Connecticut Municipal
cmeec
Electric Energy Cooperative

February 25, 2026

Connecticut Siting Council
10 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Dear Council Members:

The Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative (CMEEC) herewith submits a copy to the Connecticut Siting Council of our Forecast of Electric Loads and Resources for 2026-2035 Report as required by Section 16-50R of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Should you require any additional information, please contact me at: rpatel@cmeec.org / loads@cmeec.org

CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC
ENERGY COOPERATIVE

Richa Patel
Load Forecasting & Operations
Analyst

30 Stott Avenue ▸ Norwich, Connecticut 06360
p ▸ 860.889.4088 f ▸ 860.889.8158 w ▸ cmeec.org

FORECAST OF ELECTRIC LOADS AND RESOURCES 2026-2035

Presented to the Connecticut Siting Council

Pursuant to C.G.S. § 16-50r

March 1, 2026

Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative

30 Stott Avenue

Norwich, Connecticut 06360

Introduction and Background

The Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative (CMEEC) is a community-owned joint action agency formed in 1976 under Connecticut General Statutes to help municipal electric utilities secure reliable, affordable wholesale power. CMEEC is governed by six municipal electric utilities (MEUs)— Jewett City Department of Public Utilities (JCDPU) , Norwich Public Utilities (NPU), South Norwalk Electric & Water (SNEW), Third Taxing District (TTD) of East Norwalk, Groton Utilities (GU) & Bozrah Light and Power (BL&P) — and also supplies the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority (MTUA). Each MEU owns its distribution system and appoints representatives to CMEEC's Joint Board, ensuring transparent, community-based oversight. Together, the MEUs serve approximately 52,600 customers across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors representing 3.03% of CT's 2025 Monthly Average Customer Accounts and 4.00% of the yearly retail electric sales in CT.

CMEEC's Role in the Regional System

CMEEC represents its Members as a single load-serving entity within NEPOOL and works directly with ISO New England, which operates the regional power system and wholesale energy markets. CMEEC manages wholesale supply procurement, generation resources, hedging, and delivery over the ISO-NE transmission network under the Open Access Transmission Tariff. This joint-action structure allows small utilities to achieve cost stability and coordinated long-term planning while maintaining local control.

CMEEC's Long-Term Resource Planning & Load Forecasting Approach:

Purpose of the Forecast

CMEEC's long-term load forecast supports resource planning, ISO-NE market participation, budgeting, and long-term cost management. The forecast, included in Tables I & II, integrates historical load patterns, weather-normalized modeling, electrification trends, DER growth, and identified customer developments.

Historical load foundation (reconstituted hourly data)

CMEECs load forecast uses two to ten years of hourly billing data for each Member or customer, reconstituted to reflect underlying usage during outages or periods with behind-the-meter (BTM) generation. The length of historical loads used depends on the fundamentals and historical trends of the load being modeled. Outliers and known step load shifts—such as customer additions or long-term operational changes—are reviewed and modeled individually.

Weather-normalized modeling with scenario generation

Load is paired with weighted weather data from nearby stations. CMEEC uses twenty years of historical weather, shifted by one to four days, to create 160 scenarios capturing different timing of extreme conditions and resulting peak variability. Each Member-specific model is trained on hourly load, weather, and calendar variables. CMEEC uses the P50 (median) hourly forecast as

the representative demand curve.

Adjustments for Electrification, DERs, and Known Developments

1. Electric vehicle adoption:

   All Member territories show very modest growth in EV charging. CMEEC's modeled adjustments add usage and incremental peak contributions of 0.026 MW, and 838 MWh annually by 2030.

2. Heat pump adoption:

   Member conservation and load management program data are used to estimate increasing adoption of residential heat pumps. Member program data indicates growing heat-pump adoption, with 80% modeled as partial conversions. Adjustments add winter usage and incremental winter peak contributions of 0.84 MW and 1,181 MWh annually by 2030.

3. Rooftop solar and distributed storage:

   Residential rooftop solar adoption has slowed as markets mature and installers increasingly account for MEU franchise rights. NREL's national benchmarks indicate LCOEs of $0.10–$0.15/kWh for solar-only systems and $0.18–$0.25/kWh for solar-plus-storage—levels that generally require incentives to produce economic payback in MEU territories.

   Because residential customers export much of their daytime generation, net metering credit energy and some transmission charges while distribution and portions of the transmission charges remain. With 2025 MEU wholesale energy costs only around $0.110/kWh, customer-owned solar remains more costly than MEU-supplied energy, even after ITC incentives.

Most recent adopters cite resilience or sustainability rather than economic payback. Groton Utilities' SolarPlus program (launched January 31, 2025) provides incentives for customer-owned solar-plus-storage systems up to 12 kW/AC. SolarPlus allows GU to study DER impacts on peak reduction and grid stability. CMEEC includes a modest DER adjustment for GU reflecting early program participation.

The table below summarizes national NREL benchmark values:

Scenario	Capital Cost (*2024*)	O&M Cost (Annual)	Capacity Factor (First Year)	LCOE (Nominal $/kWh) *(no ITC)*	LCOE w/30% ITC ($2024/kWh)
Residential Solar PV ***~8 kW PV***	$2,740–$3,150/kW DC *(MSP–MMP)*	$30/kW/yr [docs.nrel.gov]	~16% (nat'l avg) [atb.nrel.gov] $\approx 1{,}400 kWh/kW/yr$	**$0.10–$0.15** [docs.nrel.gov], [docs.nrel.gov]	**$0.07–$0.11** (with ITC credit)
Residential PV + Battery ***~8 kW PV + ~12 kWh storage***	$3,880–$5,200/kW DC *(MSP–MMP)* [docs.nrel.gov]	$65/kW/yr [docs.nrel.gov]	~16% (PV); **Storage** losses ~6% yield penalty [docs.nrel.gov]	**$0.18–$0.25** (PV+storage) [docs.nrel.gov]	**$0.13–$0.18** (with ITC on both)

4. Commercial and industrial developments:

CMEEC includes expected loads from known developments such as NPU's 8th Street and 40 Wisconsin projects, the EB Columbia Program ramp-up, and activity at the Submarine Base (SuBase), modeled using a two-year average including NORESCO on-site generation.

NPU's Bean Hill Substation Resiliency/Relocation Project, currently in preliminary design and reviewed favorably by ISO-NE, is a reliability project not associated with new customer load; therefore no incremental load from Bean Hill is included in the forecast.

Model Behavior and Evolving Load Fundamentals

To ensure forecast quality, CMEEC evaluates how its models respond to emerging shifts such as

heating electrification, changing commercial activity, DER growth, and new EV charging patterns. Unusual heat or cold periods serve as stress tests to validate that the models capture evolving usage behaviors rather than relying solely on historical load shapes. This helps maintain a weather-normalized forecast while incorporating structural changes across Member systems.

Information Required by Section 16-50r(a)

The following material and tables are in the specific itemized requirements of Sec.16-50r of the General Statutes and are provided on behalf of CMEEC and its Members and customers. 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):

Table I shows forecasted energy and demand for the period as well as data on summer and winter peak demands. Table II reflects the forecasted annual peak demands for the 2025-2034 periods for both the 50/50 forecast as well as the 90/10 extreme condition forecast.

CMEEC is a participant in ISO-NE and meets its net power needs primarily through the ISO-NE market system. CMEEC also maintains power and related resources delivered to the Markets. Market resources over the forecast period include New York Power Authority (NYPA) and Hydro Quebec ICAP credits (20 - 30 MW), and Conservation & Load Response ICAP Credits (5 MW). CMEEC also maintains 50 MW of distributed generator resources (Table IV **[3]** for breakdown).

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

Historically aggregated energy use and peak loads for the six-member CMEEC system and the MTUA are provided in Table III.

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

Existing generating facilities owned by CMEEC and CMEEC's Members and other project participants are listed in Table IV. The mix of existing generating facilities and system power agreements that serve the CMEEC system are listed in Table V. Anticipated retirement dates of CMEEC Member generating facilities are listed in Table VI. Member cogeneration and small power production facilities are listed in Table VII.

(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:

There are no planned CMEEC-owned generating facilities responsive to this question.

(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:

There are no planned CMEEC-owned generating units responsive to this question.

(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 CMEEC or Member-owned transmission lines under route review or for which certificate applications have been filed.

(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 projects have recently been completed, underway or in various stages of completion in the CMEEC Member service territories, which are summarized below.

South Norwalk Electric & Water (SNEW) continues to see growth in electric sales due to residential and commercial construction projects in South Norwalk. Growth was anticipated when SNEW put in service a new dual-feed Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTF) level substation in 2014 to serve all its load. Through these construction projects SNEW was able to upgrade the electric distribution system by replacing near end-of-life cables, connectors, poles, and switches. In 2022, SNEW completed the replacement of all its remaining sodium vapor/LED ornamental style streetlights with new lower wattage 2700k LED lights. SNEW continued the replacement of deteriorated poles and made numerous upgrades to underground facilities which included the replacement of cable and switches. SNEW's system remained resilient through 2023 due to an extensive tree trimming and tree removal program along with installing additional wildlife protection on

pole-mounted transformers. SNEW will continue to survey and replace deteriorated poles and make system improvements to the overhead and underground systems. The underground distribution system upgrade plan is to have all end-of-life submersible transformers replaced by 2026. SNEW will continue the replacement of aging underground Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) gas switches. Overhead system reliability will be improved by adding fuse protection, along with closely monitoring tree trimming requirements.

Third Taxing District (TTD) of East Norwalk put in service a new PTF-level substation in December 2013 (Fitch 47R) which is the subject of CSC DN 426. This project addressed long-standing reliability issues, replacing the 1946 installed distribution voltage level underground power supply to TTD with a dual-feed bulk power supply directly from the high voltage grid. This project has improved the overall power supply resilience of South-West Connecticut and enabled TTD to meet load growth within their system. TTD's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system monitors TTD's transmission system and allows for control of distribution substations. This system will accommodate future expansion and ensure compliance with NERC/NE-ISO regulations.

Norwich Public Utilities (NPU) is in the design phase for rebuilding the 617 Line which is a 69kV line approximately 1.4 miles long from 8th Street in Norwich to the Tunnel Substation in Preston. This is expected to be completed in the next 2 years and is expected to be presented to CSC in 2027/2028.

Additionally, a Bean Hill Substation Resiliency/Relocation project is underway and is in preliminary design phase. The project has been presented to ISO-NE PAC and Reliability Committee and there were no adverse comments or concerns. The project is expected to be presented to CSC in 2026. It is planned to be built in a new location, out of the flood zone, and the old station will be repurposed.

All NPU substations, generating stations and several distribution switches are monitored and controlled in the utility's Control Room via a SCADA system that is supported by NPU's fiber optic network. NPU's Control Room is staffed 24 hours per day, seven days per week and its meters are integrated with NPU's Outage Management System to provide the Control Room with real-time information on power outages across the system for improved outage response.

NPU has replaced all feeder relays in two of the three substations and has a current project underway to design the relay replacement for the last 13.8kV substation. NPU is replacing old electro-mechanical relays with processor based relays that will provide non-reclosing and hot line tag capabilities that are not currently available.

Additionally, NPU continues to replace distribution switches and fuses with motor-operated devices and reclosers that can be integrated with its SCADA system. These upgrades increase the reliability of NPU substations, distribution feeders, and generators while providing more system information to the NPU Control Room to provide to electric

system responders.

NPU's Greenville Dam and Occum Dam fish passages both operated safely during 2025. The utility works closely with DEEP on the operation and maintenance of its fish and eel passages. The Occum Dam continues to pass American Shad with NPU's annual efforts monitored by DEEP. NPU's Greenville and Occum Dams are certified by the Low Impact Hydro Institute (LIHI) and continue to accrue renewable energy certificates (RECs) while providing reliable base-load clean electricity to NPU customers.

Engineering will start for the Hydro systems in Norwich starting in July 2026 and all three Hydro energy facilities are expected to be upgraded in three to five years.

Jewett City Department of Public Utilities (JCDPU) is steadily modernizing its electric distribution system as part of a long-term system expansion and improvement plan underway in 2026. This program includes targeted upgrades to existing distribution infrastructure to enhance system reliability, operational flexibility, and long-term performance.

Planned and ongoing improvements include the systematic replacement of legacy porcelain-based equipment with modern utility-standard components, including upgraded line hardware, cutouts, and protective devices. JCDPU is also installing additional field-operable switches to improve sectionalizing capability, fault isolation, and service restoration during outage events.

As part of its modernization efforts, JCDPU is advancing an AMI 2.0 upgrade through the phased replacement of existing meters with newer advanced metering devices, improving system visibility and data quality. All new residential and commercial developments are served via underground electric distribution, as demonstrated by recent projects including the Senior Center and the Pleasant View Estates apartment complex, both of which were constructed with fully underground electric service.

In addition to capital improvements, JCDPU maintains a proactive system maintenance program. Ongoing activities include vegetation management to reduce outage risk and improve system reliability, as well as routine substation maintenance, inspection, and protective relay testing to ensure proper operation of critical equipment. These combined capital and maintenance efforts support a safe, reliable, and resilient electric system consistent with current utility standards and best practices.

Groton Utilities (GU) prioritized capital investments to extend the service life of critical sub-transmission assets and harden structural components in 2025 :

- Transformer Refurbishment: Completed a $375,000 investment to refurbish the 16L-4X 115/35kV transformer at Buddington Station. This proactive maintenance extends the operational life of this primary station asset by approximately 30 years.

- Structural Hardening: Finalized inspections and base refurbishments for 35kV concrete tower structures at the I-95 crossing. Repairs for the associated steel

towers are scheduled for 2026 to ensure continued structural reliability of high-voltage overhead spans.

- Substation Resilience: Initiated essential system hardening at the Poquonnock and Trails Corner Substations. These upgrades include installing climate-control systems (duct heaters) to prevent internal condensation and replacing legacy terminations. These substations provide a critical sub-transmission path for major industrial partners, with completion slated for April 2026.

Bozrah Light and Power (BL&P) utility installed two new Automatic Circuit Reclosers (ACRs) on South Road and Route 163, in order to modernize the distribution grid in the Bozrah territory.

- Fault Mitigation: These units are designed to detect, interrupt, and automatically reset after transient faults—which represent nearly 80% of overhead line issues—thereby drastically reducing outage duration and manual dispatch requirements.

In alignment with the standards described in Section 16-50t, GU and BL&P continue to evaluate and execute the transition of facilities to underground configurations where technologically feasible and cost-effective:

- Commercial Undergrounding (XLP Program): The utilities maintain an annual capital XLP replacement program dedicated to the transition of three-phase overhead circuits to underground conduits for commercial customers. This systematic replacement of legacy conductors with modern underground

infrastructure reduces exposure to weather-related faults and enhances local grid resilience.

- Service Requests: Customer service protocols continue to prioritize and support the installation of new underground electrical services for both residential and commercial developments, further reducing the expansion of the overhead footprint.

System-Wide Modernization and Maintenance

- Digital Grid Management: The utilities have implemented a new Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) via Trimble Unity. This platform allows for data-driven preventative maintenance of substation assets (relays, breakers, and transformers), shifting from reactive repairs to a reliability-based maintenance (RBM) model.
- Vegetation Management: A rigorous, five-day-a-week tree trimming schedule has resulted in a measurable decline in contact-related interruptions across both territories.
- System Protection Study: Engaged RLC Engineering to perform a holistic distribution study. This includes creating a protection model to ensure relay coordination, enabling fault detection in less than one cycle to minimize equipment damage and improve safety.
- AMI Completion: The Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project is completed in Bozrah, with only minor residential socket conversions remaining in Groton to achieve full system-wide deployment.

(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's service areas who have generating capacity greater than 1 MW retain the power for ongoing internal utilization and/or load management. Table VII includes on-site generation capability at customer locations within the municipal service territories for which CMEEC or the member municipal utility has arrangements in place to purchase some or all the power output.

Table I
CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)
As of March 1, 2026

10-Year Forecast of Member and Customer Energy Requirements and CMEEC Peak Demand **[1]**
2025-2035

Year	Groton MWH	Norwich MWh	Jewett City MWh	East Norwalk MWh	South Norwalk MWh	Bozrah MWh	Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority MWh	System Energy Requirements Met by CMEEC MWh	CMEEC Coincident Peak Demand MW **[2]** Summer	Winter	Load Factor %
2025	376,247	297,374	26,217	75,585	109,449	208,978	123,004	1,216,854	235.93	187.41	58.88
2026	380,902	291,862	26,543	73,877	108,878	223,844	129,327	1,235,234	205.14	181.48	68.74
2027	399,251	297,164	26,958	73,698	109,753	224,710	129,582	1,261,115	206.75	184.75	69.63
2028	412,194	297,908	27,450	73,707	110,956	226,163	130,177	1,278,555	208.16	187.52	70.12
2029	414,233	295,879	27,799	73,325	111,525	226,491	130,223	1,279,475	209.00	187.68	69.88
2030	421,197	296,007	28,362	73,644	110,977	227,123	130,494	1,287,805	209.94	188.70	70.03
2031	422,614	296,032	28,477	73,708	110,868	227,250	130,549	1,289,482	210.13	188.91	70.05
2032	424,030	296,058	28,592	73,772	110,758	227,377	130,603	1,291,159	210.31	189.11	70.08
2033	425,446	296,083	28,707	73,836	110,649	227,504	130,658	1,292,835	210.50	189.32	70.11
2034	426,863	296,109	28,822	73,900	110,540	227,631	130,712	1,294,512	210.69	189.52	70.14
2035	428,279	296,134	28,937	73,965	110,431	227,758	130,766	1,296,189	210.88	189.73	70.17
AACGR % Increase 2025 - 2034	1.30%	-0.04%	0.99%	-0.22%	0.09%	0.86%	0.61%	0.63%	-1.12%	0.12%	

[1] Totals are the sum of kilowatt-hours rounded to the nearest megawatt hour (MWh).

[2] The coincident peak refers to CMEEC's peak demand that occurs during the same hour used for transmission billing purposes.

Table II
CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)
As of March 1, 2026

Summary of CMEEC Peak Forecasts **[1]**
2026 - 2035

Year	50/50 Peak Forecast	90 / 10 Peak Forecast		
2026	228.82	253.02	/	206.28
2027	233.35	252.93	/	206.32
2028	234.08	252.98	/	206.36
2029	234.99	252.74	/	206.17
2030	237.09	258.06	/	213.86
2031	236.67	257.00	/	212.32
2032	236.25	255.93	/	210.78
2033	235.83	254.87	/	209.25
2034	235.41	253.80	/	207.71
2035	234.99	252.74	/	206.17

[1] CMEEC developed its 50/50 and 90/10 forecasts using a consistent statistical method that simulates historical weather as inputs to hourly Member/Customer models and aggregates the results to produce the CMEEC Forecast Annual Peak, which reflects the absolute peaks of CMEEC loads coincident with one another rather than transmission peak.

Table III
CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)
As of March 1, 2026

Historical Energy Use and Peak Load
2021 - 2025

Year	CMEEC Coincident Peak Load (MW)	CMEEC Energy (MWh)
2021	225.51	1,238,784
2022	233.64	1,256,087
2023	217.47	1,168,568
2024	217.24	1,197,459
2025	235.93	1,216,854

Table IV
CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)
As of March 1, 2026

Existing Generation Facilities Owned By
CMEEC and its Members

Generating Facility	Winter Rating (MW)	Summer Rating (MW)
Norwich Waste Water Treatment (Oil-Fired)	2.00	2.00
Norwich Second Street (Hydro)	**[1]**	**[1]**
Norwich Tenth Street (Hydro)	**[1]**	**[1]**
Norwich Occum (Hydro)	**[1]**	**[1]**
MicroGen Units (Oil-Fired) **[2]**	50.00	50.00

[1] 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 1.40 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.

[2] Represents the CMEEC MicroGen Units which are currently commercially operating:

- Seven (7) 2.50 MW units are located in Groton service territory
- 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
- Four (4) 2.50 MW units are located at the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority
- Four (4) 2.50 MW units located at Backus Hospital in Norwich.

Table V
CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)
As of March 1, 2026

Mix of Existing Generation - CMEEC 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		57.36	57.36	39.41	39.41	
On-Peak System Purchase		11.88	11.88	10.00	10.00	
Total System Contracts		69.24	69.24	49.41	49.41	
Municipal Generation:						
Norwich Waste Water Treatment	2008	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100%
CMEEC's MicroGen Units **[4]**	2010	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100%
Tesla Solar Farms **[5]**	2017	13.43	13.43	13.43	13.43	100%
Tesla Battery Storage **[6]**	2017	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	100%
Submarine Base Fuel Cell	2022	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	100%
Total Municipal Generation		72.38	72.38	72.38	72.38	
Total CMEEC CAPACITY RESOURCES			283.24		243.58	
Other Resources:						
NYPA Hydro (Firm & Peaking) **[7]**			13.30		13.30	NA
Short-Term Purchases **[8]**			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 the CMEEC MicroGen Units which are currently commercially operating:
- Seven (7) 2.50 MW units are located in Groton service territory
- 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
- Four (4) 2.50 MW units are located at the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority
- Four (4) 2.50 MW units located at Backus Hospital in Norwich.

[5] Represents solar farms that are contracted through Tesla and are currently commercially operating:
- 6.00 MW is located in Norwich,
- 4.93 MW is located in Groton
- 2.50 MW is located in Bozrah.

[6] Represents battery storage that is contracted through Tesla and is currently commercially operating:
- 0.75 MW is located in Norwich

[7] 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.

[8] The MW amounts shown for ShortTerm Purchases vary from month to month from 0 MW to 50 MW through December 2026.

Table VI
CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)
As of March 1, 2026

Anticipated Unit Retirement Dates

Conventional Hydro	Retirement Date
Norwich Tenth Street Hydro	Not Scheduled
Norwich Second Street Hydro	Not Scheduled
Norwich Occum Hydro	Not Scheduled

Peaking	Retirement Date
Norwich Combustion Turbine **[1]**	11/1/2023
CMEEC's MicroGen Units **[2]**	Not Scheduled
Norwich Waste Water Treatment	Not Scheduled
Norden 1 **[3]**	8/1/2024
Norden 2 **[3]**	8/1/2024
Norden 3 **[3]**	8/1/2024

[1] Represents CMEEC current joint-ownership share. The full capability of the Norwich combustion turbine unit is under contract to CMEEC. The facility was officially retired with ISO-NE as of 11/1/2023.

[2] Represents the CMEEC MicroGen Units which are currently commercially operating:

- Seven (7) 2.50 MW units are located in Groton service territory
- 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
- Four (4) 2.50 MW units are located at the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority
- Four (4) 2.50 MW units located at Backus Hospital in Norwich.

[3] The facility was officially retired with ISO-NE as of 8/1/2024.

Table VII
CONNECTICUT MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ENERGY COOPERATIVE (CMEEC)
As of March 1, 2026

Cogeneration & Small Power Production Facilities
Greater than 1 MW in Total Size & from which CMEEC and/or its Members Purchase Power

Facility Name	Facility Type	Facility Location	No.Of Units	Prime Mover	Fuel Type	Summer & Winter Capacity	Year of Commercial Operation
			Groton Utilities				
Pfizer, Inc.	Cogen **[1]**	Groton CT	3	Steam Turbine	Steam(NG BOILERS)	37,040 kW	1993, 2001, 2009
Pfizer, Inc.	Gas Turbine	Groton CT	1	Gas Turbine	Gas / #2 Oil	10,000 kW	2008
NORESCO	Gas Turbine	Groton CT	2	Gas Turbine	Natural Gas	10,000 kW	2022
Pfizer, Inc.	Fuel Cell	Groton CT	2	Fuel Cell	Natural Gas	5.600 kW	2017
GFSE	Fuel Cell **[2]**	SUBASE NLON Groton CT	2	Fuel Cell **[2]**	Natural Gas	7,400 kW	2022
Tesla's Trident Farm **[3]**	Solar Farm	Groton CT		Solar Panels	Solar Photovoltaic	1,000 kW	2017
Tesla's Pelican Farm	Solar Farm	Groton CT		Solar Panels	Solar Photovoltaic	1,000 kW	2017
Telsa's Polaris Farm	Solar Farm	Groton CT		Solar Panels	Solar Photovoltaic	3,500 kW	2018
			Bozrah Light and Power				
Telsa's Brush Hill Farm	Solar Farm	Bozrah CT		Solar Panels	Solar Photovoltaic	2,500 kW	2016
			Norwich Public Utilities				
Tesla's Scott Avenue Farm	Solar Farm	Norwich CT		Solar Panels	Solar Photovoltaic	3,500 kW	2017
Tesla's Rogers Road Landfill Farm	Solar Farm	Norwich CT		Solar Panels	Solar Photovoltaic	1,500 kW	2017
Tesla's Rogers Road Greenfield Farm	Solar Farm	Norwich CT		Solar Panels	Solar Photovoltaic	1,000 kW	2017

[1] The customer retains most of the power from each of these facilities; CMEEC purchases excess output.

[2] Fuel Cells are located at the Subase New London on property leased by CMEEC from the Navy and has been declared commercial effective December 16, 2022. Their output is fully subscribed to by CMEEC, however the output can be dedicated in island mode to serve the Subase during grid emergencies.

[3] Please note that the prior contractual disputes related to the listed Tesla projects have been resolved.