SECTION 4: THE ELECTRIC SECTOR

1.5 M Customers

The Electric Sector is the largest industry regulated by PURA with over $2.88 billion annually in distribution revenue under PURA's jurisdiction. The Authority is responsible for regulating the rates, services, and distribution infrastructure of Connecticut's two investor-owned electric distribution companies (EDCs), The Connecticut Light and Power Company d/b/a Eversource Energy (Eversource) and The United Illuminating Company (UI), in a manner that leads to just and reasonable rates. Together, Eversource and UI serve over 1.5 million customers (also called "ratepayers"), which represents over 90% of the state's electric customers.

The Authority's oversight of the EDCs, which is detailed in Conn. Gen. Stat. Title 16, covers a broad range of topics, including but not limited to:

- Electric distribution rates and other bill charges;
- The provision of safe, adequate, and reliable service;
- The wholesale procurement of electricity;
- The administration of renewable power contracts;
- Emergency performance and incident response procedures;
- The administration of utility poles;
- Vegetation management practices (i.e., tree trimming);
- Metering and billing accuracy;
- Customer service, education, and outreach; and
- The oversight of renewable energy tariff structures.

In addition to its regulation of the EDCs, the Authority also has purview over other aspects of electric sector regulation, including but not limited to:

- Third party electric supplier licensing;
- Registration of electric aggregators;[1] and
- Monitoring compliance with the renewable portfolio standards.

When a docket concerning any of the above topics is brought

before the Authority, staff must follow the docket process to build a record of evidence that enables a well-founded decision that supports the agency's overall mission of just and reasonable rates. A detailed explanation of this process is included in Appendix 1 – Standard Docket Procedure Guide, attached to this report.

Electric Supply Costs

While many components of the Electric Sector are under PURA's jurisdiction, PURA does not regulate wholesale energy costs. When Connecticut deregulated its energy supply in 1998, the intent was to let market competition reduce both supply costs and risk to ratepayers, while PURA would oversee the safe, reliable, and affordable distribution of electricity throughout the state.[2] The cost of electricity supply is now dictated by the regional wholesale energy markets overseen by the Independent System Operator of New England (ISO-NE or ISO New England). Although ratepayers are authorized to shop for an alternate supplier, most ratepayers elect to remain on standard default service, whereby Eversource and UI purchase electricity through the wholesale energy markets and pass that cost directly through to ratepayers. The EDCs do not earn a return on the cost of electricity supply.

On January 1, 2023, the EDCs' procured supply rates effectively doubled, reflecting increased wholesale electricity prices due to a variety of factors, but most significantly, the cost of natural gas. As shown by Figure 14, natural gas fuels approximately 53% of New England's electricity generation. With ongoing global conflicts, high demand, and natural gas transmission constraints, the price for electricity generated by natural gas plants increased dramatically. Since natural gas is the "marginal resource", or the resource that sets the price in the wholesale energy markets in most hours, this means that electricity generation overall in New England became more expensive in early 2023 when natural gas prices rose.[3]

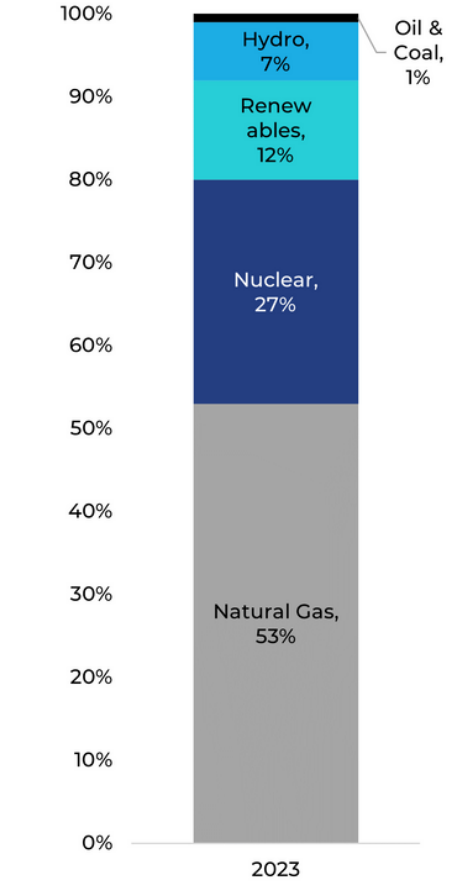
Connecticut, and many other states in New England, have committed to decarbonizing their electric sectors and reducing their reliance on natural gas for electricity generation.[4] ISO New England has reported that it currently has over 35,000MW of new generating capacity proposals in its interconnection queue, the majority of which is wind or battery storage.[5] Over time, as the region shifts to renewable resources powered by low- or zero-cost energy inputs, wholesale electric supply costs should decline.

In the meantime, the Authority recognizes that in a state with already high utility rates, any increase is alarming, frustrating, and harmful for many ratepayers. Though the Authority unfortunately does not regulate the price of wholesale electric supply, it has designed and implemented multiple affordability and shut-off protection programs,

particularly for customers with past-due balances, and renewable energy tariffs that facilitate a ratepayer's decision to install, lease, or subscribe to solar facilities in the state to gain some control over their electric supply costs. See Section 3 for further details on these programs.

While the Authority does not have oversight over the regional wholesale energy markets, it does have the ability to review and modify, as necessary, the manner in which the EDCs procure electricity supply for their customers. On January 12, 2024, PURA issued a Legislative Report that reviewed the current Standard Service (SS) electric procurement practices, i.e., the process by which the EDCs' supply offer is determined, and conducted an initial analysis of potential modifications to the process that could result in more reasonable rates, more stable rates, or outcomes more reflective of market prices. Further discussion on this report is available in Section 3.

Figure 14: New England Regional Generation Mix



Source: ISO New England

KEY ELECTRIC SECTOR TOPICS IN 2023

Safety: Assessing Accident Response Operations

Maintaining the safety of the electric grid, for both the public and utility employees, is paramount for the provision of reliable and cost-effective electric service. As such, the Authority takes accidents involving grid infrastructure and the enforcement of safety standards and regulations very seriously. Electric distribution companies are legally required to notify PURA of any accident resulting in personal injury or involving public safety, which was or may have been connected with or due to the operation of the grid as soon as reasonably possible, and to update the Authority at regular intervals thereafter. Should the Authority find that a company has failed to comply with these laws and regulations, it can issue fines to regulated entities.[6]

In 2023, the Authority conducted investigations related to accidents impacting the distribution grid that involved both civilians and contractors used by Eversource.[7]

Docket No. 23-01-32, Investigation into Eversource's Manner of Operation and Safety Regarding its Underground Electric Distribution System, focused on accidents related to Eversource's underground infrastructure, while Docket No. 23-01-39, Investigation into the Response of The Connecticut Light and Power d/b/a Eversource Energy to the Accident on January 17, 2023, at 602 Greenwoods Road, Norfolk, CT, investigated Eversource's response to an accident involving a civilian vehicle. The Authority's investigations of these events are summarized below.

Eversource's Response to Operations and Maintenance Accidents

Connecticut regulations define major accidents for utilities as "[a]ny explosions, major fires or other cases of serious damage at any utility facility . . . ."[8] Between April 2022 and February 2023, Eversource filed at least six major accident reports related to its underground electric distribution infrastructure:

1. Electrical fault in manhole No. 27 at 310 Main Street in Middletown at 11:48 a.m. on April 22, 2022 (Middletown Incident);
2. Fire in network vault at 29 Main Street in Waterbury at 11:49 a.m. on June 9, 2022 (Waterbury Incident);
3. Failed splice in or around manhole No. 719 at 128 Black Rock Avenue in New Britain at 11:14 p.m. on August 3, 2022 (New Britain Incident);
4. Damaged cable that resulted in dislodged cover at manhole No. 20 at 44 Harwinton Avenue in Torrington at 8:06 a.m. on August 23, 2022 (Torrington Incident);
5. Electrical fault at a pad-mounted transformer near 627 Churchill Drive in Newington at 7:44 p.m. on September 8, 2022 (Newington Incident); and
6. Fire occurred where rubber insulation on the secondary cable ignited at manhole No. 1029 on Laurel Street in Hartford prior to 3:02 p.m. on February 2, 2023 (Hartford Incident).

In its November 22, 2023 decision in Docket No. 23-01-32, the Authority found that all of the above incidents, with the exception of the Newington Incident, met the definition of major accident and therefore were subject to the regulatory reporting requirements. Nonetheless, multiple of the required reports were submitted outside the required timeframes and all contained reporting deficiencies, including leaving some sections of the reporting forms blank. The regulations provide clear requirements for accident reports. For example, Eversource is required to include the "total number of injured employees" but elected to leave this value blank in several reports.

The Authority also observed during its investigation that Eversource is required to file a maintenance plan to the Authority on an annual basis. Under the Eversource Electric Utility Line Maintenance Plan – 2022 (Maintenance Plan), the Company is to inspect manholes every five years. The objectives of such inspections are to prevent or mitigate service interruptions, extend the useful life of equipment, avoid future, more costly maintenance and repairs, and ensure compliance with safety rules, regulations, legal

requirements, and contractual agreements. However, through this proceeding, the Authority found that inspections at four of the six incident locations were significantly overdue.

Eversource's failure to comply with both regulatory accident reporting requirements, and with its own Maintenance Plan, raised concerns regarding the Company's managerial oversight and whether the Company is prudently and efficiently operating its franchise. Therefore, the Authority directed Eversource to submit a report to PURA identifying any non-compliance with the Maintenance Plan on an annual basis until its next rate proceeding. The report shall state the cause of the non-compliance and any corrective or remedial action taken by the Company to address the non-compliance.

Eversource's Response to a Civilian Accident

Docket No. 23-01-39, Investigation into the Response of The Connecticut Light and Power d/b/a Eversource Energy to the Accident on January 17, 2023, at 602 Greenwoods Road, Norfolk, CT, investigated Eversource's response to an accident that occurred on January 17, 2023, at 2:23 p.m. A motor vehicle collided with a utility pole on Greenwoods Road East in Norfolk, CT causing electrical wires to fall on the car, entrapping the two people inside the vehicle. This incident was considered a "Priority 1" in that it was a life-threatening situation where live wires prevented emergency responders from performing rescue efforts and first aid.

PURA is responsible for determining whether Eversource's response to this accident was prudent and reasonable. To make this determination, the Authority assembled the sequence of events following the accident and assessed whether the actions taken were completed in the order prescribed by the Company's protocols. The sequence of events includes the time that the Company's System Operation Center (SOC) received notification of the accident, the time a Response Specialist was assigned to address the incident, the time the area was deenergized, and the time that the individuals were rescued from the vehicle. Importantly, it is Eversource's policy to assign the "fastest" available Response Specialist to address a Priority 1 event as this type of event requires immediate attention and is of the highest priority relative to other lower-level events.

In reviewing the sequence of events, PURA found that rather than immediately assigning a Response Specialist after receiving the notice of a Priority 1 event, it took 17 minutes for Eversource's SOC to do so. Further, the SOC did not assign the fastest available Response Specialist, further delaying Eversource's response to the accident by a total of 25 minutes. Notably, as first responders are directed to treat electrical lines as energized under Priority 1 events until Eversource personnel arrive and can confirm the area is safe, any delay in Eversource's response has impacts on timely aid to the entrapped individuals. Given the life-threatening nature of this accident, this could have had serious consequences for the individuals in the vehicle, who were trapped for nearly an hour. Accordingly, the Authority found that the Company's procedures and actions in response to the Accident were imprudent.

As a result of PURA's finding of Eversource's imprudent response, the Authority developed a prospective Priority 1 response target. To do so, PURA first evaluated Eversource's response to the nearly 2,000 previous Priority 1 calls that did not occur during a major storm (also known as "Blue Sky Priority 1 Calls") between January 2, 2018, and March 16, 2023. Based on the evaluation, the Authority found that Eversource's average response time, i.e., the period between the time the Company received the Blue-Sky Priority 1 Call and the time the Company arrived at the scene of the Priority 1 event, is 29 minutes and 43 seconds. The Authority also found that Eversource's response time for 92.05% of the Blue-Sky Priority 1 Calls is 45 minutes or less and is 30 minutes or less on 68.52% of the calls. Based on the evidence in the record, including the Company's response time data and the timeline of its response to the Accident, the Authority determined that a response time target of 30 minutes (30-Minute Target) for Blue-Sky Priority 1 Calls is reasonable and appropriate to better protect public safety.

Importantly, the Decision recognizes that extenuating circumstances may exist for exceeding the 30-Minute Target for a given event. Thus, the Decision specifies information requirements that Eversource must provide in its accident reports to the Authority explaining the circumstances that prevented the target from being met should Eversource fail to meet this new 30-Minute Target. The Authority will review this information as part of future accident investigations to determine if delays were caused by factors out of the Company's control, such as weather or traffic conditions.

Following the completion of the Authority's investigation in Docket No. 23-01-39, the Authority issued a Notice of Violation and Assessment of Civil Penalty (NOV) in Docket No. 23-01-39RE01, PURA Consideration Of Civil Penalty And Enforcement Action Against The Connecticut Light And Power D/B/A Eversource Energy After Investigation Of The Accident, against Eversource for violations of Title 16 of the General Statutes of Connecticut and orders or regulations adopted by the Authority. In this decision, the Authority found that Eversource violated Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-16 and Conn. Agencies Regs. § 16-163 and consequently, fined Eversource $12,500.

Additional Safety Investigation Resources

- Dkt. No 23-01-32 Final Decision
- Dkt. No. 23-01-39 Final Decision
- Dkt. No. 23-01-39RE01 Final Decision
- Dkt. No. 23-05-87 UI Final Decision

Affordability: Annual Rate Adjustment Mechanisms

In 2007, the General Assembly enacted Public Act 07-242, An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency, which ordered Connecticut's electric and gas utilities to decouple their distribution revenues from the volume of sales. Essentially, this means that if a utility collects revenue higher than the amount previously established through a full rate case, it is returned in the next year's rates as a credit to customers, and if there is an under-

collection, then the utility can recover that shortfall through an additional charge instead. Additionally, other costs for programs such as the EDCs' arrearage forgiveness programs and several clean energy project contracts entered into by the State of Connecticut are not included in base distribution rates. While distribution rates are set through a rate case, the other costs and revenues associated with clean energy programs, arrearage management programs, etc., are reconciled and charged to customers through separate rate components that are delineated as additional line items on the delivery side of a customer's monthly bill as explained in Section 1.

To ensure a fair and accurate accounting of all rate components charged to customers and to address any associated under- or over-collections, the Authority annually performs a full prudency review of actual revenues and approved expenses from the prior calendar year for all rates, apart from base distribution rates, charged to retail electric customers.[9] Areas of review include, but are not limited to: the collection timeline of each rate component, including transmission; program costs (e.g., the Residential Renewable Energy Solutions program); state-led renewable energy procurements; resilience and reliability measures; and revenue decoupling. The Authority initially reviews these filings in March and April to allow for changes to be provisionally made to the reconciling components starting May 1 of each year. Subsequently, the Authority conducts a full prudency review of the underlying costs expended through the associated programs during the previous calendar year and approves the final rate adjustments associated with such prudency review; any differences between the May 1 rates and the findings of the Authority's prudency review go into effect September 1 of the current year.

In accordance with Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-19e(a), PURA reviews these rate components to ensure that:

1. The level and structure of rates [are] sufficient, but no more than sufficient, to allow public service companies to cover their operating costs including, but not limited to, appropriate staffing levels, and capital costs, to attract needed capital and to maintain their financial integrity, and yet provide appropriate protection to the relevant public interests, both existing and foreseeable...; and
2. The level and structure of rates charged customers shall reflect prudent and efficient management of the franchise operation.

This process is known as the Annual Review of the Rate Adjustment Mechanisms, or RAM, and is conducted for both Eversource and UI. Like a rate case, this is an essential tool that PURA uses to regularly ensure that costs being recovered from ratepayers are only those that are prudent and necessary.

Every year on March 1, Eversource and UI each submit their RAM filings for the previous year, detailing the Company's calculated over- or under-recoveries for the period of January 1 through December 31 of the previous calendar year. A standardized docket

numbering system is used for each company's annual RAM proceeding: XX-01-03 for Eversource and XX-01-04 for UI, with the "XX" representing the last two digits of the current calendar year. The Authority typically issues an interim decision in mid-April authorizing the provisional May 1 rates and a final decision in mid-August approving the final revenues and expenses and any rate adjustments for September 1.

Additional 2023 RAM Resources

- Eversource RAM Interim Decision
- Eversource RAM Final Decision
- UI RAM Interim Decision
- UI RAM Final Decision
- UI RAM TAC Reconsideration

Table 11 below provides an illustrative example from the final decision in Docket No. 23-01-03 issued on August 16, 2023, of PURA's determination of whether Eversource under- or over-collected revenue for each rate component in 2022. Based on the below under- or over-collection, the Authority made appropriate adjustments to rates in 2023, while also taking into account the revenues and expenses Eversource was likely to incur through each rate component in 2023.

Table 11: 2023 Eversource RAM Determination by Rate Component

Rate Component	Determination	Amount
Generation Services Charge (GSC)	Under-Collection	($29,290,269)
Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charges (BFMCC)	Over-Collection	$8,562,783
Non-bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charges (NBFMCC)	Over-Collection	$234,482,565
Transmission Adjustment Clause (TAC)	Over-Collection	$4,603,708
Systems Benefit Charge (SBC)	Over-Collection	$16,981,906
Electric Systems Improvements (ESI)	Under-collection	($26,947,289)
Competitive Transition Assessment	Under-Collection	($2,773,134)
Revenue Decoupling Mechanism	Under-Collection	($10,422,833)

Reliability: Storm and Emergency Event Planning

ESF-12

The increase in major storms that have impacted Connecticut over the past decade, including those at the beginning of the 2010s, as well as 2020's Tropical Storm Isaias, and the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events in recent years, including the fires and heat waves in the Southwest U.S., Hurricane Ian in Florida, and the flash flooding events across the Eastern U.S., demonstrate the necessity of diligent and continuous emergency response planning.

Following the severe storms that hit Connecticut in 2011, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection's (DESPP) Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security was directed to establish an Emergency Planning and Preparedness Initiative to prepare the State's response in advance of future events. One component of this initiative was the creation of an Energy and Utilities Work Group that would prepare an "All-Hazards Energy and Utilities Annex" to the State Response Framework that established a process to coordinate with state and local emergency operations and to restore power and utility service to critical public facilities during disasters. This Annex is often referred to as Emergency Support Function 12, or ESF-12.[10] The official ESF-12 Annex was released in August of 2013 and continues to be maintained by Working Group members. The ESF-12 Annex defines the operational processes used to coordinate energy and utility-related emergency response actions. The annex covers all utility sectors (gas, water, electric) and defines the emergency preparedness, response, and recovery actions.

PURA serves as the lead agency of the ESF-12 Working Group, which is responsible for conducting emergency preparedness activities. Emergency preparedness responsibilities include ensuring that operating procedures are in place in advance of emergencies, coordinating with utility and State and local emergency services to ensure emergency planning measures are in place, planning and participating in emergency exercises and training, identifying critical facilities, and helping identify road clearing priorities.

The ESF-12 Working Group meets on a quarterly basis, or as needed, to address potential or active threats. In 2023, PURA organized and held non-emergency ESF-12 Working Group meetings on March 21, June 14, September 13, and December 20. The focus of those meetings was to continue the ongoing work to plan and address load shedding during winter energy emergencies, improve coordination among different utility sectors for service restoration during outage events, and provide cybersecurity expertise to group members.

Following lessons-learned from the Tropical Storm Isaias investigation, the Authority identified that additional planning and coordination was needed between the electric sector and telecommunications and water/wastewater sectors. The Authority's investigation yielded the finding that better communication and coordination between

these sectors is necessary to improve the restoration of key telecommunication and water/wastewater infrastructure. Consequently, the Authority established two subgroups to the ESF-12 Working Group, one to aid coordination between EDCs and telecommunication providers to ensure that critical telecommunication infrastructure has been identified in advance of storms. The other subgroup is designed to aid coordination between the EDCs and the water/wastewater providers to likewise ensure their critical facilities are identified prior to storms so that they can be properly prioritized for restoration during an event.

The two subgroups made notable progress in 2023, developing and sharing critical facility lists for water, wastewater, and telecommunications critical infrastructure sectors. Progress included defining critical facilities for each industry, developing lists of priority restorations, and incorporating those facilities into electric distribution company restoration planning. Ongoing work will continue to incorporate more industry providers (especially smaller water and wastewater utilities) into the coordination to ensure statewide participation.

The ESF-12 Working Group also focused on addressing the potential for rolling blackouts throughout New England in future winters. This included refining rolling load-shedding plans, incorporating low-pressure gas systems into electric outage planning, and thinking through communication protocols for such an event.

The ESF-12 Working Group will continue to focus on inter-utility coordination and winter reliability planning in 2024. Upcoming ESF-12 meetings are scheduled for March 15, June 18, September 11, and December 11, 2024.

[1] An electric aggregator is an entity that brings customers together to buy electricity in bulk in order to increase customers' buying power.

[2] Public Act 98-28, An Act Concerning Electric Restructuring.

[3] Throughout New England, wholesale electric prices are set by the sum of the cost of energy, a local congestion component, and a measurement of local loss component, together constituting the Locational Marginal Price (LMP). The Day-ahead LMP is set using scheduled energy bids for each hour in the next day. Because natural gas is the largest fuel source for the region, it therefore has a significant effect on wholesale electric prices by setting the cost of energy.For more information, see ISO New England's 2022 Annual Markets Report, issued June 1, 2023, available at: https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2023/06/2022-annual-markets-report.pdf

[4] Public Act 22-5, An Act Concerning Climate Change Mitigation.

[5] See ISO New England's 2023 Regional System Plan, p. 98, issued November 1, 2023, available at: https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/100005/20231114_rsp_final.pdf

[6] See Conn. Agencies Regs. §§ 16-16-1 through 16-16-4.

[7] The Authority also completed an investigation of a fatal accident involving a UI contractor through Docket No. 23-05-87,PURA Investigation into the Fatal Accident that Occurred on May 17, 2023 at 2150 Post Road, Fairfield, CT, on January 24, 2024.

[8] See Conn. Agencies Regs. § 16-16-2(a)(9) and § 16-16-3(e)

[9] This review is inclusive of all reconciling component rates, regardless of whether the Authority has jurisdiction over the underlying costs. For example, electric transmission is overseen by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; however, transmission costs are recovered from retail electric customers. Thus, the Authority has purview over the timing and manner in which the transmission costs are passed on to Eversource and UI ratepayers, but not the amount due.

[10] Connecticut Emergency Support Function 12 – All Hazards and Utilities Annex, August 2013, https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DEMHS/_docs/Plans-and-Publications/EHSP0061-SRF-ESF12--EnergyandUtilitiesAnnex.pdf

2023 ELECTRIC SECTOR DECISIONS

Docket Number	Title	Decision Date
18-08-14RE01	PURA Review of the Combined Heat and Power Project Solicitation Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-258e – Request to Modify Order No. 4	1/4/2023
22-12-14	Petition for Approval of the Manner and Method of Construction and Permission to Energize the Milvon to West River Railroad Transmission Line 115-kV Rebuild Project	1/11/2023
22-06-01	2021 Annual RPS Compliance Review (Errata)	1/18/2023
23-01-17	Petition for Approval of Method and Manner of Construction and Permission to Energize the Pootatuck to Stevenson Line Rebuild Project	2/8/2023
23-01-18	Petition For Approval of Method and Manner of Construction and Permission: to Energize the 1280 Line from Whipple Junction to the Groton Town line as part of the Ledyard Junction to Mystic Substation Upgrade Project	2/22/2023
22-10-05	Petition of Sunnova for a Declaratory Ruling Regarding Ownership of Capacity Rights Regarding Class I Renewable Energy Sources Participating in the Resi. Renewable Energy Solutions Program	3/22/2023
22-11-01	2022 PURA Report to the General Assembly Regarding the State of Electric Competition	3/29/2023
22-12-12	Application to Approve and Install a Single Meter at 359 Hazard Ave., Enfield, CT 06083	4/5/2023
21-05-15	PURA Investigation into the Establishment of Integrated Distribution System Planning within a Performance-Based Regulation Framework	4/26/2023
23-04-50	Petition For Approval Of Method And Manner Of Construction And Permission To Energize The 3754 And 3041 Lines For The 3754/3041 Transmission Lines Structure Replacement Project	5/31/2023

2023 ELECTRIC SECTOR DECISIONS

Docket Number	Title	Decision Date
23-02-01	PURA Annual Reconciliation of the Conservation Adjustment Mechanisms filed by The Connecticut Light and Power Company, The United Illuminating Company, Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation, The Southern Connecticut Gas Company, and Yankee Gas Services Company	6/21/2023
23-05-32	Petition For Approval Of The Manner And Method Of Construction And Permission To Energize The Derby Junction To Ansonia 115-Kv Transmission Rebuild Project	6/28/2023
23-05-69	Petition For Approval Of Method And Manner Of Construction And Permission To Energize The 1222/1637/1714/1720 Weston Substation To Old Town Substation Lines Rebuild Project	7/12/2023
14-07-19RE07	PURA Investigation Into Redesign of the Residential Electric Billing Format – Cost Allocation Among Suppliers for System Redesign and Associated Costs	7/26/2023
23-01-39	Investigation into the Response of The Connecticut Light and Power d/b/a Eversource Energy to the Accident on January 17, 2023, at 602 Greenwoods Road, Norfolk, CT	8/9/2023
23-01-03	PURA Annual Review of the Rate Adjustment Mechanisms of The Connecticut Light and Power Company	8/16/2023
23-01-04	PURA Annual Review of the Rate Adjustment Mechanisms of The United Illuminating Company	8/16/2023
23-07-23	Petition For Approval Of Method And Manner Of Construction And Permission To Energize The 1637 And 1720 Lines Rebuild Project	8/16/2023

Docket Number	Title	Decision Date
23-06-33	Application For Temporary Master Meter Approval At 2155 Main Street, Hartford, Ct	8/23/2023
22-08-08	Application of The United Illuminating Company to Amend Its Rate Schedule	8/25/2023
23-07-19	Application Of UI To Issue Debt	9/20/2023
23-08-26	Petition For Approval Of Method And Manner Of Construction And Permission To Energize The Norwalk Bridge 115-KV Transmission Relocation Project From Darien Substation To Fitch Substation (Line 1028) And Sono Substation To Sherwood Substation (Line 1146)	9/27/2023
23-09-10	Petition For Approval Of Method And Manner Of Construction And Permission To Energize The 1610/1355/1690 Southington To Cook Hill Rebuild Project	10/11/2023
23-09-16	Petition For Approval Of Method And Manner Of Construction And Permission: To Energize The 1268, 1485, 1622, And 1887 Lines As Part Of The Brookfield Junction To Bates Rock Substation Upgrade Project	10/25/2023
23-01-04	PURA Annual Review of the Rate Adjustment Mechanisms of The United Illuminating Company	10/25/2023
23-09-26	Petition Requesting Reconsideration	11/1/2023
23-06-02	Genconn Energy LLC Application To Establish 2024 Revenue Requirements	11/8/2023

Docket Number	Title	Decision Date
23-08-27	Application For Temporary Master Meter Approval At 9 Covered Bridge Road, Newtown, CT	11/22/2023
23-01-32	Investigation Into Eversource's Manner of Operation and Safety Regarding its Underground Electric Distribution System	11/22/2023
23-10-13	Petition For Approval Of Method And Manner Of Construction And Permission To Energize The Pootatuck Substation To West Devon Junction Rebuild Project	11/22/2023
23-06-03	GB II New Haven LLC Application To Establish 2024 Revenue Requirements	12/6/2023

A comprehensive list of PURA 2023 decisions is available in Appendix 2, attached to this Report.