Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Nina A. Paim
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

Please provide any quantitative heat pump adoption forecast(s) for the Company's service territory prepared by the Company, or by a third party on behalf of the Company, in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae intact. For each forecast, please provide results by year including, as available:

a. the number of customers with heat pumps that year;
b. the percentage of customers with heat pumps in that year;
c. the additions to and/or reductions from summer and winter peak demand (in MW) caused by heat pump adoption in that year.

If a forecast distinguishes among heat pump types (e.g., standard air-source, cold-climate air-source, geothermal/ground-source, etc.), please provide results broken out by heat pump type. If a forecast includes multiple scenarios, please provide results for each scenario separately. If the Company does not possess any such forecast, please explain in detail why not.

Response:

Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the heat pump forecast used in the Company's sales forecast (MWH). Adjustments to the sales forecast are made for heat pumps during the heating period for the months of October through April.

Note that electrification and the number of customers installing heat pumps in the attachment are based on the CT C&LM programs forecast, i.e. these are customers that will be using C&LM incentives. Other heat pumps not installed though the C&LM program are not captured in the attachment. This forecast is solely based on the installation of cold climate heat pumps through C&LM programs.

a. Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the number of customers with heat pumps installed through the C&LM program.

b. Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the number of customers with heat pumps installed through the C&LM program as a percentage of residential customers.

c. The heat pump forecast used to develop the Company's sales forecast (MWH) in CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1 is solely for the winter heating months (October to April). Heat pump adjustments are not currently applied to our forecasted summer peak or winter peak demand (MW).

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Nina A. Paim
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

In reference to each heat pump adoption forecast provided in response to the preceding request, please provide a detailed description of the methodology used to develop the forecast, including but not limited to:

a. the heat pump technologies and/or equipment models assumed;
b. how each scenario was defined and the assumptions distinguishing one scenario from another;
c. the data sources and key assumptions (e.g., baseline adoption rates, building stock characteristics, retrofit versus new construction, incentive programs) underlying the forecast.

If the Company is unable to provide any of the foregoing methodology details, please explain in detail why not.

Response:

Heat pump or electrification adjustments are made to the Company's sales forecast for the heating months (October-April) based off the 2025-2027 Energy Efficiency Plan. Cumulative annual incremental sales from heat pumps are calculated based on the electrification only component of the plan and allocated monthly to each sector based on a 5-year historical ratio of normal calendar sales for the months of October through April.

a. This forecast includes explicit additions to electrical energy output requirements in the winter months due to 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.

b. There is only one scenario forecast utilized in our sales forecast.

c. The Electrification forecast through the C&LM program are based on projected Program budgets through 2025-2027. The expected increases in electricity usage from C&LM heat pumps are based on third party studies conducted to estimate the electric usage of heat pumps, note the C&LM forecast does not project Electrification outside our programs.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Edward A. Davis and Kimberly R. Parsons
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For the Test Year in this proceeding, please provide:

a. the number of residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source;

b. the total electricity consumption (kWh) of these customers;

c. the total electric delivery revenue attributable to these customers, in the aggregate.

The Company may provide this information either as a summary table or as the underlying billing and customer data necessary to derive it (e.g., anonymized billing-quality data identifying each customer's heating source, together with that customer's kWh consumption and delivery revenue for the period). Please provide this information in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format (with all formulae intact). If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (heat pump customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue), please state specifically which item(s) the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the Company has evaluated data collected from Energy Efficiency rebates issued to customers who (1) installed a qualifying heat pump at their residence and (2) submitted for a rebate. This information does not represent all customers who may have heat pumps.

a. Evaluation of data from rebate program which began in 2023 indicates there have been approximately 4,400 customers who have received heat pump rebates that indicate full displacement of other heat sources and use heat pumps as their primary heating source.

b. The Company does not know the total number of residential electric customers utilizing heat pumps as their primary heating source during the Test Year and accordingly is unable to query those customers' total kWh consumption or determine or estimate total delivery revenue.

c. Refer to the Company's response to subpart (b), above.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Edward A. Davis and Kimberly R. Parsons
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For the same Test Year specified in the preceding request, please provide the number of residential electric customers, total electricity consumption (kWh), and total electric delivery revenue, broken out separately for the residential customer groups whose primary heating is:

a. electric resistance

b. natural gas

c. delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane)

d. other/unknown heating sources

Please provide this information in the same format requested in the preceding request. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue) for any of the residential customer categories listed above, please state specifically which items and/or categories the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each item and category identified. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for each category for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the same time period as is used in CLF-SC-3.

Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the following response used best available data collected from multiple sources to approximate the following amounts for this request.

a. For the Test Year 2025, the Company provided electric service to 135,073 customers on Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. While there may be customers serviced under Rates 1 or 7 who heat with electric resistance, the customer count of Rate 5 provides a definitive measure of those customers with electric space heating.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 1,594,819,665 kWh.

For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using average Rate 5 delivery rate[1] for 2025, of approximately $289,698,992.

b. The Company estimates that for the Test Year, 2025, there are approximately 31,548 CL&P Residential customers received service under either the Yankee Gas Rate 2 Residential Heating rate or the Yankee Gas Rate 3 Residential Multi-Dwelling rate, and who therefore may be assumed to heat using natural gas. The Company cannot account for any customers who may receive natural gas from any company other than Yankee Gas Company.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 177,787,876 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[2] for 2025, of approximately $34,721,972.

c. For the Test Year 2025, the Company estimates there are approximately 2,089 CL&P Residential customers who receive service under the Yankee Gas Rate 1 Residential Non-Heating rate that are not on CL&P Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. Therefore, it may be assumed that these customers are heating with delivered fuels (e.g. fuel oil, propane). The Company cannot predict the heating source of any other customers.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 10,915,087 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[3] for 2025, of approximately $2,131,716.

d. This information is not available.

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1 The average delivery rate includes all bill line items except supply-related charges (BFMCC and Generation Service Charge).
2 See footnote 1.
3 See footnote 1.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Amparo Nieto
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For the Test Year provided by the Company in this rate case, please provide (a.) the Company's calculation of the cost of service (i.e., cost to serve) attributable to residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source, in the aggregate, together with (b.) a detailed description of the methodology used to develop this cost of service figure, as well as (c.) data sources, allocators, and assumptions used, in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae unlocked. If the Company's cost of service calculations use a different period than the one specified above, please identify the period actually used. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to calculate the cost of service for heat pump customers, please explain in detail why not. If the Company is unable to produce this figure for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please use the same time period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3, and CLF-SC-4.

Response:

The Company ACOS study does not calculate the cost to serve a residential customer (assuming the total, or whole house requirements) with a heat pump as their primary heating source. Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003[i], and CLF-SC-004[ii]. The ACOS study only allocates costs to rate classes with existing customers and billing determinants as defined by such rate classes. Conceivably, a new class or subclass of service would need to be defined and all data similar to that relied upon and used in the filed cost of service study (including but not limited to appropriate load data and distribution facility service, utilization and cost characteristics) for rate classes in that study would be required to conduct a similar allocation of costs among all rate classes reflective of such new class or subclass.

Prior Referenced Responses:

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[i] CLF-SC-003 Question:

For the Test Year in this proceeding, please provide:

a. the number of residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source;

b. the total electricity consumption (kWh) of these customers;

c. the total electric delivery revenue attributable to these customers, in the aggregate.

The Company may provide this information either as a summary table or as the underlying billing and customer data necessary to derive it (e.g., anonymized billing-quality data identifying each customer's heating source, together with that customer's kWh consumption and delivery revenue for the period). Please provide this information in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format (with all formulae intact). If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (heat pump customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue), please state specifically which item(s) the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

CLF-SC-003 Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the Company has evaluated data collected from Energy Efficiency rebates issued to customers who (1) installed a qualifying heat pump at their residence and (2) submitted for a rebate. This information does not represent all customers who may have heat pumps.

a. Evaluation of data from rebate program which began in 2023 indicates there have been approximately 4,400 customers who have received heat pump rebates that indicate full displacement of other heat sources and use heat pumps as their primary heating source

b. The Company does not know the total number of residential electric customers utilizing heat pumps as their primary heating source during the Test Year and accordingly is unable to query those customers' total kWh consumption or determine or estimate total delivery revenue.

c. Refer to the Company's response to subpart (b), above.

[ii] CLF-SC-004 Question:

For the same Test Year specified in the preceding request, please provide the number of residential electric customers, total electricity consumption (kWh), and total electric delivery revenue, broken out separately for the residential customer groups whose primary heating is:

a.electric resistance

b.natural gas

c.delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane)

d.other/unknown heating sources

Please provide this information in the same format requested in the preceding request. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue) for any of the residential customer categories listed above, please state specifically which items and/or categories the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each item and category identified. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for each category for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the same time period as is used in CLF-SC-3.

CLF-SC-004 Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the following response used best available data collected from multiple sources to approximate the following amounts for this request.

a. For the Test Year 2025, the Company provided electric service to 135,073 customers on Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. While there may be customers serviced under Rates 1 or 7 who heat with electric resistance, the customer count of Rate 5 provides a definitive measure of those customers with electric space heating.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 1,594,819,665 kWh

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using average Rate 5 delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $289,698,992.

b. The Company estimates that for the Test Year, 2025, there are approximately 31,548 CL&P Residential customers received service under either the Yankee Gas Rate 2 Residential Heating rate or the Yankee Gas Rate 3 Residential Multi-Dwelling rate, and who therefore may be assumed to heat using natural gas. The Company cannot account for any customers who may receive natural gas from any company other than Yankee Gas Company.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 177,787,876 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $34,721,972.

c. For the Test Year 2025, the Company estimates there are approximately 2,089 CL&P Residential customers who receive service under the Yankee Gas Rate 1 Residential Non-Heating rate that are not on CL&P Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. Therefore, it may be assumed that these customers are heating with delivered fuels (e.g. fuel oil, propane). The Company cannot predict the heating source of any other customers.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 10,915,087 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $2,131,716.

d. This information is not available.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Amparo Nieto
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For the Test Year provided by the Company in this rate case, please provide (a.) the Company's calculation of the cost of service (i.e., cost to serve) for each of the following residential customers groups: residential customers whose primary heating is 1. electric resistance, 2. natural gas, 3. delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane), and 4. other/unknown. Please also provide (b.) a detailed description of the methodology used to develop these cost of service figures, as well as all (c.) data sources, allocators, and assumptions used, in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae unlocked. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to calculate the cost of service for any of the four customer groups above, please explain in detail why not for each such group. If the Company is unable to produce these figures for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please use the same time period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3, and CLF-SC-4.

Response:

The cost of service cannot be calculated for customers differentiated as in the listed groups 2 through 4. Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003[i], CLF-SC-004[ii], and CLF-SC-005[iii]. Please note, however, in the filed allocated cost of service study, the cost to serve for Rate 5 Residential Space Heating customers has been provided, and the cost to serve for Rate 1 and Rate 7 includes all heating sources, though there is not the ability to differentiate by the groups requested, as the Company does not track such sources or differentiate customer service requirements and characteristics on that basis.

Prior Referenced Responses:

[i] CLF-SC-003 Question:

For the Test Year in this proceeding, please provide:

a. the number of residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source;

b. the total electricity consumption (kWh) of these customers;

c. the total electric delivery revenue attributable to these customers, in the aggregate.

The Company may provide this information either as a summary table or as the underlying billing and customer data

necessary to derive it (e.g., anonymized billing-quality data identifying each customer's heating source, together with that customer's kWh consumption and delivery revenue for the period). Please provide this information in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format (with all formulae intact). If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (heat pump customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue), please state specifically which item(s) the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

CLF-SC-003 Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the Company has evaluated data collected from Energy Efficiency rebates issued to customers who (1) installed a qualifying heat pump at their residence and (2) submitted for a rebate. This information does not represent all customers who may have heat pumps.

a. Evaluation of data from rebate program which began in 2023 indicates there have been approximately 4,400 customers who have received heat pump rebates that indicate full displacement of other heat sources and use heat pumps as their primary heating source

b. The Company does not know the total number of residential electric customers utilizing heat pumps as their primary heating source during the Test Year and accordingly is unable to query those customers' total kWh consumption or determine or estimate total delivery revenue.

c. Refer to the Company's response to subpart (b), above.

[ii] CLF-SC-004 Question:

For the same Test Year specified in the preceding request, please provide the number of residential electric customers, total electricity consumption (kWh), and total electric delivery revenue, broken out separately for the residential customer groups whose primary heating is:

a. electric resistance

b. natural gas

c. delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane)

d. other/unknown heating sources

Please provide this information in the same format requested in the preceding request. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue) for any of the residential customer categories listed above, please state specifically which items and/or categories the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each item and category identified. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for each category for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the same time period as is used in CLF-SC-3.

CLF-SC-004 Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the following response used best available data collected from multiple sources to approximate the following amounts for this request.

a. For the Test Year 2025, the Company provided electric service to 135,073 customers on Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. While there may be customers serviced under Rates 1 or 7 who heat with electric resistance, the customer count of Rate 5 provides a definitive measure of those customers with electric space heating.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 1,594,819,665 kWh

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using average Rate 5 delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $289,698,992.

b. The Company estimates that for the Test Year, 2025, there are approximately 31,548 CL&P Residential customers received service under either the Yankee Gas Rate 2 Residential Heating rate or the Yankee Gas Rate 3 Residential Multi-Dwelling rate, and who therefore may be assumed to heat using natural gas. The Company cannot account for any customers who may receive natural gas from any company other than Yankee Gas Company.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 177,787,876 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $34,721,972.

c. For the Test Year 2025, the Company estimates there are approximately 2,089 CL&P Residential customers who receive service under the Yankee Gas Rate 1 Residential Non-Heating rate that are not on CL&P Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. Therefore, it may be assumed that these customers are heating with delivered fuels (e.g. fuel oil, propane). The Company cannot predict the heating source of any other customers.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 10,915,087 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $2,131,716.

d. This information is not available.

[iii] CLF-SC-005 Question:

For the Test Year provided by the Company in this rate case, please provide (a.) the Company's calculation of the cost of service (i.e., cost to serve) attributable to residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source, in the aggregate, together with (b.) a detailed description of the methodology used to develop this cost of service figure, as well as (c.) data sources, allocators, and assumptions used, in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae unlocked. If the Company's cost of service calculations use a different period than the one specified above, please identify the period actually used. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to calculate the cost of service for heat pump customers, please explain in detail why not. If the Company is unable to produce this figure for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please use the same time period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3, and CLF-SC-4.

CLF-SC-005 Response:

The Company ACOS study does not calculate the cost to serve a residential customer (assuming the total, or whole house requirements) with a heat pump as their primary heating source. Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003,[iii] and CLF-SC-004[iii]. The ACOS study only allocates costs to rate classes with existing customers and billing determinants as defined by such rate classes. Conceivably, a new class or subclass of service would need to be defined and all data similar to that relied upon and used in the filed cost of service study (including but not limited to appropriate load data and distribution facility service, utilization and cost characteristics) for rate classes in that study would be required to conduct a similar allocation of costs among all rate classes reflective of such new class or subclass.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Amparo Nieto
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

To the extent the Company is unable to provide the specific cost of service data requested in CLF-SC-5, and/or CLF-SC-6, above for any heating source category, please provide a detailed technical description of the methodology the Company would use to calculate cost of service by heating source category, if the Company were asked to do so. This description should be in sufficient technical detail that a third party, given access to the underlying source data, could independently replicate the analysis. Please identify:

a. what data sources would be needed (e.g., the Company's ECOSS functionalized/classified costs and allocators, customer billing records, AMI interval data, HVAC equipment or permit records, customer surveys, appliance saturation studies, or similar);

b. whether the Company possesses that source data, and if not, who would possess the data;

c. the specific analytical steps that would be required to convert that source data into a cost of service figure for each heating source category.

Response:

a. As briefly described in the response to CLF-SC-006[i], all of the data for a given rate class, with the residential rate classes represented in the filed allocated cost of service study (refer to Exhibit CLP-ACOS-1, and associated exhibits and workpapers) providing a basis upon which the data sources for a class so defined by the question would also need to be developed, and such class would be part of the overall allocated cost study. (i.e, a new rate class would need to be developed, and a [re]allocation of costs among all classes would need to be performed).

b. Please refer to the responses to CLF-SC-003[ii], CLF-SC-004[iii], CLF-SC-005[iv], and CLF-SC-006.

c. Please refer to the response to subpart (a), above. The Company would use the same allocation methods as those used for other rate classes, as appropriate for such new class(es). Details of previously described methods and data development needed include meeting requirements and development of load research and customer cost characteristics, calculation of e the new rate class NCP, customer numbers and customer weighting factors, obtaining and analyzing records and assumptions regarding secondary service characteristics, line transformer and

service connections, and, for rate classes affected by differentiation of new classes from which they are derived, a revision and recalculation of all of the similar and relevant cost of service data for those classes would need to be performed. It is critical that any such new class exhibit sufficient, homogenous and differentiated characteristics, and that similarly for the newly differentiated rate class affected by the splitting out of subclass customers to form a new rate class. Of note, further consideration must be given to the impact beyond distribution cost of service to other components of service for which, in particular, class allocations would be affected and revisions to the allocation of costs for those other components of service would need to be revised.

Prior Referenced Responses:

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[i] CLF-SC-006 Question:

For the Test Year provided by the Company in this rate case, please provide (a.) the Company's calculation of the cost of service (i.e., cost to serve) for each of the following residential customers groups: residential customers whose primary heating is 1. electric resistance, 2. natural gas, 3. delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane), and 4. other/unknown. Please also provide (b.) a detailed description of the methodology used to develop these cost of service figures, as well as all (c.) data sources, allocators, and assumptions used, in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae unlocked. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to calculate the cost of service for any of the four customer groups above, please explain in detail why not for each such group. If the Company is unable to produce these figures for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please use the same time period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3, and CLF-SC-4.

CLF-SC-006 Response:

The cost of service cannot be calculated for customers differentiated as in the listed groups 2 through 4. Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003[i], CLF-SC-004[i], and CLF-SC-005[i]. Please note, however, in the filed allocated cost of service study, the cost to serve for Rate 5 Residential Space Heating customers has been provided, and the cost to serve for Rate 1 and Rate 7 includes all heating sources, though there is not the ability to differentiate by the groups requested, as the Company does not track such sources or differentiate customer service requirements and characteristics on that basis.

[ii] CLF-SC-003 Question:

For the Test Year in this proceeding, please provide:

a.the number of residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source;

b.the total electricity consumption (kWh) of these customers;

c.the total electric delivery revenue attributable to these customers, in the aggregate.

The Company may provide this information either as a summary table or as the underlying billing and customer data necessary to derive it (e.g., anonymized billing-quality data identifying each customer's heating source, together with that customer's kWh consumption and delivery revenue for the period). Please provide this information in CSV format

or in live Microsoft Excel format (with all formulae intact). If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (heat pump customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue), please state specifically which item(s) the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

CLF-SC-003 Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the Company has evaluated data collected from Energy Efficiency rebates issued to customers who (1) installed a qualifying heat pump at their residence and (2) submitted for a rebate. This information does not represent all customers who may have heat pumps.

a. Evaluation of data from rebate program which began in 2023 indicates there have been approximately 4,400 customers who have received heat pump rebates that indicate full displacement of other heat sources and use heat pumps as their primary heating source

b. The Company does not know the total number of residential electric customers utilizing heat pumps as their primary heating source during the Test Year and accordingly is unable to query those customers' total kWh consumption or query or calculate total delivery revenue.

c. Refer to the Company's response to subpart (b), above.

[iii] CLF-SC-004 Question:

For the same Test Year specified in the preceding request, please provide the number of residential electric customers, total electricity consumption (kWh), and total electric delivery revenue, broken out separately for the residential customer groups whose primary heating is:

a.electric resistance

b.natural gas

c.delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane)

d.other/unknown heating sources

Please provide this information in the same format requested in the preceding request. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue) for any of the residential customer categories listed above, please state specifically which items and/or categories the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each item and category identified. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for each category for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the same time period as is used in CLF-SC-3.

CLF-SC-004 Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the following response used best available data collected from multiple sources to approximate the following amounts for this request.

a. For the Test Year 2025, the Company provided electric service to 135,073 customers on Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. While there may be customers serviced under Rates 1 or 7 who heat with electric resistance, the customer count of Rate 5 provides a definitive measure of those customers with electric space heating.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 1,594,819,665 kWh

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using average Rate 5 delivery rate[iii] for 2025, of approximately $289,698,992.

b. The Company estimates that for the Test Year, 2025, there are approximately 31,548 CL&P Residential customers received service under either the Yankee Gas Rate 2 Residential Heating rate or the Yankee Gas Rate 3 Residential Multi-Dwelling rate, and who therefore may be assumed to heat using natural gas. The Company cannot account for any customers who may receive natural gas from any company other than Yankee Gas Company.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 177,787,876 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[iii] for 2025, of approximately $34,721,972.

c. For the Test Year 2025, the Company estimates there are approximately 2,089 CL&P Residential customers who receive service under the Yankee Gas Rate 1 Residential Non-Heating rate that are not on CL&P Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. Therefore, it may be assumed that these customers are heating with delivered fuels (e.g. fuel oil, propane). The Company cannot predict the heating source of any other customers.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 10,915,087 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[iii] for 2025, of approximately $2,131,716.

d. This information is not available.

[iv] CLF-SC-005 Question:

For the Test Year provided by the Company in this rate case, please provide (a.) the Company's calculation of the cost of service (i.e., cost to serve) attributable to residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source, in the aggregate, together with (b.) a detailed description of the methodology used to develop this cost of service figure, as well as (c.) data sources, allocators, and assumptions used, in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae unlocked. If the Company's cost of service calculations use a different period than the one specified above, please identify the period actually used. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to calculate the cost of service for heat pump customers, please explain in detail why not. If the Company is unable to produce this figure for the Test Year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please use the same time period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3, and CLF-SC-4.

CLF-SC-005 Response:

The Company ACOS study does not calculate the cost to serve a residential customer (assuming the total, or whole house requirements) with a heat pump as their primary heating source. Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003[iv], and CLF-SC-004[iv]. The ACOS study only allocates costs to rate classes with existing customers and billing determinants as defined by such rate classes. Conceivably, a new class or subclass of service would need to be defined and all data similar to that relied upon and used in the filed cost of service study (including but not limited to appropriate load data and distribution facility service, utilization and cost characteristics) for rate classes in that study would be required to conduct a similar allocation of costs among all rate classes reflective of such new class or subclass.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Edward A. Davis and Kimberly R. Parsons
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

Please provide the aggregate hourly (or, if hourly is not available, the finest available sub-hourly interval, e.g., 15-minute or 30-minute) electric energy usage (in kWh per interval), summed across all residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source, for each hour (or interval) of the test year in this proceeding. If interval or AMI data are not available for that exact period, please provide data for the same twelve-month period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3 through CLF-SC-6, and identify the period provided. Monthly or less granular data will not satisfy this request; the resolution requested is hourly or finer. Please provide this information in a machine-readable live Microsoft Excel or CSV format, with one row per timestamp/interval and a labeled timestamp column (not a static image, PDF, or pivoted/merged-cell table), together with a description of how the underlying interval or AMI data were aggregated (e.g., whether the figures reflect gross metered usage or are net of any behind-the-meter generation, and how customers with incomplete interval data, if any, were treated). Please use the same timestamp convention — including time zone, whether intervals are labeled by interval-beginning or interval-ending, and treatment of daylight saving time transitions — in this response and in the responses to CLF-SC-9 through 11 below, and identify that convention, so that the results can be directly and unambiguously aligned and summed across heating source categories, rate schedules, and total system load. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce this aggregated load profile (including because the Company cannot identify which customers have a heat pump), please explain in detail why not.

Response:

The Company does not employ AMI meters and does not have the data requested. As has been described and explained in responses to CLF-SC-003[i] through CLF-SC-007[ii], the Company does not track or know all residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source. Moreover, except for the relatively small sample of customers under Rate 1 or Rate 5, and those under Rate 7 where interval data recording meters are employed, the Company does not utilize interval recording meters for the vast majority of residential customers. Rather monthly usage data is recorded and utilized in billing of such customers. Given the very small number of customers with interval meters, an even smaller subset of these customers can be expected to utilize a heat pump as their primary heat source. Class level load research data that provides average hourly loads is developed based on sample data, and therefore does not differentiate fuel source and accordingly does not provide the data requested.

Prior Referenced Responses:

[i] CLF-SC-003 Question:
For the test year in this proceeding, please provide:

a. the number of residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source;
b. the total electricity consumption (kWh) of these customers;
c. the total electric delivery revenue attributable to these customers, in the aggregate.

The Company may provide this information either as a summary table or as the underlying billing and customer data necessary to derive it (e.g., anonymized billing-quality data identifying each customer's heating source, together with that customer's kWh consumption and delivery revenue for the period). Please provide this information in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format (with all formulae intact). If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (heat pump customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue), please state specifically which item(s) the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

CLF-SC-003 Response:
Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the Company has evaluated data collected from Energy Efficiency rebates issued to customers who (1) installed a qualifying heat pump at their residence and (2) submitted for a rebate. This information does not represent all customers who may have heat pumps.

a. Evaluation of data from rebate program which began in 2023 indicates there have been approximately 4,400 customers who have received heat pump rebates that indicate full displacement of other heat sources and use heat pumps as their primary heating source

b. The Company does not know the total number of residential electric customers utilizing heat pumps as their primary heating source during the test year and accordingly is unable to query those customers' total kWh consumption or determine or estimate total delivery revenue.

c. Refer to the Company's response to subpart (b), above.

[ii] CLF-SC-007 Question:
To the extent the Company is unable to provide the specific cost of service data requested in CLF-SC-5 and/or CLF-SC-6 above for any heating source category, please provide a detailed technical description of the methodology the Company would use to calculate cost of service by heating source category, if the Company were asked to do so. This description should be in sufficient technical detail that a third party, given access to the underlying source data, could independently replicate the analysis. Please identify:

a. what data sources would be needed (e.g., the Company's ECOSS functionalized/classified costs and allocators, customer billing records, AMI interval data, HVAC equipment or permit records, customer surveys, appliance saturation studies, or similar);
b. whether the Company possesses that source data, and if not, who would possess the data;
c. the specific analytical steps that would be required to convert that source data into a cost of service figure for each heating source category.

CLF-SC-007 Response:

a. As briefly described in the response to CLF-SC-006[ii], all of the data for a given rate class, with the residential rate classes represented in the filed allocated cost of service study (refer to Exhibit CLP-ACOS-1 and associated exhibits and workpapers) providing a basis upon which the data sources for a class so defined by the question would also need to be developed, and such class would be part of the overall allocated cost study. (i.e, a new rate class would need to be developed, and a [re]allocation of costs among all classes would need to be performed.

b. Please refer to the responses to CLF-SC-003,[ii] CLF-SC-004[ii], CLF-SC-005[ii], and CLF-SC-006.

c. Please refer to the response to subpart (a), above. The Company would use the same allocation methods as those used for other rate classes, as appropriate for such new class(es). Details of previously described methods and data development needed include meeting requirements and development of load research and customer cost characteristics, calculation of e the new rate class NCP, customer numbers and customer weighting factors, obtaining and analyzing records and assumptions regarding secondary service characteristics, line transformer and service connections, and, for rate classes affected by differentiation of new classes from which they are derived, a revision and recalculation of all of the similar and relevant cost of service data for those classes would need to be performed. It is critical that any such new class exhibit sufficient, homogenous and differentiated characteristics, and that similarly for the newly differentiated rate class affected by the splitting out of subclass customers to form a new rate class. Of note, further consideration must be given to the impact beyond distribution cost of service to other components of service for which, in particular, class allocations would be affected and revisions to the allocation of costs for those other components of service would need to be revised.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Edward A. Davis and Kimberly R. Parsons
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For the same twelve-month period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3, through CLF-SC-6, please provide the same aggregate hourly (or finest available interval) electric energy usage, broken out separately for each of the following remaining residential customer primary heating source categories:

a. electric resistance

b. natural gas

c. delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane)

d. other/unknown heating sources

If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce aggregated load profiles for any of the categories listed above (including because the Company cannot identify which customers use natural gas, delivered fuels, or other heating sources as their primary heating), please state specifically which categories the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each category identified.

Response:

Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003,[i] CLF-SC-004[ii], CLF-SC-005[iii], and CLF-SC-006[iv]. What has been provided in the Company's filing is energy usage for Rate 5, which reflects and may be considered representative of residential customers who use electric resistance as their primary heat source, and Rate 1 (and Rate 7), which may represent in aggregate customers who utilize non-electric heat sources as their primary heating source. As the Company does not track heating sources, it is possible that these classes include heat pumps as their primary heating source, but as working and operating assumptions, and given the large numbers of customers in each rate class, these classes may be considered to reflect the respective electric space heating (Rate 5) and non-electric space heating (Rate 1 and Rate 7) characteristics described.

Prior Referenced Responses:

[i] CLF-SC-003 Question:
For the test year in this proceeding, please provide:

a. the number of residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source;

b. the total electricity consumption (kWh) of these customers;

c. the total electric delivery revenue attributable to these customers, in the aggregate.

The Company may provide this information either as a summary table or as the underlying billing and customer data necessary to derive it (e.g., anonymized billing-quality data identifying each customer's heating source, together with that customer's kWh consumption and delivery revenue for the period). Please provide this information in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format (with all formulae intact). If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (heat pump customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue), please state specifically which item(s) the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each. If the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

CLF-SC-003 Response:

Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the Company has evaluated data collected from Energy Efficiency rebates issued to customers who (1) installed a qualifying heat pump at their residence and (2) submitted for a rebate. This information does not represent all customers who may have heat pumps.

a. Evaluation of data from rebate program which began in 2023 indicates there have been approximately 4,400 customers who have received heat pump rebates that indicate full displacement of other heat sources and use heat pumps as their primary heating source

b. The Company does not know the total number of residential electric customers utilizing heat pumps as their primary heating source during the test year and accordingly is unable to query those customers' total kWh consumption or determine or estimate total delivery revenue.

c. Refer to the Company's response to subpart (b), above.

[ii] CLF-SC-004 Question:
For the same test year specified in the preceding request, please provide the number of residential electric customers, total electricity consumption (kWh), and total electric delivery revenue, broken out separately for the residential customer groups whose primary heating is:

a. electric resistance
b. natural gas
c. delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane)
d. other/unknown heating sources

Please provide this information in the same format requested in the preceding request. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce any of the three items requested (customer count, consumption, or delivery revenue) for any of the residential customer categories listed above, please state specifically which items and/or categories the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each item and category identified. If

the Company is not able to produce all three items requested for each category for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the same time period as is used in CLF-SC-3.

CLF-SC-004 Response:
Since the Company does not track the heating sources of its customers, the following response used best available data collected from multiple sources to approximate the following amounts for this request.

a. For the Test Year 2025, the Company provided electric service to 135,073 customers on Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. While there may be customers serviced under Rates 1 or 7 who heat with electric resistance, the customer count of Rate 5 provides a definitive measure of those customers with electric space heating.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 1,594,819,665 kWh

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using average Rate 5 delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $289,698,992.

b. The Company estimates that for the Test Year, 2025, there are approximately 31,548 CL&P Residential customers received service under either the Yankee Gas Rate 2 Residential Heating rate or the Yankee Gas Rate 3 Residential Multi-Dwelling rate, and who therefore may be assumed to heat using natural gas. The Company cannot account for any customers who may receive natural gas from any company other than Yankee Gas Company.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 177,787,876 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $34,721,972.

c. For the Test Year 2025, the Company estimates there are approximately 2,089 CL&P Residential customers who receive service under the Yankee Gas Rate 1 Residential Non-Heating rate that are not on CL&P Rate 5 Residential Electric Heating Service. Therefore, it may be assumed that these customers are heating with delivered fuels (e.g. fuel oil, propane). The Company cannot predict the heating source of any other customers.

   For the Test Year 2025, the total electricity consumption of these customers was approximately 10,915,087 kWh.

   For the Test Year 2025, the Company calculated an estimated total delivery revenue, using an average Residential delivery rate[ii] for 2025, of approximately $2,131,716.

d. This information is not available.

[iii]CLF-SC-005 Question:
For the test year provided by the Company in this rate case, please provide (a.) the Company's calculation of the cost of service (i.e., cost to serve) attributable to residential electric customers with a heat pump as their primary heating source, in the aggregate, together with (b.) a detailed description of the methodology used to develop this cost of

service figure, as well as (c.) data sources, allocators, and assumptions used, in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae unlocked. If the Company's cost of service calculations use a different period than the one specified above, please identify the period actually used. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to calculate the cost of service for heat pump customers, please explain in detail why not. If the Company is unable to produce this figure for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please use the same time period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3 and CLF-SC-4.

CLF-SC-005 Response:
The Company ACOS study does not calculate the cost to serve a residential customer (assuming the total, or whole house requirements) with a heat pump as their primary heating source. Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003[iii] and CLF-SC-004[iii]. The ACOS study only allocates costs to rate classes with existing customers and billing determinants as defined by such rate classes. Conceivably, a new class or subclass of service would need to be defined and all data similar to that relied upon and used in the filed cost of service study (including but not limited to appropriate load data and distribution facility service, utilization and cost characteristics) for rate classes in that study would be required to conduct a similar allocation of costs among all rate classes reflective of such new class or subclass.

[iv] CLF-SC-006 Question:
For the test year provided by the Company in this rate case, please provide (a.) the Company's calculation of the cost of service (i.e., cost to serve) for each of the following residential customers groups: residential customers whose primary heating is 1. electric resistance, 2. natural gas, 3. delivered fuels (e.g., fuel oil, propane), and 4. other/unknown. Please also provide (b.) a detailed description of the methodology used to develop these cost of service figures, as well as all (c.) data sources, allocators, and assumptions used, in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae unlocked. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to calculate the cost of service for any of the four customer groups above, please explain in detail why not for each such group. If the Company is unable to produce these figures for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please use the same time period used to satisfy CLF-SC-3 and CLF-SC-4.

CLF-SC-006 Response:
The cost of service cannot be calculated for customers differentiated as in the listed groups 2 through 4. Please refer to the Company's responses to CLF-SC-003[iv], CLF-SC-004[iv] and CLF-SC-005[iv]. Please note, however, in the filed allocated cost of service study, the cost to serve for Rate 5 Residential Space Heating customers has been provided, and the cost to serve for Rate 1 and Rate 7 includes all heating sources, though there is not the ability to differentiate by the groups requested, as the Company does not track such sources or differentiate customer service requirements and characteristics on that basis.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Edward A. Davis and Kimberly R. Parsons
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For the same period, resolution, timestamp convention, and machine-readable Microsoft Excel or CSV format specified in CLF-SC-8 (i.e., the test year in this proceeding, at hourly or finer resolution, with one row per timestamp/interval), please provide the aggregate electric energy usage (in kWh per interval), summed across all of the Company's electric customers, across all customer classes (i.e., total system load). If the Company does not possess the information needed to produce this aggregated load profile, please explain in detail why not.

Response:

The Company does not record hourly or finer resolution interval data for many of its customers and customer classes, and cannot provide the requested information. The Company does not employ the metering needed, and cannot measure or record interval data for most of its residential and small general service customers, or its many unmetered customers.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Edward A. Davis and Kimberly R. Parsons
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For the same period, resolution, timestamp convention, and machine-readable Microsoft Excel or CSV format specified in CLF-SC-8, please provide the same aggregate electric energy usage, broken out separately by rate schedule/customer class, with each rate schedule's interval data aligned to the same timestamps used in the preceding request so that the class-level results can be summed interval-by-interval. Please identify each rate schedule included in the response, and state whether the sum of the class-level results reconciles, interval-by-interval, to the systemwide total provided in response to the preceding request; if it does not reconcile, please explain the difference in detail. If the Company does not possess the information needed to produce the load profile for any rate schedule, please state specifically which schedule(s) the Company is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not for each.

Response:

Please refer to the response to CLF-SC-010[i]. For metered rate classes, the Company has provided calculated hourly loads by rate class, which represent class loads using load research methodologies. These are not equal to the sum of hourly loads that would be determined by summing individual customer interval meter data, but rather provide a load profile derived from available metered data. Only large general service classes and certain smaller classes employ interval data meters, and therefore the load research profiles reflect a large population of meter data. Average hourly load data developed through load research analysis provides a representative profile for many rate classes. Please refer to OCC-479, Attachment 2, for hourly loads by rate class resulting from load research, noting again that these are not the sum of hourly loads within each rate class but rather developed through load research analysis. In addition, class loads of unmetered customers are obtainable from the Company's rate design workpapers for those classes, which accompany Exhibit CLP-RATES-2.

Prior Referenced Response:

[i] CLF-SC-010 Question:

For the same period, resolution, timestamp convention, and machine-readable Microsoft Excel or CSV format specified in CLF-SC-8 (i.e., the test year in this proceeding, at hourly or finer resolution, with one row per timestamp/interval), please provide the aggregate electric energy usage (in kWh per interval), summed across all of the Company's electric customers, across all customer classes (i.e., total system load). If the Company does not possess

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the information needed to produce this aggregated load profile, please explain in detail why not.

CLF-SC-010 Response:

The Company does not record hourly or finer resolution interval data for many of its customers and customer classes, and cannot provide the requested information. The Company does not employ the metering needed, and cannot measure or record interval data for most of its residential and small general service customers, or its many unmetered customers.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: David L. Gladey and Steven Lamontagne
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For every feeder on the Company's electric distribution system, please provide a table, in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae intact, containing the following information for each feeder as of the test year in this proceeding:

a. a unique feeder identifier
b. the substation, and, if applicable, the specific substation transformer(s), that supply the feeder
c. the feeder's nominal operating voltage class (e.g., 34.5 kV, 13.2 kV, or 4.16 kV)
d. the feeder's summer normal rating, in amps, kW, or MVA (whichever unit the Company uses natively for feeder ratings)
e. the feeder's winter normal rating, in the same unit used in item 4 above
f. the total number of customers served by the feeder
g. the number of customers served by the feeder broken out by major customer class (e.g., residential, small commercial, and large commercial/industrial)
h. the number of customers served by the feeder with heat pumps as their primary heating type

If the Company does not possess the information to produce the data fields requested above at the individual feeder level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not. If the Company is not able to produce all of the items requested above for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

Response:

The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA

is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

As-identified in the Company's response to CLF-SC-001[i], the Company does not possess a comprehensive list of customers with heat pumps as their primary heat source.

Prior Referenced Response:

[i] CLF-SC-001 Question:

Please provide any quantitative heat pump adoption forecast(s) for the Company's service territory prepared by the Company, or by a third party on behalf of the Company, in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae intact. For each forecast, please provide results by year including, as available:

a. the number of customers with heat pumps that year;
b. the percentage of customers with heat pumps in that year;
c. the additions to and/or reductions from summer and winter peak demand (in MW) caused by heat pump adoption in that year.

If a forecast distinguishes among heat pump types (e.g., standard air-source, cold-climate air-source, geothermal/ground-source, etc.), please provide results broken out by heat pump type. If a forecast includes multiple scenarios, please provide results for each scenario separately. If the Company does not possess any such forecast, please explain in detail why not.

CLF-SC-001 Response:

Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the heat pump forecast used in the Company's sales forecast (MWH). Adjustments to the sales forecast are made for heat pumps during the heating period for the months of October through April.

Note that electrification and the number of customers installing heat pumps in the attachment are based on the CT C&LM programs forecast, i.e. these are customers that will be using C&LM incentives. Other heat pumps not installed though the C&LM program are not captured in the attachment. This forecast is solely based on the installation of cold climate heat pumps through C&LM programs.

a. Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the number of customers with heat pumps installed through the C&LM program.
b. Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the number of customers with heat pumps installed through the C&LM program as a percentage of residential customers.
c. The heat pump forecast used to develop the Company's sales forecast (MWH) in CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1 is solely for the winter heating months (October to April). Heat pump adjustments are not currently applied to our forecasted summer peak or winter peak demand (MW).

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: David L. Gladey and Steven Lamontagne
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For each feeder identified in response to CLF-SC-12, please provide, in CSV format or in the same live Microsoft Excel format:

a. the feeder's coincident summer peak demand and winter peak demand, in the same unit used for the feeder's rating in response to CLF-SC-12 (amps, kW, or MVA), for each of the three most recently completed calendar years (i.e., three summer peaks and three winter peaks per feeder) and for the test year itself (if test year is not contained within the three most recently completed calendar years), together with the specific date and hour (or finest available timestamp) at which each summer and winter peak occurred. These historical peaks should reflect actual metered values, not weather-normalized estimates; if the Company does not maintain actual metered peak demand at the individual feeder level and is only able to provide weather-normalized historical peaks, please state so explicitly and explain in detail why actual metered data is unavailable at the feeder level.

b. the feeder's forecasted summer peak demand and winter peak demand, in the same unit used in item a above, for each year of the Company's most recent long-term feeder-level load forecast, together with the assumed month, day, and hour (or hour range) at which the Company's forecasting model assumes the coincident summer and winter peaks occur. Please also state the assumed weather condition or percentile (e.g., 50/50 or 90/10 weather-normalized design conditions) underlying the forecast provided. Please provide this information with one row per feeder and one column per year (or, equivalently, one row per feeder per year), broken out separately for summer and winter.

If the Company does not possess the information needed to produce the historical peaks and forecasted peaks itemized in this Request at the individual feeder level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not.

The Company may provide the information requested in CLF-SC-12 and CLF-SC-13 as two separate tables, or as a single combined table containing both the feeder identifying/rating information described in CLF-SC-12 and the peak demand information described in CLF-SC-13, joined on the unique feeder identifier described in CLF-SC-12, item a, above; either format is acceptable, provided that the items requested can be unambiguously matched to the correct feeder.

Response:

The Company interprets the request for coincident peak to mean coincident with the New England ISO peak for the respective calendar year and season (summer and winter) barring further clarification by CLF and SF. The Company notes that the winter peak does not guarantee correlation with the coldest day.

Given that the test year for this proceeding is 2025, the request for the last 3 completed calendar years overlaps with the test year resulting in data being provided for 2025, 2024, and 2023.

a. The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

b. The Company does not currently produce long-term load forecasts at the individual feeder level. Accordingly, it cannot provide the feeder-by-feeder, year-by-year summer and winter peak demand data, coincident peak timing, or weather-normalization assumptions requested in subpart (b).

The Company's long-term load forecasting is performed at the substation level, consistent with standard industry and regulatory practice for capacity and system planning purposes. Feeder-level analysis in the Company's planning process is generally reserved for shorter-term, operational and reliability-driven purposes rather than for multi-year forward-looking forecasts. This distinction reflects the fact that substation transformer capacity, not individual feeder capacity, is typically the binding constraint that drives long-term capital planning; feeder loads can be reconfigured or transferred between circuits off a common substation bus more readily than substation capacity itself can be expanded.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: David L. Gladey and Steven Lamontagne
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For each feeder identified in CLF-SC-13, please provide:

a. whether the Company identifies the feeder as currently having an N-0 thermal constraint (i.e., forecasted peak at or above 100% of its summer or winter normal rating under N-0 conditions) or an N-1 contingency overload (i.e., a circumstance in which restoring the feeder's load following a contingency event would require a neighboring feeder to exceed its own emergency rating for an excessive period of time, or equivalent definition used by the Company), and, if possible, the load at which that constraint occurred.
b. whether the Company has flagged the feeder as having a forecasted N-0 thermal constraint or N-1 contingency overload during the time horizon of the load forecast provided in CLF-SC-13, and, if possible, the load level at which that constraint is expected to occur. If the Company only tracks the year in which a particular constraint is first forecast to occur, rather than every year it is expected to occur, please provide this information instead.
c. for any such constraint identified in items a. and b. above, the remediation status the Company has assigned to it (e.g., identified/monitoring only, under evaluation, planned, approved, in construction, or in-service); and
d. if a remediation has been identified or is underway, the type of remediation involved, such as a temporary operational measure (e.g., switching, feeder reconfiguration, or load transfer to a neighboring feeder or substation), a non-wires alternative (e.g., battery storage, demand response, or other non-infrastructure solution), or a capacity project (e.g., a new or upgraded feeder, conductor or cable upgrade, or new or expanded substation or substation transformer), together with the associated project identifier (if any) and expected in-service date or estimated completion year.

If the Company tracks remediation status or project type using its own categories or flags that do not map cleanly onto the categories above, please instead provide the Company's own categories or flags, along with a brief description of what each one means, rather than attempting to force the Company's data into the categories listed above. If the Company does not possess the information needed to produce the forecasted thermal constraints and remediation status itemized in this Request at the individual feeder level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not.

As with CLF-SC-12 and CLF-SC-13, the Company may provide the information requested in this Request as a separate table, or as a single combined table with the peak demand information

described in CLF-SC-13, joined on the unique feeder identifier described in CLF-SC-12, item a, above; either format is acceptable, provided that the items requested can be unambiguously matched to the correct feeder.

Response:

a. Please refer to the Company's response to CLF-SC-012[i], for the requested information.

b. Please refer to the Company's response to CLF-SC-013[ii], in reference to forecasting provided.

c. To track the disposition of identified circuit overload conditions, the following remediation statuses were assigned:

- **Identified:** Overload condition has been identified and is being monitored pending evaluation, prioritization, and development of a corrective solution.
- **Project Developed:** A mitigation project has been established to address the overload condition but has not yet been placed in service.
- **Under Construction:** Construction activities associated with the mitigation project are underway.
- **In-Service:** The mitigation project has been completed and placed in service, and the overload condition has been addressed.

d. The following remediation types have been assigned to corrective actions developed to address identified circuit overload conditions:

- **New Circuit:** Construction of a new distribution circuit.
- **Infrastructure Upgrade:** Replacement or upgrade of distribution assets to increase capacity.
- **Load Transfer:** Transfer of load to an adjacent circuit with available capacity.
- **Conversion:** Upgrade of the distribution system to a higher operating voltage

Prior Referenced Response:

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[i] CLF-SC-012 Question:
For every feeder on the Company's electric distribution system, please provide a table, in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae intact, containing the following information for each feeder as of the test year in this proceeding:

a. a unique feeder identifier
b. the substation, and, if applicable, the specific substation transformer(s), that supply the feeder
c. the feeder's nominal operating voltage class (e.g., 34.5 kV, 13.2 kV, or 4.16 kV)
d. the feeder's summer normal rating, in amps, kW, or MVA (whichever unit the Company uses natively for feeder ratings)
e. the feeder's winter normal rating, in the same unit used in item 4 above
f. the total number of customers served by the feeder
g. the number of customers served by the feeder broken out by major customer class (e.g., residential, small commercial, and large commercial/industrial)
h. the number of customers served by the feeder with heat pumps as their primary heating type

If the Company does not possess the information to produce the data fields requested above at the individual feeder level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not. If the Company is not able to produce all of the items requested above for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available.

CLF-SC-012 Response:
The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

As-identified in the Company's response to CLF-SC-001[i], the Company does not possess a comprehensive list of customers with heat pumps as their primary heat source.

[ii] CLF-SC-013 Question:
For each feeder identified in response to CLF-SC-12, please provide, in CSV format or in the same live Microsoft Excel format:

a. the feeder's coincident summer peak demand and winter peak demand, in the same unit used for the feeder's rating in response to CLF-SC-12 (amps, kW, or MVA), for each of the three most recently completed calendar years (i.e., three summer peaks and three winter peaks per feeder) and for the test year itself (if test year is not contained within the three most recently completed calendar years), together with the specific date and hour (or finest available timestamp) at which each summer and winter peak occurred. These historical peaks should reflect actual metered values, not weather-normalized estimates; if the Company does not maintain actual metered peak demand at the individual feeder level and is only able to provide weather-

normalized historical peaks, please state so explicitly and explain in detail why actual metered data is unavailable at the feeder level.

b. the feeder's forecasted summer peak demand and winter peak demand, in the same unit used in item a above, for each year of the Company's most recent long-term feeder-level load forecast, together with the assumed month, day, and hour (or hour range) at which the Company's forecasting model assumes the coincident summer and winter peaks occur. Please also state the assumed weather condition or percentile (e.g., 50/50 or 90/10 weather-normalized design conditions) underlying the forecast provided. Please provide this information with one row per feeder and one column per year (or, equivalently, one row per feeder per year), broken out separately for summer and winter.

If the Company does not possess the information needed to produce the historical peaks and forecasted peaks itemized in this Request at the individual feeder level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not.

The Company may provide the information requested in CLF-SC-12 and CLF-SC-13 as two separate tables, or as a single combined table containing both the feeder identifying/rating information described in CLF-SC-12 and the peak demand information described in CLF-SC-13, joined on the unique feeder identifier described in CLF-SC-12, item a, above; either format is acceptable, provided that the items requested can be unambiguously matched to the correct feeder.

CLLF-SC-013 Response:
The Company interprets the request for coincident peak to mean coincident with the New England ISO peak for the respective calendar year and season (summer and winter) barring further clarification by CLF and SF. The Company notes that the winter peak does not guarantee correlation with the coldest day.

Given that the test year for this proceeding is 2025, the request for the last 3 completed calendar years overlaps with the test year resulting in data being provided for 2025, 2024, and 2023.

a) The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

b) The Company does not currently produce long-term load forecasts at the individual feeder level. Accordingly, it cannot provide the feeder-by-feeder, year-by-year summer and winter peak demand data, coincident peak timing, or weather-normalization assumptions requested in subpart (b).

The Company's long-term load forecasting is performed at the substation level, consistent with standard industry and regulatory practice for capacity and system planning purposes. Feeder-level analysis in the Company's planning process is generally reserved for shorter-term, operational and reliability-driven purposes rather than for multi-year

forward-looking forecasts. This distinction reflects the fact that substation transformer capacity, not individual feeder capacity, is typically the binding constraint that drives long-term capital planning; feeder loads can be reconfigured or transferred between circuits off a common substation bus more readily than substation capacity itself can be expanded.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: David L. Gladey and Steven Lamontagne
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For each feeder identified in response to CLF-SC-12, please provide the feeder's actual hourly metered loading or demand, in the same unit used for the feeder's rating in response to CLF-SC-12 (amps, kW, or MVA), for each of the three most recently completed calendar years (i.e., up to 8,760 hourly values per feeder per year — 8,784 in a leap year — for each of the three years). These historical values should reflect actual metered data specific to that feeder, not weather-normalized, estimated, or "representative" values (e.g., a representative load profile assigned to a class of similar feeders, rather than telemetry recorded for that specific feeder).

If the Company's systems already possess this feeder-level load data pre-aggregated to hourly resolution, please provide that data as maintained, and state whether each hourly value represents an interval average, an instantaneous/snapshot reading, an interval maximum, or some other convention used by the Company. If the Company does not already maintain this data at hourly resolution and must newly aggregate it from a finer-resolution source (e.g., SCADA data polled at a sub-hourly interval) in order to respond to this request, please use the interval average — i.e., the average metered demand over each clock-hour — as the aggregation convention. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce hourly metered loading at the individual feeder level for the full three-year period (including because, for some or all feeders, the Company has only a representative or archetype load profile rather than actual metered telemetry), please provide whatever actual metered feeder-level data it does maintain and for the longest available sub-period of those three calendar years, identify the resolution and period provided, and explain in detail why the data isn't available for all feeders or for the entire requested time period.

Please provide this information in a machine-readable live Microsoft Excel or CSV format, with one row per feeder per timestamp/interval and a labeled timestamp column (not a static image, PDF, or pivoted/merged-cell table), together with the unique feeder identifier described in CLF-SC-12, item 1, above, so that this data can be joined to the feeder-level information provided in response to CLF-SC-12 and CLF-SC-13. Please use the same timestamp convention — including time zone, whether intervals are labeled by interval-beginning or interval-ending, and treatment of daylight saving time transitions — as used in response to CLF-SC-8 above, and identify that convention. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce this feeder-level hourly load data, please explain in detail why not.

Response:

The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

The information will provide hourly interval data which represents a time-weighted average through the interval period. The time stamps correspond with Eastern Prevailing Time.

Other than the time-weighted average referenced above, the data will be actual metered data, as requested, without normalization for weather, operational conditions, or other interpolations for missing data for any other reason, such as no metering infrastructure or remote communications. This will result in some data points reporting null or zero values in the spreadsheet.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Lavelle A. Freeman, Juan F. Martinez and John P. DiPaola-Tromba
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For every substation transformer on the Company's electric distribution system, please provide a table, in CSV format or in the same live Microsoft Excel format, containing the following information for each substation transformer as of the test year in this proceeding:

a. a unique transformer identifier
b. the substation at which the transformer is located
c. the transformer's nominal voltage class
d. the transformer's summer normal rating, in amps, kW, or MVA (whichever unit the Company provides for the equivalent feeder data)
e. the transformer's winter normal rating, in the same unit used in item 4 above
f. the total number of customers served by the transformer
g. the number of customers served by the transformer broken out by major customer class (e.g., residential, small commercial, and large commercial/industrial)
h. the number of customers served by the transformer with heat pumps as their primary heating type

If the Company does not maintain any of the items requested above at the individual substation transformer level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not. If the Company is not able to produce all of the items requested above for the test year, but is able to do so for a different time period, please provide these figures for the most recent time period available

Response:

The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA

is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

Customer counts and major customer class are not currently tracked or stored at the bulk transformer level. As-identified in the Company's response to CLF-SC-001,[i] the Company does not possess a comprehensive list of customers with heat pumps as their primary heat source.

Prior Referenced Response:

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[i] CLF-SC-001 Question:

Please provide any quantitative heat pump adoption forecast(s) for the Company's service territory prepared by the Company, or by a third party on behalf of the Company, in CSV format or in live Microsoft Excel format with all formulae intact. For each forecast, please provide results by year including, as available:

a. the number of customers with heat pumps that year;
b. the percentage of customers with heat pumps in that year;
c. the additions to and/or reductions from summer and winter peak demand (in MW) caused by heat pump adoption in that year.

If a forecast distinguishes among heat pump types (e.g., standard air-source, cold-climate air-source, geothermal/ground-source, etc.), please provide results broken out by heat pump type. If a forecast includes multiple scenarios, please provide results for each scenario separately. If the Company does not possess any such forecast, please explain in detail why not.

CLF-SC-001 Response:

Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the heat pump forecast used in the Company's sales forecast (MWH). Adjustments to the sales forecast are made for heat pumps during the heating period for the months of October through April.

Note that electrification and the number of customers installing heat pumps in the attachment are based on the CT C&LM programs forecast, i.e. these are customers that will be using C&LM incentives. Other heat pumps not installed though the C&LM program are not captured in the attachment. This forecast is solely based on the installation of cold climate heat pumps through C&LM programs.

a. Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the number of customers with heat pumps installed through the C&LM program.
b. Please refer to CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1, for the number of customers with heat pumps installed through the C&LM program as a percentage of residential customers.
c. The heat pump forecast used to develop the Company's sales forecast (MWH) in CLF-SC-001, Attachment 1 is solely for the winter heating months (October to April). Heat pump adjustments are not currently applied to our forecasted summer peak or winter peak demand (MW).

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Lavelle A. Freeman, Gerhard Walker, and Juan F. Martinez
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For each substation transformer identified in response to the CLF-SC-16, please provide, in CSV format or in the same live Microsoft Excel format:

a. the transformer's coincident summer and winter peak loading, in the same unit used for the transformer's rating in CLF-SC-16, for each of the three most recently completed calendar years (i.e., three summer peaks and three winter peaks per feeder) and for the test year itself (if test year is not contained within three most recently completed calendar years), together with the specific date and hour (or finest available timestamp) at which each summer and winter peak occurred. These historical peaks should reflect actual metered values, not weather-normalized estimates; if the Company does not maintain actual metered peak demand at the individual substation transformer level and is only able to provide weather-normalized historical peaks, please state so explicitly and explain in detail why actual metered data is unavailable at the substation transformer level.

b. the transformer's forecasted summer peak demand and winter peak demand, in the same unit used in item a above, for each year of the Company's most recent long-term substation-transformer-level load forecast, together with the assumed month, day, and hour (or hour range) at which the Company's forecasting model assumes the coincident summer and winter peaks occur. Please also state the assumed weather condition or percentile (e.g., 50/50 or 90/10 weather-normalized design conditions) underlying the forecast provided. Please provide this information with one row per transformer and one column per year (or, equivalently, one row per transformer per year), broken out separately for summer and winter.

If the Company does not possess the information needed to produce the historical peaks and forecasted peaks itemized in this Request at the substation transformer level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not.

As with CLF-SC-12 and CLF-SC-13, the Company may provide the information requested in CLF-SC-16 and CLF-SC-17 as two separate tables, or as a single combined table joined on the unique transformer identifier described in CLF-SC-16; either format is acceptable, provided that the items requested can be unambiguously matched to the correct transformer.

Response:

The Company interprets the request for coincident peak to mean coincident with the New England ISO peak for the respective calendar year and season (summer and winter) barring further clarification by CLF and SF. The Company notes that the winter peak does not guarantee correlation with the coldest day.

Given that the test year for this proceeding is 2025, the request for the last 3 completed calendar years overlaps with the test year resulting in data being provided for 2025, 2024, and 2023.

a. The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

b. The Company does not produce a transformer level forecast. Please refer to the planning guide in CLF-SC-023, Attachment 1.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Lavelle A. Freeman, Gerhard Walker, Juan F. Martinez and John P. DiPaola-Tromba
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For each substation transformer identified in CLF-SC-17, please provide:

a. whether the Company identifies the substation transformer as currently having an N-0 thermal constraint (i.e., forecasted peak at or above 100% of its summer or winter normal rating under N-0 conditions) or an N-1 contingency overload (i.e., a circumstance in which restoring the feeder's load following a contingency event would require a neighboring feeder to exceed its own emergency rating for an excessive period of time, or equivalent definition used by the Company), and, if possible, the load at which that constraint occurred.
b. whether the Company has flagged the substation transformer as having a forecasted N-0 thermal constraint or N-1 contingency overload during the time horizon of the load forecast provided in CLF-SC-13, and, if possible, the load level at which that constraint is expected to occur. If the Company only tracks the year in which a particular constraint is first forecast to occur, rather than every year it is expected to occur, please provide this information instead.
c. for any such constraint identified in item a above, the remediation status the Company has assigned to it (e.g., identified/monitoring only, under evaluation, planned, approved, in construction, or in-service); and
d. if a remediation has been identified or is underway, the type of remediation involved, such as a temporary operational measure (e.g., switching or load transfer to a neighboring substation transformer or substation), a non-wires alternative (e.g., battery storage, demand response, or other non-infrastructure solution), or a capacity project (e.g., a new or upgraded substation transformer, a new or expanded substation, or other infrastructure addition), together with the associated project identifier (if any) and expected in-service date or estimated completion year.

If the Company tracks remediation status or project type using its own categories or flags that do not map cleanly onto the categories above, please instead provide the Company's own categories or flags, along with a brief description of what each one means, rather than attempting to force the Company's data into the categories listed above. If the Company does not possess the information needed to produce the forecasted thermal constraints and remediation status itemized in this Request at the substation transformer level, please state specifically which item(s) it is unable to provide, and explain in detail why not.

As with CLF-SC-12 and CLF-SC-13, the Company may provide the information requested in this Request as a separate table, or as a single combined table with the peak demand information

described in CLF-SC-17, joined on the unique transformer identifier described in CLF-SC-16, item a, above; either format is acceptable, provided that the items requested can be unambiguously matched to the correct transformer.

Response:

a. Please refer to CLF-SC-023, Attachment 1, for the Distribution System Planning Guide. This document outlines all planning criteria as it pertains to transformer and substation loading and what would classify as an overload or violation. Transformers are monitored in real time by the Operations department to stay loaded under 100% nameplate. The Company does not have any transformers on the system that are loaded above 100% nameplate under N-0 conditions. Any transformer loading above 100% nameplate was due to an N-1 condition or sustained transient peak.

b. For planning purposes, transformers are monitored during peak periods to stay loaded below 75% of their nameplate rating when that transformer is relied upon to automatically restore an alternate distribution substation bus during an N-1 event. The Company tracks and forecasts substation N-1 emergency ratings and total loads. These ratings and loads are based on all transformers available for an independent voltage class at a specific substation location. In almost all scenarios, the normal 75% nameplate requirement for aggregate transformers will be less limiting than the substation Load Carrying Capacity ("LCC") requirement.

c. As mentioned above, the Company does not have any individual transformers that are loaded above 100% of nameplate during normal operation.

d. N/A; see response in part (c).

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Lavelle A. Freeman, Gerhard Walker, and Juan F. Martinez
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For each substation transformer identified in response to CLF-SC-16 above, please provide the transformer's actual hourly metered loading or demand, in the same unit used for the transformer's rating in response to CLF-SC-16 (amps, kW, or MVA), for each of the three most recently completed calendar years (i.e., up to 8,760 hourly values per transformer per year ― 8,784 in a leap year ― for each of the three years). These historical values should reflect actual metered data specific to that transformer, not weather-normalized, estimated, or "representative" values (e.g., a representative load profile assigned to a class of similar transformers, rather than telemetry recorded for that specific transformer).

If the Company's systems already possess this transformer-level load data pre-aggregated to hourly resolution, please provide that data as maintained, and state whether each hourly value represents an interval average, an instantaneous/snapshot reading, an interval maximum, or some other convention used by the Company. If the Company does not already maintain this data at hourly resolution and must newly aggregate it from a finer-resolution source (e.g., SCADA data polled at a sub-hourly interval) in order to respond to this request, please use the interval average ― i.e., the average metered demand over each clock-hour ― as the aggregation convention.

If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce hourly metered loading at the individual substation transformer level for the full three-year period (including because, for some or all transformers, the Company has only a representative or archetype load profile rather than actual metered telemetry), please provide whatever actual metered transformer-level data it does maintain and for the longest available sub-period of those three calendar years, identify the resolution and period provided, and explain in detail why the data isn't available for all transformers or for the entire requested time period.

Please provide this information in a machine-readable live Microsoft Excel or CSV format, with one row per transformer per timestamp/interval and a labeled timestamp column (not a static image, PDF, or pivoted/merged-cell table), together with the unique transformer identifier described in CLF-SC-16, item 1, above, so that this data can be joined to the transformer-level information provided in response to CLF-SC-16 and CLF-SC-17. Please use the same timestamp convention ― including time zone, whether intervals are labeled by interval-beginning or interval-ending, and treatment of daylight saving time transitions ― as used in response to CLF-SC-8, and identify that convention. If the Company does not possess the information necessary to produce this transformer-level hourly load data, please explain in detail why not.

Response:

The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having executed an non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Gerhard Walker
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

For each feeder and substation transformer identified in response to CLF-SC-12 through CLF-SC-19, to the extent the Company's feeder and substation transformer-level load forecasts separately model, or can isolate, the incremental contribution of heat pump adoption to forecasted summer and winter peak demand, please provide that incremental heat-pump contribution (in the same units used in response to CLF-SC-13 and/or CLF-SC-17, as applicable) by feeder/substation transformer, by year, for each year of the Company's long-term forecast horizon. If the Company does not possess the information to model or isolate the yearly contribution of heat pump adoption to forecasted summer and winter peaks at either the feeder and/or substation transformer levels, explain in detail why not, and describe in detail how heat pump adoption impacts are incorporated into the forecasts, if at all.

Response:

The Company currently does not use a heat pump forecast to inform its substation capacity projects as the system remains summer peaking. Without more detailed data, such as AMI, the Company can currently make no detailed determination if heat pumps increase, keep flat, or decrease summer peaks. While they can be more efficient than central HVAC or window units, they can also introduce new cooling capabilities into houses that did not have any, or only partial, creating a wash.

The Company is currently in the progress of developing a winter peak load forecast but has not completed or released such a forecast and is currently not using it to trigger capacity projects. The methodology is currently being reviewed and further refined and will be implemented in future forecast applications.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Gerhard Walker
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

If the Company cannot provide the item requested immediately above in CLF-SC-20 please explain the methodology the Company would use if required to isolate the heat-pump-specific contribution to winter and summer peak forecasts, if required to do so.

Response:

As outlined in CLF-SC-20[i] the Company is currently in the process of developing winter peak forecasts; however, these forecasts have not been fully completed. Under the current unreleased forecast only a preliminary substation level could be created. Feeder and transformer level forecasts will be available for the 2028 forecast.

Using the Company's internal customer demographic data, a model will be trained to predict whether a given customer has adopted a heat pump, serving as a proxy for adoption likelihood that can be applied to known non-adopters. Through GIS mapping, each customer will be assigned to a feeder, transformer, and substation, allowing the forecast to be aggregated to any level.

State-level adoption forecasts will be developed in similar fashion to previous forecast cycles, informed by historical adoption data and other state-level projections, such as the ISO-NE annual heat pump forecast. These state-level adoptions per year will then be allocated across the state to current non-adopters in order of each customer's individual propensity to adopt, until that forecasted year's level of adoption is reached. The result will be customer-level adoption status for each forecasted year that can then be aggregated to each level in the system.

These forecasted adoption levels will then be translated to winter and summer peak loads by multiplying the number of adopters by the corresponding load shapes generated for residential and commercial buildings.

Prior Referenced Response:

[i] CLF-SC-020 Question:

For each feeder and substation transformer identified in response to CLF-SC-12 through CLF-SC-19 to the extent the Company's feeder- and substation transformer-level load forecasts separately model, or can isolate, the incremental contribution of heat pump adoption to forecasted summer and winter peak demand, please provide that incremental

heat-pump contribution (in the same units used in response to CLF-SC-13 and/or CLF-SC-17, as applicable) by feeder / substation transformer, by year, for each year of the Company's long-term forecast horizon. If the Company does not possess the information to model or isolate the yearly contribution of heat pump adoption to forecasted summer and winter peaks at either the feeder and/or substation transformer levels, explain in detail why not, and describe in detail how heat pump adoption impacts are incorporated into the forecasts, if at all.

CLF-SC-020 Response:

The Company currently does not use a heat pump forecast to inform its substation capacity projects as the system remains summer peaking. Without more detailed data, such as AMI, the Company can currently make no detailed determination if heat pumps increase, keep flat, or decrease summer peaks. While they can be more efficient than central HVAC or window units, they can also introduce new cooling capabilities into houses that did not have any, or only partial, creating a wash.

The Company is currently in the progress of developing a winter peak load forecast but has not completed or released such a forecast and is currently not using it to trigger capacity projects. The methodology is currently being reviewed and further refined and will be implemented in future forecast applications.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Gerhard Walker and Nina A. Paim
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

Please provide the Company's current internal technical documentation, however titled, that describes in detail the methodology the Company uses to develop the feeder-, substation transformer-, and (if applicable) substation-level load forecasts described in the responses to CLF-SC-12 through CLF-SC-19, including, at a minimum:

a. the forecasting model or approach used (e.g., econometric/regression modeling, etc.), and how historical loads, weather data, economic or demographic inputs, and other data are incorporated;
b. how forecasted adoption of demand-side factors such as energy efficiency, distributed solar, electric vehicles, demand response, distributed energy storage, and heat pump adoption/electrification (individually or in combination) is developed and then spatially allocated down to the feeder or substation transformer level; and
c. the specific weather condition(s) or percentile(s) (e.g., a 50/50 normal or a 90/10 or 95/5 extreme weather scenario) assumed for feeder- and substation-transformer-level planning purposes.

If the Company does not maintain a single document of this kind, please provide all documents that collectively provide this information. If the Company contends that any portion of the requested document(s) is confidential or proprietary, please produce it subject to an appropriate protective order rather than withholding it, and identify the specific basis for confidentiality as to each such portion.

Response:

a. The information requested is detailed, comprehensive data, constituting highly confidential Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") that qualifies for protection under PURA's requirements for CEII, which protection the Company will seek when it is submitted to the record. The Company does not currently have an executed non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") in place with the Conservation Law Foundation and Sierra Club ("CLF-SC"), although the Company is in contact with CLF-SC and is appreciative for their coordination and collaboration. In addition, the Company is in the final stages of implementation of new internal information systems and document controls for enhanced cybersecurity goals that would apply to this data production. Therefore, the Company plans to supplement this response with production for all parties having

executed a non-disclosure agreement with the Company, once an executed NDA is obtained from CLF-SC. In the interim the Company is submitting all non-confidential parts of the CLF-SC interrogatories.

b. The substation forecasting process begins by forecasting the peak demand at the Eversource system level for Connecticut. The Eversource system-level peak demand is forecasted using an econometric model that evaluates historical peak demand as a function of peak day weather conditions and the economy. The econometric model utilizes two different weather variables in forecasting summer peak demand, a three-day weighted temperature-humidity index and cooling degree days. The forecast assumes normal weather conditions based on the most recent 10-year period. Eversource produces a '50/50' and a '90/10' peak demand forecast. The '50/50' forecast is based on normal 10-year weather and has a 50 percent chance of being exceeded. The 90/10 forecast is the extreme weather scenario that only has a 10 percent chance of being exceeded. Moody's Analytics, an international economic consulting company, provides the economic history and forecast. Only the 90/10 peak demand forecast is relevant to and utilized by system planning.

   Once Eversource finalizes the system-level forecast, the substation level forecasts are developed. Substation forecasts are developed using panel data econometric models that evaluate substation historical peak demand as a function of the Eversource system peak demand history and forecast. The substation econometric models measure how each substation performed relative to the Eversource system and then project that relationship into the future. There are 11 different econometric models for the substation forecast for CT, determined by region and size of the substation.

   After a trend forecast is produced for each substation, the forecast is adjusted for energy efficiency, solar, electric vehicles, and large customer projects. Company sponsored energy efficiency reductions are proportionally applied to each substation based on historical peak demand. Electric vehicles and solar adjustments are assigned to specific substations based on historical trends, customer characteristics, the propensity for adoption, and their 24hour time of use profiles. Further explanations on the calculation of these out of model adjustments can be found in part b of this response. Specific, identified large development projects or expected changes in system operations that the econometric forecasts could not otherwise predict are added to their respective substation.

   Heating Forecast:
   Currently, the Company's heat pump forecasts have not been released. The methodology is currently being reviewed and further refined and will be implemented in future forecast applications.

Solar Forecast:
System-level installed capacity forecasts are created by fitting a logistic curve to the Company's historical installation data, where the solar installations are categorized into residential rooftop, commercial rooftop, and commercial ground mounted/canopy based on installed capacity thresholds.

The allocation of system-level installed capacity to the station level was done in Gridtwin software, where the allocation is based on customer propensity for residential projects and project economics for commercial projects on a property by property basis (e.g. anticipated interconnection costs, incentives, etc.). The resulting station level forecast is scaled to match that of the system level forecasts.

Substation-level load is estimated by using installed capacity and station-level global horizontal irradiance (GHI) data from the SolarAnywhere API.

Using hourly irradiance data from historical summer month the Company calculates percentiles for expected irradiance of each hour for the historic global horizontal irradiance which is then applied to calculate a projected solar output at each hour of the peak day. This allows an adjustment of solar output to account for potential overcast conditions during hot and humid peak loads. Using the forecasted solar output for the peak day, the impact to the peak, at time of peak, is calculated. The same is done for the winter estimate, except only winter months are chosen.

Distributed Energy Storage Forecast:
The Company does not currently forecast distributed energy storage’s impact to peak.

Energy Efficiency Forecast:
Company-sponsored EE projections are based on the most recently approved Three-Year Plan which the Company carries forward assuming stable and continuing investments into energy efficiency with comparable yields in savings, while solar projections are developed consistently with historical trends, state, and federal funding incentives. Naturally occurring EE (i.e., reduction in demand due to non-programmatic improvements in end-use efficiency) is directly captured in the trend forecast as it impacts the peaks, which in-turn informs the model.

EV Forecast:
To model such impacts as accurately as possible, the Company models electric vehicle adoption and charging through a variety of factors including consumer purchase and travel trends, existing and planned charging infrastructure, and policy. To better assess the impact of electrification in the transportation sector, the Company employs a variety of analysis methods and data sources, including:

- *System level EV adoption:* Analysis starts with historical adoption from vehicle registration. Near-term adoption forecasts are adjusted to reflect changes in state and federal policies that may accelerate or slow EV adoption. State-level decarbonization goals are used to set long-term adoption levels and inform benchmarks for the medium-term forecast trajectory.
- *Charging profiles and locations:* Using GPS tracking and mobility data, this analysis determines the flow of traffic through the state and identifies preferred regions for charging infrastructure development based on the number and length of trips terminating there, as well as the time those charging events might occur. This allows the Company to build station level specific charging profiles, as stations vary based on their customer base (i.e. daytime charging in C&I heavy substations vs evening charging at residential heavy substations). The amount and type of charging infrastructure needed to sustain the system level electric vehicle projections and likelihood of development of charging stations in certain geospatial areas are considered.
- *Charging coincidence and aggregated impacts:* While impacts of electric vehicle charging remains very high on the last mile of the system where small numbers of chargers sit behind a single asset (i.e. a pole mount transformer serving 3 houses, each with an EV, experiences a charging coincidence peak of 1), larger assets such as substations significantly benefit from coincidence factors driving down the aggregated impact. The Company utilizes mobility data to estimate the required charging duration of a vehicle arriving at a charging location and models a time series of all charging events serviced by a bulk station. This reduces the overall coincident impact of a charging location to the bulk system, depending on location, to anywhere between 1.4 kW and 2.5 kW, averaging at ~2 kW.
- *Large charge parks and hubs:* The Company tracks all large charging parks and hubs as individual out of model adjustments in its step load process. Given their singular large impact to the local system and the very likely occurring system investments based on their upgrades, the Company cannot make long-term forecasts as to when such assets transition. Step loads enter the forecast once the customer has made a commitment by opening a workorder with the Company and having made the design deposit.

c. Eversource produces a '50/50' and a '90/10' peak demand forecast. The '50/50' forecast is based on normal 10-year weather and has a 50 percent chance of being exceeded. The 90/10 forecast is the extreme weather scenario that only has a 10 percent chance of being exceeded. Only the 90/10 scenario is used to inform the Company's capacity projects.

Date Filed: September 18, 2026

Witness: Lavelle A. Freeman and Juan F. Martinez
Request from: CLF and Sierra Club

Question:

Please provide the Company's current internal technical documentation, however titled (such documentation is commonly maintained by distribution utilities under titles such as "Distribution Planning Criteria" or "Distribution Planning Guidelines," though titles vary), that establishes the distribution planning criteria used by the Company's distribution planning engineers including:

a. the specific voltage, thermal, current-imbalance, and power-factor planning criteria and numerical thresholds (e.g., normal, long-time emergency, and, if applicable, short-time emergency ratings) applicable to the Company's feeders, substation transformers, and substations;
b. the specific process, including any monitoring, review, or approval steps, by which a feeder, substation transformer, or substation is flagged as having a thermal, voltage, current-imbalance, or N-1 contingency violation or constraint;
c. the specific process and criteria by which the Company develops, prioritizes, and selects remediation solutions (including non-wires alternatives) once a constraint is identified, including any risk-scoring methodology, cost thresholds, look-ahead periods, or sequencing rules.
d. If the Company does not maintain a single document of this kind, please provide all internal engineering standards, planning manuals, procedures, or guidelines that collectively provide this information. If the Company contends that any portion of the requested document(s) is confidential or proprietary, please produce it subject to an appropriate protective order rather than withholding it, and identify the specific basis for confidentiality as to each such portion.

Response:

Please refer to CLF-SC-023, Attachment 1, for the Eversource Distribution System Planning Guide 2020 Rev.0 for latest published planning guide.