

## Appendix A: Regulatory Assessment Template

Do the existing regulatory mechanisms and program sufficiently support the outcome?				
Key				
<b>+</b>	<b>Yes</b>	The mechanism or program <b>incent</b> s achievement of this outcome.		
<b>0</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	The mechanism or program <b>does not seem to impact</b> achievement of this outcome.		
<b>-</b>	<b>No</b>	The mechanism or program <b>disincentivizes</b> achievement of this outcome.		
Existing Regulatory Mechanisms and Programs	Description	Mechanism or Program's Effect on Outcome		Issues for Attention
		Score (+/0/-)	Discussion	
<b>Multi-Year Rate Plan (MRP)</b>	Multi-year rate plans use general rate cases as the primary mechanism for setting utility rates and determining allowed utility revenues. Rate cases re-visit revenue requirements (based on cost of service and a 'reasonable' return on investment) and revenue collection from customers.			
<b>Revenue Decoupling Mechanism</b>	The Revenue Decoupling Mechanism decouples distribution revenues from the volume of electricity sales, with			

	annual adjustments allowed.			
<b>Earnings Sharing Mechanism (ESM)</b>	The ESM returns a portion of revenue to customers and shareholders if the EDC earns more than the return on equity approved in the most recent rate case.			
<b>Conservation Adjustment Mechanism (CAM)</b>	The CAM ensures that the balance of revenues required to fund the combined electric and gas Conservation and Load Management Plan (C&LM Plan) is provided through a monthly customer charge.			
<b>Transmission Adjustment Clause (TAC)</b>	The TAC adjusts the retail rate charged by each EDC for electric transmission services in order to recover all transmission costs assessed by the EDCs.			
<b>Non-Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charge (NBFMCC)</b>	The NBFMCC is a recovery charge largely for costs associated with public policy initiatives and contracts, as well as			

	the New England Standard Market Design .			
<b>Systems Benefit Charge (SBC)</b>	The SBC is a monthly charge that funds energy efficiency programs and assistance or hardship programs for income-eligible residential customers, public education, and other societal costs.			
<b>Performance Incentive Mechanisms<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Strategic Energy Management (SEM) Metric:</b> The SEM metric is a long-term approach to advance energy efficiency that centers on setting goals for business engagement and energy savings.			
	<b>Small Business Energy Advantage (SBEA):</b> The SBEA program for small commercial and industrial (C&I) customers offers services including installation of energy-efficient measures			

<sup>1</sup> The inclusion of Performance Incentive Mechanisms related to the Conservation and Load Management (C&LM) Plan is intended **solely** to ensure that any future regulatory mechanisms, metrics, or incentives developed through Docket No. 21-05-15 are not duplicative of the mechanisms already established by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection in the C&LM Plan.

	<p>and on-bill financing, service for end-use equipment, and processes identified through the EDC's market segmentation analysis.</p>			
	<p><b>Energy Conscious Blueprint (ECB):</b> The ECB encourages implementation of energy efficiency during construction, major renovations, and in the new equipment marketplace by providing incentives for the non-residential building sector.</p>			
	<p><b>Demand-Side Management (DSM):</b> The residential DSM program incentivizes customers to curtail energy use during periods of peak demand by enrolling eligible technologies.</p>			
	<p><b>Home Energy Solutions – Income Eligible Program (HES-IE):</b> The HES-IE provides eligible customers with energy efficiency audits and core</p>			

	weatherization services.			
<b>Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)</b>	The RPS is a state policy that requires electric suppliers and EDCs providing standard service or supplier of last resort service to obtain a minimum percentage of their energy from qualified renewable energy resources – at 28% in 2022, increasing annually to 44% in 2030.			
<b>Equitable Modern Grid (EMG) Framework</b>	The EMG is a framework that describes actions for investigating methods to realize an equitable modern electric grid in Connecticut as well as for near-term and long-term plans to ensure continued developments for Connecticut's electric grid.			
<b>Equitable Modern Grid Programs</b>	<b>Energy Storage Solutions Program:</b> The Energy Storage Solutions Program is a nine-year, statewide program for both residential and C&I customers to support			

	the deployment of 580 MW of electric storage and to foster a more reliable and resilient electric distribution system.			
	<b>Electric Vehicle Charging Program:</b> The EV Charging program is designed, through a series of incentives, to meet the state's electric vehicle (EV) public policy objectives of deploying 125,000 – 150,000 by 2025 and 500,000 by 2030.			
	<b>Innovative Energy Solutions (IES) Program:</b> The IES Program provides a procedural mechanism to accelerate the deployment and scalability of innovative pilots.			
	<b>DG Interconnection Working Groups:</b> The Distributed Generation Technical Working Group (DGTWG) and Distributed Generation Policy			

	Working Group (DGPWG) were formed to accelerate safe, reliable and economical interconnections of distributed energy resources in Connecticut and to investigate the interconnection process for distributed energy resources, while ensuring safe, reliable, and economical interconnections.			
<b>Other Regulatory Mechanisms and Programs (if relevant)</b>	<b><i>Clean and Renewable Energy Programs</i></b> , including the Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program, the Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions Program, and the Shared Clean Energy Facility Program.			

<b>Overall, does the existing regulatory framework support achievement of this outcome?</b>		<b>Discussion</b>
<b>+ YES</b>		

Incentives Achievement		
<b>0 NO IMPACT</b>		
<b>NO</b> - Disincentivizes Achievement		