CONNECTICUT
MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC
ENERGY COOPERATIVE

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ORIGINAL

February 28, 2008

Mr. Daniel F. Caruso, Chairman
Connecticut Siting Council
10 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Dear Chairman Caruso:

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 2008-2017 Report as required by Section 16-50R of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Should you require any additional information, please advise us.

Very truly yours,

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC
ENERGY COOPERATIVE

Maurice R. Scully
Executive Director

CJC/

Enclosures

cc: Service List

ORIGINAL

FORECAST OF ELECTRIC LOADS & RESOURCES 2008-2017

March 2008

Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative
30 Stott Avenue
Norwich Industrial Park
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative

March 2008

FORECAST OF ELECTRIC LOADS & RESOURCES 2008-2017

Introduction & 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 utility and other utility systems. CMEEC sells power at wholesale to several distribution companies.

The CMEEC Member utilities 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 & Water ("South Norwalk"). The Wallingford Department of Public Utilities ("Wallingford") is a CMEEC Participant who along with the Bozrah Power & Light Company ("Bozrah") and the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority ("MTUA") is a full-requirements wholesale customer 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 operations.

The joint power supply system established by the Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative, or "CMEEC", is intended to meet the diversified needs of the seven Connecticut community-owned utilities that are its five Members and two Participants. CMEEC's mission is to meet these requirements reliably and at the lowest possible cost over the long term. Today, CMEEC's portfolio consists of CMEEC and member-owned generation, unit entitlement contracts, long term system contracts, intermediate and short-term system contracts, financial instruments from ISO New England and market purchases.

The enclosed forecast for 2008-2017 indicates potential growth for CMEEC's Members/Participants. The year 2007 showed an overall increase in the residential, small and medium general service categories especially for Groton, Norwich and Wallingford. Employment growth from the Foxwoods and the Mohegan Sun Casinos continues to impact the Southeastern Connecticut area economy. The largest projected increase in the overall CMEEC forecast is attributed to a large planned expansion in the Mohegan Sun Casino starting in 2008 and continuing throughout the forecast period. Another potential increase in CMEEC loads is anticipated in South Norwalk where growth is expected to increase across all sectors throughout the forecast period, especially in the Large General Service Category due to the proposed Reed Putnam project which is being developed in stages and related downtown development.

The long-term forecasts of electric demand and the energy of the CMEEC utilities, Wallingford, Bozrah and the MTUA are primary tools used to ascertain future CMEEC power needs. When the primary individual forecasts are combined, the result is a CMEEC agency forecast filed with the Connecticut Siting Council and used to make power supply decisions responsive to current situations. The 2008 forecasts for Member utilities and the combined CMEEC projections are contained in this submittal.

Conservation and Load Management

The municipal electric utilities continued delivery of cost effective C&LM programs their customers in 2007. The municipal electric utilities worked with the members of the Energy Conservation Management Board ("ECMB") pursuant to Public Act 01-05 in implementing additional programs to reduce customers' electricity usage, peak demand and Federally Mandated Congestion Charges ("FMCC"). The municipal electric utilities developed the 2007 C&LM Plan and submitted it to the ECMB. The C&LM Plan measures the overall impact of the electricity plan on usage, peak demand and reduced FMCC.

In 2007, CMEEC provided a fully implemented portfolio of energy-efficiency initiatives, that included: distribution of over 189,000 compact fluorescent lamps; promotion/purchase of over 850 ENERGY STAR appliances; participation in CoolChoice and MotorUp Rebate programs; incentives for major commercial lighting projects; and providing energy-efficiency assessments and retrofits for residential, commercial and industrial customers.

Efforts during 2007 provided over $9.1 million in net total resource benefits. They generated 4.2 MW in summer demand reduction and over 14.5 gigaWatt hours (gWh) in annual energy savings, at a cost of less than $0.02 per lifetime kWh. CMEEC's commercial and industrial customers received over $790,000 in incentives for installing energy-efficiency measures in their facilities resulting in annual cost savings of nearly $900,000 annually.

Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative
March 2008

Forecast of Electric Loads and Resources 2008-2017

The following material and tables are in response to the specific itemized requirements of Sec. 16-50r of the General Statutes and is provided on behalf of CMEEC and its member systems. Items (1) through (8) listed below 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 reflect forecasted energy and demand for the period as well as data on summer and winter peak demands. ISO New England has established new market rules for ICAP which took effect in December 2006. The Transitional ICAP Payment mechanism compensating generators has effectively eliminated a bilateral capacity market for the next few years. CMEEC's demand response ICAP credits (55 – 90 MW), NYPA and Hydro Quebec ICAP credits (18 – 25 MW), and A.L. Pierce (77 – 94 MW) and Norwich Jet ICAP (15 - 18 MW) will offset a significant portion of its allocated ICAP responsibility. All the capacity resources and/or credits referenced above are long-term capacity resources for CMEEC. CMEEC's A.L. Pierce unit in Wallingford came on line for commercial operation on October 1, 2007.

CMEEC's energy supply strategy includes retaining an open market position for a small portion of its annual load. CMEEC has secured 96% of its energy for 2008. CMEEC has secured 66% of its energy requirements for 2009, 29% for 2010, 29% for 2011, and 15% for 2012. Energy balancing and daily optimization will be managed at the short-term and spot markets. CMEEC is actively looking to the bilateral markets for energy resources to fill out 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 allows 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 eight-Member CMEEC system, which includes Wallingford, Bozrah and the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority (MTUA) are provided in Table IV.

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

The current existing generating facilities owned by CMEEC and CMEEC Members and Participants are shown in Table V. The mix of existing generating facilities and system power agreements which serve the total CMEEC system are shown in Table VI. Anticipated retirement dates of CMEEC's Member's current existing generating facilities are shown in Table VIII.

(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:

In response to the ISO New England "Requests for Proposals for Southwest Connecticut Emergency Capability" issued December 1, 2003, South Norwalk Electric Works (SNEW) has filed the following petitions now before the Council:

a) Petition for Declaratory Ruling for a Temporary 22.8 MW generator, filed February 26, 2004.

b) Petition for Declaratory Ruling for a 50 MW repowering of the SNEW power plant, filed February 27, 2004.

As described in CSC Petition #778, in September 2007 CMEEC constructed and activated the Albert L Pierce generating plant, a nominal 84 MW (winter) peaking power plant in Wallingford Connecticut, entered commercial service in the ISO New England markets.

As described in CSC Petition # 747, in September 2007 John Street 3 and 4, each a 2 MW peaking unit, entered commercial service in the ISO-NE markets,

As described in CSC Petition # 817, in October 2007 John Street 5, another 2 MW peaking unit entered commercial service in the ISO-NE markets.

(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 involved in feasibility studies for other new generation sources; however these investigations are preliminary and confidential and are subject to confidentiality agreements. As mentioned above, Notice of Interest forms have been filed with ISO New England for possible new facilities in Norwich and Groton.

In response to ISO New England's Forward Capacity Market implementation, CMEEC submitted applicable filings for the SNEW project as well as possible new facilities in Norwich (Bean Hill Project) and Groton (Roundhouse Generation Project). Ultimately, these projects did not clear in the first Forward Capacity Auction for 2010/2011. CMEEC and the respective municipal systems are in the process of evaluating whether these resources will participate in future Forward Capacity Auctions.

(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**

The CMEEC/NU Transmission Service Agreement provides CMEEC parity rights to use the NU system, including all transmission additions or modifications. Additionally, CMEEC is a member of the New England Power Pool and is eligible to receive service pursuant to the NEPOOL Open Access Transmission Tariff. CMEEC is a signatory to the Hydro-Quebec Interconnection Agreements -- both of which provide transmission services.

It is CMEEC's position that fair and equitable implementation of the ISO New England RTO must include the right for transmission dependent utilities to acquire ownership interest in proportion to their load of at least all new facilities being developed under the RTO structure. CMEEC therefore is seeking ownership rights in such new facilities.

ISO New England, Northeast Utilities and Groton Utilities are in the process of investigating new and much needed transmission facilities in the Southeast section of Connecticut. The proposed project includes replacing the aging 69 kV, 400 line which is one of three transmission lines that supplies power to Buddington Substation.

(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 16-50t:**

Several upgrading projects are underway in CMEEC Member service territories and Wallingford.

The feasibility of replacing the 27.6 kV South Norwalk bulk power substation with a new 115 kV substation or the upgrading of the existing feeders from CL&P continues to be explored. The primary objective of this is to serve anticipated load increases arising from economic development projects and to improve power delivery reliability and economy. A two-step program has been developed. Time and details of this project depend on load growth projections. Ground was broken in December 2007 for the proposed Reed/Putnam project. The first phase of this project will result in an increase of between 3-5 MW in demand. The new 50 MW generating facility is scheduled to proceed and be on-line by June 2010. The existing 27.6 kV substation would be retired if a new substation is commissioned.

East Norwalk (Third Taxing District) has installed three (3) 2,000 KW emergency generators as part of the ISO New England Special Southwest Connecticut Gap Generation Program. These generators will operate when called on by the ISO New England at step 12 of Operating Procedure #4 power supply emergencies. The generators will also operate to supply emergency power to an adjacent commercial building on loss of utility service.

Norwich Public Utilities (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. Taftville upgrades and Circuit 804 conversions in the area of South B and Providence Streets is about 90% complete and should be finished by in June 2008. Over the last five (5) years, NPU has converted over 5MW, or more than 20%, of Norwich's 4.8kV system load and over 5 miles of overhead tree wire to improve system voltage, capacity and reliability in affectedareas. In 2007, NPU completed upgrades and improvements to underground distribution infrastructure in the Norwich Business Park, including installation of about 2.5 miles of new 350MCM copper underground cable and three more 600A padmounted switchgear units for added capacity and reliability and to support Computer Sciences Corporation's expansion project for an additional 2MW of installed capacity in 2008. In support of two CT Department of Transportation projects (i.e., Route 82 and Hollyhock Transportation Center), NPU is planning to install about 2 more miles of 500MCM copper underground in 2008, which includes the elimination of about one mile of 13.8kV overhead distribution lines in downtown Norwich. 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. NPU and CMEEC began operation of 2MW Caterpillar generator, located at our WWTP facility, in January 15, 2006 to participate in ISO New England's Demand Response Program, as well as, to provide emergency power to improve backup capabilities and reliability f the WWTP operation. NPU and CMEEC continue to pursue with ISO-NE installation of a dual-fuel, simple-cycle combustion turbine at our Bean Hill Power Station. NPU's clean hydro generation plants continue to provide around 5% of our system load to the citizens of Norwich throughout most of the year. Our Greeneville Dam fishlift and Occum Dam fish passages operated successfully during 2007 fish season, and NPU worked closely with DEP on their fish counting program.

Engineering and design of the Stockhouse Substation upgrade project has been completed with construction scheduled to start this summer. A new preventive maintenance plan is in place and being adhered to.

Jewett City is continuing the upgrading of its distribution network in an intended development of longrange system expansion and as part of this effort. Jewett City is continuously gathering load data for future consideration and/or expansion.

Groton Utilities continues its system upgrade projects. The 322 line, which is one of two lines that supply power to the New London/Groton Naval Base, is in the process of being rebuilt. Also presently under construction are the rebuilding of the 318 and 324 lines from Pequonnock River Substation to Groton Long Point Substation. The 318/324-rebuild project is scheduled to continue throughout the summer and be completed in the fall of 2008. The 300 and 305, 35 kV lines from Buddington Substation to Trails Corner Substation have been rebuilt with the exception of the portion of the lines that cross over Route 395. Engineering is waiting on a permit from the State to complete that work.

The voltage conversion is continuing throughout Groton Utilities territory. To date, the southern portion, or 43% of the territory, primary distribution voltage has increased from 8.32 kV to 13.8 kV. As part of the Navy Base Housing Project, the housing developments of Cherry Circle, Dolphin Gardens, Nautilus Park

North and Nautilus Park South are complete. Construction is underway in the final Navy Base Housing development Nautilus Park West. The project consists of replacing the existing overhead distribution lines with underground distribution facilities. The preventive maintenance program continues with the replacement of numerous aging poles. All of the protective relays are tested by annually, infrared testing of all electrical facilities occur annually, and other critical maintenance procedures are being accomplished on schedule. Replacement of the traffic light controller and fixture located at the intersection of Mitchell Street and Pequonnock Road is scheduled to start this spring. Once complete, this will be the fourth out of seven traffic lights to be upgraded. Capacitor banks were installed on the 35 kV primary distribution circuits and at various locations to improve power factor levels and the efficiency of the distribution system

In Bozrah Light and Power territory, line crews rebuilt the 15 kV primary distribution lines on the South Road and a large portion of Route 163. Numerous underground residential projects were completed and preparations are being made to install the underground electrical distribution facilities to a new industrial park on Rachael Drive. Various aging distribution poles were replaced throughout the service territory. Upgrade of the Stockhouse Substation project is in progress and scheduled to be completed by the end of the year. A new preventive maintenance plan is in place and being adhered to.

In Wallingford, the 13.8kV distribution system is very robust, having been fully reconstructed over recent years. Today, widespread or prolonged outages are a rare occurrence. Ongoing work is being performed in aged pole replacements, and reconstruction of older, direct-buried, Underground Residential Distribution (URD) systems. The latter are being replaced with new cable in buried conduit. All new subdivision distribution systems are presently placed in underground conduit.

The Wallingford (13M) substation was fully reconstructed and upgraded in 2000 – 2002 with the addition of the PPL Wallingford Energy (6G) generating station. The substation was expanded further this past year with the addition of CMEEC's refurbishment of the Pierce (55W) generating station.

During the upcoming year Wallingford intends to replace 115kV equipment at the North Wallingford (36W) substation, as well as line protection equipment at this and the Colony (50E) substation.

(8) For each private power producer having a facility generating more than one (1) 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 service areas who have generating capacity greater than 1 MW retain the power for ongoing internal utilization and/or for peak shaving against utility power purchases. CMEEC does not purchase electricity from private power producers at this time. Therefore, Table VII is not provided in this year's forecast. While neither CMEEC nor its Members have formal arrangements in place to purchase power from most of those facilities on a routine basis at this time, these customers are asked to generate power and/or shed load during emergency conditions as defined in NEPOOL's Operating Procedure #4. CMEEC has been actively involved in the ISO New England Load Response Program. At the present time, CMEEC has enrolled approximately 60 MW of customer emergency generation and load reductions.

TABLE I

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE
10-YEAR FORECAST OF RETAIL SALES BY CUSTOMER CLASS, ENERGY REQUIREMENTS AND PEAK DEMAND

2008-2017

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]	CMEEC Winter Coincident Peak Demand MW [2] [3]	Load Factor %
1992	424,463	118,862	250,533	707,087	47,619	1,548,564	0	11,292	68,988	1,606,260	267.49	266.51	68.4
1993	441,802	115,140	250,426	711,377	47,119	1,565,864	0	11,372	72,747	1,627,239	286.08	263.33	64.9
1994	450,933	114,205	256,064	697,152	48,728	1,567,082	0	6,524	83,816	1,644,374	296.86	281.06	63.2
1995	448,638	114,746	247,902	710,876	51,182	1,573,344	0	3,845	85,114	1,654,613	311.63	296.47	60.6
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	279.85	69.3
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	264.34	62.6
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	263.73	64.5
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	286.24	62.3
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	285.36	65.5
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	277.51	60.0
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	299.49	59.6
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	302.38	63.8
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	332.36	66.1
2005	585,344	135,123	362,835	666,702	73,674	1,823,678	149,229	689	67,879	2,040,097	372.12	311.67	62.6
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	291.28	56.9
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	306.67	62.5
2008	579,560	132,630	385,271	646,816	73,406	1,817,683	154,017	3,000	59,657	2,028,357	378.81	320.24	61.0
2009	582,538	133,203	387,282	630,953	73,617	1,807,593	170,902	3,000	59,906	2,035,401	381.91	322.32	60.8
2010	586,184	134,392	389,682	616,412	73,938	1,800,609	200,250	3,000	59,986	2,057,845	394.32	333.91	59.6
2011	592,723	135,802	394,070	616,967	74,422	1,813,984	202,711	3,000	60,497	2,074,193	399.84	338.69	59.2
2012	596,208	137,016	396,509	617,554	74,742	1,822,030	217,750	3,000	60,877	2,097,656	408.37	346.43	58.5
2013	599,464	137,818	398,836	618,812	75,266	1,830,197	221,234	3,000	61,263	2,109,694	409.74	342.47	58.8
2014	604,913	138,628	400,856	621,538	75,801	1,841,736	224,774	3,000	61,797	2,125,307	413.02	345.05	58.7
2015	609,386	139,444	402,891	624,361	76,344	1,852,425	228,370	3,000	62,253	2,140,048	416.51	347.85	58.7
2016	614,260	140,510	404,982	627,197	76,908	1,863,858	232,024	3,000	62,769	2,155,651	419.76	350.50	58.5
2017	619,188	141,339	407,045	630,133	77,472	1,875,178	235,736	3,000	63,269	2,171,183	423.15	353.24	58.6
% INCREASE 2007-2017	0.90	0.88	0.63	-0.28	0.80	0.43	4.51		-0.05	0.77	1.44	1.42	

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

TABLE IV

March 2008

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)

HISTORICAL ENERGY USE AND PEAK LOAD
2003-2007

Year	CMEEC Coincident Peak Load (MW) [1]	CMEEC Energy (MWh) [1]
2003	349.93	1,956,183
2004	345.27	2,004,533
2005	372.12	2,040,997
2006	398.32	1,984,563
2007	366.89	2,010,213

[1] Reflects CMEEC Member loads inclusive of Wallingford, Bozrah and the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority (MTUA) for 2003-2007.

TABLE V

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)

EXISTING GENERATION FACILITIES OWNED BY
CMEEC AND ITS MEMBERS

As of March 1, 2008

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 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 VI

As of March 1, 2008

MIX OF EXISTING GENERATION - CMEEC RESOURCES

Unit Designation	In-Service Date	Net Winter Capacity (MW)[1]	CMEEC Share (MW)	Net Summer Capacity (MW)[2]	CMEEC Share (MW)	CMEEC Percent of Unit (%)
Long-Term System & Asset Contracts [3]						
Base System Purchase		130.00	130.00	150.00	150.00	
Base Unit Entitlement Purchase		75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
On-Peak System Purchase		50.00	50.00	65.00	65.00	
Total System Contracts		255.00	255.00	290.00	290.00	
Municipal Generation						
Norwich Combustion Turbine	1972	18.80	18.80	15.25	15.25	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
Total Municipal Generation		121.80	121.80	98.75	98.75	
TOTAL CMEEC CAPACITY RESOURCES			**376.80**		**388.75**	
Other Energy Resources						
NYPA Hydro (Firm & Peaking) [4]			13.20		13.20	NA
Short-Term Purchases [5]			Varies		Varies	NA

[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 100 MW through December 2008.

Table VII

Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative (CMEEC)

COGENERATION & SMALL POWER PRODUCTION FACILITIES
GREATER THAN 1 MW IN TOTAL SIZE [1]

March 2008

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	32,500 kW	1948, 1950 1993 & 2001
U.S. Naval Sub Base	Cogeneration	Groton CT	3	Steam Turbine	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.

TABLE VIII

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE

March 2008

Anticipated Unit Retirement and/or Contract Expiration Dates

	Retirement Date
Conventional Hydro	
Norwich Tenth Street Hydro	01/01/2044
Norwich Second Street Hydro	01/01/2044
Peaking	
Norwich Combustion Turbine	Not Scheduled