

March 17, 2016

To: Members of the Energy and Technology Committee

From: Angela L. Ruggiero, Senior Counsel

Re: SB 394, An Act Concerning Virtual Net Metering and Certain Zero Emission Generation Projects

At the March 10th public hearing of the E&T Committee, a number of questions were asked regarding whether potential applicants for municipal net metering were informed as the status of their applications. Please see Eversource's response below:

Q: When was the Virtual Net Metering Queue open for applications?

R: Eversource started accepting Virtual Net Metering applications in September 2014.

Q: When did the Municipal Virtual Net Metering queue become full?

R: The Municipal Virtual Net Metering queue was fully subscribed at \$3.2M, in April 2015.

Q: Did Eversource inform applicants that the Municipal Net Metering queue was full?

R: Yes, once the Municipal Virtual Net Metering queue was full, applicants were advised of this status and that Eversource would accept Municipal applications on a waiting list basis. The waiting list was created because in our experience some projects may drop out for various reasons.

Q: Why wasn't a message board created as was done in Massachusetts?

R: Each State handles these issues differently. Since Connecticut's virtual net metering program is capped at \$10 million, and the municipal sector was fully subscribed within a relatively short period of time, there was no perceived need to institute a message board. Further, to our knowledge, no state regulatory body or vendor requested one. Massachusetts, on the other hand, has different requirements which lend themselves to a creation of a queue administrator, who has a formal process in place for reviewing applications and determining whether or not an applicant is granted a reservation under the cap. For instance, the Massachusetts program is installed-capacity based, whereas Connecticut's is not. Certain net metering facilities in Massachusetts are subject to caps based on a percentage of each distribution company's highest historic system peak. In Connecticut, the nature of the program caps are monetary and thus, are not measurable until after an application is processed. Therefore, they do not allow us to measure and post the same information as we would be able to do if it were based on installed capacity, as in Massachusetts.