Connecticut Municipal
cmeec
Electric Energy Cooperative

March 1, 2012

Mr. Robert Stein, Chairman
Connecticut Siting Council
10 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Dear Chairman Stein:

The Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative (CMEEC) herewith submits an original and twenty (20) copies to the Connecticut Siting Council of our Forecast of Electric Loads and Resources for 2012-2021 Report as required by Section 16-50R of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Please contact me if you require any additional information.

Very truly yours,

Drew Rankin
Chief Executive Officer

Enclosures

cc: Service List

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Forecast of Electric Loads and Resources (F-2012)
2012-2021

March 1, 2012

Introduction and Background

The Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative ("CMEEC") is a not-for-profit joint-action power supply agency empowered to finance, plan, acquire, construct, operate, repair, extend, or improve electric generation and transmission facilities and sell power to serve the needs of Connecticut municipal electric utilities (MEUs) and other electric utility systems. CMEEC sells power at wholesale to Connecticut's MEUs.

The CMEEC member utilities (collectively, the "Members") are (1) Norwalk Third Taxing District Electrical Department ("East Norwalk"); (2) Groton Utilities ("Groton"); (3) Jewett City Department of Public Utilities ("Jewett City"); (4) Norwich Public Utilities ("Norwich"); and (5) South Norwalk Electric and Water ("South Norwalk"). The Wallingford Department of Public Utilities ("Wallingford") is a CMEEC Participant, who, along with the Bozrah Power and Light Company ("Bozrah") and the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority ("MTUA"), are full-requirements wholesale customers of CMEEC. The loads of the CMEEC Members, Wallingford, Bozrah and the MTUA are represented on an integrated, single-system basis for purposes of ISO-New England ("ISO-NE") operations.

The joint action arrangement is intended to meet the diversified power supply needs of all of these systems. CMEEC's mission is to meet these requirements reliably and at the lowest possible cost over time. Today, CMEEC's portfolio consists of CMEEC- and member-owned generation, unit entitlement contracts, long-term contracts, intermediate and short-term system contracts, financial instruments from ISO New England (ISO-NE) and market purchases.

The enclosed forecast for 2012-2021 shows slight load growth over the period. Last year's forecast showed some decreases in energy purchases, some of which was driven by a warmer than normal November and December. Growth in energy use from the Mohegan Sun Casino has slowed and the forecast reflects uncertainty about the pace of expansion at Mohegan Sun as well as related regional economic impacts. The biggest change from the 2011 forecast is the projected increase in energy and peak demand for East Norwalk due to the anticipated growth at the Waste Water Treatment Facility and a new proposed data center for a large commercial customer. Overall, CMEEC's projections for the forecast period reflect an average compound growth rate of 0.64% for total system energy requirements and 1.55% for annual coincident peak demand.

Future growth is also modulated by reductions in usage rates resulting from the conservation programs implemented and planned by the MEUs. The long-term forecasts of electric demand and energy for member and participant utilities are the primary tools used to identify future CMEEC power supply needs. When the primary individual forecasts are combined, the result is a CMEEC system-wide energy and capacity forecast, which is filed with the Council herein.

In addition, pursuant to section 16-1 of Public Act 11-80, CMEEC is not aware of any reliability concerns associated with the State's MEUs during the forecast period.

Conservation and Load Management

Connecticut's MEUs continued to deliver cost-effective Conservation and Load Management (C&LM) programs to customers in 2011. CMEEC, on behalf of the MEUs, worked with the members of the Energy Efficiency Board (EEB) pursuant to CGS Sec. 7-233y to implement additional programs to reduce customer electricity use and peak demand.

In conjunction with the MEUs, CMEEC developed its C&LM Plan and submitted it to the EEB for review. The C&LM Plan measures the overall impact of electricity conservation programs on customer energy use and peak demand.

In 2011, MEUs provided a fully implemented portfolio of energy-efficiency initiatives, including:

- Performing comprehensive energy audits and weatherization of nearly 3,300 homes;
- Distributing more than 217,000 compact fluorescent lamps, bringing the total to nearly 1,00,000 since program inception in 2006;
- Promotion/purchase of over 1,040 ENERGY STAR appliances through the mail-In Appliance Rebate Program;
- Participation in the Cool Choice HVAC Rebate program by more than 110 residential customers and 11 commercial customers; and
- Providing energy-efficiency assessments and incentives for nearly 62 commercial and industrial customer projects (custom equipment replacement, retrofit lighting, etc.)

In total, CL&M programs generated 1.5 MW in coincident summer peak demand reduction in 2011 and more than 17 gWh in annual energy savings at a cost of less than $0.03 per lifetime kWh. In addition, MEU commercial and industrial customers received more than $1,000,000 in incentives for installing energy efficiency measures in their facilities and residential customers received more than $2,000,000 in incentives.

Smart Grid

The ConnSMART Program was chosen by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in October, 2009 to receive a $9.2M Smart Grid Investment Grant funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The Program's proposal was one of 99 selected from a total of 416 applications received, and is the only Connecticut proposal that received funding through

the program. Program participants include CMEEC and five of its Member's service territories; including Groton, Norwich, Jewett City, South Norwalk and the Third Taxing District (East Norwalk). Smart grid investments began to materialize in March, 2010 and are scheduled to be completed by March, 2013.

ConnSMART will accelerate CMEEC and its Members' adoption of smart grid functions and empower customers to reduce their peak demand, and ultimately their power costs, through new information, tools and incentives that together will enable new options for customer understanding and control of consumption choices. Customers may then choose to utilize these new options in ways that may lead to reduced peak loads and power costs.

ConnSMART's technical scope includes:

- Installation of approximately 36,000 two-way communicating digital meters within the participating MEU service territories;
- Implementation of three Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) communication systems;
- Integration of three Meter Data Management (MDM) systems to process and store meter data; and
- Development of a wholesale power procurement business intelligence (BI) system

By the end of 2011, approximately 50% of the Program's scope was completed, including implementation of three AMI systems with nearly17,000 meters installed, significant progress with MDM procurement and implementation activities, and development of more than half of the wholesale power procurement business intelligence system.

In 2012, ConnSMART will use these smart grid information technology investments to pilot new customer engagement programs, tools, and services to residential and commercial customer classes, including time-of-use rates, direct load control devices and programs, and in-home devices, such as programmable controllable thermostats. In addition, ConnSMART's infrastructure will support new and existing municipal electric billing systems, Customer Information Systems (CIS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Outage Management Systems (OMS), and distribution Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition systems (SCADA) to further enhance the value of these investments.

ConnSMART's smart grid implementation approach will ultimately generate additional customer benefits beyond distribution system operational efficiency and reliability improvement benefits. However, ConnSMART's ultimate customer energy and load reduction, and the resulting cost savings impact, is heavily dependent on customer modification of energy usage choices and behavior. Therefore, the extent of reductions due to customer behavior changes are uncertain pending completion of the pilot studies. Therefore,

prospective customer load reductions resulting from ConnSMART investments are not incorporated into the load forecast presented herein.

The Forecast

The following material and tables are in response to the specific itemized requirements of CGS Sec. 16-50r and is provided on behalf of CMEEC and its Member and participant systems. Items (1) through (8) correspond to the numbers included in that section.

(1) Provide a tabulation of estimated peak loads, resources and margins for each year (of the forecast period):

The required estimates provided in Table I (attached) reflect forecasted energy and demand for the period as well as data on summer and winter peak demands. Table II lists the forecasted annual peak demands for the forecast periods, including both 50/50 and 90/10 forecasts.

NYPA and Hydro Quebec ICAP credits (20 - 30 MW), Conservation & Load Response ICAP Credits (5 MW), A.L. Pierce (75- 95 MW), Norwich Jet (15 - 18 MW) and CMEEC's distributed generator resources (40 MW) will offset a significant portion of CMEEC's allocated ICAP and/or energy requirements. All of the capacity resources and/or credits referenced above are long-term capacity resources for CMEEC.

CMEEC's energy supply strategy includes retaining an open market position for a small portion of its annual load. Energy balancing and daily optimization are managed at the short-term and spot markets. CMEEC is actively looking to the bilateral markets for energy resources to maintain its longer-term portfolio, and aims to buy strategically as market prices provide opportunities. In addition, CMEEC continues to investigate options for developing demand and supply resources within the CMEEC member communities and/or contracting with third parties. ISO New England's market-based system continues to allow NEPOOL Participants to meet their unsecured ICAP, Energy and Ancillary Service needs through a spot-market power exchange.

(2) Provide data on energy use and peak loads for the five preceding calendar years:

Historical energy use and peak loads for the CMEEC system, plus Wallingford, Bozrah and the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority (MTUA), are provided in Table III (attached).

(3) Provide a list of existing generating facilities in service:

Generating facilities owned by CMEEC, Members and participants are listed in Table IV (attached). The mix of existing generating facilities and system power agreements that serve the CMEEC system are listed in Table V (attached). Anticipated retirement dates of CMEEC Members' generating facilities are listed in Table VI (attached).

(4) Provide a list of scheduled generating facilities for which property has been acquired, for which certificates have been issued, and for which certificate applications have been filed:

The following sites/facilities have received certificates from the Council. These sites/facilities are in addition to the generating resources described in Tables IV and V provided in response to item 3 above:

- Briar Hill, Norwich- 2 units at 2.49 MW each
- Salem Turnpike, Norwich- 2 units at 2.49 MW each

(5) Provide a list of planned generating units at plant locations for which property has been acquired or at plant locations not yet acquired that will be needed to provide estimated additional electric requirements.

CMEEC is currently evaluating a site opportunity at the Naval Submarine Base New London, in Groton, Connecticut for an approximately 10 MW peaking plant. Project development would include execution of a lease for use of the site.

(6) Provide a list of planned transmission lines on which proposed route reviews are being undertaken or for which certificate applications have already been filed.

There are no planned transmission lines.

(7) Provide a description of the steps taken to upgrade existing facilities and to eliminate overhead transmission and distribution lines in accordance with the regulations and standards described in Section 16-Sot.

Several upgrade projects are underway in CMEEC Member service territories, Bozrah and Wallingford, which are summarized below.

The feasibility of supplying design and permitting the existing 27.6 kV of a new South Norwalk bulk power substation supply with a new 115 kV to 27.6 13.8kV substation is continuing to be explored. Additional land was purchased in 2009 to increase the size foot print of the 115 kV substation site. A Connecticut Siting Council application is in the preliminary stages of preparation. South Norwalk has completed an interconnection study under the direction of

ISO-NE and formally applied in January, 2011 to ISO New England for permission to connect to the New England grid. The primary objective of this project is to serve anticipated load increases arising from economic development projects and to improve power delivery reliability and economy. Time and details of this project continue to evolve with an anticipated in-service date of mid 2013, based on current load growth projections. Also in South Norwalk, ground was broken in December, 2007 for the proposed Reed/Putnam project. However, the Reed/Putnam project has been delayed due to the economic downturn. The first phase of this project will result in an increase of between 3-5 MW in demand. The new 50 MW generating facility originally scheduled to proceed and be on-line by June, 2010 has been cancelled and will not proceed.

East Norwalk has installed three (3) 2,000 KW emergency generators as part of the ISO New England Southwest Connecticut Gap Generation Program. These generators have been upgraded with the installation of state-of-the-art pollution control equipment and are bid into the power markets for dispatch by ISO New England. This project will be in place at least until June, 2015.

East Norwalk has also acquired a site to expand an existing substation to directly connect to the 115 KV transmission system. This project has an anticipated in-service date of November, 2013.

Norwich Department of Public Utility (NPU) continues to upgrade its 4.8kV distribution system to 13.8kV to increase efficiency by reducing system losses and to improve reliability through better voltage conditions and newer equipment. NPU has converted 8.5MW, or about 28%, of its 4.8kV system load and more than 9.5 miles of overhead lines to improve system voltage, capacity, and reliability in affected areas over the last ten years. Over the last two years, NPU has installed approximately 2 miles of new 13.8kV overhead lines, replacing old 4.8kV lines and converting another 1MW of load.

All NPU substations, generating stations and several distribution switches are monitored and controlled via Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system in NPU's control room 24/7. As part of a multi-year project, several stations have been moved to NPU's fiber optic network for more reliable communication and monitoring.

In 2009, NPU, along with CMEEC, added an emissions reduction unit to its 2MW Caterpillar generator, located at the Norwich Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) facility. This unit was intended to meet new DEEP permit requirements and reduces NO_x and carbon emissions by more than 90%. The WWTP generator continues to participate in ISO New England's energy market, as well as providing emergency backup capabilities for the WWTP operation. In 2010, NPU and CMEEC installed two 2.5MW Cummins generators in the Norwich Business Park to

serve as peaking units and drive down purchased power costs in addition to providing emergency backup capabilities for key portions of NPU's electric distribution system. NPU is studying the addition of a cogeneration plant at a large industrial facility, which will provide up to 500 kW of power and hot water for the customer's laundry facilities. NPU has received funding from the DOE to support this project, which will utilize clean, efficient cogeneration technology. NPU's hydro generation plants continue to provide around 5% of Norwich's system load to the citizens of Norwich throughout most of the year. Norwich's Greeneville Dam fishlift and Occum Dam fish passages operated successfully during 2011 fish season and NPU worked closely with DEEP on its fish management program, including the addition of a Shad transport truck.

Jewett City Department of Public Utility (JCDPU) is continuing a project to upgrade its distribution network toward development of long-range system expansion. As part of this effort JCDPU is continuously gathering load data for future consideration and/or expansion. Any business expansion would involve underground cable installation.

Groton Utilities is continuing with its previously reported electric infrastructure improvement projects as planned. In 2011, Groton Utilities operations personnel installed 18 underground electric services to residential homes and three underground primary services were installed to commercial buildings. Also, three residential overhead services were replaced with underground secondary cables.

The voltage conversion is continuing throughout Groton Utilities' territory. As of January 1, 2012, 100% of the southern portion of the service territory primary distribution voltage increased from 8.32 kV to 13.8 kV. The voltage conversion project consists of replacing aging poles, cross arms, insulators, lightening arrestors and fuse cutouts while increasing distribution line capacity. The voltage conversion project is scheduled to continue through 2012 in the areas of Navy Base Housing and Pleasant Valley Substation.

In Bozrah Light and Power's service territory, nine residential homes were built with underground electrical distribution facilities and one overhead electric cable was replaced with an underground cable. At the Stockhouse Road Substation, the installation of the 115 kV breaker and a new underground feeder are scheduled to occur this spring.

Wallingford Electric Division's (WED) 13.8-kV overhead distribution system is in very good condition having been almost completely rebuilt during the 1990's. WED employs an aggressive vegetation management effort in which trees along its overhead distribution lines are trimmed on a four-year cycle to preserve system performance and reliability. Presently, WED is concentrating its distribution system improvement efforts on the replacement of aged poles, overhead conductor and underground residential distribution (URD) facilities. The latter

is being replaced with new cable in buried conduit. Additionally, all new primary underground cable is installed in conduit.

WED's substation facilities are in equally good condition, with the oldest station dating from the mid 1980's. WED eliminated all of its oil-filled 115-kV circuit breakers.

WED projects in 2012 include completion of several 115-kV relay and switch replacements, a significant life-extension maintenance project on a large 15/13.8-kV substation transformer and the replacement of older electronic feeder protection relays in two substations. WED is also beginning a joint effort with United Illuminating to upgrade the 1630 115 kV line and plans to install additional distribution line reclosers and SCADA-operable switches this year.

(8) For each private power producer having a facility generating more than one megawatt, and from whom CMEEC has purchased electricity during the preceding calendar year, provide a statement including the name, location, size, and type of generating facility, the fuel consumed by the facility and the by-product of the consumption.

Generally, the customers in CMEEC Member and participant service areas who have generating capacity greater than 1 MW retain the power for internal utilization and/or for peak shaving against utility power purchases. Table VII (attached) summarizes major on-site generation capability at customer locations within the municipal service territories. CMEEC does not have formal arrangements in place to purchase power from those facilities at this time. Many of these customers, however, are asked to generate power and/or shed load during high load or emergency conditions as defined in NEPOOL's Operating Procedure No. 4.

Table 1

Ten Year Forecast of Retail Sales by Customer Class, Energy Requirements and Peak Demand (2012-2021)

YEAR	Residential Service MWh Sales	Small General Service MWh Sales	Medium General Service MWh Sales	Large General Service MWh Sales	Other Service Mwh	Total Retail Sales MWh	Mohegan Tribal Authority MWh	Hydro Gener. MWh	Subtrans. & Distri. Losses MWh	Systems Energy Requirements Met by CMEEC Mwh [1]	CMEEC Summer Coincident Peak Demand MW [2] [3] [4]
1992	424,463	118,862	250,533	707,087	47,619	1,548,564	0	11,292	68,988	1,606,260	267.49
1993	441,802	115,140	250,426	711,377	47,119	1,565,864	0	11,372	72,747	1,627,239	286.08
1994	450,933	114,205	256,064	697,152	48,728	1,567,082	0	6,524	83,816	1,644,374	296.86
1995	448,638	114,746	247,902	710,876	51,182	1,573,344	0	3,845	85,114	1,654,613	311.63
1996	477,285	114,580	251,441	784,919	52,647	1,680,872	15,491	3,774	74,266	1,766,855	290.17
1997	468,598	113,766	245,795	749,385	53,356	1,630,900	45,138	3,216	78,568	1,751,390	319.54
1998	472,381	115,427	249,085	747,566	53,839	1,638,298	48,027	3,524	63,026	1,745,827	309.16
1999	492,997	116,139	287,677	682,328	57,565	1,636,706	48,036	2,111	75,553	1,758,184	322.39
2000	504,537	119,702	335,887	641,300	59,936	1,661,362	61,694	2,825	67,067	1,787,298	310.46
2001	514,722	122,207	337,878	642,227	61,560	1,678,594	101,918	2,118	65,810	1,844,204	351.12
2002	527,056	119,644	344,415	640,657	66,843	1,698,615	147,846	2,173	74,769	1,919,057	367.87
2003	556,621	122,552	357,194	639,020	68,528	1,743,915	150,594	3,163	64,839	1,956,185	349.93
2004	559,744	127,258	362,651	667,561	70,485	1,787,699	151,435	2,315	67,716	2,004,535	345.27
2005	585,344	135,123	362,835	666,702	73,674	1,823,678	149,229	689	67,879	2,040,097	372.12
2006	556,078	125,012	373,229	653,640	69,568	1,777,527	151,334	3,138	59,321	1,985,044	398.32
2007	565,983	129,472	382,165	647,856	71,558	1,797,034	151,654	2,075	63,600	2,010,213	366.89
2008	554,797	127,301	380,996	611,202	71,677	1,745,973	152,534	8,399	68,214	1,958,322	374.36
2009	543,950	121,527	366,845	505,438	72,865	1,610,625	151,397	8,969	54,973	1,808,026	347.59
2010	549,791	120,919	379,244	496,858	73,829	1,620,641	153,546	5,654	67,585	1,836,118	346.16
2011	549,934	120,381	372,980	506,389	73,173	1,622,857	151,640	7,932	53,348	1,819,913	359.05
2012	559,282	123,456	373,559	507,593	67,951	1,631,842	151,715	8,000	54,699	1,830,255	391.42
2013	557,469	124,410	392,927	523,098	68,570	1,666,474	151,337	8,000	55,655	1,865,466	397.83
2014	560,839	125,659	397,498	533,702	69,213	1,686,912	151,337	8,000	55,229	1,885,479	401.33
2015	564,516	126,644	417,060	533,799	69,812	1,711,831	151,337	8,000	54,638	1,909,807	405.22
2016	570,769	127,964	453,360	533,902	70,275	1,756,269	151,715	8,000	53,722	1,953,706	410.86
2017	571,873	128,574	455,842	534,009	70,620	1,760,918	151,337	8,000	53,007	1,957,262	412.54
2018	575,601	129,508	459,320	534,122	70,954	1,769,505	151,337	8,000	52,334	1,965,176	414.25
2019	579,556	130,377	462,566	534,239	71,293	1,778,032	151,337	8,000	51,503	1,972,872	416.00
2020	584,115	131,420	466,378	534,362	71,610	1,787,884	151,715	8,000	51,077	1,982,676	417.40
2021	561,065	130,883	463,141	522,107	71,114	1,748,309	151,337	8,000	47,430	1,939,077	418.77
% Increase											
2011-2021	0.20	0.84	2.19	0.31	-0.29	0.75	-0.02		-1.17	0.64	1.55

[1] Totals are the sum of kilowatthours rounded to the nearest megawatthour (MWh) less CTSteele Interruptible.

[2] The forecasted CMEEC coincident peak demands were computed by summing the Groton, Norwich (inclusive of the contribution of Norwich's Second Street and Tenth Street hydro units), Jewett City, East Norwalk, South Norwalk Wallingford and Bozrah noncoincident peak demands and multiplying by an average historical coincidence factor.

[3] The historical 1994 CMEEC winter and summer peak demand numbers reflect both Wallingford and Bozrah as if they were part of CMEEC at that time. The historical 1995 CMEEC winter and summer peak demand numbers reflect Bozrah as if they were part of CMEEC at that time.

[4] The historical CMEEC coincident peak demands are net of the two large interruptible customers AIRGAS (Bozrah) and NUCOR Steel (Wallingford). The forecasted CMEEC coincident peak demands were computed by summing all of the noncoincident peaks for each of CMEEC's Members/Participants including the two interruptible customers and multiplying by an average historical coincidence factor.

Connecticut Municipal cmeec Electric Energy Cooperative

CSC F-2012
March 1, 2012

Table II
Summary of CMEEC Peak Forecasts[1]

Year	50/50 Peak Forecast	90/10 Peak Forecast
2012	391.42	408.65
2013	397.83	415.09
2014	401.33	418.63
2015	405.22	422.55
2016	410.86	428.23
2017	412.54	429.90
2018	414.25	431.69
2019	416.00	433.47
2020	417.40	434.90
2021	418.77	436.30

1. CMEEC developed its extreme weather forecast peak values by using the CMEEC summer peak forecast and applying an extreme weather scenario to arrive at the 90/10 forecast.

Table III
Historical Energy Use and Peak Load
2007-2011

Year	CMEEC Coincident Peak Load MW[1]	CMEEC Energy MWh[1]
2007	366.89	2,010,213
2008	374.36	1,958,322
2009	347.59	1,808,026
2010	346.16	1,836,118
2011	359.05	1,819,913

1. Reflects CMEEC Member loads inclusive of Wallingford, Bozrah and the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority (MTUA) for 2007-2011.

Table IV
Existing Generation Facilities Owned by CMEEC and Its Members

Generating Facility	Winter Rating (MW)	Summer Rating (MW)
Norwich Combustion Turbine (Oil-Fired)[1]	18.800	15.255
Pierce Generating Unit (Oil/Gas-Fired)[2]	97.000	77.500
John Street #3 (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
John Street #4 (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
John Street #5 (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
Norwich Waste Water Treatment (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
Norden 1 (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
Norden 2 (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
Norden 3 (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
Norwich Second Street (Hydro)	[3]	[3]
Norwich Tenth Street (Hydro)	[3]	[3]
Norwich Occum (Hydro)	[3]	[3]

1. Represents CMEEC current joint-ownership share. The full capability of the Norwich combustion turbine unit is under contract to CMEEC.

2. Represents CMEEC current sole ownership share. The full capability of the Pierce generating unit is under contract to CMEEC.

3. Winter and summer ratings are based on average river flow conditions. The nameplate rating for the Second Street hydro station is 0.95 MW. The nameplate rating for the Tenth Street hydro station is 1.00 MW. The nameplate rating for the Occum hydro station is 0.80 MW. These hydro units remain a resource of the Norwich Department of Public Utilities. The generations of these hydro units are used by Norwich to directly offset Norwich load.

Table V
Mix of Existing Generation Resources

Unit Designation	In-Service Date	Net Winter Capacity (In MW)[1]	CMEEC Share (MW)	Net Summer Capacity (In MW)[2]	CMEEC Share (MW)	CMEEC Percent of Unit (%)
Long-Term System & Asset Contracts[3]						
Base System Purchase		117.00	117.00	130.00	130.00	
Base Unit Entitlement Purchase		12.50	12.50	6.50	6.50	
On-Peak System Purchase		27.50	27.50	62.50	62.50	
Total System Contracts		157.00	157.00	199.00	199.00	
Municipal Generation						
Norwich Combustion Turbine	1972	18.80	18.80	15.25	15.25	100.00
Norwich Waste Water Treatment	2008	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
John Street #3	2007	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
John Street #4	2007	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
John Street #5	2007	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
Pierce Generation Unit	2007	97.00	97.00	77.50	77.50	100.00
Norden 1	2009	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
Norden 2	2009	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
Norden 3	2009	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
Total Municipal Generation		129.80	129.80	106.75	106.75	
Total CMEEC Capacity Resources		286.80		305.75		
Other Resources						
NYPA Hydro (Firm & Peaking)[4]			13.20		13.20	NA
Short-Term Purchases [5]			Varies		Varies	NA
CMEEC's 50 in 5 Units [6]			40.00		40.00	

1. Represents NEPOOL Winter Maximum Claimed Capability.

2. Represents NEPOOL Summer Maximum Claimed Capability.

3. System Purchases, Contract Purchases & Unit Entitlement Purchases from several counterparties.

4. Represents maximum hourly contract deliveries to CMEEC. New York Power Authority (NYPA) hydro purchases began July 1, 1985. Energy contributions from NYPA are considered to be firm contracts and used to reduce electric requirements thereby reducing CMEEC Capability Responsibility in NEPOOL.

5. The MW amounts shown for Short-Term Purchases vary from month to month from 0 MW to 50 MW through December, 2012.

6. Represents the CMEEC (50 in 5) Units which are currently commercially operating. Seven (7) 2.50 MW units are located in Groton, two (2) 2.50 MW units are located in Norwich, one (1) 2.50 MW unit is located in Jewett City, two (2) 2.50 MW units are located in Lebanon, CT and four (4) 2.50 MW units are located at the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority. Additional 2.5 MW units are in the planning stages will be forthcoming and will be added to CMEEC's overall resource mix. These resources will be used for demand reduction purposes and are not anticipated to be enrolled in the ISO New England markets.

TABLE VI
Anticipated Unit Retirement Dates

	Retirement Date
Conventional Hydro	
Norwich Tenth Street Hydro	Not Scheduled
Norwich Second Street Hydro	Not Scheduled
Norwich Occum Hydro	Not Scheduled
Peaking	
Norwich Combustion Turbine	Not Scheduled
Pierce Generating Unit	Not Scheduled
CYTEC 1	Retired as of June 9, 2011
CYTEC 2	Retired as of June 9, 2011
CYTEC 3	Retired as of June 9, 2011
John Street #1	Retired as of March 4, 2011
John Street #3	Not Scheduled
John Street #4	Not Scheduled
John Street #5	Not Scheduled
Norwich Waste Water Treatment	Not Scheduled
Norden 1	Not Scheduled
Norden 2	Not Scheduled
Norden 3	Not Scheduled

Table VII

Cogeneration and Small Power Production Facilities Greater than 1 MW in Size[1]

Facility Name	Facility Type	Facility Location	No. Of Units	Prime Mover	Type Fuel	Summer & Winter Capacity	Years Installed
Pfizer, Inc.	Cogeneration	Groton CT	5	Steam Turbine	Duel Fuel	39,700 kW	1948, 1950 1993, 2001 and 2009
U.S. Naval Sub Base	Cogeneration	Groton CT	3	Steam Turbine & 1993	Duel Fuel	13,500 kW	1966, 1978 & 1993
			1	Steam Turbine	Duel Fuel	5,000 kW	1996
			1	Diesel Engine	#2 oil	1,500[2]	1960 (est.)

1. The customer retains power from each of these facilities.

2. This diesel generator is used to provide black start capability