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Vincent P. Pace
Assistant General Counsel, Berlin, CT

April 1, 2026

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

Re: CL&P dba Eversource Energy Forecast of Loads & Resources for the Period 2026-2035

Dear Ms. Bachman:

The Connecticut Light and Power Company dba Eversource Energy (the "Company") submits one electronic copy and one hard copy of the Company's 2026 Forecast of Loads and Resources pursuant to Connecticut General Statute § 16-50r. The relevant information required by Section 25(c) of Public Act No. 25-173, *An Act concerning Energy Affordability, Access and Accountability*, is provided in Chapter 4 of this filing.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions regarding this filing.

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Pace

Vincent P. Pace
Assistant General Counsel
On behalf of CL&P d/b/a Eversource Energy

Enclosure

EVERSOURCE ENERGY

2026 Forecast of Loads and Resources

for the Period 2026-2035

April 1, 2026

0 List of Acronyms

“ACEEE”	American Council for an Energy Efficiency Economy
“C&LM”	Conservation and Load Management
“CAGR”	Compound Annual Growth Rate
“CEAB”	Connecticut Energy Advisory Board
“CSC”	Connecticut Siting Council
“CMEEC”	Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative, Inc.
“DEEP”	Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
“EE”	Energy Efficiency
“EEB”	Energy Efficiency Board
“EDC”	Electric Distribution Company
“EV”	Electric Vehicles
“FCA”	ISO-NE Forward Capacity Auction
“FCM”	ISO-NE Forward Capacity Market
“FERC”	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
“FLR”	Forecast of Loads and Resources
“IRP”	Integrated Resource Plan
“ISD”	In-Service Date
“ISO-NE”	ISO New England Inc.
“kV”	kiloVolt or 1,000 Volts
“kW”	kiloWatt or 1,000 Watts
“kW-Month”	kiloWatt month
“LREC”	Low Emission Renewable Energy Credits
“MW”	MegaWatt or 1,000,000 Watts
“NERC”	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
“NPCC”	Northeast Power Coordinating Council
“NTA”	Non-Transmission Alternative
“PA 11-80”	Public Act 11-80, An Act Concerning the Establishment of the DEEP
“PAC”	Planning Advisory Committee
“PV”	Photovoltaic
“PURA”	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
“RFP”	Request for Proposal
“RGGI”	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
“ROFR”	Right of First Refusal
“RSP”	ISO-NE’s Regional System Plan
“TO”	Transmission Owner
“ZREC”	Zero Emission Renewable Energy Credit

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Eversource's 2026 Forecast of Loads and Resources Report

The Connecticut Light & Power Company doing business as Eversource Energy ("Eversource" or the "Company") is a company engaged in electric distribution and transmission services in Connecticut, as defined in Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-1. As such, Eversource has prepared this Ten-Year FLR pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-50r. Eversource has provided an annual FLR to the CSC for over forty years. This 2026 FLR includes the following information:[1]

1. A tabulation of the peak loads, resources, and margins for each of the next ten years, using CL&P's 50/50 financial forecasting methodology.
2. Data on energy use and peak loads for the five preceding calendar years, including data on the energy savings provided by Eversource's conservation and load management ("C&LM") programs during that period.
3. A list of planned transmission lines on which proposed route reviews are being undertaken or for which certificate applications have already been filed.

1.2 Energy and Peak Demand Forecasts

There is uncertainty in any forecast, and weather can especially have a large impact on the realization of any forecast. Eversource's electric energy usage is expected to increase with a weather-normalized CAGR of 0.9% per year, while peak demand is expected to increase by a weather-normalized CAGR of 1.0% per year over the 10-year forecast period from 2026 through 2035.

While Eversource is providing this forecast, which was developed for financial forecasting purposes, Eversource uses ISO-NE's load forecast for transmission planning purposes. Further discussion of Eversource's forecast is provided in Chapter 2.

1.3 Evolving Load and Resource Influences

As part of the state's restructuring of the electric industry, which began in 1998, Eversource sold its generation assets while remaining a Connecticut electric distribution and transmission company. Since that time, the state has enacted a number of policies and programs which affect the developing wholesale electric market in the region.

1.4 State-Mandated Integrated Resource Planning

In 2007, the Connecticut General Assembly passed PA 07-242, *An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency,* directing the annual development of an Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") for Connecticut. In 2011, the Connecticut General Assembly passed PA 11-80, *An Act Concerning the Establishment of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and Planning for Connecticut's Energy Future.* PA 11-80 calls for DEEP to create an IRP by January 1, 2012, and biennially thereafter, in consultation with the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board (CEAB)[2] and the EDCs.

On October 7, 2021, DEEP issued its 2020 IRP for Connecticut presenting a comprehensive plan for improving Connecticut's electric energy future and identifying pathways to achieve a 100% zero carbon electric supply by 2040.

1.5 Energy Efficiency Programs

For over 20 years, Eversource has worked strategically with other Connecticut electric and natural gas utilities to deliver, develop, and implement nationally recognized C&LM programs for Connecticut's businesses, residential customers, and government entities to help them control their energy usage, save money and reduce overall electric consumption in the state. These successful programs are currently funded by the six-mill Conservation Adjustment Mechanism ("CAM") on customer electric bills[3], systems benefit charge on customer

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[1] Pursuant to discussions with CSC staff, Eversource has removed the previously provided Table 2-3: Existing Customer Owned Facilities 1 MW and Above Providing Generation to the Eversource System from this filing.

[2] The CEAB was dissolved as of June 6, 2014. See General Statutes § 16a-3, repealed by Public Act 14-94, § 82.

[3] Similar to a millage rate tax structure on property, the CAM charge is a 0.6 cent per kilowatt-hour charge to support energy efficiency programs

bills, a Conservation Adjustment Mechanism (“CAM”) less gross receipts tax assessed on customer electric bills, and contributions from natural gas customers (on firm rates) in a natural gas CAM. In addition, energy efficiency revenues are received from Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (“RGGI”) auctions and revenue from the ISO-NE Forward Capacity Market (“FCM”).
Further discussion of Eversource's energy efficiency program forecast can be found in Chapter 3.

1.6 Transmission Planning

Eversource plans, builds, and operates transmission infrastructure with a goal of safely and reliably delivering power to its customers under a wide variety of supply and demand conditions. A discussion of Eversource's transmission forecast can be found in Chapter 4. The key topics include:

- Eversource’s transmission facilities are part of the New England regional grid and must be designed, operated, and maintained to ensure compliance with mandatory NERC, NPCC, ISO-NE, and Eversource reliability standards and criteria.
- Eversource proposes new transmission projects to strengthen the Connecticut transmission system.
- The New England transmission system is an important enabler of competitive markets and the region's efforts to meet environmental objectives and mandates.
- Asset condition evaluations of Eversource equipment are conducted to assess the state of the company’s infrastructure in order to support continued safe and reliable power delivery to customers.

2 FORECAST OF LOADS AND RESOURCES

Chapter Highlights

- Electric energy usage is expected to increase over the 10-year forecast period by 0.9% per year, while peak demand is expected to increase by 1.0% per year during this time.
- While Eversource uses its own Reference Plan Forecast for financial forecasting, it uses ISO-NE's load forecast for transmission planning purposes.

2.1 Electric Energy and Peak Demand Forecast

The energy and peak demand forecasts contained in this chapter are based on the Company's budget forecast, which was prepared in the Fall/Winter of 2025, and are based on Eversource's total franchise area. The base case or 50/50[4] case is also referred to as the Reference Plan Forecast. Eversource's Reference Plan *Energy* Forecast is based on the results of econometric models, adjusted for Eversource's forecasted energy efficiency programs, projected reductions resulting from incremental solar installations, expected additions due to electric vehicles (EVs) and the electrification of heating systems, as well as large, individual new loads (Step Loads) as an out of model adjustment.

The Reference Plan *Peak Demand* Forecast is also based on an econometric model, adjusted for energy efficiency, solar, expected large customer additions and EVs. The Reference Plan Forecast is used for Eversource's financial planning and distribution system planning but is not used for transmission system planning. As ISO-NE is responsible for regional transmission planning and reliability, it independently develops its own forecast which the Company utilizes to plan and construct its transmission system. Section 2.1.3 discusses ISO-NE's forecast in general terms and how it conceptually compares to Eversource's forecast.

The Reference Plan *Energy* Forecast projects growth in the weather-normalized CAGR for total electrical energy output requirements of 0.9% for Eversource from 2025-2035. Without incremental contributions from the Company's energy efficiency programs, behind the meter solar installations, large customers, electric vehicles or heating electrification, the forecasted energy growth rate is projected to increase with a weather-normalized CAGR of 0.8 percent. Note that the forecast without adjustments includes impacts from existing behind the meter distributed generation.

The weather-normalized CAGR for summer peak demand in the Reference Plan *Peak Demand* Forecast is forecasted to increase by 1.0 percent over the ten-year forecast period. Similarly, if Eversource's energy efficiency, solar installations, EVs and our large customer additions were excluded, the increase in the CAGR for the forecasted peak demand in the same ten-year period would be 0.5 percent.

Table 2-1 provides historic output and summer peaks, actual and normalized for weather, for the 2021-2025 period and forecast output and peaks for the 2026-2035 periods. The sum of the budgeted class sales for each year, increased for losses, is the annual forecast of system electrical energy requirements or output. This is the amount of energy that must be supplied by

generating plants to serve the loads on the distribution system. The Reference Plan Forecast is a *50/50*

[4] A "50/50 forecast" is a forecast that is developed such that the probability that actual demand is higher or lower than the forecasted amount is 50 percent.

forecast that assumes normal weather throughout the year, with normal peak-producing weather episodes in each season. The forecasted 24-hour mean daily temperature for the summer peak day is 84° F and is based on the average peak day temperatures from 2016-2025. The Reference Plan Forecast's summer peak day is assumed to occur in July, since this is the most common month of occurrence historically. It should be noted, however, that the summer peak has occurred in June, August, and September in some years.

2.2 Uncertainty in the Reference Plan Forecast

There is uncertainty in any long-run forecast because assumptions that are used in the forecast are selected at a point in time. The point of time chosen is generally insignificant unless the forecast drivers are at a turning point. Outlined below are eight areas of uncertainty that are inherent to this forecast:

- The Economy - The Reference Plan Forecast is based on an economic forecast that was developed in November 2025. Business cycles represent normal economic fluctuations which are typically not reflected in long-run trend forecasts because recovery eventually follows recession, although it is difficult to pinpoint when. So, while the level of energy or peak demand that is forecasted for any given year of the forecast may be attained a little earlier or later than projected, the underlying trend is still likely to occur at some point and needs to be planned for.
- Solar Installations - This forecast includes explicit reductions to electrical energy output requirements due to solar installations stemming from the Renewable Energy Solutions programs.
- Energy Efficiency – This forecast includes explicit reductions to electrical energy output and peak demand due to company sponsored energy efficiency based on the most recent 3- year plan.
- Electric Vehicles - This forecast includes explicit additions to electrical energy output requirements and peak demand due to EVs. The EV forecast starts with historical actuals and builds a projection based on national and local market information such as new EV model release plans, state rebate programs and state planned infrastructure investments.
- Large Customers – The peak demand forecast includes explicit adjustments for large customer additions with expected demands greater than 0.5 MW's.
- Heating Electrification - This forecast includes explicit additions to electrical energy output requirements in the winter months due increasing installations of cold-climate heat pumps. It does not include additions to the peak forecast since the peak occurs in July and there are no heating loads at that time.
- Weather - The Reference Plan Peak Demand Forecast assumes normal weather based on a ten-year average (2016-2025). The historical peak day 24- hour mean temperatures range from 79° F to 87° F, with deviations from the average peak day temperatures being random, recurring and unpredictable occurrences. For example, the lowest peak day mean temperature occurred in 2017, while the highest occurred in 2025. This variability of peak-producing weather means that over the forecast period, there will be years when the actual peaks will be significantly above or below the forecasted peaks.

Despite the inherent risks outlined above, the Company believes its current forecast to be the most reasonable, given the information available today.

2.3 Forecast Scenarios

Table 2-1 contains scenarios demonstrating the variability of peak load around the 50/50 peak forecast due to weather. The table shows that weather has a significant impact on the peak load forecast with variability of approximately 7 percent, or 350 MWs, above and below Eversource's 50/50 forecast, which is based on normal weather. To illustrate, the 2035 summer peak forecast reflecting average peak-producing weather is 5,367 MWs.

However, either extremely mild or extremely hot weather could result in a range of potential peak loads from 4,985 MWs to 5,728 MWs. This 743 MWs of variation, which is a band of approximately plus or minus 7 percent around the average, demonstrates the potential impact of weather alone on forecasted summer peak demand.

The Extreme Hot Weather scenario roughly corresponds conceptually to ISO-NE's 90/10 forecast, described in Section 2.1.3.

Table 2-1: Eversource 2026 Reference Plan Forecast

	Net Electrical Energy Output Requirements		Net Electrical Peak Loads								
		Annual		Annual	Load		Annual	Load		Annual	
Year	Output	Change	Peak	Change	Factor	Peak	Change	Factor	Peak	Change	Load Factor
	GWh (1)	(%)	MW	(%)	(2)	MW	(%)	(2)	MW	(%)	(2)
HISTORY											
2021	20876		4949		0.481						
2022	20974	0.5%	4787	-3.3%	0.500						
2023	19647	-6.3%	4520	-5.6%	0.496						
2024	19953	1.6%	4521	0.0%	0.502						
2025	20494	2.7%	5078	12.3%	0.461						
Compound Rates of Growth (2021-2025)											
	-0.5%		0.6%								
HISTORY NORMALIZED FOR WEATHER											
2021	20927		4773		0.501						
2022	20644	-1.4%	4855	1.7%	0.485						
2023	20051	-2.9%	4520	-6.9%	0.506						
2024	19773	-1.4%	4260	-5.8%	0.528						
2025	20524	3.8%	4879	14.5%	0.480						
Compound Rates of Growth (2021-2025)											
	-0.5%		0.5%								
FORECAST			Reference Plan (50/50 Case)			Extreme Hot Scenario			Extreme Cool Scenario		
2026	20419	-0.5%	4902	0.5%	0.476	5256	7.7%	0.443	4532	-7.1%	0.514
2027	20467	0.2%	4945	0.9%	0.472	5300	0.8%	0.441	4574	0.9%	0.511
2028	20681	1.0%	4973	0.6%	0.473	5329	0.5%	0.442	4600	0.6%	0.512
2029	20832	0.7%	5010	0.7%	0.475	5367	0.7%	0.443	4636	0.8%	0.513
2030	21081	1.2%	5058	1.0%	0.476	5415	0.9%	0.444	4682	1.0%	0.514
2031	21341	1.2%	5112	1.1%	0.477	5470	1.0%	0.445	4735	1.1%	0.514
2032	21628	1.3%	5170	1.1%	0.476	5529	1.1%	0.445	4792	1.2%	0.514
2033	21852	1.0%	5234	1.2%	0.477	5593	1.2%	0.446	4854	1.3%	0.514
2034	22183	1.5%	5299	1.3%	0.478	5660	1.2%	0.447	4919	1.3%	0.515
2035	22509	1.5%	5367	1.3%	0.479	5728	1.2%	0.449	4985	1.4%	0.515
Compound Rates of Growth (2025-2035)											
	0.9%		0.6%			1.2%			-0.2%		
Normalized Compound Rates of Growth (2025-2035)											
	0.9%		1.0%			1.6%			0.2%		

1. Sales plus losses.
2. Load Factor = Output (MWh) / (8760 Hours X Season Peak (MW)).

Forecasted Reference Plan Peaks are based on normal peak day weather (84º mean daily temperature). Forecasted Extreme Hot Scenario Peaks are based on the weather that occurred on the 2019 peak day (86º mean daily temperature). Forecasted Extreme Cool Scenario Peaks are based on the weather that occurred on the 2017 peak day (79º mean daily temperature).

2.4 Long-Term Demand Assessment

In addition to the outlined 10-year forecast, the Company is developing capabilities to develop a long-term electric demand assessment to reflect the overall impacts from electrification objectives across mobility and heating, as well as the aggressive deployment of distributed energy resources on the distribution system in response to both state and federal objectives and incentives.
It is the Company's objective to consider future scenarios of electrification in the design of capital projects with the intention to ensure that every investment made by the Company can be leveraged to support electrification goals for the foreseeable future.

- Electric Vehicles: EVs, due to their mobility, introduce a high degree of uncertainty into electric demand modeling. The Company EV demand analysis has two main components:
    - Adoption Rate Model: This estimates proportion of future vehicle stock that are EVs (includes light duty, medium, and heavy-duty vehicles) and aligned with the state's IRP.
    - Charging Demand Model: The Company has acquired vehicle travel data with onboard GPS (medium/heavy duty) and mobility (cellular) tracking data. The data is used to estimate the charging requirements of EVs based on existing vehicle travel patterns. When combined with the adoption rate, this gives a 24-hour profile of load demand (at 15 min intervals) for an unmanaged charging scenario.
- Electric Heating: Through the introduction of electric heat pumps over the next few decades, a significant amount of electric load will be added to the system. The trend is expected to convert a large portion of the system to winter peaking in 1 to 2 decades.
    - Adoption Rate Model: Adoption rate model using customer-level data, various technology adoption scenarios and aggregated by substation.
    - Weather Normalized Heating Model: Using temperature correlated heat pump load and efficiency assumptions.
- Distributed Solar Generation:
    - Adoption Rate Model: Uses Company historical solar deployment data, customer information and state level projections to provide solar capacity penetration.
    - Geospatial Deployment Model: Based on statewide parcel analytics, to enable adoption propensity results by region/bulk station in terms of available parcels, project economics, as well as zoning / land use restrictions.
    - Power Generation Model: Uses seasonal weather factors and solar irradiance data to estimate 24-hour peak day solar generation profiles.

2.5 ISO-NE Demand Forecasts

The CSC's 2008 Review of the Ten-Year Forecast of Loads and Resources provides a concise description of the ISO-NE's "90/10" forecast used by Eversource for transmission planning purposes. A relevant excerpt is provided below.
Called the "90/10" forecast, it is separate from the normal weather (50/50) forecasts offered by the Connecticut utilities. However, it is the one used by both ISO-NE and by the Connecticut utilities for utility infrastructure planning, including transmission and generation.
The 90/10 forecast is a plausible extreme hot weather scenario. It means there is only a 10 percent chance that the projected peak load would be exceeded in a given year, while the odds are 90 percent that it would not be exceeded in a given year. Put another way, the forecast would be exceeded, on average, only once every ten years. While this projection is extremely conservative, it is reasonable for facility planning because of the potentially severe disruptive consequences of inadequate facilities: brownouts, blackouts, damage to equipment, and other failures. State utility planners must be conservative in estimating risk because of the potentially catastrophic consequences of capacity deficits.
Just as bank planners should ensure the health of the financial system by maintaining sufficient collateral to

meet worst-case liquidity risks, system planners must ensure the reliability of the electric system by maintaining adequate facilities to meet peak demand in extreme weather conditions. While over-forecasting can have economic penalties due to perceived excessive and/or unnecessary expenditures on infrastructure, the consequences of under-forecasting can be much more serious. Accordingly, the Council will base its analysis in this review on the ISO- NE 90/10 forecast.

As Eversource has reported in the past, there is one other major difference between the Eversource and ISO-NE forecasts, aside from the difference between the 50/50 forecast methodology used by Eversource and the 90/10 forecast methodology used by ISO-NE. The Eversource peak demand forecasts include explicit reductions for the Company's EE programs, solar resources and explicit large customer additions, while the ISO-NE demand forecasts do not include these adjustments; instead, ISO-NE considers EE and large scale solar to be supply resources in their capacity forecast. ISO-NE has developed a new PV forecast such that small scale solar is calculated and explicitly reduces the ISO-NE demand forecast. ISO-NE publishes the PV forecast annually as part of their load forecast documentation.

Table 2-2 shows Eversource's Reference Plan Forecast with savings from Eversource's EE programs, solar, electric vehicles, heating electrification, and large customer additions added back in to make it easier to compare Eversource's forecast with ISO-NE's forecast.

Table 2-2: Adjustments to Output and Summer Peak Forecasts

Net Electrical Energy Output Requirements (GWH)

Year	Unadjusted Output	Solar	Company Energy Efficiency	Large Customer Additions	Heating Electrification	Electric Vehicles	Adjusted Output	Annual Change (%)
HISTORY NORMALIZED FOR WEATHER								
2025							20,524	
FORECAST								
2026	20,530	(281)	-	108	30	32	20,419	-0.5%
2027	20,663	(442)	-	108	51	87	20,467	0.2%
2028	20,952	(602)	-	108	74	149	20,681	1.0%
2029	21,149	(757)	-	108	99	233	20,832	0.7%
2030	21,391	(907)	-	108	126	362	21,081	1.2%
2031	21,595	(1,052)	-	108	157	532	21,341	1.2%
2032	21,825	(1,199)	-	108	190	704	21,628	1.3%
2033	21,926	(1,338)	-	108	226	929	21,852	1.0%
2034	22,070	(1,459)	-	108	267	1,196	22,183	1.5%
2035	22,203	(1,555)	-	108	292	1,462	22,509	1.5%
Normalized Compound Rates of Growth (2025-2035)								
	0.8%						0.9%	

50/50 Reference Plan (MW)

Year	Unadjusted Peak	Solar	Company Energy Efficiency	Large Customer Additions	Heating Electrification	Electric Vehicles	Adjusted Peak	Annual Change (%)
HISTORY NORMALIZED FOR WEATHER								
2025							4,879	
FORECAST								
2026	4,842	(9)	(8)	61	-	16	4,902	0.5%
2027	4,866	(19)	(22)	84	-	36	4,945	0.9%
2028	4,893	(29)	(35)	84	-	60	4,973	0.6%
2029	4,923	(39)	(47)	84	-	90	5,010	0.7%
2030	4,956	(50)	(58)	85	-	125	5,058	1.0%
2031	4,990	(63)	(68)	85	-	167	5,112	1.1%
2032	5,022	(76)	(76)	85	-	215	5,170	1.1%
2033	5,053	(89)	(84)	85	-	269	5,234	1.2%
2034	5,081	(104)	(91)	85	-	328	5,299	1.3%
2035	5,108	(119)	(98)	85	-	391	5,367	1.3%
Normalized Compound Rates of Growth (2025-2035)								
	0.5%						1.0%	

Extreme Hot Weather Scenario (MW)

Year	Unadjusted Peak	Solar	Company Energy Efficiency	Large Customer Additions	Heating Electrification	Electric Vehicles	Adjusted Peak	Annual Change (%)
HISTORY NORMALIZED FOR WEATHER								
2025							4,879	
FORECAST								
2026	5,196	(9)	(8)	61	-	16	5,256	7.7%
2027	5,221	(19)	(22)	84	-	36	5,300	0.8%
2028	5,249	(29)	(35)	84	-	60	5,329	0.5%
2029	5,279	(39)	(47)	84	-	90	5,367	0.7%
2030	5,313	(50)	(58)	85	-	125	5,415	0.9%
2031	5,348	(63)	(68)	85	-	167	5,470	1.0%
2032	5,381	(76)	(76)	85	-	215	5,529	1.1%
2033	5,412	(89)	(84)	85	-	269	5,593	1.2%
2034	5,441	(104)	(91)	85	-	328	5,660	1.2%
2035	5,469	(119)	(98)	85	-	391	5,728	1.2%
Normalized Compound Rates of Growth (2025-2035)								
	1.1%						1.6%	

3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Chapter Highlights

- Energy savings resulting from Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund ("Fund") programs are the most cost-effective and reliable resource for Connecticut's energy policymakers and stakeholders. The C&LM programs help Connecticut residents, businesses, and local/state governments reduce their energy bills and help mitigate peak energy prices.
- Fund programs are nationally recognized and are perennially ranked in the top 15 states for energy efficiency and demand management. Connecticut's Electric Companies (Eversource and United Illuminating) and Natural Gas Companies (Eversource, Connecticut Natural Gas, and Southern Connecticut Gas), collectively "the Companies", develop and implement C&LM programs.
- Connecticut's energy efficiency and demand management strategies are designed to help the state in its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from energy usage in buildings, and to provide economic benefits.

3.1 Connecticut's Energy Efficiency Programs

For over 20 years, the Companies have delivered nationally recognized programs that drive energy savings, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants[5], employ a highly skilled and local clean energy workforce, and strengthen the state's economy by increasing energy affordability and improving business productivity.

The Companies· Residential, Commercial and Industrial ("C&I"), and Education, Workforce and Community Outreach Portfolios are nationally recognized by the US Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), US Department of Energy ("DOE"), and the American Council for an Energy Efficiency Economy ("ACEEE") for their innovative C&LM programs and initiatives. Since 2000, the ACEEE has ranked Connecticut as one of the top 15 states for energy efficiency. In the ACEEE's 2022 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard (most recent publication). Connecticut ranked ninth in the nation. This ranking reflects the success and expertise of the Companies in developing and administering innovative energy efficiency programs.

Energy efficiency is the most cost-effective resource available to policymakers to address rising energy costs, reliability challenges, and increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Connecticut's C&LM programs reduce the amount of energy used by residential, municipal, and C&I customers. This decreases energy demand from power plants, reduces the amount of greenhouse gas emissions emitted due to power generation, and helps to lower customers' energy bills across all sectors. C&LM programs also provide economic development benefits for Connecticut and help mitigate peak energy prices resulting from natural gas pipeline constraints during high-use periods.

Eversource, with guidance from the Energy Efficiency Board ("EEB"), maintains its energy efficiency and demand management programs' success through a flexible and integrated approach that reaches out to customers in their homes, at their jobs, in schools, and in the community. Through seminars,

..

[5] The primary greenhouse gas reduced by C&LM programs is carbon dioxide ("COT). Other air pollutants that are reduced due to the implementation of the three-year C&LM Plan's programs include nitrous oxides ("NOx") and sulfur oxides ("SOx") and chlorofluorocarbons (from refrigerants)

workshops, community outreach, trade ally and professional affiliations, retail partnerships, educator trainings, and marketing, Eversource is helping to shape a more efficiency-minded consumer who not only participates in innovative programs but also makes wise energy choices every day.

3.2 Legislative History

In 1998, the Connecticut General Assembly passed *Public Act 98-28—An Act Concerning Electric Restructuring*, establishing the Fund and the EEB to advise Connecticut's Electric Companies in developing their annual C&LM plans.

In 2005, *Public Act 05-01—An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency* was passed by the Connecticut General Assembly. This legislation created a funding mechanism for the Natural Gas Companies to develop and implement cost-effective programs that reduce natural gas consumption for residential and C&I customers. Additionally, under Public Act 05-01, the EEB's role was expanded to provide guidance for the Companies in their development of energy efficiency programs for electric and natural gas customers.

In 2007, new legislation called for the Companies to pursue "all cost-effective energy efficiency" with the passage of *Public Act 07-242—An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency*. This legislation envisioned energy efficiency as the focal point for statewide energy policy. In 2011, the Connecticut General Assembly passed *Public Act 11-80—An Act Concerning the Establishment of the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection and Planning for Connecticut's Energy Future*. This landmark legislation created DEEP and laid the groundwork for pursuing all cost-effective energy efficiency. Additionally, Public Act 11-80 established ambitious energy-saving targets for the state, including reducing state buildings' energy consumption by 10 percent by 2013 and an additional 10 percent by 2018, and weatherizing 80 percent of Connecticut's residential homes by 2030.

In 2013, the Connecticut General Assembly passed *Public Act 13-228—An Act Concerning Implementation of Connecticut's Comprehensive Strategy and Various Revisions to the Energy Statutes*. Public Act 13-228 modified how the Companies developed their C&LM plans with a requirement for them to develop a three-year combined plan, beginning on November 1, 2015. The 2022-2024 Plan, filed November 1, 2021, is the third three-year plan developed after the passage of Public Act 13-228.

During the 2016-2018 term, significant funding for the Fund's programs was diverted to the state's General Fund through the Connecticut General Assembly's passage of June Special Session's *Public Act 17-2—An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2019, Making Appropriations Therefor, Authorizing and Adjusting Bonds of the State and Implementing Provisions of the Budget* (SS Public Act 17-2) on October 31, 2017. The Act diverted $63.5 million per year for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 from the Fund and diverted an additional $10 million per year in proceeds from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative's ("RGGI") carbon trade auctions. These diversions negatively impacted the Companies' Portfolios for 2017, 2018, and 2019.

In 2018, the Connecticut General Assembly passed *Public Act 18-50*—An Act Concerning Connecticut's *Energy Future*[6]. Due to the passage of this legislation, the Companies saw partial restoration of funds for Program Year 2019, and full funding for Program Years 2020 and 2021. To deter future funding diversion efforts, Public Act 18-50 changed the structure of how energy efficiency programs are funded in the state. In addition, the Act introduced a new energy savings goal policy for the state, requiring the Companies to reduce energy consumption by 1.6 million MMBtus (one million British Thermal Units)[7], or the equivalent megawatts of electricity, "annually each year for calendar years commencing on and after January 1, 2020, through calendar year 2025." [7]

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[6] Public Act 18-50, *An Act Concerning Connecticut's Energy Future*, approved May 24, 2018. Also known as Senate Bill 9 ("SB 9"). Available online at: https://www.cga.ct.gov/2018/act/pa/pdf/2018PA-00050-R00SB-00009-PA.pdf.

[7] Public Act 18-50, § 8. "It shall be the policy of the state to reduce energy consumption by not less than 1.6 million MMBtu, or the equivalent megawatts of electricity, as defined in subdivision (4) of section 22a-197 of the general statutes, annually each year for calendar years commencing on and after January 1, 2020, up to and including calendar year 2025." While PA 18-50 refers to "megawatts," the technical conversion of MMBtus (as an energy unit) to an electric unit would be megawatt hours. http://www.cga.ct.gov/2018/act/pa/pdf/2018PA-00050-R00SB-00009-PA.pdf

Public Act 18-50 also revised the state's general statutes, specifically § 16-245, adding "demand management" to the Companies' legislatively directed program mandates[8] and requiring the Companies to be fuel blind in the delivery of energy efficiency programs[9]. Another piece of legislation passed in 2018 was *Public Act 18-82: An Act Concerning Climate Change Planning and Resiliency*. This legislation requires the state to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions of at least 45 percent below 2001 greenhouse gas emissions levels by January 1, 2030, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 90% below 2001 levels by January 1, 2050. In 2023, the Connecticut General Assembly passed *Public Act 23-102, An Act Strengthening Protections for Connecticut's Consumers of Energy*[10]. The legislation requires the Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority ("PURA") to investigate and create an approval process for stakeholder compensation for traditionally underrepresented groups, including small businesses, environmental justice communities, or those receiving protection as hardship cases.

3.3 Conservation & Load Management Plans

The 2025-2027 Plan is a $706 million investment in making Connecticut more energy efficient. The Plan's three priorities are equitable access, decarbonization, and energy affordability. For the 2025- 2027 term, program design, outreach efforts, and budgets have all been crafted with these three priorities in mind and this consideration is reflected across the Portfolios.

3.3.1 2025-2027 Plan Priorities

3.3.1.1 Priority One: Equitable Access

Equity is defined as the process of establishing more equal access to and participation in energy efficiency and demand management programs, particularly among those groups who have historically participated at lower rates. For the 2025-2027 term, the Companies' first priority is to ensure that the Portfolios are equitable in their distribution of programs and benefits across the state, including communities and neighborhoods, market segments, and customer types. The Companies' equity efforts have been established and will continue to evolve by DEEP's Equity in Energy Efficiency ("E3") proceeding.

For the 2025-2027 term, the Companies will support participation in C&LM programs of customers, particularly in environmental justice communities and in neighborhoods and communities where business owners and property managers do not speak English. For the 2025-2027 term, the Companies will use baselines to establish metrics for customer participation within environmental justice communities. Through the qualified installer networks, the Companies plan to create equitable access for customers to choose qualified installers.

The Companies will use the Community Partnership Initiative to reach customers in environmental justice communities and will implement a rolling Community Grants process to provide more statewide

resources and support to communities and groups working to promote and increase C&LM program participation. The Companies also plan to support increased Green STEP (Sustainability Technical Education Program) certifications and participation by offering more after school and summer energy

[8] Public Act 18-50, § 9(d)(1). "…of implementing "cost effective energy conservation programs, demand management and market transformation initiatives." This directive started in 2020.

[9] Public Act 18-50, § 9(d)(1). "…provided a customer of an electric distribution company may not be denied such services based on the fuel such customer uses to heat such customer's home."

[10] Public Act 23-102, An Act Strengthening Protections for Connecticut's Consumers of Energy, Jun. 29, 2023.

training programs in environmental justice communities and with non-technical high schools. For the C&I Portfolio, the Companies will create tailored solutions for new market sectors including controlled environment agriculture, clean water and wastewater facilities, nonprofits, and K-12 schools.

3.3.1.2 Priority Two: Decarbonization

Decarbonization is the second key priority. C&LM programs are key tools in protecting the environment and reducing greenhouse gas and other air pollutant emissions. The Companies will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the building sector by promoting high-efficiency, low-carbon space and water heating technologies, such as heat pumps and heat pump water heaters. The Companies will track greenhouse gas emission reductions for the Residential and C&I Portfolios and will look to expand active demand response offerings including smart thermostats and air conditioning load control for the Residential Portfolio and smart thermostats, air conditioning load control, lighting/dimming, and industrial shifting offerings for the C&I Portfolio.

For the 2025-2027 term, the Companies will maintain their qualified installer networks, including the Energize CT Heat Pump Installer Network ("HPIN"), Connecticut Insulation Installer Network ("CTIIN"), and Advanced Duct Sealing Network ("ADSN"). For the HPIN, the Companies will maintain their Qualified Products List ("QPL") to standardize efficiency and qualifying criteria for heat pump technologies in the Northeast.

The Companies will continue to implement the all-electric Residential New Construction program and promote an enhanced level of energy efficiency in new construction by increasing builder and consumer awareness of all-electric, energy-efficient, and sustainable building practices. For the commercial building sector, the Companies will progress toward all-electric and sustainable building practices in the next term including requiring all new building and major renovation projects taking part in the Energy Conscious Blueprint program's Path 1 to be fully electric to participate.

The Companies will continue to enhance their weatherization efforts for commercial and municipal buildings and promote existing homes' weatherization efforts through the Home Energy Solutions™ ("HES") and Home Energy Solutions-Income Eligible ("HES-Income Eligible") programs. Pairing weatherization measures with heat pump adoption provides many benefits including helping participating customers maximize bill savings and reducing the size, upfront cost, and operating costs of a heat pump system[11].

Additionally, the Companies will review potential new measures and explore factoring in electric service and electrical wiring upgrades as part of project financing. The Companies will also look to bundle weatherization measures for customers.

3.3.1.3 Priority Three: Energy Affordability

The Companies' third priority is energy affordability, promoting economic development through lower energy bills, enhanced energy security, and increased reliability. For the 2025-2027 term, the Companies will continue to prioritize energy affordability for residential and C&I customers across the state, including low-income customers who have high energy burdens. The Companies will conduct education and outreach through the Community Partnership Initiative,

[11] As part of DEEP's Final Determination for the 2024 Plan Update, the agency "requires the Companies to evaluate best practice and strategies for encouraging customers to pair cost-effective weatherization measures with heat pump investment. For example, the Companies should evaluate whether the current heat pump bonus incentives are adequate for achieving widespread adoption of weatherization in homes receiving a rebate for a heat pump. In addition, the Companies should propose other programmatic changes which will further encourage weatherization in households installing heat pumps. The evaluation and proposals shall be included in the 2025-2027 Plan." For information about the Companies' plan, please see section 3.5: HES and HES- Income Eligible Programs.

which is designed to reach communities, customers, and market segments where participation in energy efficiency and demand management has been limited due to multiple factors. The combination of energy savings goals by segment and continuing to reach customers who contribute to install energy-efficient measures will both increase customers' energy savings and reduce their energy burdens, therefore making energy more affordable to all customer segments.

The Companies will establish a HES Moderate-Income offering in coordination with federal Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA") programs for residential customers whose households have incomes above 60% of the State Median Income ("60% SMI") and at or below 80% Area Median Income ("80% AMI"). The HES Moderate-Income offering will qualify eligible customers for IRA rebates, as well as offer them added HES program incentives, potentially including advanced duct sealing, insulation, and windows.

The Companies will continue to refer HES-Income Eligible participants with health and safety barriers to DEEP's Residential Energy Preparation Services ("REPS") program. The Companies will also provide customers with health and safety barrier customer education.

3.4 Funding

For the 2025-2027 term, the primary funding sources for Connecticut's energy efficiency programs will be:
(1) a six-mill CAM on customer electric bills[12] and (2) contributions from natural gas customers (on firm rates) through the natural gas CAM. Additional funding sources for the 2025-2027 term will include the RGGI, a Northeast carbon trade system and the ISO-NE FCM.

3.5 Ten-Year C&LM Forecast

Table 3-1 below presents the potential cumulative annualized energy savings and summer and winter peak-load reductions forecasted for energy efficiency programs implemented in Eversource's (f/k/a CL&P) service territory for the 2025-2027 Plan. The forecast is based on anticipated savings from the 2025-2027 Plan filed in November 2025. Forecasted savings beyond 2027 assume similar programs funding as in 2027. However, savings in years 2028 and beyond reflect anticipated changes in energy efficiency budgets and production costs due to market transformation, stringent building codes, federal standards, and increase in electrification measures.

3.6 Forecast Sensitivity

Connecticut's C&LM programs use a complementary mix of lost opportunity, retrofit, and market transformation implementation strategies to achieve energy savings. The energy savings and peak-load reductions projected in this forecast are sensitive to changes in several factors including changes in the electricity marketplace and consumer attitudes.

[12] Similar to a millage rate tax structure on property, the CAM charge is a 0.6 cent per kilowatt-hour charge to support C&LM programs.

Connecticut Light and Power

2026-2035

GWh Sales Saved

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Residential	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(12)	(12)
Commercial	41	80	116	147	176	202	225	246	265	265
Industrial	12	24	35	44	53	60	67	74	79	79
Total	**52**	**102**	**147**	**187**	**223**	**255**	**284**	**309**	**332**	**332**

MW Reductions (Passive Resource Summer Impacts)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Residential (non-Load response)	2	6	9	12	14	17	19	21	22	22
Commercial (non-Load Response)	10	18	25	32	38	43	48	53	57	57
Industrial (non-Load Response)	3	5	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	17
Total	**15**	**29**	**42**	**53**	**64**	**73**	**82**	**89**	**96**	**96**

MW Reductions (Passive Resource Winter Impacts)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Residential (non-Load Response)	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8
Commercial (non-Load Response)	5	9	12	16	19	21	24	26	28	28
Industrial (non-Load Response)	1	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	8
Total	**8**	**15**	**21**	**26**	**30**	**35**	**38**	**42**	**45**	**45**

Notes:

1) Table 3-1 includes only passive resources. It does not include 140 MW of Active Demand Response ("ADR") resources that is planned during the 2026-2027 term.
2) Total savings assumes that all measures will continue to provide savings for their measure lives throughout the forecast period.

4 TRANSMISSION PLANNING AND SYSTEM NEEDS

4.1 Transmission is Planned and Constructed with Consideration for the Long Term

Transmission systems enable varying amounts and sources of generation to serve load over the long term. The retirement of local generation or the addition of significant amounts of in-state generating capacity may increase the need to import power to or export power from Connecticut, and therefore the transmission system may need to be enhanced or expanded. Transmission system upgrades and additions are proposed and built to accommodate the future by considering many possible scenarios.

4.2 Transmission Planning and National Reliability Standards

Eversource's transmission facilities are part of the New England regional grid and must be designed, operated, and maintained to ensure compliance with mandatory NERC, NPCC, ISO-NE, and Eversource reliability standards and criteria.

On December 20, 2012, the FERC issued a final ruling (FERC Order 773) approving revisions to NERC's "Bulk Electric System" definition. Key revisions to the approved definition removed language allowing for broad discretion across the reliability regions in North America and establish a "bright-line" threshold that includes all facilities operated at or above 100 kilovolts. The revised definition requires that more facilities be compliant with the NERC Transmission Planning Reliability Standards than under the previous definition. Periodic transmission planning assessments and studies have been expanded to adhere to this revised definition in order to comply with the NERC reliability standards.

On March 19, 2015, FERC approved Order 1000 that requires a transition in the way New England plans the transmission system. In May 2015, ISO New England implemented changes to the regional and interregional transmission planning process to comply with the directives in FERC Order No. 1000 which establishes new electric transmission planning and cost allocation requirements for public utility transmission providers. This introduced competition into the development of regulated transmission solutions. It removed arrangements that protect the ROFR for incumbent transmission providers.

On March 27, 2020, NPCC approved revisions to the Criteria A-10 "Classification of Bulk Power System Elements" that requires a more targeted approach to how bulk power system elements 69-kV and above are identified and classified as critical elements and thus included on the NPCC Bulk Power System list. Key revisions that were approved eliminated the automatic inclusion of system elements on the Bulk Power List and introduced a test that will allow NPCC members to exclude elements that are impactful to Bulk Power Transfer and inter-area reliability. All future regional and local studies conducted by ISO-NE and New England Transmission Owners will include the revised Criteria A-10.

On June 10, 2020, FERC approved Reliability Standard TPL-001-5.1 (Transmission System Planning Performance Requirements) submitted by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC"), the Commission-certified Electric Reliability Organization, with an effective date of July 29, 2020. Reliability Standard TPL-001-5.1 revised the prior version of the TPL-001-4 standard in these key respects:

- Reliability issues concerning single points of failure in Protection Systems, as identified in:
    - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order No. 754, issued on September 15, 2011; and

the report dated September 2015 by two subcommittees under the NERC Planning Committee, the System Protection and Control Subcommittee and System Analysis and Modeling Subcommittee titled Assessment of Protection System Single Points of Failure Based on the Section 1600 Data Request.

- Directives from FERC Order No. 786 (October 17, 2013) approving Reliability Standard TPL- 001-4, relating to:
    - modeling known outages with a duration of less than six months; and
    - adding stability analysis for the outage of major Transmission Equipment with a lead time of one year or more; and,
    - References to the Reliability Standards MOD-010 and MOD-012 which have been superseded by the MOD-032 Reliability Standard.
- Modifying the Footnote 13.d exception to apply to any monitored and reported components of the control circuitry to be consistent with Protection System design and operational functionality. Footnote 13.d now applies to control circuitry from the DC supply through and including the circuit breaker trip coil. However, the footnote only provides an exclusion for a single (non-redundant) monitored and reported trip coil, but not the control circuit itself. By only excluding the trip coil and not permitting the control circuitry to be excluded, it implies that the remainder of the Protection System control circuitry is not excluded, even if it is monitored and reported.

4.3 Transmission Planning Process

Within the ISO-NE regional planning process established for compliance with NERC and NPCC planning standards, ISO-NE performs reliability assessment studies of the New England transmission system. Individual sub-area studies ("Needs Assessments") are performed to identify system deficiencies over a ten-year horizon. When a system reliability problem is identified from a needs assessment, ISO-NE first determines whether the system reliability problem is expected to develop within three years or beyond three years. Where the reliability problem is expected within three years, ISO-NE and the Transmission Owners ("TOs") develop one or more transmission system options to resolve the transmission reliability needs and ensure that NERC and NPCC reliability standards are met. If the system reliability problem is not expected to materialize until more than three years from the completion of the Needs Assessment, ISO-NE uses its competitive transmission development process to solicit regulated transmission solutions from any qualified developer, including Eversource.

The transmission system solution options are then further evaluated to determine their feasibility of construction, potential for environmental impacts, estimated costs, longevity, operational differences, etc. When analysis of the options is complete, ISO-NE recommends a proposed transmission project to the Planning Advisory Committee.

The transmission studies and any needed transmission system upgrades are documented in a series of reports prepared by ISO-NE as depicted in the sequence shown in Figure 1 below:

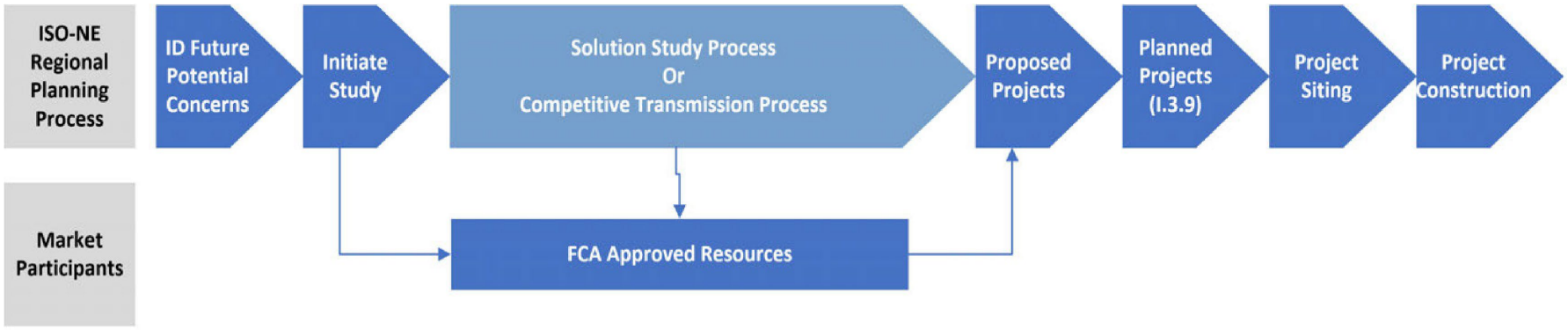

Figure 1: Transmission Planning Process

4.4 Connecticut's Transmission System and Serving Load

Eversource plans, builds, and operates transmission infrastructure with goals of safely and reliably delivering power to its customers under a wide variety of supply and demand conditions.

Eversource is required to meet reliability standards mandated by the FERC and implemented by NERC. Penalties for non-compliance can be up to $1,584,648 per event per day, based on the severity of the violation.

4.5 Assessment of Transmission Needs in Connecticut's Sub-areas

Both Eversource and ISO-NE divide Connecticut into several areas for the purpose of assessing the reliability of the transmission system. ISO-NE has previously identified reliability projects that are needed to maintain system reliability within each of those areas.

- The Southwest Connecticut ("SWCT") area is the largest load area within Connecticut which comprises fifty-four towns, including all Avangrid's service territory, Wallingford Electric, and some of the CMEEC service territory. This area includes the towns essentially west of Interstate 91 and south of Interstate 84, and accounts for approximately half of the state's peak electric load demand. In July of 2014, the Southwest Connecticut 2022 Preferred Solution was presented to ISO-NE PAC. Eversource received ISO-NE approval for the SWCT preferred Solution in April of 2015. Eversource has since successfully constructed and placed the SWCT 2022 Solution in service at the end of 2020.

- The Eastern Connecticut ("ECT") Area extends in a westerly direction for about twenty miles from the Rhode Island border and north from Long Island Sound to the Massachusetts border. The area is served by both Eversource and CMEEC. In May of 2018, ISO-NE completed a 2027 Needs Assessment that analyzed the performance of the sub-area. In March of 2019, ISO-NE announced a re-assessment of the Eastern Connecticut Needs due to the reduction of load resulting from the 2018 and 2019 CELT Report load forecasts. The Eastern Connecticut 2029 Needs Assessment results were presented to ISO- NE PAC in September of 2019. ISO-NE subsequently presented the ECT 2029 Preliminary Preferred Solution at the May 20, 2020, Planning Advisory Committee ("PAC") meeting. A draft of the ECT 2029 Solutions Study was then posted on June 3, 2020, and the final version on June 19, 2020 on ISO-NE's external website. This report established the preferred solution to address the identified time-sensitive needs for the ECT area. Eversource's components of the ECT 2029 Solutions were in-service at the end of 2023.

- The state of Connecticut ("CT") is the most southwesterly state in the New England region and experiences unique transmission system conditions due to both its geographic location and transmission connections to New York. In April of 2024, ISO-NE initiated an assessment of potential CT transmission system deficiencies which may arise by 2034 ("CT 2034 Needs Assessment"). The initial CT 2034 Needs Assessment ("CT 2034 NA") was completed in March 2025 and a follow-up analysis was finalized in October 2025. Beginning in March 2026, ISO-NE will be working with the CT utilities to develop both options and cost estimates for the solutions to the deficiencies identified by the CT 2034 NA. The CT 2034 Solution Study is currently expected to take 12- to 18 months and a final report would follow and be issued in mid- to late-2027.

In addition to transmission system additions, replacing age-related degraded equipment is an on-going need. Much of the existing electric grid has been in-service for over 40 years and some of it is nearly 100-years old. While the structures and equipment holding electric wires above the ground do not transport electricity, they are integral for the safe delivery of electricity. Eversource's Transmission Line Department is continuing to improve the reliability of the transmission system as a result of inspections which have found degradation of many overhead wood transmission structures and older steel lattice structures. Replacing these structures

over the next several years resolves multiple structural/hardware issues and supports continued safe and reliable operation.

Seven of the nine existing high-pressure fluid-filled (HPFF) cables on the Eversource system in CT average over 51-years old. These cables will be replaced in stages because the sole remaining manufacturer has told the industry that they are considering discontinuing manufacturing of this type of cabling. Given the combination of age and soon unavailability of replacement cabling, Eversource has begun the process to replace these cables.

A list of all transmission projects and their components by transmission line and substation is provided in Tables 4-1 and 4-2 below.

Eversource does not develop a 10-year forecast for asset-condition projects. Instead, these projects are initiated based on needs identified through our Asset Management strategies, including periodic inspections and ongoing maintenance activities. Because of this approach, scopes, cost estimates, and evaluations of advanced conductors, grid-enhancing technologies, or non-transmission alternatives have not been developed and are not available for future asset-condition projects over the next 10 years. Eversource will, however, undertake and provide such analyses in compliance with statue once a project nears implementation.

Projects to address identified asset condition needs are included within Tables 4-1 and 4-2. Transmission line reinforcements and asset condition projects are identified by entries under the "from" and "to" station headings in Table 4-1. Station reinforcements are identified by single line entries under the "from" station heading in Table 4-2. The term "station" is interchangeable with both substation and switching station. The tables also include the project's targeted in-service date.

Table 4-1: Eversource Proposed Asset-Condition Transmission Line Projects in Connecticut

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	Status	In-Service Date - Estimated	Cost - Estimated
1722	Southwest Hartford	Hartford	Northwest Hartford	Hartford	115	3	XLPE replacement	Under Construction	2026	$136,438,000
680	Black Rock	New Britain	Burritt	New Britain	69	0.5	Partial line rebuild	Proposed	2026	$6,300,000
1759	Portland	Portland	Hopewell	Glastonbury	115	9.14	Line structure replacements and shield wire replacement	Under Construction	2026	$18,211,000
348	Haddam	Haddam	East Haddam Junction	Haddam	345	1.66	Line structure and shield wire replacements, and river crossing	Proposed	2026	$12,600,000
1772	Haddam	Haddam	Pratt & Whitney	Haddam	115	1.66	Line structure and shield wire replacements, and river crossing	Under Construction	2026	$25,500,000
1580 1241 1545 1483	West Devon Jct	Stratford	Devon	Milford	115	4.9	Line Rebuild	Under Construction	2026	$46,250,000

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	Status	In-Service Date - Estimated	Cost - Estimated
1580 1241 1545 1483	Towantic	Oxford	South Naugatuck	Naugatuck	115	22.1	Line Rebuild	Under Construction	2026	$101,163,000
362 376 1772	Haddam Neck	Haddam	Scovill Rock	Middletown	345/115	1.93	Line structure replacements, shield wire replacements, and river crossing	Planned	2026	$63,200,000
1704	South Meadow	Hartford	Southwest Hartford	Hartford	115	4	XLPE replacement	Under Construction	2027	$178,006,000
1637 1714 1720 1222	Old Town	Bridgeport	Hawthorne Weston Norwalk JCT Norwalk	Fairfield Weston Norwalk Norwalk	115	26.8	Partial line rebuild	Under Construction	2027	$159,590,000
1820 1830	Southington	Southington	Black Rock	New Britain	115	6.3	Line Rebuild	Proposed	2027	TBD
1670 1771	Southington	Southington	Berlin	Berlin	115	10.16	Full Line rebuild	Proposed	2028	$143,200,000
1753 1792	Glenbrook	Stamford	Cedar Heights	Stamford	115	5.0	XLPE replacement	Planned	2029	$240,000,000
1270 1337	Triangle	Danbury	Middle River	Danbury	115	4.0	XLPE replacement	Under Construction	2029	$185,200,000
1732	Weingart Rd Jct	Harwinton	Still River	Torrington	115	TBD	New substation feeder	Concept	2031	TBD

Table **4-2:** Eversource Proposed Substation Projects in Connecticut:

Substation	City or Town	Voltage kV	Project Description	Status	In-Service Date - Estimated	Cost - Estimated
Glennbrook	Stamford	115/13.2	Replace transformer	Proposed	2026	$10,101,000
Southington	Southington	115	Relay upgrades	Under Construction	2026	$15,710,000
Bokum	Old Saybrook	115/27.6	Replace two transformers, add a third transformer, and new circuit breakers	Under Construction	2026	$65,448,000
Hopewell	Glastonbury	115/23	Replace two transformers	Planned	2026	$17,518,000
Falls Village	Canaan	69/13.2	Replace transformer	Under Construction	2026	$64,445,000
Sasco Creek	Westport	115/26.4	Replace two transformers	Under Construction	2027	$12,428,000
Devon Railroad	Milford	115/27.6	Circuit breaker and transformer replacement	Proposed	2027	TBD
Franklin Drive	Torrington	115/13.2	Replace two transformers	Concept	2027	$17,986,000

Substation	City or Town	Voltage kV	Project Description	Status	In-Service Date - Estimated	Cost - Estimated
Beacon Falls	Beacon Falls	115/13.8	Replace two transformers	Planned	2027	$12,632,000
Enfield	Enfield	115	Breaker replacement and addition	Planned	2027	TBD
Rocky Hill	Rocky Hill	115	Substation reconfiguration	Concept	2027	TBD
Devon	Milford	115	Generator Interconnection Upgrade - Queue Position 1089	Planned	2027	Reimbursable
Berlin	Berlin	115/13.8	Replace transformer	Concept	2027	TBD
East Granby	East Granby	345	Generator Interconnection Upgrade - Queue Position 1192	Planned	2027	Reimbursable
West Brookfield	Brookfield	115/13.8	Replace transformer	Proposed	2028	TBD
Stevenson	Monroe	115/27.6	Replace transformer	Proposed	2028	TBD
Southington	Southington	115/13.8	Add a transformer	Proposed	2028	$9,773,000
Barbour Hill	South Windsor	345	Generator Interconnection Upgrade - Queue Position 1245	Planned	2028	Reimbursable
Bloomfield	Bloomfield	115	Substation Reconfiguration/Expansion	Concept	2029	TBD
Westside	Middletown	115/13.2	Replace transformer	Proposed	2029	$21,534,000
Millstone	Waterford	345	Circuit breaker replacement	Under Construction	2029	$25,950,000
Windsor Locks	Windsor Locks	115	Breaker replacement and addition	Planned	2029	TBD
Mansfield	Mansfield	115	New substation	Concept	2030	TBD
Still River (formerly called Burrville)	Torrington	115	New substation	Concept	2031	TBD
Huntsbrook	Montville	345	New Substation	Concept	TBD	TBD

In response to Public Act 25-173 Eversource has included Tables 4-3 and 4-4 below, which include similar information to Tables 4-1 and 4-2, but for projects which have been placed in-service as of January 1, 2022.

Table **4-3: Eversource In-Service Line Projects in Connecticut**

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)[13]	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
1751	Northwest Hartford	Hartford	North Bloomfield Rood Avenue	Bloomfield Windsor	115	N/A	Line Structure Replacements	12/2022	06/2022	N/A	$27,564,000	$26,587,000	This project was required to address asset conditions associated with structures on the 1751 Line. The existing conductor was not replaced as part of this work. .
310	Millstone	Waterford	Manchester	Manchester	345	N/A	Line Structure and Insulator Replacements	12/2022	10/2022	N/A	$61,319,000	$55,465,000	This project was required to address asset conditions associated with structures on the 310 Line. The existing conductor was not replaced as part of this work.

[13] Eversource does not produce Conceptual cost estimates for all project scopes. Applicable design estimates have been provided as is available.

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)[13]	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
400-1	Tunnel	Preston	Ledyard Jct.	Ledyard	69	8.6	Line rebuild to allow operation at 115-kV	12/2022	02/2023	$31,600,000	$42,900,000	$28,041,000	ISO-NE required this project to address NERC criteria violations. The project consisted of rebuilding the existing 400 Line using 1272 ACSS conductor, which is classified as an advanced conductor.

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)[13]	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
1580 1241 1545 1483	Pootatuck	Shelton	West Devon Jct	Stratford	115	9.75	Line Rebuild	12/2025	06/2024	N/A	$52,237,000	$48,523,000	This project was required to address asset condition needs within the Devon–South Naugatuck transmission corridor. As part of this effort, Lines 1580, 1545, 1481, and 1483 were rebuilt using 1590 ACSS, which is classified as an advanced conductor.
1000 1090 1070 1080 1490	Card	Lebanon	Montville	Montville	115	25.24	Line structures, shield wire, and conductor replacements	12/2025	06/2024	N/A	$37,198,000	$28,461,000	This project was required to address asset condition needs within the Card–Montville transmission corridor. As part of this effort, Lines 1000, 1090, 1070, 1080, and 1490 were partially rebuilt using 1590 ACSS, which is classified as an advanced conductor.

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)[13]	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
1163 1550	Frost Bridge	Watertown	Noera	Waterbury	115	N/A	Copper and shield wire replacement	3/2022	07/2024	N/A	$32,182,000	$29,621,000	This project was required to address asset condition concerns associated with structures on Lines 1163 and 1550. As part of this effort, the conductors on these lines were rebuilt using 1272 ACSS, which is classified as an advanced conductor.
1690 1355	Southington	Southington	Hanover	Meriden	115	5.85	Partial line rebuild	12/2023	11/2024	N/A	$35,607,000	$28,129,000	This project was required to address asset conditions associated with Lines 1355 and 1610. As part of this effort, Lines 1355 and 1690 were rebuilt using 1272 ACSS, which is classified as an advanced conductor.

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)[13]	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
1268 1485 1887	Plumtree	Bethel	Stony Hill Shepaug	Brookfield Southbury	115	N/A	Copper and shield wire replacement	9/2022	12/2024	N/A	$49,522,000	$38,610,000	This project was initiated to address asset condition concerns associated with structures on Lines 1268, 1485, and 1887. As part of this effort, the lines were rebuilt using 1272 ACSS, which is classified as an advanced conductor.
1355 1610	Southington	Southington	Schwab	Wallingford	115	18.9	Partial line rebuild	12/2023	01/2025	N/A	$50,398,000	$38,908,000	This project was required to address asset conditions associated with Lines 1355 and 1610. As part of this effort, both lines were rebuilt using 1272 ACSS, which is classified as an advanced conductor.

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)[13]	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
1580 1241 1545 1483	Stevenson	Oxford	Christian St. Jct	Oxford	115	11	Line Rebuild	12/2025	01/2025	N/A	$50,514,000	$37,087,000	This project was required to address asset condition needs within the Devon–South Naugatuck transmission corridor. As part of this effort, Lines 1580, 1545, 1481, and 1483 were rebuilt using 1590 ACSS, which is classified as an advanced conductor.
1028 1146	Darien Sherwood	Darien Westport	Fitch St. (CMEEC) South Norwalk (CMEEC)	Norwalk	115	N/A	Line relocation	12/2020	5/2025	N/A	$39,800,000 ($22M reimbursable) Original $67,980,000 ($28M reimbursable) Updated	$67,835,000[14] ($27.4M reimbursable)	This project was initiated by the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CDOT) to support its Walk Bridge replacement project. Eversource was directed by CDOT to relocate Lines 1028 and 1146 away from the railroad corridor. As part of this relocation effort, portions of these lines were placed underground.

[14] Actual Costs reflect forecasted trailing costs to support the coordination efforts with Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT)

Line #	From Station	City or Town	To Station	City or Town	Voltage kV	Miles	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)[13]	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
3041	Southington	Southington	Scovill Rock	Middletown	345	N/A	Line structure replacements	6/2024	07/2025	N/A	$32,182,000	$16,657,000	This project was required to address asset conditions associated with structures on the 310 Line. The existing conductor was not replaced as part of this project.

Table **4-4: Eversource In-Service Substation Projects in Connecticut:**

Substation	City or Town	Voltage kV	Project Description	In-Service Date - Original Estimate	In-Service Date - Actual	Cost - Estimated (Conceptual Grade)	Cost - Estimated (Planning Grade)	Cost - Actual	Comments
Manchester	Manchester	345 and 115	Manchester Control House Expansion	12/2021	05/2022	$ 20,154,000	$ 50,700,000	$ 49,903,000	
Card	Lebanon	345/115	Install 2nd Autotransformer, breaker installation, and upgrades to BPS standards	3/2023	02/2023	$42,670,000	$36,848,000	$34,468,720	ISO-NE required project to address NERC criteria violation and regional needs. As part of this project a 345-kV to 115-kV autotransformer was installed at the Card 11F Substation.
Gales Ferry	Gales Ferry	69	Convert from 69-kV to 115-kV	12/2023	11/2023	$36,500,000	$43,700,000	$43,173,000	ISO-NE required this project to address NERC criteria violations. The project was part of the conversion of a weak 69-kV system connecting Montville 4J to Card 11F substations, to 115-kV operation. The scope of this project included upgrades to Gales Ferry 11B substation equipment including two distribution transformers to serve the local load.
Shunock	Mystic	115	Install a synchronous condenser and two breakers	12/2024	12/2023	$43,750,000	$40,517,000	$37,318,000	This ISO-NE required project addressed a NERC criteria violation. A synchronous condenser was installed to prevent potential voltage collapse and the resulting loss of customer load in the communities of Groton, Mystic, and North Stonington.
Mansfield	Mansfield	115/23	Add a transformer	12/2020	12/2023	$28,100,000	$39,885,000	$35,175,000	This project was required to address reliability and local load-serving needs. It eliminated a design-criteria violation that could have resulted in the loss of the entire Mansfield 12J Substation and the four distribution transformers serving customer load under a single contingency event.

Bunker Hill	Waterbury	115	Reconfigure substation to a 6-breaker ring bus	12/2024	12/2025	$16,300,000	$19,412,000 (Original), $40,298,000 (Revised)	$34,873,000	This project was required to address local system needs. It was implemented to eliminate a design criteria violation that could have resulted in the loss of both distribution transformers serving customer load under a single contingency event.

4.6 Incorporation of Renewables on the Eversource Transmission and Distribution System

There is a significant amount of solar PV and offshore wind development in southern New England that is supported by Eversource's transmission and distribution system in Connecticut.

Solar PV interconnections in Connecticut are increasing at a rapid pace due largely to the LREC/ZREC and other financing programs noted in Section 2.1.1. Two of the most notable transmission interconnected projects are the 120 MW Gravel Pit Solar Project (QP892/940/1030/) which is currently operational and the 49 MW Quinebaug Solar Project (QP588) which went into service in late 2021. Most PV systems however are interconnecting to the distribution system which is driving the need to modernize the electric distribution system. (PURA Dockets 17-12-03RE01 – 17-12-03RE11).

As of 3/12/2026, there were approximately 1,905 MW of installed DER in Connecticut. The trend toward more PV DER has been consistent over the past decade and is expected to continue. The impact of this growing PV penetration is more pronounced on the distribution system. Several stations, such as Tracy and Frybrook in Eastern Connecticut and Rocky River in Western Connecticut, already have large amounts of online DER with much more in the queue. The technical issues related to high DER penetration at congested stations, especially ones with low load levels, are significant and have the potential to slow DER growth in these areas. Infrastructure upgrades needed to both resolve technical issues and safely, reliably integrate DER at these stations can sometimes be costly. Solutions and incentives that promote proactive infrastructure buildout, optimal DER location, and progressive cost allocation frameworks have the potential to promote renewable growth and integration which is in alignment with the state's comprehensive energy strategy.

Offshore wind interconnections are impacting the Eversource T&D system in Connecticut both as physical interconnections to the grid in Connecticut and as energy contracts with offshore wind projects located in other areas. DEEP, through competitive RFPs, secured offshore wind resources that will provide a percentage of the state's electricity supply, although none of those projects are interconnecting to the electric system in Connecticut.

Deepwater Wind's Revolution Wind project (QP781) is a 704 MW joint venture offshore wind project by Eversource Energy and Ørsted. This project will be interconnected to a switching station in the state of Rhode Island and will provide approximately 5 percent of the electrical supply in the state of Connecticut.

Vineyard Wind's Park City Wind project (QP624) is an 800 MW offshore wind project that was selected as part of the 2019 RFP. This project will make a landfall in Barnstable County, Massachusetts and is expected to provide approximately 14 percent of the electrical supply of Connecticut.

One other large offshore wind project (QP700) is currently active in the ISO-NE queue that has not yet gone into service.

The offshore wind projects in New England are in various levels of regulatory approval, contract negotiations, study, and development. However, the two projects that are selling energy to Connecticut have contracts approved by PURA.

Eversource will continue to monitor and incorporate these projects in the reliability planning of the electrical system in Connecticut. There are activities underway to address the integration of all these clean energy resources. ISO-NE initiated two cluster studies to address the interconnection of significant amounts of offshore wind on Cape Cod, some of which plan to sell energy to Connecticut. ISO-NE has also performed a pilot study to assess potential modifications to the reliability planning process to address the integration of clean energy resources. Planning assumptions were updated late in 2021 based on the results of the pilot study. CT DEEP's Draft Integrated Resource Plan found that electric transmission is an essential part of integrating enough clean energy to meet state targets, and DEEP has recommended that the region undertake a coordinated, scenario-based approach to planning the future electric grid.