



ELECTRICITY SUBMETERING APPLICATIONS

Most electricity consumers' usage is measured by a meter owned by an electric distribution company. Prior to 2013, a small subset of customers were submetered, i.e., their usage was submetered from a master meter. Examples of these submetered customers include individual units in a marina or a campground submetered from a master meter. In 2013, the legislature passed Public Act 13-298 ("Act") containing expanded language for submetering, and there are now several applications before the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority ("PURA") from landlords seeking to submeter electricity for their building tenants. The goal of the Act is to promote electricity conservation by the submetered tenants.

Generally, the current submetering applications involve measuring electricity usage via tenant submeters, which are owned, installed and serviced by a landlord. The submeters are fed from a building master meter which measures electricity delivered to the building. The master meter is owned by an electric distribution company, such as United Illuminating or Eversource Energy (formerly known as the Connecticut Light and Power Company). The landlord is a customer of the electric distribution company, and the submetered tenants are customers of the landlord. Submetering applications must be approved by PURA.

PURA issued the first part of its [Decision](#) implementing the Act on 08/06/2014, in Docket No. 13-01-26, [PURA Generic Investigation of Electric Submetering](#). The second part of the Decision, which is due later this year, will deal with issues including, but not limited to, implementation of submetering for premises with on-site generation.