attributes exceeding the state's annual minimum requirement through the RPS (discussed below in Section VI). The VRO Program establishes rules for power generation supply offers marketed as including renewable energy attributes that exceed the RPS requirement. Similarly, the modified CEOP, currently referred to as a REC-only offer, provides customers who utilize their utility's Standard Service (SS) generation supply with an option to support additional renewable energy through the purchase of RECs. Any REC-only and VRO offers must follow Authority-approved rulings, including that the certificates that support such offers may only originate from the ISO-NE, New York, or PJM control areas and that the certificates must reflect resources defined as Class I in General Statutes § 16-1(20).

The Authority also requires specific label information to be included by all supplier offerings to better explain to consumers how RECs support renewable energy deployment and how a customer's generation is supplied. Specifically, the required information makes clear that CEOP and VROs represent the purchase of certificates rather than the purchase of electricity produced by renewable energy sources.

Pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244c, PURA established the CEOP in 2005 to allow consumers to support renewable energy above the minimum RPS.[110] At the time of the CEOP's inception, customers had limited options for supporting renewable resources in excess of the RPS. The CEOP allowed customers, whether they received supply from SS or a third-party supplier, to participate in a REC-only program that was applied as an adder to their bill. The Authority modified and extended the program over time.[111]

Since 2005, nationwide REC markets emerged and matured, and suppliers began marketing offers that exceeded Connecticut's RPS. Some supplier offers now include energy plus the RECs claimed by suppliers in excess of the RPS, creating a bundled product, commonly referred to as a voluntary renewable offer. Unlike the CEOP, which

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[109] See Decision, Oct. 21, 2020, Docket No. 16-12-29, PURA Development of Voluntary Renewable Options Program (the Authority modified and approved continuation of the CEOP, and established rules for voluntary renewable offers).

[110] See Interim Decisions, Apr. 21 and Oct. 20, 2004, and Decision, Feb. 17, 2005, Docket No. 03-07-16, Investigation of Alternative Transitional Standard Offer Services for United Illuminating and CL&P Customers.

[111] See Interim Decision, Sept. 27, 2007, Docket No. 07-01-09, DPUC Consideration of the Connecticut Clean Energy Options Program for 2008; see also, Decision, Mar. 30, 2011, Docket No. 10-05-07, PURA Review of the Connecticut Clean Energy Options Program.

was governed by PURA rules and standards, VROs evolved over time without regulatory guidance.

Due to the presence of voluntary renewable offers in the market, in 2016 the Authority announced it would develop and implement a new program to advance Connecticut's voluntary renewable market.[112] As noted above, the new program created to establish rules for voluntary renewable offers is the VRO Program, which was approved through the October 21, 2020 Decision in Docket No. 16-12-29, PURA Development of Voluntary Renewable Options Program (VRO Decision). Suppliers may also continue to apply to participate in the REC-only offerings program (CEOP).

The VRO Program began in January 2021. Currently, there are no suppliers offering VROs.[113] In addition, as of 2026, there was only one REC-only supplier (Sterling Planet), offering two REC-only options for customers: a 50% or a 100% option.[114] The number of REC-only suppliers has decreased since 2022, when there were three suppliers. PURA monitors the program and participation through compliance filings under Docket No. 06-10-22 and under each CEOP supplier license docket. CEOP suppliers with existing customer contracts were allowed to continue until January 2022.[115] However, any new REC-only contracts with customers signed after January 1, 2021, were required to meet the new VRO program standards as established in the VRO Decision, with RECs originating only from ISO-NE, New York, and/or PJM control areas.

After the issuance of the VRO Decision and associated geographic and marketing restrictions, certain suppliers appealed the Decision to the Connecticut Superior Court. The Superior Court placed implementation of certain parts of the VRO Decision on hold pending further review of the appeal. However, electric suppliers were still required to comply with the requirements in the VRO Decision for REC-only offers. On July 4, 2023, the Connecticut Supreme Court rejected the suppliers' appeal and upheld the Authority's VRO Decision. Due to the stay on enforcement of the VRO Decision during the appeals process, the Authority approved extensions to the certain implementation dates of the VRO Decision in a December 6, 2023 Decision in Docket No. 16-12-29RE01, PURA Development of Voluntary Renewable Options Program - Modification of Implementation Dates.

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[112] Decision, Dec.21, 2016, Docket No. 10-05-07RE01, PURA Review of the Connecticut Clean Energy Options Program.

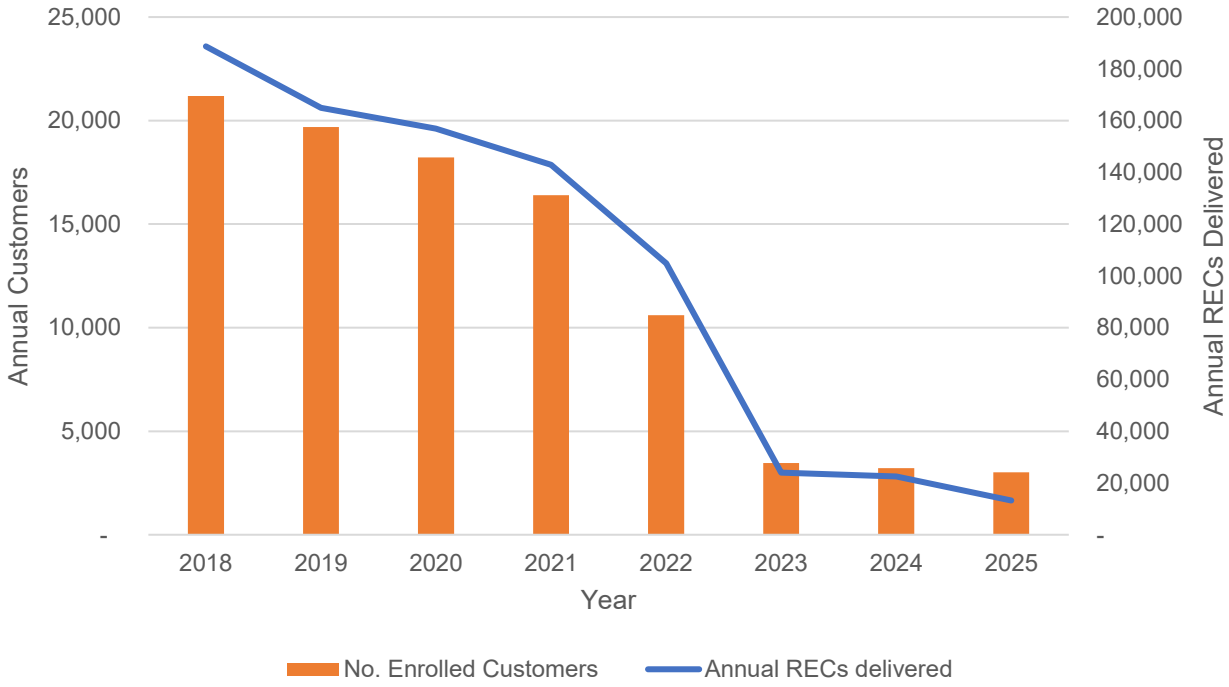
[113] See the Energize CT Rate Board, available at: https://energizect.com/rate-board/compare-energy-supplier-rates?customerClass=1201&monthlyUsage=750&planTypeEdc=1196.

[114] Eversource Compliance, Jan. 20, 2026, Docket No. 06-10-22, Att. 1; UI Compliance, Jan. 16, 2025, Docket No. 06-10-22, Att. 1.

[115] VRO Decision, p. 13.

Figure 24 reports annual RECs delivered and annual customer enrollment in the CEOP/VRO Program. As the number of VROs and REC-only suppliers has decreased, the number of customers participating and RECs delivered has also declined over time.

Figure 24: CEOP/VRO Customers and RECs Delivered[116]



[116] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (Overview by Program sheet, Interrog. CRE-05, CRE-14); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (Overview by Program sheet, Interrog. CRE-05, CRE-14).

VI. Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)

A. RPS Summary

The RPS was first designed and implemented in 1998, at the beginning of the restructuring of the electric supply industry, to bring online renewable energy resources not otherwise supported in the regional markets in furtherance of state environmental policy goals. The RPS includes different portfolio requirements for energy resources classified as Class I, Class II, and Class III renewables. Class I renewables, as defined in General Statutes § 16-1(a)(20), include most zero-carbon resources such as solar and wind, as well as some low-carbon resources.[117] Class II renewables include eligible waste-to-energy facilities.[118] Class III renewables include certain combined heat and power systems, waste-heat recovery systems, electricity savings from conservation and

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[117] "Class I renewable energy source" means (A) electricity derived from (i) solar power, (ii) wind power, (iii) a fuel cell, (iv) geothermal, (v) anaerobic digestion or other biogas derived from biological sources, (vi) thermal electric direct energy conversion from a certified Class I renewable energy source, (vii) ocean thermal power, (viii) wave or tidal power, (ix) low emission advanced renewable energy conversion technologies, including, but not limited to, zero emission low grade heat power generation systems based on organic oil free rankine, kalina or other similar non-steam cycles that use waste heat from an industrial or commercial process that does not generate electricity, (x) (I) a run-of-the-river hydropower facility that began operation after July 1, 2003, has a generating capacity of not more than sixty megawatts, is not based on a new dam or a dam identified by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection as a candidate for removal, and meets applicable state and federal requirements, including state dam safety requirements and applicable site-specific standards for water quality and fish passage, or (II) a run-of-the-river hydropower facility that received a new license after January 1, 2018, under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission rules pursuant to 18 CFR 16, as amended from time to time, is not based on a new dam or a dam identified by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection as a candidate for removal, and meets applicable state and federal requirements, including state dam safety requirements and applicable site-specific standards for water quality and fish passage, (xi) a biomass facility, provided such facility has executed an agreement to provide energy to an electric distribution company prior to the effective date of this section, that (I) uses sustainable biomass fuel and has an average emission rate of equal to or less than .075 pounds of nitrogen oxides per million BTU of heat input for the previous calendar quarter, or (II) has a capacity of less than five hundred kilowatts that began construction before July 1, 2003, may be considered a Class I renewable energy source for the duration of such agreement, or (xii) a nuclear power generating facility constructed on or after October 1, 2023, or (B) any electrical generation, including distributed generation, generated from a Class I renewable energy source, provided, on and after January 1, 2014, any megawatt hours of electricity from a renewable energy source described under this subparagraph that are claimed or counted by a load-serving entity, province or state toward compliance with renewable portfolio standards or renewable energy policy goals in another province or state, other than the state of Connecticut, shall not be eligible for compliance with the renewable portfolio standards established pursuant to section 16-245a, as amended by this act." General Statutes § 16-1(a)(20), as amended by P.A. 25-173.

[118] General Statutes § 16-1(a)(21).

load management programs, and demand-side management programs, subject to eligibility requirements.[119]

Each year, electric suppliers in Connecticut must comply with the RPS[120] by procuring and properly settling the necessary amount of renewable energy certificates (RECs)[121] to meet the percentage targets for each RPS Class, meaning that they must obtain environmental attributes on a one-to-one basis for the specified percentage of their retail load supplied from renewable resources within a calendar year, commonly referred to as the RPS compliance year.

Connecticut has adopted an RPS requirement for Class I energy that increases the required number of Class I RECs procured from 17% of a supplier's retail offering in 2018 to 29% by 2030.

In 2025, Public Act No 25-173, § 37 reduced Connecticut's Class I RPS requirement from 32% to 25% in 2026 and from 40% to 29% in 2030, while amending the definition of Class I resources to exclude landfill methane gas and most biomass facilities.

Table 37 indicates the RPS requirements by year by resource type.

Table 37: RPS Obligations by Year[122]

Class I, Class II, and Class III RPS compliance obligation by year[123,124]				
Year	**Class I**	**Class II**	**Class III**	**Total**
2018	17.0%	4.0%	4.0%	25.0%
2019	19.5%	4.0%	4.0%	27.5%
2020	21.0%	4.0%	4.0%	29.0%
2021	22.5%	4.0%	4.0%	30.5%

[119] General Statutes § 16-1(a)(38). Note: After January 1, 2014, programs supported by ratepayers are not eligible for Class III.
[120] Pursuant to General Statutes §§ 16-245a, 16-244c(h)(1), and 16-243q.
[121] One MWh of renewable energy = one REC.
[122] General Statues §16-245a, as amended by Public Act No. 25-173, An Act Concerning Energy Affordability, Access, and Accountability, Sec. 37.
[123] General Statutes §§ 16-245a, 16-243q.
[124] "On and after January 1, 2022, until December 31, 2029, not less than five per cent of the total output of any such supplier or such standard service of an electric distribution company shall, on demonstration satisfactory to the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, be obtained from Class III sources, except that with respect to any retail electric supply contract that was entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2023, but prior to July 1, 2024, not less than four per cent of the total output of any such supplier with respect to such contract shall be obtained from Class III sources. Such exception shall be in effect on and after July 1, 2024, until January 1, 2026, or the date that any such contract is renewed, whichever is earlier." General Statutes § 16-243q(4).

Class I, Class II, and Class III RPS compliance obligation by year[123,124]				
Year	**Class I**	**Class II**	**Class III**	**Total**
2022	24.0%	4.0%	5.0%	33.0%
2023	26.0%	4.0%	5.0%	35.0%
2024	28.0%	4.0%	5.0%	37.0%
2025	30.0%	4.0%	5.0%	39.0%
2026	25.0%	4.0%	5.0%	34.0%
2027	26.0%	4.0%	5.0%	35.0%
2028	27.0%	4.0%	5.0%	36.0%
2029	28.0%	4.0%	5.0%	37.0%
2030	29.0%	4.0%	4.0%	37.0%

In lieu of procuring and settling RECs, an electric supplier, or load serving entity (LSE), can make an Alternative Compliance Payment (ACP) to satisfy all or a portion of their annual RPS obligation. An LSE can also bank RECs for future use. However, banked RECs will expire if not timely applied to a future RPS Compliance Year.

The Connecticut RPS program is satisfied using the New England Power Pool (NEPOOL) Generation Information System (GIS) platform regarding the creation and settlement of all RECs.

Different classes of RPS generally correspond to different types of resources that the state has expressed a policy preference for incenting. In the 2022 budget adjustor, Public Act No. 22-118, §§ 163 and 164, the General Assembly removed the previous allowance that Class II compliance obligations could be met with Class I RECs and specified that any ACPs for Class II RECS would be allocated to a newly-established sustainable materials management account.

While the value of RECs associated with the Connecticut RPS may historically have been sufficient to drive new resource deployment, for many project types (e.g., most solar projects, offshore wind, etc.), the REC value does not provide sufficient incentive for investment in new renewable projects.[125] Connecticut has implemented a series of policies and programs, described in this report, that provide more tailored support for various types of resources, most of which produce RECs that can be used to meet Connecticut's RPS obligations. Thus, in addition to providing some direct economic incentive, the RPS also serves as a measurement and accountability tool, ensuring

[125] See DEEP, 2020 Integrated Resources Plan, Oct. 21, 2021, p. 88, available at: 2020-connecticut-integrated-resources-plan-10-7-2021.pdf.

progress toward Connecticut's decarbonization targets in conjunction with complementary policies.

B. Demonstrating RPS Compliance

LSEs demonstrate compliance with the RPS requirements by filing exhibits and supporting documents in annual PURA dockets. For the 2023 Compliance Year, LSEs provided evidence to demonstrate that an appropriate amount of their retail load was supplied by renewable resources in Docket No. 24-06-01, Annual Review of Connecticut's Electric Suppliers' and Electric Distribution Companies' Compliance with Connecticut's Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards in the Year 2023. For obligations tied to 2023 load, load serving entities were ordered to pay approximately $27.5 million in ACPs (see below for description).

There is a lag in REC creation. For instance, Q4 2021 RECs were created April 15, 2022, and it is permissible for RECs to be transacted and settled for the 2023 Compliance Year through June 15, 2024. To allow additional time for the administrative work to be completed before filing, the annual filing deadline for the 2022 Compliance Year was not until October 16, 2023. This lag period is typical, as the end dates for the trading periods to transfer or settle RECs are approximately six to nine months after the calendar period dates, as seen in Table 38.

Table 38: REC Trading Periods[126]

REC Trading Periods		
Generation Month	**REC Trading Period**	**REC Quarter**
Jan-March	July 15 – Sept. 15	First
April-June	Oct. 15 – Dec. 15	Second
July-Sept	Jan. 15 – March 15	Third
Oct.-Dec.	April 15 – June 15	Fourth

C. Banking Requirements for Excess RECs

Each LSE is allowed to bank excess Class I, II, and III RECs for up to two years. The number of banked RECs allowed in each class in any year cannot be more than 30% of the LSE's REC obligation in each respective class.[127] The allowance of banked RECs

[126]Decision, Dec. 20, 2023, Docket No. 23-06-01, p. 4.
[127]Conn. Agencies Regs. § 16-245a-1(g).

became available with the 2009 RPS requirements, as the amended regulation became effective on December 22, 2009.

D. ACP for Shortage of RECs

Any wholesale supplier of an EDC or licensed electric supplier that fails to meet the Class I RPS requirements is required to pay four cents per kWh ($40 per MWh).[128] Any wholesale supplier of an EDC that fails to meet the Class II RPS requirements is required to pay 3 cents per kWh ($30 per MWh).[129] Any licensed electric supplier that fails to meet the Class II RPS requirements is required to pay 2.5 cents per kWh ($25 per MWh).[130] These payments, known as the ACP, are returned to ratepayers.[131]

Any excess amount remaining after ACP funds are allocated as per statute shall be applied to reduce the costs collected through the NBFMCC. Any ACP required of the LSE shall be made to the EDCs in proportion to the load the LSE served in each EDC's territory.

Pursuant to General Statutes § 16-243q(b), the February 16, 2006 Interim Decision in Docket Nos. 05-07-19, DPUC Proceeding to Develop A New Distributed Resources Portfolio Standard (Class III), and the February 11, 2010 Decision in Docket No. 05-07-19RE02, DPUC Proceeding to Develop a New Distributed Resources Portfolio Standard (Class III) – 2009 Revisions, any LSE that fails to meet the Class III requirements is subject to an ACP of $31 per MWh, 25% of which shall go to the Clean Energy Fund (CEF) with the remainder being divided between the EDCs' C&LM Funds in proportion to the load the LSE served in their respective territories.[132]

Table 39 provides a summary of historical and current ACPs by resource type.

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[128] General Statutes §§ 16-244c(h)(1) and 16-245(k).
[129] General Statutes §§ 16-244c(h)(1)
[130] General Statutes § 16-245(k).
[131] General Statutes §§ 16-244c(h)(1) and 16-245(k).
[132] General Statutes § 16-243q(b) provides in part: "the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority shall assess each electric supplier and each electric distribution company that fails to meet the percentage standards of subsection (a) of this section a charge of up to five and five-tenths cents for each kilowatt hour of electricity that such supplier or company is deficient in meeting such percentage standards." In the February 16, 2006 Interim Decision in Docket Nos. 05-07-19, the Authority set the Class III ACP at three and one-tenth cents ($0.031) for each kilowatt hour of electricity that such supplier or company is deficient in meeting such percentage standards. Interim Decision, Feb. 16, 2006, Docket No. 05-07-19. In the February 11, 2010 Decision in Docket No. 05-07-19RE02, the Authority ruled that the Class III ACP shall remain at $31 per MWh. Decision, Feb. 11, 2010, Docket No. 05-07-19RE02.

Table 39: Class I, Class II, and Class III ACP[133]

Class I, Class II, and Class III ACP		
Up to Year 2017	Class I	$55 / MWh
	Class II	$55 / MWh
	Class III	$31 / MWh
2018–2020	Class I	$55 / MWh
	Class II	$25 / MWh
	Class III	$31 / MWh
2021	Class I	$40 / MWh
	Class II	$25 / MWh
	Class III	$31 / MWh
2024 Onwards	Class I	$40 / MWh
	Class II	$30 / MWh
	Class III	$31 / MWh

VII. Legacy Programs

A. Residential Solar Investment Program (RSIP)

1. Program Description and History

Initially authorized in 1998 under General Statutes §16-243h, traditional net metering provided customers with monthly kWh credits for excess solar PV generation provided to the electric grid. Later, in 2011, the General Assembly created the RSIP to provide financial incentives beyond traditional net metering to residential homeowners installing solar PV systems. RSIP began in 2012 and was administered by CGB.[134]

Through the RSIP, CGB offered three types of incentives to customers. The Expected Performance Based Buydown provided an up-front incentive, based on the system's generating capacity, to customers who purchased their systems. The Performance

[133] General Statutes § 16-244c(h)(1). The ACP values displayed in this table are for wholesale electric suppliers for EDCs, not licensed electric suppliers. See General Statutes § 16-245(k) for ACP values for licensed electric suppliers.

[134] For more information on the RSIP, see CGB, RSIP, available at: https://www.ctgreenbank.com/strategy-impact/societal-impact/successful-legacy-programs/residential-solar-investment-program-rsip/.

Based Incentive (PBI) provided quarterly payments for six years based on the amount of electricity produced, benefiting customers with third-party owned projects. The Low-and Moderate-Income Performance Based Incentive offered a higher PBI incentive level for income-eligible customers.

The program had a statutory target of 350 MW DC, which was increased in 2019 from 300 MW DC,[135] and an end date of December 31, 2022. RSIP reached its deployment goal of 350 MW DC nearly a year ahead of the December 2022 deadline. On November 12, 2020, CGB filed a brief in Docket No. 17-12-03RE09, PURA Investigation into Distribution System Planning of the Electric Distribution Companies – Clean and Renewable Energy Resource Analysis and Program Reviews, stating they had approved 350 MW of projects and already deployed 312.8 MW of the 350 MW threshold.[136] Further, in an exception to the draft decision filed on January 21, 2022, CGB stated that 348 MW DC had been deployed as of December 31, 2021, with the legislative target of 350 MW DC expected to be achieved by January 31, 2022.[137] See Table 40 for the MW deployed by year and Table 41 for the number of projects deployed per year for the RSIP program.

With the achievement of the RSIP's statutory deployment goal, the state transitioned to the RRES Program, authorized in General Statutes §16-244z, to provide support for residential solar installation through a tariffed PV structure. To aid in the transition to the RRES Program, PURA ruled on October 15, 2020, that RECs could continue to be aggregated for all residential solar PV systems for which CGB provided an incentive prior to January 1, 2022.[138] As a result of this ruling, CGB continued to provide incentives in support of the residential solar PV market in 2021 (i.e., after CGB identified that it had approved 350 MW of projects under RSIP, but before the RRES Program began), including providing limited incentives to projects above the 350 MW RSIP cap. CGB termed this separate incentive program RSIP-E.

The RRES Program was established through the February 10, 2021 Interim Decision in Docket No. 20-07-01, as discussed above in Section V.A, Residential Renewable Energy

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[135] The program was also updated substantively several other times, including in 2015 and 2016.

[136] CGB Brief, Nov. 12, 2020, Docket Nos. 17-12-03RE09, PURA Investigation into Distribution System Planning of the Electric Distribution Companies – Clean and Renewable Energy Resource Analysis and Program Reviews, pp. 1–2 (also posted in Docket No. 19-06-36, Application of Low and Zero Emissions Renewable Energy Credit Program - Year 9 and 10 Solicitations).

[137] CGB Exceptions, Jan. 21, 2022, Docket No. 17-12-03RE09, PURA Investigation into Distribution System Planning of the Electric Distribution Companies – Clean and Renewable Energy Resource Analysis and Program Reviews, p. 1.

[138] Motion No. 18 Ruling, Sept.17, 2020, Docket No. 17-12-03RE09, PURA Investigation into Distribution System Planning of the Electric Distribution Companies – Clean and Renewable Energy Resource Analysis and Program Reviews.

Solutions (RRES) Program. The RRES Program became available to all EDC residential customers starting January 1, 2022.

2. Rates & deployment

Table 40: RSIP Development by Year (MW AC)[139]

RSIP Development by Year (MW AC)			
Completed Year	**Eversource**	**United Illuminating**	**Total**
2012	1.315	0.190	1.506
2013	5.811	0.910	6.720
2014	9.870	1.507	11.378
2015	46.406	7.256	53.662
2016	37.980	11.000	48.979
2017	19.844	10.004	29.848
2018	25.829	12.343	38.172
2019	35.120	16.436	51.556
2020	34.966	11.472	46.438
2021	29.062	6.899	35.961
2022	3.695	1.922	5.618
2023	0.008	0	0.008
Total	**249.906**	**79.939**	**329.845**

Table 41: RSIP Development by Year[140]

RSIP Development by Year (# of Projects)			
Completed Year	**Eversource**	**United Illuminating**	**Total**
2012	213	29	242
2013	890	147	1,037

[139] UI Compliance Filing, Nov. 15, 2023, Docket No. 23-08-01, "2023-11-15 Section B.1.a UI Cover Letter - Interrogatories - 2023 Clean and Renewable Energy Program #23-08-01," UI CAE-033 Att. 1; Eversource Compliance Filing, Nov. 15, 2023, Docket No. 23-08-01, "Sec II.A.1 (Interrogatories) and Sec II.A.3 (Cross Posted Compliance)," A1-CAE-033.

[140] Id.

2014	1,215	260	1,475
2015	6,975	1,184	8,159
2016	5,371	1,691	7,062
2017	2,661	1,499	4,160
2018	3,502	1,909	5,411
2019	4,650	2,487	7,137
2020	4,649	1,788	6,437
2021	3,467	1,010	4,477
2022	430	291	721
2023	1	0	1
Total	**34,024**	**12,295**	**46,319**

B. Low Emission Renewable Energy Credit (LREC) and Zero Emission Renewable Energy Credit (ZREC) Program

1. Program Description and History

The LREC/ZREC Program was established in 2011 pursuant to General Statutes §§ 16-244r, 16-244s, and 16-244t.[141] The program ran for ten years and required the EDCs to enter into 15-year contracts to purchase RECs[142] from qualifying projects located in Connecticut at a fixed price. Zero-emission Class I renewable resources with a capacity of 1 MW or less were eligible for the ZREC Program, while low-emission Class I resources (i.e., fuel cells) with a capacity of 2 MW or less were eligible for the LREC Program. Larger LREC/ZREC projects were selected competitively while smaller projects were provided with an administratively set incentive rate, like the NRES Program, which replaced the LREC/ZREC Program in 2022. If the EDCs selected a project, the "Seller," or qualified project, was required to execute a contract or service agreement, which defined the term of the contract, price, and all the other requirements of the Seller and the EDC (the

[141] Section 2 of Public Act No. 19-35, An Act Concerning a Green Economy and Environmental Protection, amended General Statutes § 16-244r(c) to extend the LREC/ZREC Program for Year 9 (2020) and Year 10 (2021).

[142] RECs are a way to track electricity generated from renewable sources. One REC represents the environmental attributes of one MWh of energy produced. LREC: Low emission RECs, e.g., fuel cells. ZREC: Zero emission RECs, e.g., solar, wind, small hydropower. ZREC resources were also eligible as LREC projects in this program.

"Buyer").[143] These projects were also eligible for traditional net metering, discussed in Section VII.C, Virtual Net Metering (VNM) Program.

2. Budget and Procurement Process

The budget for the LREC/ZREC Program was split 80%/20% between Eversource and UI, respectively, for each procurement year. According to the 80%/20% split, for Years 6–10 of the program (2017–2021), $6.4M was allotted for Eversource and $1.6M was allotted for UI. Additionally, any applicable funds from terminated LREC/ZREC projects that resulted in adjustments to the Maximum Annual Quantity (MAQ)[144] were added to the budget. The budget was further divided by project type as follows: 50% to LREC projects and 50% to ZREC projects, divided evenly among Small, Medium, and Large ZRECs.

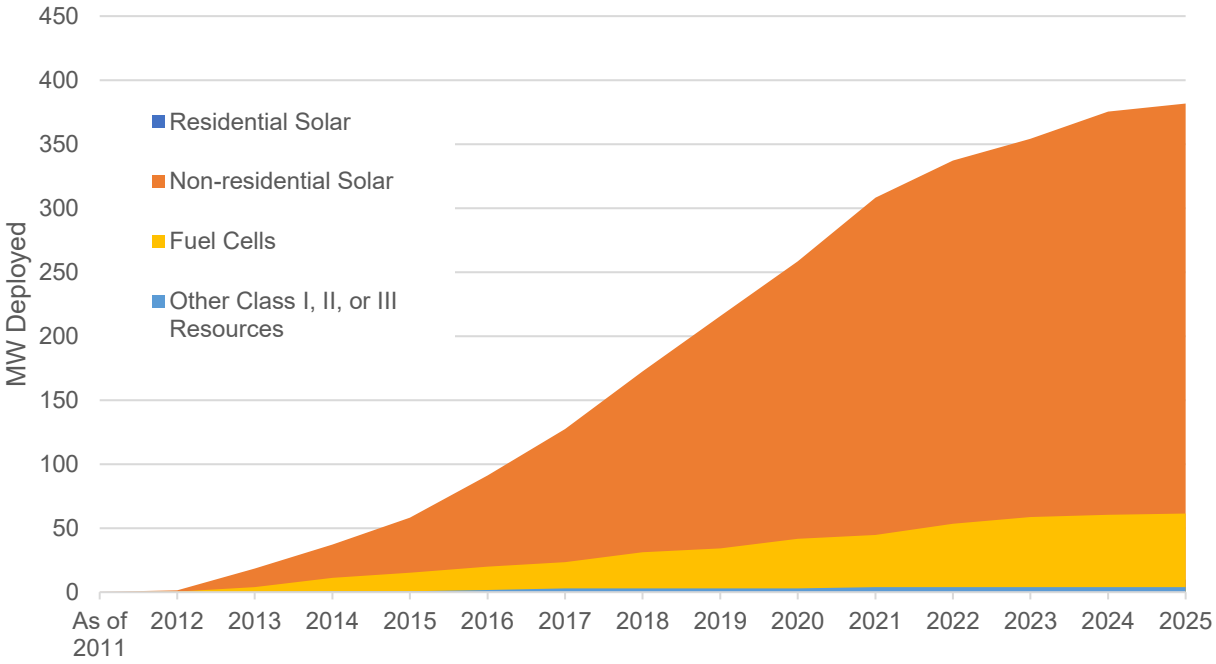
The LREC/ZREC Program ended after the conclusion of the Year 10 procurement in 2021. See Figure 25 for a depiction of the MW deployed by project type, and Table 42 for an overview of the number of projects and MW by project size for the LREC/ZREC Program. The LREC/ZREC Program was succeeded by the NRES Program, established in the Non-Residential Tariff Decision and effective January 1, 2022, as discussed above in Section V.C, Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (NRES) Program. While some LREC/ZREC projects approved prior to the end of the program continued to be deployed after 2022, the program is no longer accepting new enrollments.

3. Procurement Results & Deployment

[143] Significant legislation associated with the LREC/ZREC Program can be found below in 0, Appendix 1: Additional Resources & DOCUMENTS.

[144] Maximum number of LRECs or ZRECs that the EDC is obligated to purchase in any Contract Year under the Agreement.

Figure 25: Cumulative MW Deployed in CT via LREC/ZREC[145]



[145] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (LREC ZREC sheet, Interrogs. CRE-01, CRE-06, CRE-07, CRE-08); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (LREC ZREC sheet, CRE-01, CRE-06, CRE-07, CRE-08).

Table 42: LREC/ZREC Deployment Overview[146]

LREC/ZREC Deployment Overview																	
LREC/ZREC Program Categories		**As of 2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**TOTAL**
LREC	**Annual Deployment (MW AC)**	0.0	0.4	3.6	7.1	4.0	9.5	10.5	12.5	6.0	16.2	23.0	19.0	7.9	14.5	4.9	139.0
	No. of Projects Entering Service	0	1	6	13	10	12	13	12	9	14	17	16	9	10	4	146
Large ZREC	**Annual Deployment (MW AC)**	0.0	0.3	6.5	7.9	6.0	13.2	15.5	19.4	20.5	17.9	16.4	7.2	5.7	3.2	2.0	141.6
	No. of Projects Entering Service	0	1	13	13	9	21	25	29	28	26	24	9	8	6	2	214
Medium ZREC	**Annual Deployment (MW AC)**	0.0	0.6	8.6	6.8	8.5	9.1	8.0	12.0	10.0	8.6	8.0	5.8	4.8	3.9	0.2	94.9
	No. of Projects Entering Service	0	3	43	39	44	55	45	64	48	45	42	30	25	20	1	504
Small ZREC	**Annual Deployment (MW AC)**	0.2	0.5	2.3	5.0	7.3	8.0	8.5	9.4	11.7	8.4	7.3	6.9	4.3	1.6	0.0	81.4
	No. of Projects Entering Service	27	35	55	114	168	190	203	203	243	162	138	131	83	26	0	1778

[146] Id.

C. Virtual Net Metering (VNM) Program

1. Program Description and History

VNM allows a renewable energy system's owner, or host, to share excess billing credits with an offsite electricity user. Connecticut's legacy VNM Program was available to state, agricultural, and municipal (SAM) customers to encourage the installation of Class I and Class III distributed generation.[147] Pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244u(5), the VNM Program allowed customer hosts (customers who operate behind-the-meter generation)[148] to assign surplus production from their eligible generator to other metered accounts, called beneficial accounts, that were not physically connected to the Customer Host's generator.[149]

For SAM customer hosts participating in the VNM Program, metering equipment would measure electricity consumed and subtract the amount of electricity produced but not consumed, to measure net generation and VNM credits. The VNM credits for excess generation were applied monthly as credits to the electric bill of the beneficial account(s).[150] VNM credits were equal to the generation of service charges and a declining percentage of the transmission and distribution charges (80% in the first year, 60% in year two, and 40% in year three onwards).[151]

The maximum aggregated annual compensation under the VNM Program was $4 million for UI and $16 million for Eversource. However, municipal hosts who submitted an interconnection and VNM application on or before April 13, 2016, were allocated an additional $6 million ($1.2M UI, $4.8M Eversource). An additional allocation of $3 million ($0.6M UI, $2.4M Eversource) was available for agricultural customer hosts utilizing an

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[147] Municipal or State Customer Hosts were required to fully own, lease or be under long term contractual arrangement for receipt of power from a VNM facility. Agricultural Customer Hosts were required to own, or hold, an equity interest in a special purpose entity (SPE) that owns the VNM facility.

[148] Behind-the-meter generation refers to energy systems located on the customer's side of the utility meter.

[149] A table of Final Decisions by PURA that enacted changes to the program over time can be found in Section 0.,

Appendix 1:

Additional Resources & DOCUMENTS.

[150] Beneficial Account defined pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244u(1) as "an in-state retail end user of an EDC designated by a customer host or an agricultural customer host in the EDC's service area to receive VNM credits."

[151] VNM credit defined pursuant to General Statutes § 16-244u(6) as "a credit equal to the retail cost per kilowatt hour (kWh) the customer host may have otherwise been charged for each kilowatt hour produced by a VNM facility that exceeds the total amount of kWhs used during an EDC monthly billing period."

anaerobic digestion Class I renewable energy source. The individual customer hosts annual cap was based on estimated kWh production and rates in effect at the time of application. When the annual cap of an individual customer's host is reached in a calendar year, net energy billing continues, and all excess kWh produced is compensated under the applicable power purchase rate for the remainder of the year (i.e., at the wholesale power rate).

The VNM Program ended on Jan 1, 2022. See Table 43Table 43 for an overview of the VNM Program and Figure 26 for MW deployment under the VNM Program. Existing customers enrolled in the program can continue to participate, but new VNM applications are no longer being accepted. The VNM Program was succeeded by the NRES Program established in Non-Residential Tariff Decision as discussed above in Section V.C, Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (NRES) Program. The NRES Program, similar to the VNM Program, allows SAM customers to designate beneficial accounts to receive excess generation credits.

The amount of excess kWh delivered by the customer host to the electric distribution system (e.g., the total kWh exported to the grid less the kWh imported over a monthly billing period) is the net exported kWh.

The VNM credit was determined monthly based on the net exported kWh using this formula:

$$\boldsymbol{VNM\ Credit = Net\ Exported\ kWh} * ([\boldsymbol{SS\ or\ LRS}] + [\%\ \boldsymbol{T}\ \&\ \boldsymbol{D\ rates\ of\ Customer\ Host}])$$

Where SS is standard service, LRS is last resort service, and % T&D is the percentage of transmission and distribution charges.



The VNM credits were then allocated to the beneficial accounts. Municipal and state customer hosts could have up to five beneficial municipal or state accounts, respectively, plus up to five non-municipal or non-state critical facilities connected to a microgrid. Agricultural customer hosts could have up to ten beneficial accounts, consisting of agricultural or municipal customers, or non-commercial critical facilities connected to a microgrid.

2. Rates & Deployment

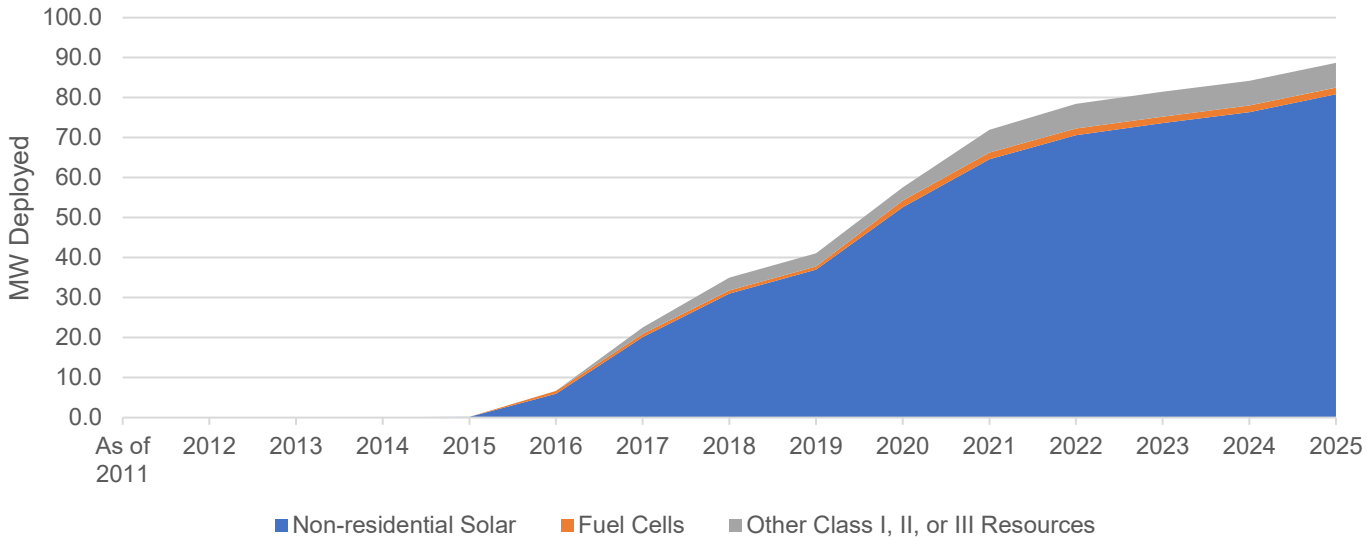
Table 43: VNM Program Overview by Sector[152]

VNM Program Overview by Sector								
	Statutory Authority (General Statutes)	**PURA Docket No.**	**Renewable Energy Sources**		**Municipal Sector**	**State Sector**	**Agriculture Sector**	**Agriculture Anaerobic Digester Sector**
Eversource	16-244u(5) and (6)	13-08-14; 15-09-08	Class I (All) and Class III (Municipal & State)	**Amount Subscribed**	$11,200,000	$3,543,334	$6,056,666	$2,400,000
				Total Annual Cap	$11,200,000	$3,543,334	$6,056,666	$2,400,000
				No. Projects Subscribed	40	12	19	3
				No. Applications Waiting List	25	0	7	1
				Total Deployed in MWs	40.8	11.0	21.7	1.1
UI		13-08-14; 15-09-08	Class I (All) and Class	**Amount Subscribed**	$2,597,413	$828,012	$1,571,988	0

[152] Eversource Compliance, Nov. 14, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025 ES A1, A2, A3 Interrogatories.xlsx (VNM sheet, Interrogs. CRE-08, CRE-09); UI Compliance, Nov. 17, 2025, Order No. 1, Att. 2025-11-17 UI Attachment 2 #25-08-01.xlsx, (VNM sheet, Interrogs CRE-08, CRE-09).

	16-244u(5) and (6)		III (Municipal & State)	**Total Annual Cap**	$2,597,413	$1,200,000	$1,200,000	$600,000
				No. Projects Subscribed	8	2	4	0
				No. Applications Waiting List	0	0	0	0
				Total Deployed in MWs	6.4	2.5	4.0	0

Figure 26: Cumulative MW Deployed in CT via VNM[153]



[153] Id.

VIII. Clean Energy Employment[154]

According to the 2024 Connecticut Clean Energy Industry Report, published by CGB, at the end of 2023, Connecticut had nearly 46,000 clean energy jobs, an increase of roughly 3.9% from the prior year. The growth in clean energy employment significantly outpaced the state's overall employment growth of 1.4%. While Connecticut's clean energy economy still lags behind national and New York growth trends, its clean energy employment growth over the last year was on par with that of Massachusetts and faster than Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, after progressing slower than other New England states in prior years.

All technology sectors experienced employment growth between 2022 and 2023. Energy efficiency continues to make up the bulk of clean energy jobs, at 35,250 in 2023, and grew by about 2.2% compared to 2022; however, employment in the energy efficiency sector remains 2.1 percent below its 2019 pre-pandemic level.

Connecticut's clean energy industry positively contributes to the state's overall economy. In 2023, Connecticut's clean energy economy contributed roughly $7.01 billion to statewide gross regional product (GRP), an 3.1% increase over the previous year.

The following figures highlight employment trends in the state's clean energy economy. Figure 27 reports the number of jobs by clean energy sector and Figure 28 reports the number of clean energy generation jobs by technology type, from 2017 to 2023.

[154] See the 2024 Connecticut Clean Energy Industry Report for quotations and data referenced in this section. Connecticut Green Bank, "Societal Impact: Connecticut Clean Energy Industry Reports," available at https://www.ctgreenbank.com/strategy-impact/societal-impact/ (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

Figure 27: Number of Jobs in Connecticut by Clean Energy Sector[155]

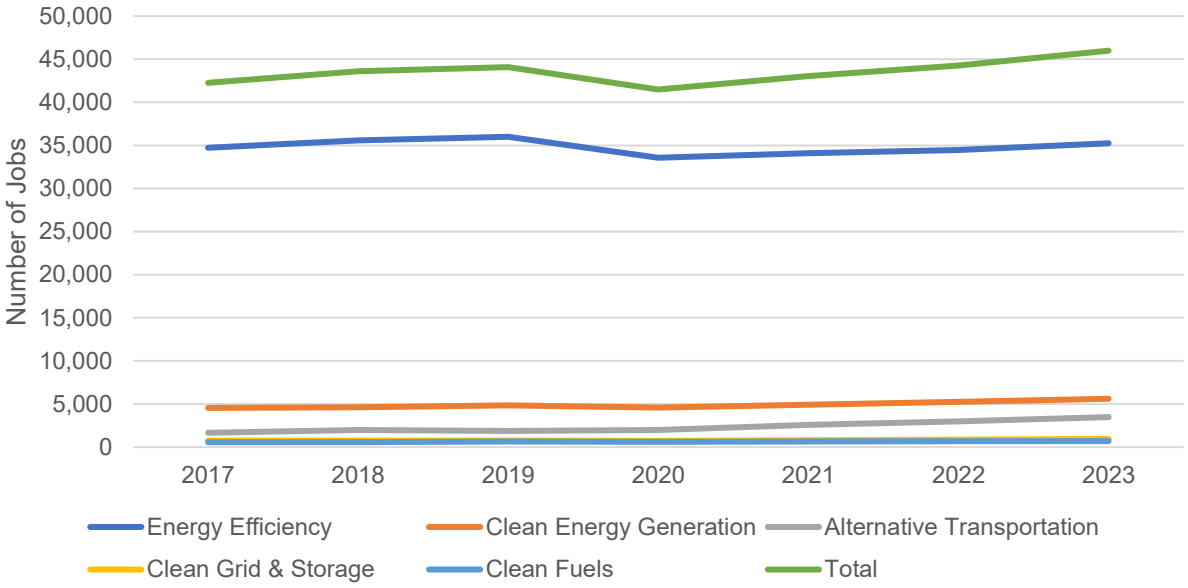
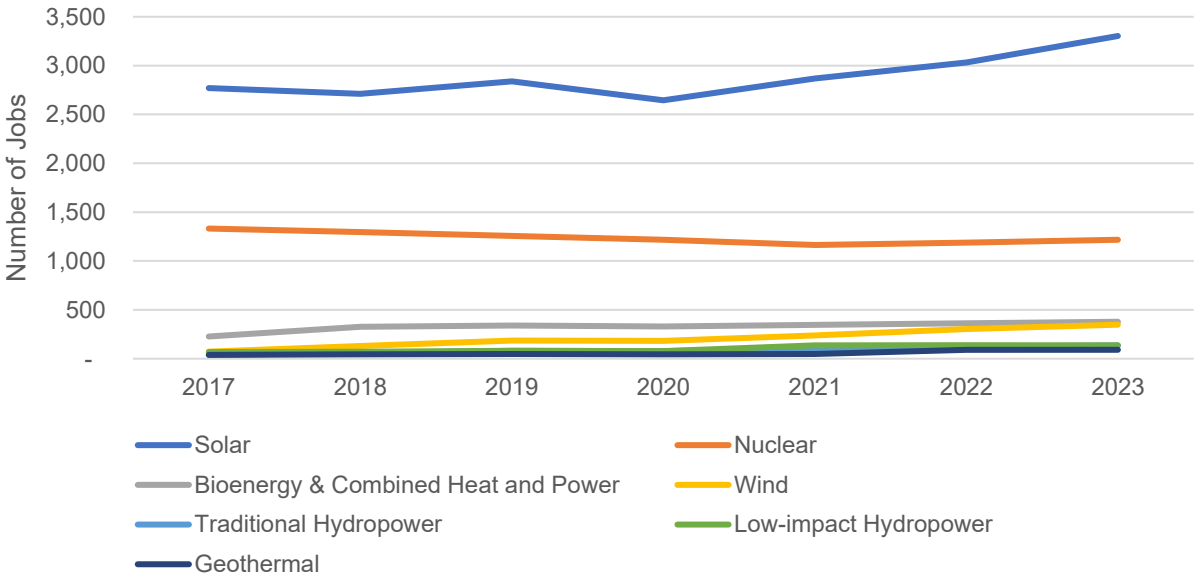


Figure 28: Connecticut Clean Energy Generation Employment by Technology[156]



[155] Id.
[156] Id.

IX. Report and Program Notes

This report provides a general framework for future annual reports. However, the Authority is committed to expanding and improving the type, quality, and presentation of the data included in this annual report, and will seek continuous improvement each year. The Authority reserves the discretion to revise and edit the report contents, including the addition or removal of programs, as appropriate and consistent with our regulatory obligations.

X. Appendix 1:

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES & DOCUMENTS

PURA Clean Energy Programs Webpage

RRES Program

PURA RRES Program Webpage

Eversource Program Website

UI Program Website

Program Manual (effective January 1, 2026)

Frequently Asked Questions (effective January 1, 2026)

NRES Program

PURA NRES Program Webpage

Eversource Program Website

UI Program Website

Program Manual (effective February 2, 2026)

Frequently Asked Questions (effective February 2, 2026)

SCEF Program

Eversource Program Website

UI Program Website

Program Manual

ESS Program

PURA ESS Program Webpage

Program Website

Program Manual (effective February 11, 2026)

LD EV Charging Program

Program Manual (as of November 5, 2025, prior to Year 5 EV Decision Changes)[157]

Eversource Program Website

- Commercial
- Residential
- Fleets

UI Program Website

MHD EV Charging Program

CGB Website (fleet electrification accelerator program)

DEEP Procurements

DEEP Integrated Resources Plan, dated October 2021

Grid-Scale Procurement Authority

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[157] Order No. 5 and 15 of the Year 5 EV Decision order the EDCs to submit the updated program manual no later than March 2, 2026, incorporating all modifications established in the Year 5 EV Decision for the Authority's review and approval. Once approved by the Authority, the updated program manual will be made available for the public on Eversource and UI websites.

Legislation	General Statutes §	Program	Summary
Public Act No. 11-80, Section 127	16-244v	Section 127 Procurement	Procurement for 30 MW of Class I renewables, with Connecticut's EDCs authorized to own and operate no more than 10 MW each (no additional solicitations will be issued).
Public Act No. 13-303, Section 6	16a-3f	Section 6 Procurement	Procurement for Class I resources up to 4% of load distributed by the state's EDCs.
Public Act No. 13-303, Section 7; Public Act No. 15-107, Section 1 (c)	16a-3g; 16a-3j(c)	Large-Scale Procurement	Three-state (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island) solicitation for large-scale clean energy projects and transmission.
Public Act No. 13-303, Section 8; Public Act No. 17-144, Section 10; Public Act No. 18-50, Section 31	16a-3h	Section 8 Procurement	Procurement of energy and/or RECs from run-of-the-river hydropower, landfill methane gas, or biomass Class I resources for up to 6% of Connecticut's load.
Public Act No. 15-107, Section 1 (b)	16a-3j(b)	Small-Scale Procurement	Passive demand response, small-scale 2–20 MW Class I & III resources, and energy storage systems to reduce electric demand and improve the state's resiliency and grid reliability, especially during winter peak demand
Public Act No. 17-3 (June 2017)	16a-3m	Zero-Carbon RFP	Procurement for zero-carbon electricity generating resources that deliver power into the control area of the regional independent system operator, including eligible nuclear power facilities, hydropower, Class I renewables, and energy storage systems co-located with zero-carbon resources, up to 12,000,000 MWh per year.
Public Act No. 05-01 Section 26; Public Act 07-242, Section 124;	16-244c (h)(2); 16-244o; 16-244t	Project 150	Allows for long-term PPAs (no additional solicitations will be issued).

Legislation	General Statutes §	Program	Summary
Public Act No. 11-80, Sections 91, 94 & 110			
Public Act No. 19-35, Section 17	16a-3p	Anaerobic digestion	Procurement for energy derived from anaerobic digestion, up to 10 MW.
Public Act No. 19-71, Section 1	16a-3n	Offshore wind	Procurement of energy from offshore wind facilities of up to 2,000 MW, and associated transmission.
Public Act No. 21-53, Section 2	16-243dd	Energy storage	Authorized DEEP to issue RFPs for energy storage projects connected at the transmission or distribution level, including stand-alone energy storage projects and energy storage. projects paired with Class I renewable energy sources or hydropower facilities not more than 100 MW.
Public Act No. 25-173, Section 45		Energy Efficiency	Electric active demand and gas demand response pilot program. DEEP may issue multiple solicitations over two years commencing October 1, 2025 for cost-effective active electric demand response, or active or passive gas demand response measures.

RSIP

CGB Website

CGB Memo on RSIP Program progress

GoSolarCT Website

LREC/ZREC

Eversource Program Website

UI Program Website

Docket No. 11-12-06, Final Decisions dated April 4, 2012; May 20, 2014; January 21, 2015; December 16, 2015; April 25, 2018; December 16, 2015

Other significant legislation:

- Public Act No. 11-80, which authorized five years of LREC and up to six years of ZREC procurement;
- Public Act No. 16-196, which authorized LREC technology participation in Year 6 procurement with a 50/50 split of ZREC statutory budget of $8M to LREC and ZREC technologies respectively, all under ZREC statute;
- Public Act No. 17-144, which authorized Year 7 procurement, with the same statutory budget as year 6;
- Public Act No. 18-50, which authorized Year 8 procurement, with the same statutory budgets as Year 6 with the exception of Small ZREC (combined Years 7 and 8 small ZREC budgets in order to utilize funds before LREC/ZREC program expired at end of calendar year 2019);
- Public Act No. 19-35, which authorized Years 9 and 10 procurements, with the same statutory budgets as year 6.

VNM

PURA Docket(s):

- Docket No. 13-08-14, Final Decisions dated July 21, 2014; October 15, 2014; May 27, 2015; March 23, 2016
- Docket No. 13-08-14RE01, Decision dated December 17, 2014; Reopened to address implementation for “stand-alone” VNM facilities and established calculation of VNM credits for all Customer Host facilities.
- Docket No. 13-08-14RE02, Decision dated December 2, 2015; Eliminated unassigned VNM Credits that were carried to end of year. All VNM credits now allocated each month to beneficial accounts without carrying over to following months.
- Docket No. 15-09-08, Decision dated February 3, 2016; Agriculture ownership structure of VNM facility
- Docket No. 13-08-14RE03, Decision dated October 26, 2016; Commercial Operation time period and Agriculture Host documentation
- Docket No. 13-08-14RE04, Decision dated July 20, 2018; Added Agriculture Anaerobic Digesters located at Dairy Farms

- Docket No. 13-08-14RE05, Decision dated October 21, 2019; Increased Annual VNM Caps

CEOP/VRO

PURA Docket(s):

- Docket No. 16-12-29, PURA Development of Voluntary Renewable Options Program, Final Decision dated October 21, 2020.
- Docket No. 16-12- 29RE01, PURA Development of Voluntary Renewable Options Program - Modification of Implementation Dates, Decision dated December 6, 2023.

RPS

NEPOOL GIS website

Frequently asked questions, exhibits and guide to RPS Compliance

RPS Compliance Dockets and final Decision dates:

- Year 2009 RPS - Docket No. 10-09-06, Final Decision dated October 31, 2012
- Year 2010 RPS - Docket No. 11-09-03, Final Decision dated November 21, 2013
- Year 2011 RPS - Docket No. 12-09-02, Final Decision dated June 4, 2013
- Year 2012 RPS - Docket No. 13-06-11, Final Decision dated February 11, 2015
- Year 2013 RPS - Docket No. 14-05-35, Final Decision dated December 23, 2015
- Year 2014 RPS - Docket No. 15-09-18, Final Decision dated September 28, 2016
- Year 2015 RPS - Docket No. 16-07-20, Final Decision dated November 8, 2017
- Year 2016 RPS - Docket No. 17-06-23, Final Decision dated January 23, 2019
- Year 2017 RPS - Docket No. 18-06-28, Final Decision dated July 1, 2020
- Year 2018 RPS - Docket No. 19-06-01, Final Decision dated March 3, 2021
- Year 2019 RPS - Docket No. 20-06-01, Final Decision dated May 19, 2021
- Year 2020 RPS - Docket No. 21-06-01, Final Decision dated November 17, 2021
- Year 2021 RPS - Docket No. 22-06-01, Final Decision dated November 23, 2022
- Year 2022 RPS - Docket No. 23-06-01, Final Decision dated December 20, 2023
- Year 2023 RPS - Docket No. 24-06-01, Final Decision dated March 12, 2025

Program Costs

For more information on the costs associated with the programs included in this report, see the EDCs' CRE-16 responses in Docket No. 25-08-01, available at Eversource CRE-16 for Eversource and UI CRE-16 for UI.

XI. Appendix 2:
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

RRES Program

1. To foster the sustained and orderly development of the state's solar industry, and maintain Connecticut's annual historical deployment of residential solar;
2. To achieve a 100% zero carbon electric grid by 2040, including through additional residential solar deployment;
3. To balance participant, non-participant, and electric system costs and benefits;
4. To ensure program accessibility for customers; and
5. To promote inclusivity and program participation by LMI customers and those in EJCs.

NRES Program

1. To foster the sustained, orderly development of the state's Class I renewable energy industry;
2. To deploy the full MW capacity allowable under statute;
3. To ensure least-cost outcomes through the solicitation process;
4. To enable program accessibility for customers; and
5. To encourage inclusivity and program participation by customers in underserved and EJCs.

SCEF Program

1. To cost-effectively procure up to 50 MWs of SCEFs annually;
2. To provide savings to specific categories of customers, particularly customers with LMI, low-income service organizations, and customers who reside in EJCs; and
3. To lower or eliminate barriers to entry for Subscriber Organizations, if and when possible.

ESS Program

1. To provide positive net present value to ratepayers;
2. To provide multiple types of benefits to the electric grid, including resilience, ancillary services, peak shaving, avoiding or deferring distribution system upgrades, or supporting the deployment of other distributed energy resources;
3. To foster the sustained, orderly development of the state's electric energy storage industry;
4. To prioritize delivering resilience to LMI customers, customers in EJ or economically distressed communities, customers coded medical hardship, public housing authorities, customers on the grid-edge, and critical facilities;
5. To lower the barriers to entry for electric storage;
6. To maximize the long-term environmental benefits of storage; and
7. To maximize ratepayer benefits derived from the wholesale capacity market.

LD EV Charging Program

1. To enable Connecticut's commitment to the ten-state Memorandum of Understanding and deploy approximately 125,000–150,000 EVs in Connecticut by 2025;
2. To facilitate the seamless integration of new and emerging zero emission vehicle (ZEV)-related technologies to realize the potential electric system, economic, health, and environmental benefits of ZEVs;
3. To deploy and integrate ZEVs into Connecticut's electric grid as a key component of meeting the EMG Framework objectives;
4. To achieve an equitable transition to wide-scale EV deployment across all communities in Connecticut; and
   To achieve the NEVI Program's goal of deploying 40% of all EVSE projects in underserved communities in accordance with the federal Justice40 initiative.

MHD EV Charging Program

1. To develop MHD ZEV electrification offerings that support the state's statutory requirements and the commitment to the MHD ZEV MOU, prioritizing use cases where available funding and regulatory mandates aim to accelerate adoption;
2. To establish rate structure(s) and reporting metrics that facilitate the integration of existing, evolving, and emerging MHD ZEV-related technologies that encourage efficient grid utilization and flexibility, and balance ratepayer costs;
3. To establish a framework for deploying MHD ZEVs into Connecticut's electric grid that supports the integration of distributed energy resources (DERs), including potential storage solutions and the development of charging corridors, which are key components of meeting the objectives of the Authority's Framework for an Equitable Modern Grid; and

4. To enable an equitable transition to MHD deployment that prioritizes electrification in communities disproportionately impacted by pollution from fossil fuel emitting MHD vehicles and other disadvantaged communities.

XII. Appendix 3:

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
ACP	Alternative Compliance Payment
CAM	Conservation Adjustment Mechanism
CEF	Clean Energy Fund
CEOP	Clean Energy Options Program
CGB	Connecticut Green Bank
CIEC	Connecticut Industrial Energy Consumers
C&LM	Conservation and Load Management
DCFC	Direct Current Fast Charging
DEEP	Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
DER	Distributed Energy Resource
EDC	Electric Distribution Company
EEB	Energy Efficiency Board
EJC	Environmental Justice Community
EMG	Equitable Modern Grid
ESB	Electric school bus
ESS	Energy Storage Solutions
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVITP	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Program
EVSE	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment
FAS	Fleet Advisory Services
FCM	Forward Capacity Market
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GIS	Generation Information System
IRP	Integrated Resources Plan
kWh	Kilowatt hour
LD	Light-Duty
LIDAC	Low-Income and Disadvantaged Community
LMI	Low to moderate income
LREC	Low Emission Renewable Energy Credit
LRS	Last Resort Service
LSE	Load Serving Entity
MAQ	Maximum Annual Quantity

Acronym	Meaning
MHD	Medium- and Heavy-Duty
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUD	Multi-Unit Dwelling
MW	Megawatts
NBFMCC	Non-Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charge
NECEC	Northeast Clean Energy Council
NEPOOL	New England Power Pool
NEVI	National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure
NRES	Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OCC	Office of Consumer Counsel
PBI	Performance Based Incentive
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PURA	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act
PV	Photovoltaic
REC	Renewable Energy Credit
RGGI	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
RRES	Residential Renewable Energy Solutions
RSIP	Residential Solar Incentive Program
SAM	State, Agricultural, and Municipal
SCEF	Shared Clean Energy Facility
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
SS	Standard Service
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
VNM	Virtual Net Metering
VRO	Voluntary Renewable Option
ZEV	Zero Emission Vehicle
ZREC	Zero Emission Renewable Energy Credit