

# Providing Essential Service to Connecticut

Hebron 2025

# Eversource's commitment to Hebron



## CONNECTICUT

## Hebron

## Hebron

- Eversource delivers energy and water to 1.7 million customers across 157 cities and towns
- We operate in a Restructured Electric Market
- Eversource investment drives outcomes for customers and supports the Connecticut economy

### Property Taxes Paid 2025:

- Electric: \$628,618

### Current/Upcoming Projects:

Eastern Connecticut  
Transmission Project  
(Completed)

# What's new since we last met



## Senate Bill 4 (SB4)

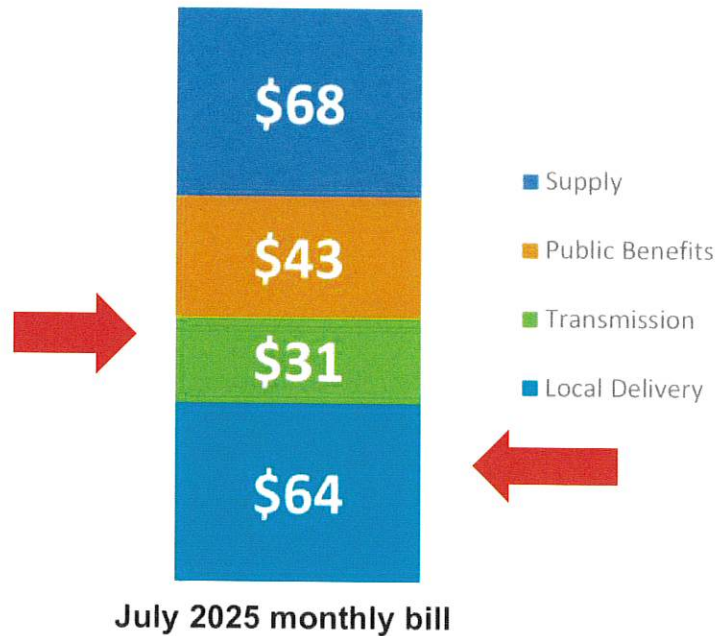
- State bonding for some Public Benefits
- Securitization for storm costs
- Changes to:
  - Procurement for Standard Service supply

## What does this mean for your constituents?

- Average residential customer's bill **decreasing approximately \$10 a month**
- **Allows for customer savings** by spreading \$1 billion in storm response cost recovery over a longer period, rather than collecting through ratemaking process
- 20% of procurement can be done through dynamic market procurement-flexibility and possibly get better market supply prices for customers

# What Eversource controls

Total average bill = \$206 per month\*

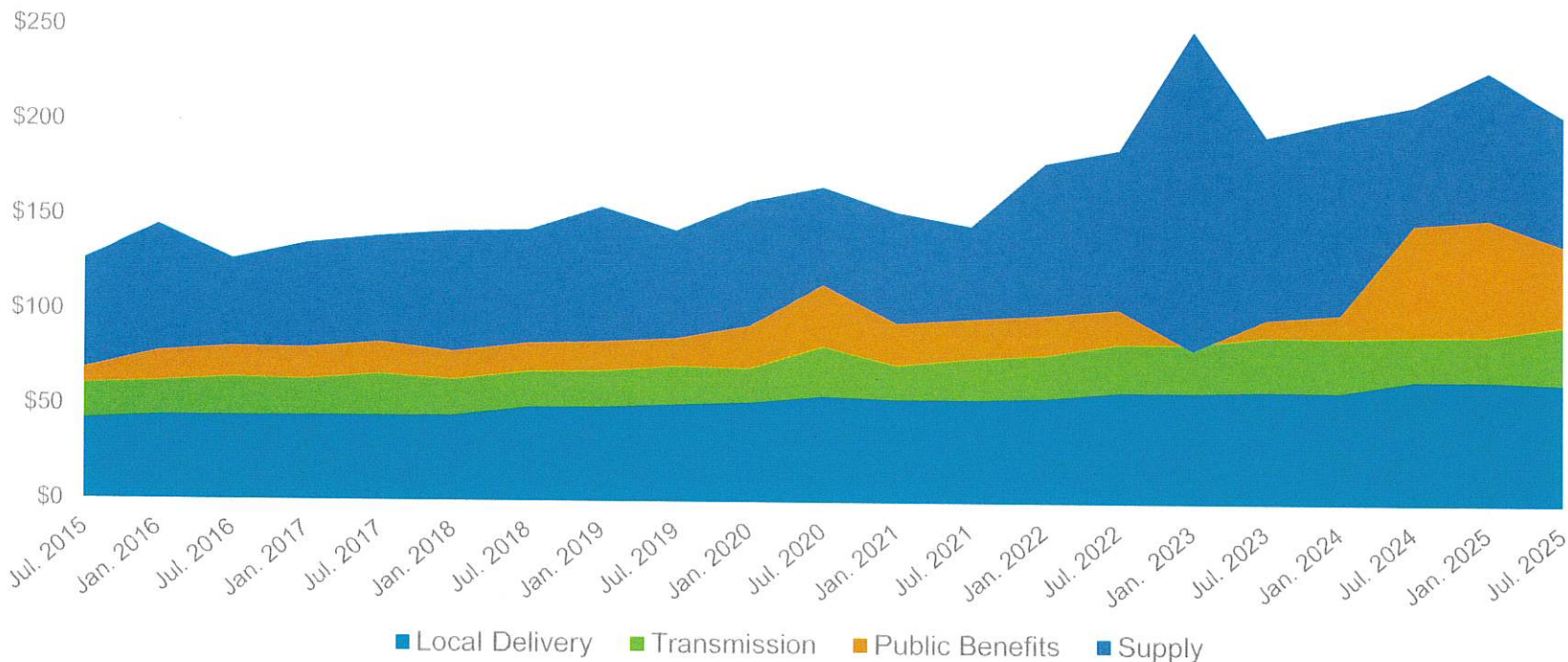


Transmission and Local Delivery Charges go directly to:

- Paying skilled employees operating and maintaining local poles and wires
- Cover cost of electric grid improvements to be more resilient and reliable
- Delivery charges are driven by how much energy you use
- Capital is recovered through rates

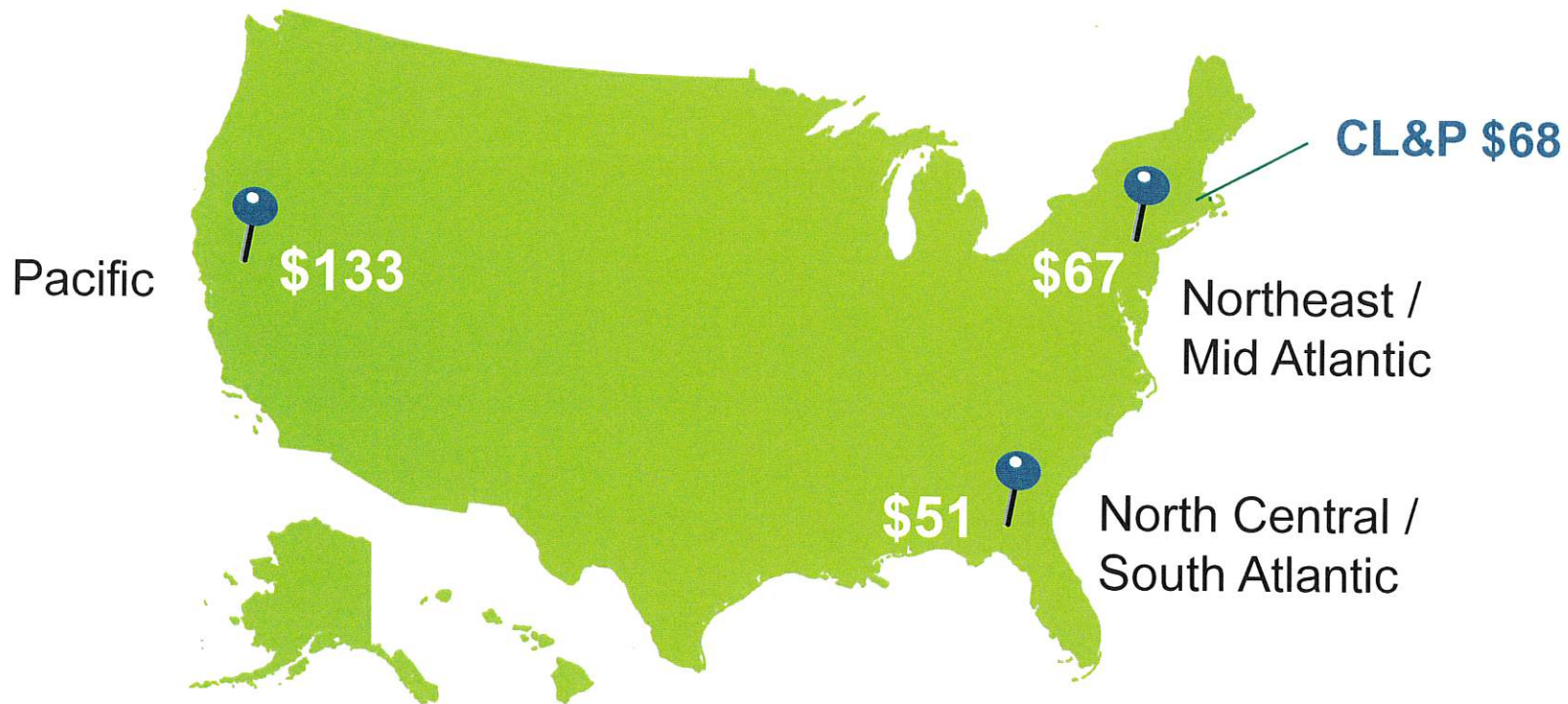
# Residential Bill Components

2015 – 2025  
(Average 700 kWh monthly usage)



We are **middle of the pack** for local delivery

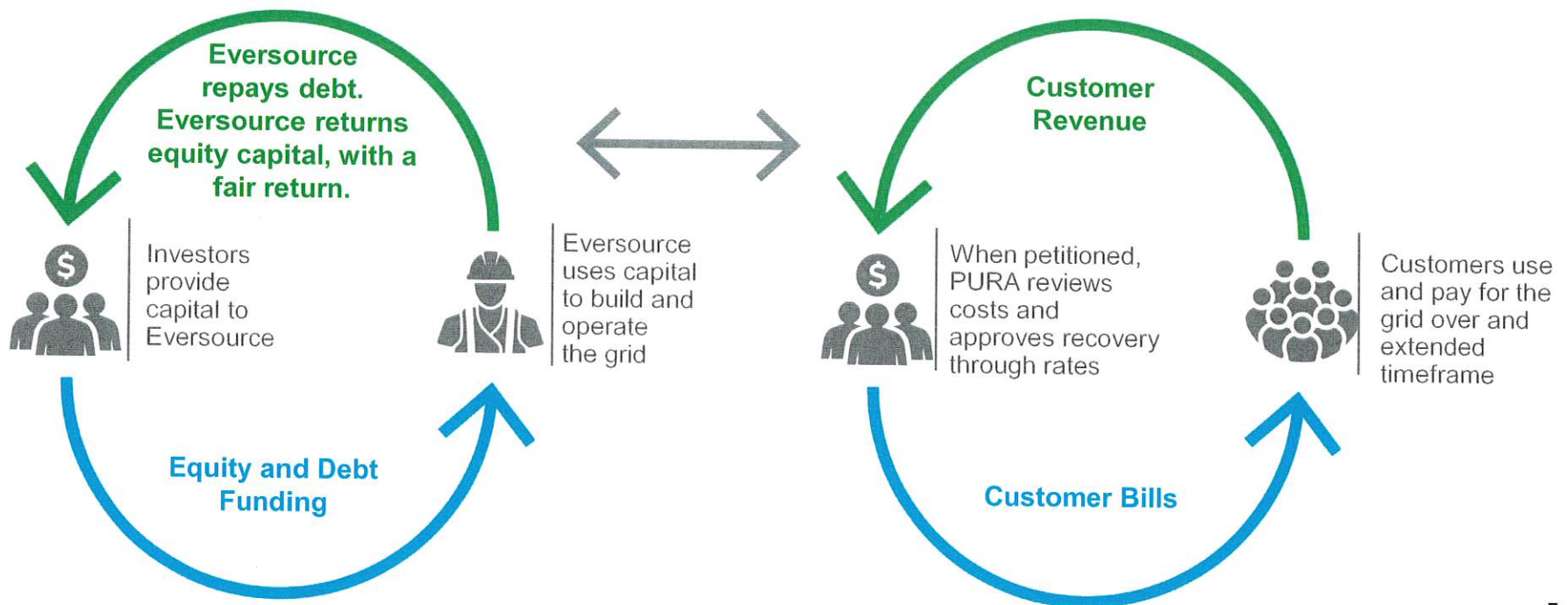
EVERSOURCE



*Source: Edison Electric Institute, 750 kW use customer*

# Gap between **customer billing** and **operating costs**

Utilities invest to build and operate the grid **with capital from investors**, and customers repay those investors **through their bills**.



# What Eversource **doesn't control**

## Public Benefits

- 57 state and federally mandated initiatives, energy efficiency and Electric Vehicle incentives
- Senate Bill 4 changed funding mechanisms for solar and financial assistance to state bonding
- Mandates utilities to partake in certain Power Purchasing Agreements to secure energy supply.

## Supply

- Eversource is a delivery company of electricity and gas
- We do not control costs of purchasing electricity or gas
- We do not profit from the supply charge

Total average bill = \$206 per month\*



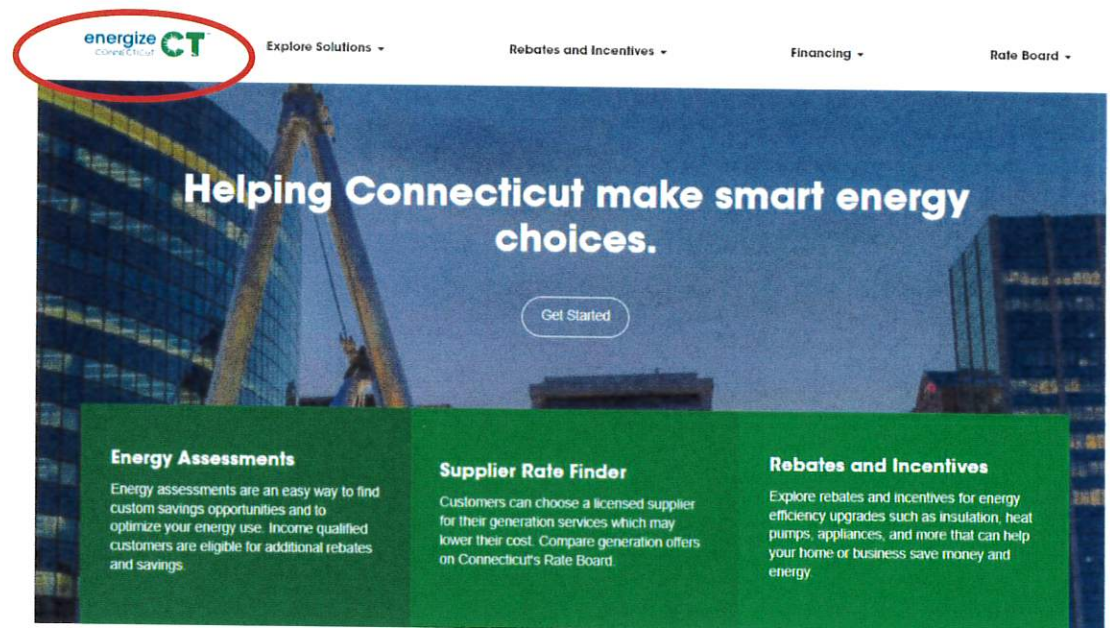
July 2025 monthly bill

## What drives the high cost of electric supply in New England?

- Limited access to natural resources that create supply (Natural Gas, Nuclear, Renewables)
- Renewable Portfolio Standard is in supply charge
- New England is on an Energy Island
  - Our region lacks sufficient pipeline capacity to transport lower cost resources into the area compared to other parts of the country
  - Electric transmission is not currently prepared to handle the future clean energy sources
  - More access to resources would result in a lower, more stable supply charge

# Comparing Electric Supplier Rates

- State of CT's [EnergizeCT.com](http://EnergizeCT.com) rate board allows customers to compare publicly available electric supplier rates to the "Standard Service rate"
- CT energy markets deregulated
  - Customers can choose a supplier that best meets their unique needs
  - Have a copy of your bill before switching to third-party supplier



# Utility infrastructure is **critical to Connecticut's** energy and economic success

- Utilities are **infrastructure companies** — planning, building, operating and maintaining energy delivery assets **for public good**.
- Infrastructure development requires significant amounts of **money that must be fronted by utilities**. Customer rates do not generate sufficient revenue to fund operations on a day-to-day basis. **Utilities need to borrow money** to fund the cash shortfall from debt and equity investors.
- **Customers pay back system investment** costs through rates, **over long periods** (up to ~40 years), depending on type of investment and length of “useful life.”
- Capital investment contributes **to fiscal health of CT communities** (property tax) and **State economy** (jobs, taxes)

It's a **balancing act**

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