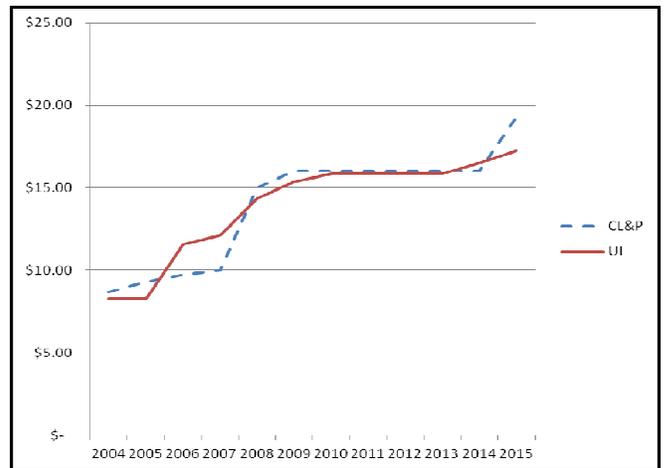


VOTE YES on S.B. 570 to Cap Fixed Electric Charges

CT's residential fixed charges are increasing four times faster than inflation and are the highest in the region for any major electric utility.

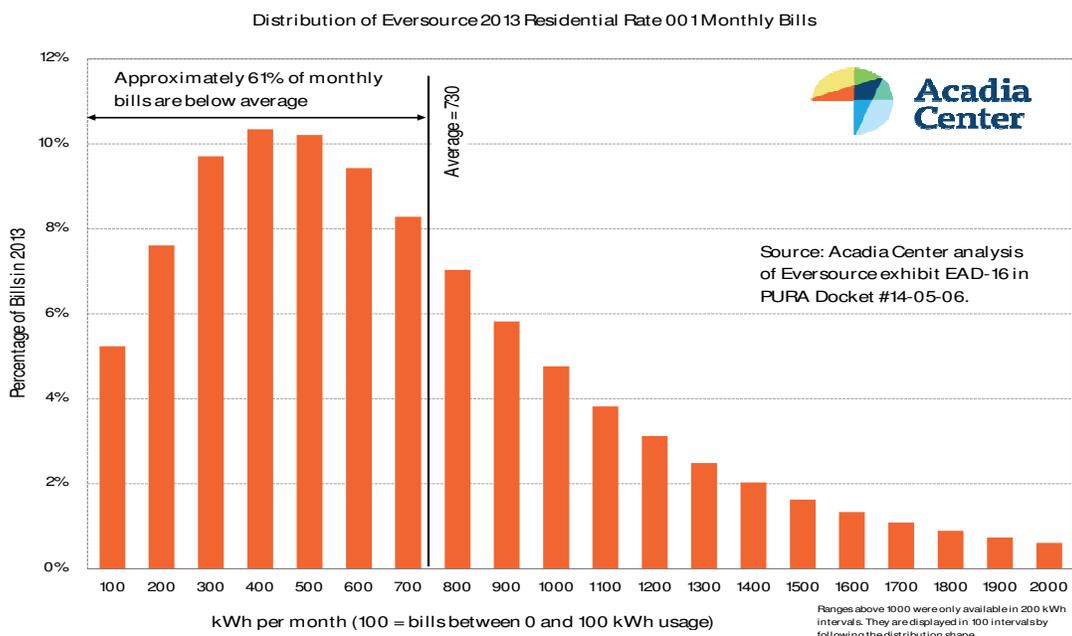
Eversource residential customers of NSTAR in MA pay monthly fixed charges ranging from \$3.73 to \$6.87.



EVERSOURCE CUSTOMER DATA:

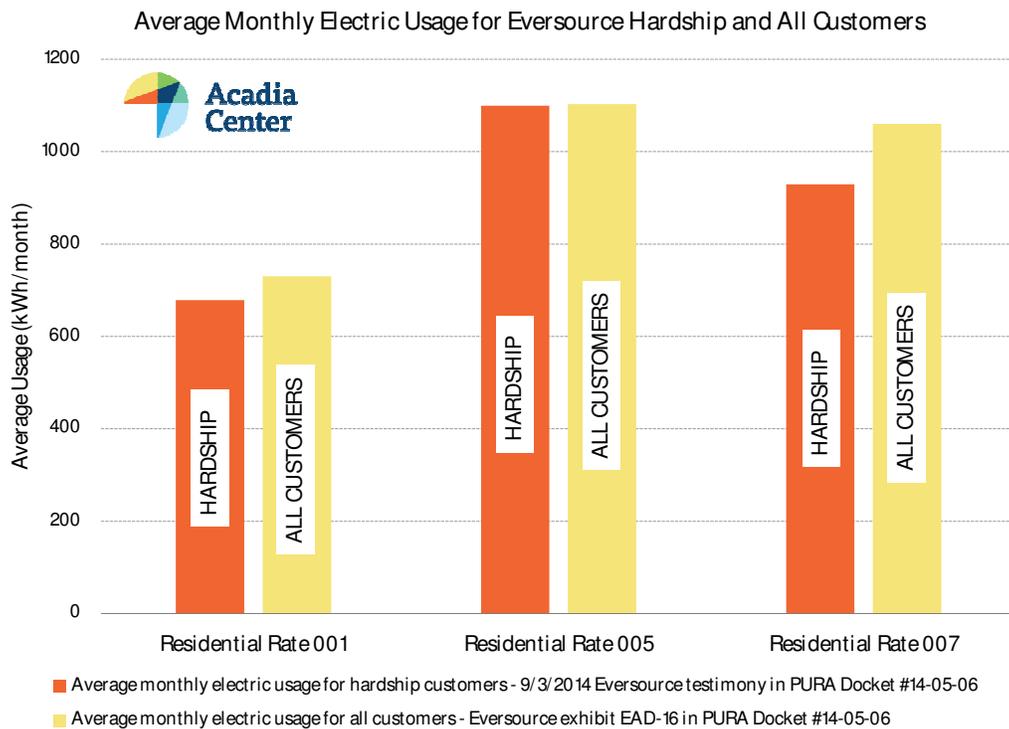
LOWERING AND CAPPING FIXED CHARGES WILL REDUCE MOST MONTHLY BILLS

- All residential customers who use less electricity than the average in a given month would pay less if the fixed charge decreases from \$19.25, the existing amount, to \$10, the maximum allowed under S.B. 570's proposed cap.
- 61% of monthly bills in Eversource's primary residential rate class fall below the average of 730 kilowatt hours per month, according to information provided by Eversource in its 2014 rate case before the Public Utility Regulatory Authority (PURA).
- Most low-income households use less energy than average. Data published by the U.S. Energy Information Administration demonstrates a strong correlation between income level and electricity use among customers throughout New England.



EVERSOURCE CUSTOMER DATA: AVERAGE HARDSHIP CUSTOMER USAGE LOWER THAN OVERALL AVERAGE FOR ALL CUSTOMERS

Transcripts from Eversource's 2014 rate case revealed that their testimony about hardship customers is in direct conflict with claims made in their lobbyists' recent handouts. An Eversource rate design witness testified that average hardship customers used less electricity per month than the overall average for each residential class.



Without a cap, CT's fixed charges will continue to rise. Eversource requested a 59% increase in the residential fixed charge in its last rate case, trying to move it from \$16 to \$25.50. Eversource also testified that it was actually entitled to a fixed charge of \$35 per month. A fixed charge at that level would place great strain on low and moderate income customers. Unless a cap is in place, CT's electric utilities will continue to push for ever higher fixed charges. The \$10 cap is the simplest way to protect consumers and put a halt to unfair electricity pricing.

Lowering and capping the residential fixed charge will:

- 1. Benefit low-energy users, including most low and moderate income households.**
- 2. Support CT's clean energy goals by increasing incentives for energy efficiency and renewables.**

VOTE YES on SB570

CT Roundtable on Climate and Jobs

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