Connecticut Municipal
cmeec
Electric Energy Cooperative

July 14, 2015

Ms. Melanie Bachman
Acting Executive Director
Connecticut Siting Council
Ten Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

RE: F-2014/2015 Response to CMEEC Pre Hearing Interrogatories

Dear Ms. Bachman:

The Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative (CMEEC) herewith submits an original and fifteen (15) copies to the Connecticut Siting Council in response to Interrogatories 1 through 5 dated July 2, 2015 from the Connecticut Siting Council in conjunction with Docket No. F-2014/2015 Connecticut Siting Council Review of Connecticut Electric Loads and Resources.

Should you require any additional information, please advise us.

Very truly yours,

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE

Drew Rankin
Chief Executive Officer

CJC/

Enclosures

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Witness Responsible: Charles J. Carpinella

RESPONSE TO CSC DATA REQUEST Dated July 2, 2015

Q-CSC-1-CMEEC Provide the predicted (not actual) 50/50 forecast loads for 2005 through 2014 from The Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative's (CMEEC) 2005 forecast report*. Provide CMEEC's weather-normalized historical peak loads for 2005-2014*.

A-CSC-1-CMEEC Please find attached the table below which contains CMEEC's actual projected peak loads which were submitted to the Connecticut Siting Council on March 1, 2005 and the associated weather normalized peak demands for the period 2005-2014. Please note the values shown for 2014 EXCLUDE the effects of Wallingford's data.

	Predicted Peak Demand	**Weather Normalized Peak Demand**
2005	357	360
2006	364	346
2007	371	383
2008	375	377
2009	380	388
2010	394	384
2011	396	415
2012	397	397
2013	400	400
2014	264	263

Witness Responsible: Charles J. Carpinella

RESPONSE TO CSC DATA REQUEST Dated July 2, 2015

Q-CSC-2-CMEEC Explain the methodology of how the historical actual peak load data are converted to weather normalized historical peak load data.

A-CSC-2-CMEEC CMEEC has developed a time-series based regression model that includes variables that measure the relationship between monthly peak loads and actual weather conditions on the peak day. To develop the weather-normalized historical peak loads, CMEEC replaces the actual peak day weather conditions with "normal" peak day weather conditions. Normal peak day weather is based on an analysis of weather data from the last 10 years. This is the same methodology which CMEEC has utilized for the past six years.

Witness Responsible: Charles J. Carpinella

RESPONSE TO CSC DATA REQUEST Dated July 2, 2015

Q-CSC-3-CMEEC

Provide a break-down of the projected number of megawatts (MW) of load reduction for CMEEC's territory due to conservation, load response/load management and distributed generation (if applicable) for each year from 2015 through 2024. If possible, also include a similar estimated break-down by megawatt hours or gigawatt-hours.

A-CSC-3-CMEEC

The annual demand peaks listed in the table immediately following reflects the CMEEC system peak, which is not necessarily coincident with the ISO-NE regional peak.

All conservation reductions are cumulative capabilities, meaning, for the specific year, CMEEC projects the ability to realize those reductions levels in total. This is the fourth year that these tables are being provided to the Council in this format. As was the case in recent forecasting dockets. CMEEC believes this revision to the format is the intent of the filing and clearly quantifies our active and projected capability based on both measures deployed and those planned to be deployed.

Witness Responsible: Charles J. Carpinella

Demand and Capability, measured In Megawatts				
	Annual Peak Demand	**Conservation Demand Reductions**	**Load Response/Management Demand Reductions ***	**Distributed Generation Capability**
2015	251	11	17	50
2016	257	11	17	50
2017	259	12	17	50
2018	261	12	17	50
2019	262	13	17	50
2020	262	14	17	50
2021	262	15	17	50
2022	263	16	17	50
2023	264	17	17	50
2024	264	19	17	50

* CMEEC MEU's have 48 MW of customer load under "dynamic pricing" arrangements which we are expecting to deliver 17 MW of customer load reductions which have been factored into the forecast.

Witness Responsible: Charles J. Carpinella

Energy, measured In Megawatt hours				
	Annual Projected Energy – net of conservation reductions	**Conservation Energy Reductions**	**Load Response/Management Energy Reductions**	**Distributed Generation Energy Reductions**
2015	1,355,444	104,037	Minimal annual energy reductions anticipated	Minimal annual energy reductions anticipated
2016	1,362,126	121,567		
2017	1,353,720	139,097		
2018	1,355,925	156,627		
2019	1,357,147	174,157		
2020	1,357,624	191,687		
2021	1,355,984	209,217		
2022	1,357,822	226,747		
2023	1,360,158	244,277		
2024	1,364,747	261,807		

Witness Responsible: Charles J. Carpinella

RESPONSE TO CSC DATA REQUEST Dated July 2, 2015

Q-CSC-4-CMEEC Provide the basic underlying assumptions associated with the distributed generation DG included in the 2015 CMEEC Forecast.

A-CSC-4-CMEEC Please refer to CMEEC's response to Interrogatory CSC-4. The projected distributed generation DG for the 2015-2024 forecast periods is reflected in the Demand Table. The 2015 value of 50 MW represents the total distributed generation currently located and in service in CMEEC"s Members/Participants service territories. This includes the recently deployment of 10 MW in 2014 at the Backus Hospital located in Norwich, Connecticut. The Backus Hospital Project is included in the data contained in the Table for CSC-3-CMEEC.

Witness Responsible: Charles J. Carpinella

RESPONSE TO CSC DATA REQUEST Dated July 2, 2015

Q-CSC-5-CMEEC

Does CMEEC's 2015 Forecast include any additions due to possible loads and/or electrical energy requirements from electric vehicles? If yes, provide any assumptions made regarding electric energy consumption by electric vehicles (EV). Include the number and types of EVs assumed, projected number of vehicles in use, power and energy consumption per vehicle associated with charging, etc.

A-CSC-5-CMEEC

No, CMEEC's 2015 Forecast does not include any explicit additions or adjustments due to possible loads and/or electrical energy requirements from electric vehicles. At this point none of the municipal electric utilities has identified any major new customer loads that would be attributed to electric vehicle charging. The identification of these new customers in conjunction with the results of time-varying rate pilots and/or planned deployment of automated metering infrastructure would form the basis by which CMEEC would be able to produce a discrete electric vehicle forecast for our Members/Participants.