FORECAST

of

NATURAL GAS

Demand and Supply

2027-2031

October 1, 2026

AVANGRID

CNG

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I.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Summary

Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation ("CNG" or the "Company") hereby files its "Forecast of Natural Gas Demand and Supply Forecast 2027-2031" (the "Forecast") to describe its planning process to regulators, customers, and other interested parties. The Forecast uses sophisticated forecast methods and takes into account the best available information in a dynamic environment and represents a point in time view.

The Company's long-standing focus is providing reliable and affordable natural gas service to our customers. The Company will continue to monitor the dynamic market conditions including customer energy choice decisions and trends, economic conditions, customer energy affordability and alternatives, technology, potential decarbonization efforts, state initiatives.

CNG is filing the Forecast pursuant to Section 16-32f of the Connecticut General Statutes, as well as in compliance with Order No. 6 of the Department's August 17, 1987, Decision in Docket No. 86-10-13. The Forecast takes into consideration the issues addressed on July 17, 1995, Decision in Docket Nos. 93/10/01 / 94-09-28, as well as any other requirements contained in subsequent PURA decisions.

Organization of the Filing

Section I:	Contains an Introduction and describes the filing's organization
Section II:	Contains a discussion on natural gas industry developments
Section III:	Contains a base case demand forecast, forecasting methods and assumptions, a discussion of forecast techniques, and alternative demand scenarios.
Section IV:	Contains the supply forecast, including projected 5-year supply requirements under normal and design weather conditions along with peak day requirements.
Section V:	Contains a description of the 2027 conservation programs, budget levels, discussion of the Conservation Adjustment Mechanism, the collaborative process, and plan development.
Appendix:	Contains additional support for Section II Industry Developments, and Section III Demand Forecast.

II.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

SUPPLY PLANNING ISSUES OVERVIEW

CNG plans for, develops, manages, and operates a portfolio of resources to provide best cost, fully reliable service to our customers under all weather conditions over all time horizons, now and into the future. The resource portfolio is designed based upon specific planning criteria and is comprised of a relatively balanced combination of firm transportation from supply production sources, firm transportation from gas storage withdrawal sources and a peaking facility.

The gas supply picture in the US is extremely robust led by prolific Appalachian area and Gulf of Mexico/Texas area supplies. US gas production growth has been very strong with actual ten-year growth of 48% and twenty-year growth of 124%. Correspondingly, the robust and low-cost production has led to wellhead prices that have been generally declining over the last twenty-five years[1]. The gas supply picture is so robust that significant amounts of natural gas converted to liquid form as LNG are now exported from the US to worldwide markets.

The Company primarily acquires gas at large supply regions, especially the Marcellus area and to a lesser extent at Dawn, Ontario, Canada "into the pipeline" primarily from producer suppliers. The Company holds firm transportation contracts on ten different pipelines, of which two of those pipelines Tennessee Gas Pipeline ("Tennessee") and Algonquin Gas Transmission ("Algonquin") interconnect with city gates and the other pipelines provide indirect services upstream of the city gates. Firm underground natural gas storage capacity is contracted for using long-term contracts and is filled with gas in the summer for subsequent withdrawal in the winter. The storage facilities are located in PA, NY, WV, and in Ontario, Canada. The Company operates an LNG facility attached to its distribution system.

CNG's demand forecast reflects continued relatively low growth over the forecast horizon. Conservation and demand side management reduce net growth the benefits which include helping to reduce the need for new capacity. Gas demand from new large fuel cell applications has been significant and is another example of why ensuring adequate capacity into the LDC system is important. The factors driving customer demand, occurring during the clean energy transition, are explained in the demand planning section of this IRP plan.

CNG is in a good capacity position throughout the forecast period to meet existing and new customer demand and does not forecast the need to add incremental city gate capacity at this time. This is an advantageous position for our customers as the ability to offer low cost, reliable and environmentally advantaged natural gas to homes and businesses in our service areas promotes the ability for customers to choose their most suitable energy fuel and at the same time broadly helps the economy and the environment.

[1] Five-year average NYMEX prices; June 2001-May 2006 =$5.69/dth, June 2021- May 2026 = $3.90/dth

III.

DEMAND FORECAST

INTRODUCTION

The base case demand forecast includes Connecticut Natural Gas end-user requirements through the year 2031 for both firm and interruptible customers.

The base case forecast is driven by a combination of econometric results and information on marketing and conservation efforts.

The following sections present the forecasts and their development:

- Econometric Forecast Development
- Base Case Demand Forecast
- Transportation and Non-firm Forecasting
- Alternate Demand Scenarios

The forecasting methods and assumptions are described in the following pages. CNG is continually improving its forecasting techniques and refining the results of its forecast equations. Several iterations of the forecast equations are run using different exogenous variables in an attempt to improve forecast results.

The projected sales are reflected on Exhibit D-1, and explanatory text of the various company equations follow.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT D - 1
PROJECTED SALES (MCFs)

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Residential	17,929,814	18,014,189	18,075,506	18,135,099	18,201,261
Commercial	11,706,943	11,701,719	11,709,913	11,708,621	11,701,151
Industrial	1,208,466	1,208,540	1,210,145	1,210,973	1,210,565
Firm Special Contract	815,036	815,036	815,036	815,036	815,036
FIRM SALES	31,660,259	31,739,484	31,810,600	31,869,729	31,928,013
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES	3,174,843	3,174,843	3,174,843	3,174,843	3,174,843
SALES TOTAL	34,835,102	34,914,327	34,985,443	35,044,572	35,102,856
Firm Transportation	3,236,946	3,238,702	3,242,716	3,244,472	3,243,102
Interruptible Tranportation	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION TOTAL	3,236,946	3,238,702	3,242,716	3,244,472	3,243,102
THROUGHPUT TOTAL	38,072,048	38,153,029	38,228,159	38,289,044	38,345,958

ECONOMETRIC FORECAST DEVELOPMENT

Forecasts were developed using an econometric modeling methodology to estimate the relationship between certain explanatory or independent variables, and the dependent variable, which in this case, is monthly residential, multifamily and commercial & industrial Use Per Customer “UPC” as well as residential heating and Multi-family customer counts. Residential non-heating, commercial and industrial customer forecasts were derived from an exponential smoothing model. An exponential smoothing model is a univariate (customer counts) forecasting method that is widely used in business forecasting.

Historical UPC data from January 2021- December 2025 was used in residential models. Historical UPC data from January 2017- December 2025 was used in the multifamily model. Historical UPC data from January 2018- December 2025 was used in the commercial & industrial model. Actual monthly customer counts from January 2015- December 2025 were used in the models. January 2026- December 2036 forecasts were developed using MetrixND computer software. Connecticut economic and demographic data was obtained from HIS Markit May 2026 release.

Overview of Model Equations

Customer Count Models: Greenwich Area

Greenwich heating residential customers had monthly binary variables, Fairfield Connecticut Households and a one month lagged dependent variable. Residential non-heat customer count forecasts were developed using exponential smoothing models. Model coefficients and statistics for the residential customer count models are presented below:

Greenwich Heating Customers

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	-13332.726	6002.017	-2.221	2.96%
Calend.Jan	-235.882	188.469	-1.252	21.50%
Calend.Feb	-454.484	197.753	-2.298	2.46%
Calend.Mar	-521.919	188.577	-2.768	0.72%
Calend.Apr	-744.818	190.995	-3.900	0.02%
Calend.May	-952.125	188.397	-5.054	0.00%
Calend.Jun	-922.793	183.608	-5.026	0.00%
Calend.Jul	-1044.083	181.495	-5.753	0.00%
Calend.Aug	-1071.790	180.179	-5.948	0.00%
Calend.Sep	-1016.032	180.493	-5.629	0.00%
Calend.Oct	-818.544	181.217	-4.517	0.00%
Calend.Nov	-667.945	180.611	-3.698	0.04%
RSH_Hfd_Custs.LagDep(1)	0.766	0.064	11.926	0.00%
Calend.Post2020	815.308	252.027	3.235	0.19%
CTEconomics.HartfordHouseHolds	126.693	38.309	3.307	0.15%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	84
Deg. of Freedom for Error	69
R-Squared	0.991
Adjusted R-Squared	0.989
AIC	11.800
BIC	12.234
F-Statistic	514.614
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-599.77
Model Sum of Squares	817,362,943.34
Sum of Squared Errors	7,828,069.90
Mean Squared Error	113,450.29
Std. Error of Regression	336.82
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	218.19
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	0.16%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.267
Durbin-H Statistic	-1.511
Ljung-Box Statistic	15.29
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.9121
Skewness	-0.083
Kurtosis	5.574
Jarque-Bera	23.280
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

Customer Count Models: Hartford Area

Hartford heating residential customers includes a one month lagged dependent, monthly seasonal binary variables and a population variable. Residential non- heat customer count forecasts were developed using exponential smoothing models. Model coefficients and statistics for the residential customer count models are presented below:

Hartford Heating Customers

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	-13332.726	6002.017	-2.221	2.96%
Calend.Jan	-235.882	188.469	-1.252	21.50%
Calend.Feb	-454.484	197.753	-2.298	2.46%
Calend.Mar	-521.919	188.577	-2.768	0.72%
Calend.Apr	-744.818	190.995	-3.900	0.02%
Calend.May	-952.125	188.397	-5.054	0.00%
Calend.Jun	-922.793	183.608	-5.026	0.00%
Calend.Jul	-1044.083	181.495	-5.753	0.00%
Calend.Aug	-1071.790	180.179	-5.948	0.00%
Calend.Sep	-1016.032	180.493	-5.629	0.00%
Calend.Oct	-818.544	181.217	-4.517	0.00%
Calend.Nov	-667.945	180.611	-3.698	0.04%
RSH_Hfd_Custs.LagDep(1)	0.766	0.064	11.926	0.00%
Calend.Post2020	815.308	252.027	3.235	0.19%
CTEconomics.HartfordHouseHolds	126.693	38.309	3.307	0.15%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	84
Deg. of Freedom for Error	69
R-Squared	0.991
Adjusted R-Squared	0.989
AIC	11.800
BIC	12.234
F-Statistic	514.614
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-599.77
Model Sum of Squares	817,362,943.34
Sum of Squared Errors	7,828,069.90
Mean Squared Error	113,450.29
Std. Error of Regression	336.82
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	218.19
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	0.16%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.267
Durbin-H Statistic	-1.511
Ljung-Box Statistic	15.29
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.9121
Skewness	-0.083
Kurtosis	5.574
Jarque-Bera	23.280
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

Multi-family residential customer model input includes a lagged Connecticut household, a one month lagged dependent variable, and monthly seasonal binary variables. The total customer count was allocated to the multi-family classes based on historical trends. Model coefficients and statistics for the residential multi-family customer count models are presented below:

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	263.206	88.945	2.959	0.37%
Calend.Jan	-0.352	7.724	-0.046	96.37%
Calend.Feb	-8.928	7.728	-1.155	25.03%
Calend.Mar	-4.534	7.727	-0.587	55.85%
Calend.Apr	-7.150	7.738	-0.924	35.73%
Calend.May	-8.528	7.740	-1.102	27.28%
Calend.Jun	-1.762	7.737	-0.228	82.03%
Calend.Jul	-5.704	7.762	-0.735	46.39%
Calend.Aug	-5.909	7.767	-0.761	44.83%
Calend.Sep	-11.291	7.769	-1.453	14.88%
Calend.Oct	-2.450	7.745	-0.316	75.23%
Calend.Nov	-28.176	7.768	-3.627	0.04%
RMDS_Custs.LagDep(1)	0.811	0.043	18.661	0.00%
Res.Lag TotalHHolds19	0.193	0.130	1.492	13.85%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	12
Adjusted Observations	244
Deg. of Freedom for Error	229
R-Squared	0.992
Adjusted R-Squared	0.991
AIC	6.492
BIC	6.707
F-Statistic	1951.722
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-1,123.26
Model Sum of Squares	16,990,065.25
Sum of Squared Errors	142,391.63
Mean Squared Error	621.80
Std. Error of Regression	24.94
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	16.21
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	0.96%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.180
Durbin-H Statistic	-1.425
Ljung-Box Statistic	48.71
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0021
Skewness	-0.434
Kurtosis	8.059
Jarque-Bera	267.822
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

Commercial/Industrial customer count forecasts were developed using exponential smoothing models.

UPC Models

The UPC models forecast monthly normalized billed UPC. All models utilize multiple regression Weather variables are used to capture the difference from normal to produce a forecast under normal conditions. Seasonal variation in billed UPC was modeled using monthly dummy (binary) variables. Different economic and trend variables are tested to capture the variation in usage. Trend variables were tested to help account for a variety of factors that could influence the change in energy use over time including equipment upgrades, equipment replacement, turnover of the building stock and the penetration of new energy technologies.

Several alternative and theoretically valid model specifications were tested for each rate code. The decision on which specification to use was based on a combination of Goodness-of-fit statistics (adjusted R-squared and forecast error), coefficient signs[1], statistical significance (t-statistics[2]) of individual coefficients and forecast performance of the model. The final model selection was also based on out-of-sample tests, where some of the historic data was held out of the model development and used to test the forecast accuracy of the model.

Serial correlation (which can be defined as the correlation of a variable and itself N periods later) was tested using both the Durbin-Watson and the Ljung-Box tests. The Durbin-Watson test checks for autocorrelation in the first lag of residual errors. The Ljung-Box test checks for autocorrelation in the first several lags of the residual errors. When detected by these tests, we attempted to correct for serial correlation of the residuals using the Cochrane-Orcutt estimation procedure.

The selection of the final variable set was not based solely on the significance of the parameter estimates (typically represented by the t-statistics on the individual coefficient estimates). Wherever possible, variables were included in the model even if they were marginally significant (based upon the t–test criterion), to maintain consistency from rate class to rate class. Insignificant variables, in and of themselves, typically do not affect other variable estimates, or the forecast of the dependent variable. However, if an independent variable displayed the wrong sign and/or exhibited multicollinearity[3] with another variable, then it was removed from the equation. The company tested several equation model specifications in the model re-estimation process.

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[1] The sign of the coefficient on a variable is an important statistical determinant. For example, price variables are generally expected to have negative coefficient, since in theory sales will decrease as price increases. Variables with the wrong sign are omitted from the model to avoid misspecification.

[2] Statistical significance of the parameter estimates is typically represented by the t-statistics on the individual coefficient estimates. Statistical significance, using the t-test, can use a value of 2.0 (1.96), as a test criterion at a 95% level of confidence (two-tailed test). A different level of statistical confidence (e.g. 90%, two-tailed) would employ a different test value (1.76) in evaluating the parameter estimate.

[3] This occurs when two independent variables are highly correlated with each other. When this occurs, one of the variables should be omitted from the equation.

Detailed Descriptions of Forecast Equations

The discussions of the re-estimated equations used to forecast billed UPC are organized by customer class: Hartford General Residential, Hartford Heating Residential, Greenwich General Residential, Greenwich Heating Residential, Multi-family, and Commercial/Industrial.
The discussion on each forecast equation is supplemented by regression model results and corresponding statistics are located in the Appendix.

Greenwich General Residential:
The model specification to estimate billed UPC for Greenwich General Residential customers is:

GreenRSG_UPC = Constant + mth_1DUM + ……..+ mth_8DUM + mth_9DUM + mth_{10}DUM + mth_{11}DUM + Consumption_Days + GreenwichRSGrealResrate + Weather.HDD + LaggedDependent variable

Billed UPC for Greenwich General Residential customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mth_i DUM**, where i = a specific month).
- Number of Billing Days
- A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- A Weather variable (Actual HDD)
- A Lagged dependent variable.
- An Intercept term.

Greenwich Heating Residential:
The model specification to estimate billed UPC for Greenwich Heating Residential customers is:

GreenRSH_UPC = Constant + mth_1DUM + ……..+ mth_8DUM + mth_9DUM + mth_{10}DUM + mth_{11}DUM + GreenwichRSHrealResrate +Weather.HDD + TrendVar

Billed UPC for Greenwich Heating Residential customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mth_i DUM**, where i = a specific month).
- A Weather variable (Actual HDD)
- A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- A trend variable.
- An Intercept term.

Note that serial correlation of the residuals was corrected using the Cochrane-Orcutt estimation procedure. This is shown in the model output as AR [1].

Exhibit A-1 contains the output for both Greenwich models

Hartford General Residential:

The model specification to estimate billed UPC for Hartford General Residential customers is:

HartRSG_UPC = Constant + mth_1DUM + ……..+ mth_8DUM + mth_9DUM + mth_{10}DUM + mth_{11}DUM + HartfordRSGrealResrate + Weather.HDD

Billed UPC for Hartford Residential General customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mth_i DUM**, where i = a specific month).
- A Weather variable (Actual HDD)
- A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- An Intercept term.

Note that serial correlation of the residuals was corrected using the Cochrane-Orcutt estimation procedure. This is shown in the model output as SAR [1].

Hartford Heating Residential:

The model specification to estimate billed UPC for Hartford Heating Residential customers is:

HartRSH_UPC = Constant + mth_1DUM + ……..+ mth_8DUM + mth_9DUM + mth_{10}DUM + mth_{11}DUM + HartfordRSHrealResrate + Weather.HDD +TrendVar

Billed UPC for Hartford Residential Heating customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mth_i DUM**, where i = a specific month).
- A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- A Weather variable (Actual HDD)
- A trend variable
- An Intercept term.

Note that serial correlation of the residuals was corrected using the Cochrane-Orcutt estimation procedure. This is shown in the model output as AR[1].

Exhibit A-2 contains the output for both Hartford models

Multi-Family:

The model specification to estimate billed UPC for Multifamily customers is:

MultiUPC = Constant + mth_1DUM + ……..+ mth_8DUM + mth_9DUM + mth_{10}DUM + mth_{11}DUM + ConsumptionDays + Weather.HDD + CNGmultirealrates + TrendVar

Billed UPC for Multifamily customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mth_i DUM**, where i = a specific month).
  A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- Number of Billing Days
- A Weather variable (Actual HDD)
- A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- A trend Variable
- An Intercept term

Exhibit A-3 contains the output for this model.

Commercial & Industrial:
The model specification to estimate billed UPC for Commercial & Industrial customers are:

CIMCF = Constant + mth_1DUM + ……+ mth_8DUM + mth_9DUM + mth_{10}DUM + mth_{11}DUM + CIrealrates + Weather.HDD + Employment + LaggedDependent
Billed UPC for Commercial & Industrial customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mth_i DUM**, where i = a specific month).
- A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- A Weather variable (Actual HDD)
- An employment variable.
- A Lagged dependent variable.
- An Intercept term.

Exhibit A-4 contains the output for this model.

Model Validation

The econometric models and exponential forecasting models have very strong summary statistics, fit the datasets, and generalize well. Model coefficients are significant and indicate the appropriate response (sign of coefficient). Durbin-Watson statistics indicate an absence of serial correlation in the model residuals.

Several additional factors were tested and analyzed to determine the model's goodness of fit. The first test statistic is called the Coefficient of Determination, better known as the R-squared. An R-squared value of 1 means that the dependent variable is, on average, completely explained by the explanatory variables, while a value of 0 means that no explanatory relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables can be estimated from the sample data. The second test statistic is called the Mean Absolute Percent Error ("MAPE"). The MAPE is the ratio of the absolute value difference between the monthly forecast value derived from the model and the actual monthly value averaged over the entire dataset of actual values. In this case for the MCF models only Winter MAPEs (November through April) were calculated because most gas usage occurs during those months. The smaller the MAPE, the better the model estimates the sample. A model that results in a high R-squared value and a small MAPE is said to have strong summary statistics.

Another common test for checking if a model performs well is the Ex Post forecast test. For this test, a portion of the sample is withheld, and the model is estimated on the remaining sample. An estimate or forecast of the withheld data is then generated by the model which is compared to the withheld dataset. Summary statistics are analyzed to see how well the model forecasts the withheld sample. The primary statistic analyzed for an Ex Post test is the MAPE.

A summary of model validation tests is provided below:

MODEL	R2	UPC Only Winter MAPE	2-YR Ex Post MAPE
MCF			
Greenwich RSG	0.976	4.43%	4.18%
Greenwich RSH	0.993	3.66%	3.80%
Hartford RSG	0.975	4.01%	5.19%
Hartford RSH	0.998	2.48%	3.12%
Multi-Family	0.995	3.01%	3.49%
Commercial & Industria	0.988	3.47%	3.76%
Customers			
Greenwich RSG	0.910	0.32%	0.34%
Greenwich RSH	0.990	0.10%	0.12%
Hartford RSG	0.981	0.36%	0.42%
Hartford RSH	0.991	0.16%	0.17%
Multi-Family	0.822	0.61%	0.71%
Commercial & Industria	0.793	0.51%	0.59%

BASE CASE DEMAND FORECAST

WEATHER

Background

CNG uses information furnished by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) published for Bradley Airport (Hartford service area) and Sikorsky Airport (Greenwich service area) to establish its weather assumptions for planning. The Company uses NOAA because their information is complete going back for more than the thirty-year period presently used by the Company.

Actual Degree Days

The actual degree days experienced in Hartford for the five most recent years of 2021-2025 are lower than the calculated normal in the last five years and significantly lower than annual design degree days. Calendar years 2021-2025 averaged 5,204 degree-days compared to the 30-year normal of 5,677 and annual design of 6,546 degree-days. The five-year average is 5.7% lower than normal, and 18.2% below annual design.

The actual degree days experienced in Greenwich for the five most recent years of 2021-2025 are lower than the calculated normal in the last five years and significantly lower than the annual design degree days. Calendar years 2021-2025 averaged 4,770 degree-days compared to the 30-year normal of 5,072 and annual design of 5,972 degree-days. The five-year average is 5.0% lower than normal, and 19.3% below annual design. Historic degree-days for both service areas are shown in Exhibit D-2.

Normal Degree Days

The normal degree-days for the Hartford area over the period 1996-2025 are 5,677. The normal degree-days for the Greenwich area over the period 1996-2025 are 5,072. Normal degree-days are shown in Exhibit D-3. These norms are updated annually by the Company using the latest available NOAA published actual data.

Annual Design Degree Days

Annual Design degree-days are based on the coldest year in the thirty-year period of 1996-2025, and then adjusted to include the design peak day. Hartford's design degree-days are 6,546 based on gas year (Nov-Oct) 2003. Greenwich's design degree-days are 5,972 based on gas year (Nov-Oct) 2003. Design degree-days are shown in Exhibit D-3.

Design Peak Day

CNG utilizes a rolling 30-year period for its peak day weather assumptions. Prior to the 2015/2016 winter period, the coldest single day in the last thirty years occurred on January 15, 2004, with 68 EDD. On February 13, 2016, an even higher single day EDD occurred with 70 EDD. However, the peak day models also consider the weather that occurred on the day prior. The combination of the peak day and day prior EDD's of 68/60 from January 15, 2004, produces a higher design day demand than the February 13, 2016, and day prior EDD's of 70/46. Based on its priority of ensuring reliable service for customers under all weather conditions, CNG utilized January 15, 2004, and day prior EDD combination of 68/60 to estimate the design peak day demand. Refer to the "Peak Day / Peaking Requirements" section (page IV-20) of this document for a more in-depth discussion of this topic.

Adjustments

The econometric models include the effects of historical conservation programs on forecasted demand. Out-of-model adjustments are made to the econometric results. These out-of-model adjustments include loads of new customers. Separately, the Company has included Alternative Demand Scenarios to reflect varying levels of new customer growth, normalized use per customer, regulatory or legislative initiatives, and conservation programs. (see exhibits D10-D12).

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT D-2
HISTORICAL DEGREE DAYS *
2021-2025

HARTFORD	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1,109	1,247	872	1,034	1,125
February	1,014	929	873	877	959
March	740	754	761	628	687
April	406	447	353	390	415
May	191	124	190	75	164
June	12	18	43	1	21
July	6	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	1	0	19
September	41	70	77	22	39
October	232	339	243	237	352
November	698	559	733	505	707
December	830	955	793	960	1,141
TOTAL	5,279	5,442	4,939	4,729	5,629
				5-Year Avg	5,204

GREENWICH	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	978	1,135	772	936	1,076
February	905	867	796	816	892
March	706	718	720	598	652
April	421	467	394	424	378
May	173	154	178	120	148
June	7	12	31	0	21
July	3	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	1
September	9	38	59	17	15
October	128	291	208	211	273
November	615	497	635	460	601
December	756	890	739	902	1,007
TOTAL	4,701	5,069	4,532	4,484	5,064
				5-Year Avg	4,770

*Source: NOAA-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Published for Bradley Field (Hartford service area) and Sikorsky Airport (Greenwich service area)

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT D-3
NORMAL AND DESIGN DEGREE DAYS *

	HARTFORD		GREENWICH	
	Normal	**Design [1]**	**Normal**	**Design [2]**
January	1,152	1,358	1,035	1,204
February	964	1,151	879	1,062
March	812	853	763	830
April	453	555	446	567
May	184	248	184	266
June	31	51	25	61
July	2	0	0	0
August	5	3	1	0
September	74	57	37	23
October	356	459	270	340
November	664	730	569	657
December	980	1,081	863	962
TOTAL	5,677	6,546	5,072	5,972

* Source: NOAA-National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Published for Bradley Field (Hartford) and Sikorsky Airport (Greenwich).
Calculated from 'the period of 1996-2025. Totals do not reflect a Leap Year.

(1) Hartford highest gas year (Nov-Oct) annual actual degree day total in the last 30 years = 2003.

(2) Greenwich highest annual gas year (Nov-Oct) actual degree day total in the last 30 years = 2003.

ASSUMPTIONS (ECONOMIC/COMPANY)

The U.S. economy is projected to continue to move slowly forward with modest growth expected during the forecast period. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) index is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2.5% for the period of 2027 through 2031. Consumer prices, a common measure of inflation, are projected at an average rate of 1.9% annually during 2027-2031. Several economic independent variables are reviewed when preparing the Company's econometric demand forecasting models. Such variables include, but are not limited to, population, households and employment. Price variables are also reviewed and include CNG's natural gas prices to various classes, oil prices, as well as other distillate prices. Historical and projected economic data is obtained from the firms Moody's Analytics and HIS Markit. Inflation represented by the implicit price deflator for the Gross Domestic Product, Consumer Price and Producer Price was used in the determination of price forecast assumptions as well as various cost calculations in the conservation section. The history and forecast for economic and price variables used in the econometric models are presented in Exhibit D-4.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
Exhibit D-4
EXOGENOUS ASSUMPTIONS TO ECONOMETRIC MODELS

Exogenous Variables	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
US Economy- Moodys January 2026								
Comsumer Price Index (Index 1982-84=100, SA)	314	323	333	341	347	353	360	367
Implicit price Deflator- GDP (Index 2017=100, SA)	$125	$129	$133	$135	$138	$140	$142	$145
Producer Price Index (Index 1982=100, NSA)	255	261	264	265	268	272	276	280
Gross Domestic Product (Bil. Ch. 2017 USD, SAAR)	23,306	23,667	23,967	24,385	24,933	25,530	26,201	26,895
Connecticut- IHS Q2 2026								
Total Employment (Thous.)	1,710	1,717	1,718	1,711	1,711	1,714	1,714	1,712
Households (Thous.)	1,465	1,474	1,480	1,485	1,490	1,496	1,501	1,506
Population (Thous.)	3,675	3,688	3,688	3,684	3,677	3,670	3,666	3,661
Connecticut County- HIS Q2 2026								
Fairfield HouseHolds (Thous.)	369	372	375	377	378	379	380	381
Hartford HouseHolds (Thous.)	371	373	375	377	378	379	380	381
CNG Price								
Price of Gas to CNG Customers - Greenwich Residential	$61.40	$57.28	$56.81	$56.81	$56.81	$56.81	$56.81	$56.81
Price of Gas to CNG Customers - Hartford Residential	$63.01	$59.42	$58.73	$58.73	$58.73	$58.73	$58.73	$58.73
Price of Gas to CNG Customers - Residential Multi-dwelling	$10.70	$10.55	$10.30	$10.30	$10.30	$10.30	$10.30	$10.30
Price of Gas to CNG Customers - Commercial/Industrial	$8.59	$8.03	$8.30	$8.30	$8.30	$8.30	$8.30	$8.30

FIRM BASE CASE FORECAST

Residential Sales and Customers

The summary of residential customers and sales, including conservation are presented in Exhibits D-5 and D-6**.** Residential non-heating, heating and multifamily throughputs are forecasted using econometric models. Seasonal customers are forecasted based on historical trends.

Commercial and Industrial Sales

Commercial and Industrial sales are derived using econometric models. Sales to seasonal customers are assumed to be flat, consistent with marketing information and historical experience. The commercial and industrial sales forecast is presented in Exhibit D-7.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT D-5
RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

HISTORY

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Hartford Nonheating	8,335	8,278	8,118	7,978	7,823
Greenwich Nonheating	1,612	1,629	1,642	1,626	1,604
Total Nonheating	10,255	10,167	9,947	9,907	9,689
Hartford Heating	140,774	142,671	144,123	144,784	145,436
Greenwich Heating	16,202	16,355	16,490	16,568	16,568
Total Heating	154,143	155,940	156,976	159,026	160,517
Seasonal	87	82	78	79	75
Multi-Dwelling	1,559	1,554	1,635	1,701	1,791
Residential Customers	166,068	167,773	168,568	170,569	171,895

*Current year includes 8 months of actual and 4 months of forecasted data.

FORECAST

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Hartford Nonheating	7,670	7,517	7,365	7,213	7,061
Greenwich Nonheating	1,595	1,584	1,573	1,562	1,552
Total Nonheating	9,411	9,199	8,993	8,781	8,562
Hartford Heating	146,876	147,578	148,171	148,805	149,498
Greenwich Heating	16,719	16,772	16,808	16,845	16,886
Total Heating	161,500	162,816	164,299	165,763	167,149
Seasonal	74	75	75	75	75
Multi-Dwelling	1,804	1,807	1,810	1,812	1,814
Residential Customers	172,567	173,691	174,982	176,243	177,413

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT D-6
RESIDENTIAL SALES (MCF)

HISTORY

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Hartford Nonheating	127,863	131,636	136,001	144,346	151,416
Greenwich Nonheating	21,887	22,734	23,058	24,944	25,721
Total Nonheating	149,749	154,370	159,059	169,290	177,136
Hartford Heating	12,307,411	11,516,208	11,529,297	12,772,098	13,355,653
Greenwich Heating	2,638,290	2,486,290	2,405,254	2,674,252	2,812,818
Total Heating	14,945,701	14,002,498	13,934,551	15,446,350	16,168,471
Seasonal	3,669	3,677	2,836	2,719	2,340
Multi-Dwelling	1,683,365	1,597,385	1,661,088	1,807,405	1,876,420
Residential Sales	16,782,484	15,757,929	15,757,533	17,425,765	18,224,367

*Current year includes 8 months of actual and 4 months of forecasted data.

FORECAST

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Hartford Nonheating	148,470	147,205	145,594	143,718	141,711
Greenwich Nonheating	26,345	26,399	26,498	26,607	26,705
Total Nonheating	174,815	173,604	172,092	170,325	168,416
Hartford Heating	13,482,447	13,582,013	13,664,841	13,748,062	13,837,655
Greenwich Heating	2,727,035	2,716,503	2,700,986	2,684,716	2,669,088
Total Heating	16,209,482	16,298,516	16,365,827	16,432,778	16,506,743
Seasonal	2,120	2,129	2,127	2,122	2,115
Multi-Dwelling	1,914,887	1,911,430	1,906,949	1,901,364	1,895,476
Residential Sales	18,301,304	18,385,679	18,446,996	18,506,589	18,572,751

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT D-7
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL SALES (MCF)

HISTORY

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Commercial General	3,327,504	3,200,036	3,274,147	3,439,414	3,357,375
Commercial Heating	7,325,829	6,903,179	7,043,672	8,763,200	9,057,976
Commercial Seasonal	5,613	5,271	4,656	5,274	6,523
Commercial Sales	10,658,945	10,108,486	10,322,475	12,207,889	12,421,874
Industrial Sales	1,190,993	1,071,853	1,062,775	1,117,184	1,294,781
Commercial & Industrial Sales	11,849,938	11,180,339	11,385,250	13,325,072	13,716,655

*Current year includes 8 months of actual and 4 months of forecasted data.

FORECAST

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Commercial General	3,321,066	3,323,035	3,328,456	3,331,674	3,331,075
Commercial Heating	8,380,816	8,373,555	8,376,264	8,371,667	8,364,782
Commercial Seasonal	5,062	5,129	5,193	5,280	5,293
Commercial Sales	11,706,943	11,701,719	11,709,913	11,708,621	11,701,151
Industrial Sales	1,208,466	1,208,540	1,210,145	1,210,973	1,210,565
Commercial & Industrial Sales	12,915,409	12,910,259	12,920,058	12,919,594	12,911,716

TRANSPORTATION AND NON-FIRM FORECASTING

Firm Transportation
When CNG's firm throughput is forecasted using econometric models, the firm transportation and firm sales are combined in the models for better accuracy. The model results are then allocated to the applicable sales and transportation categories using historical percentages.

Firm Special Transportation
CNG projects that it will serve one large cogeneration customer under the PURA approved Firm Transportation Agreement**.**

On-System Interruptible
The methodology for forecasting non-firm sales continues to be one where judgement is heavily relied on. For on system interruptible sales, historical class (i.e. by alternative fuel type) average usage and marketing knowledge were used to project sales and customer counts. This technique was deemed the most accurate and takes into account customer migrations from and/or additions to the interruptible class.

Off-System
Off system sales history does not impact the integrated resource planning process because the Companies do not acquire gas capacity to make off system sales.

The transportation and non-firm Sales forecast are presented in Exhibit D-8.

The total sales by class for both firm and interruptible throughput is presented in Exhibit D-9.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT D-8
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (MCFs)

HISTORY

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Interruptible Sales	2,821,965	3,300,856	3,421,970	2,945,234	3,143,797
Firm Transportation	3,791,535	3,678,843	3,631,659	3,852,839	3,629,383
Interruptible Transportation	770,303	742,298	781,647	860,575	593,046
TOTAL	7,383,803	7,721,997	7,835,275	7,658,649	7,366,226

*Current year includes 8 months of actual and 4 months of forecasted data.

FORECAST

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Interruptible Sales	3,174,843	3,174,843	3,174,843	3,174,843	3,174,843
Firm Transportation	4,090,594	4,092,351	4,096,364	4,098,121	4,096,751
Interruptible Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7,265,437	7,267,194	7,271,208	7,272,964	7,271,594

CONNECTION NATURAL CORPORATION
Exhibit D-9
SALES BY CLASS (MMCFs)
ACTUAL 2021 - 2025, BUDGET 2026 8 & 4, FORECAST 2027 - 2031

		Sales (S)							Transportation(T)	S&T
		Firm (F)					Interruptible (I)	F&I	F&I	F&I
	Calendar	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total		Total	Total	Transportation	Total
	2021	16,639	10,686	1,154	28,479		3,230	31,709	4,701	36,410
	2022	16,782	10,659	1,191	28,632		2,822	31,454	4,562	36,016
Actuals	2023	15,758	10,108	1,072	26,938		3,301	30,239	4,421	34,660
*	2024	15,758	10,322	1,063	27,143		3,422	30,565	4,413	34,978
	2025	17,426	12,208	1,117	30,751		2,945	33,696	4,713	38,409
8 & 4	2026	18,224	12,422	1,295	31,941		3,144	35,085	4,222	39,307
**										
Forecast	2027	18,301	11,707	1,208	31,217		3,175	34,392	4,091	38,482
***	2028	18,386	11,702	1,209	31,296		3,175	34,471	4,092	38,563
	2029	18,447	11,710	1,210	31,367		3,175	34,542	4,096	38,638
	2030	18,507	11,709	1,211	31,426		3,175	34,601	4,098	38,699
	2031	18,573	11,701	1,211	31,484		3,175	34,659	4,097	38,756

* Not Normalized

** Represents 8 months actuals and 4 months forecast

*** Normalized

Alternate Demand Scenarios

Introduction

There are several different business drivers that can affect the Company's demand for natural gas. Of these drivers, new customer growth, Normalized Use Per Customer (NUPC), Regulatory or Legislative initiatives, and conservation programs are the main contributors to demand forecasting variability. Any one of these drivers can significantly change the Company's resource needs. Also, many combinations of these variables can also result in substantially different demand scenarios.

Assumptions behind the Alternate Scenarios

The drivers of the alternate scenarios include:

- ***High and low customer growth scenarios.*** The "Base" and "High" customer growth assumption relies on the Company's forecasted natural gas conversions while the low growth assumes attaining 90% of these projections.

- ***High and low NUPC scenarios.*** NUPC may have a significant effect on the accuracy of long-term forecasting. Historically NUPC has exhibited a declining trend resulting from increased energy efficiencies, utility conservation programs, and general awareness of energy consumption. Further, NUPC can be influenced by the price of natural gas. The anticipated stable and comparatively low natural gas prices suggest less variability in NUPC trends over the forecast horizon. The "High" demand scenario assumes a 1% higher annual growth rate from the baseline assumption, while the "Low" forecast assumes a 1% lower annual growth rate.

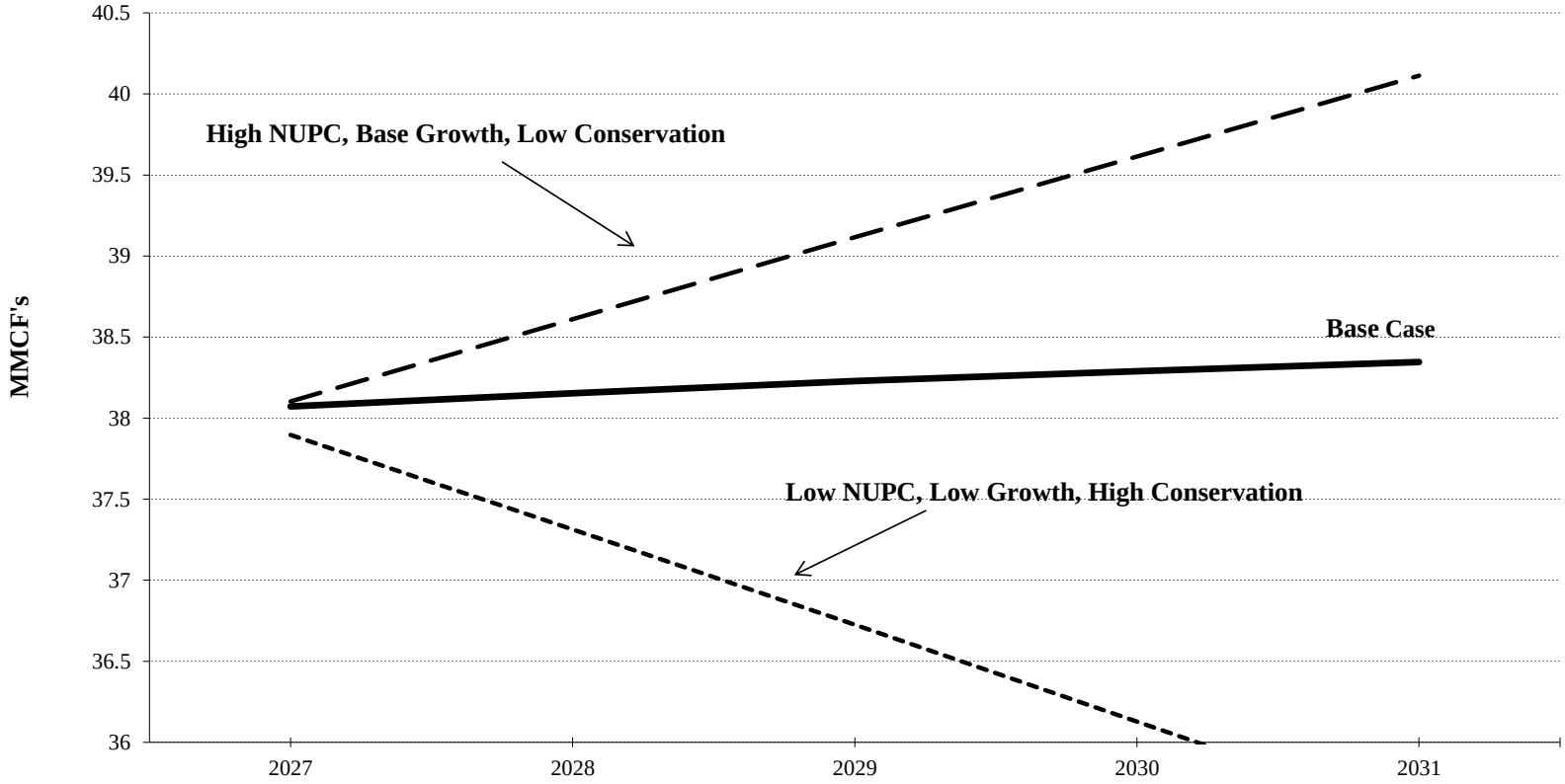
- ***High and low conservation scenarios.*** The Company's econometric models implicitly include the impact of historical conservation. The base demand scenario assumes the conservation contemplated in the 2027 Conservation Plan as included in this filing. The high demand scenario assumes conservation savings equal to 1% of firm demand and the low scenario assumes conservation savings equal to 0.12% of firm demand.

- Regulatory or Legislative initiatives are primarily focused on the State of Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's ("DEEP") and PURA policies.

The results of these various combinations are presented in Exhibits D-10 through D-12. Exhibit D-10 represents the Company's most likely (Base) resource requirement, as well as the estimated upper and lower requirements. Exhibit D-11 presents a second base-high-low scenario that contemplates varying degrees of new customer additions to the Company's distribution system. Exhibit D-12 presents the base-high-low demand estimates assuming varying levels of conservation.

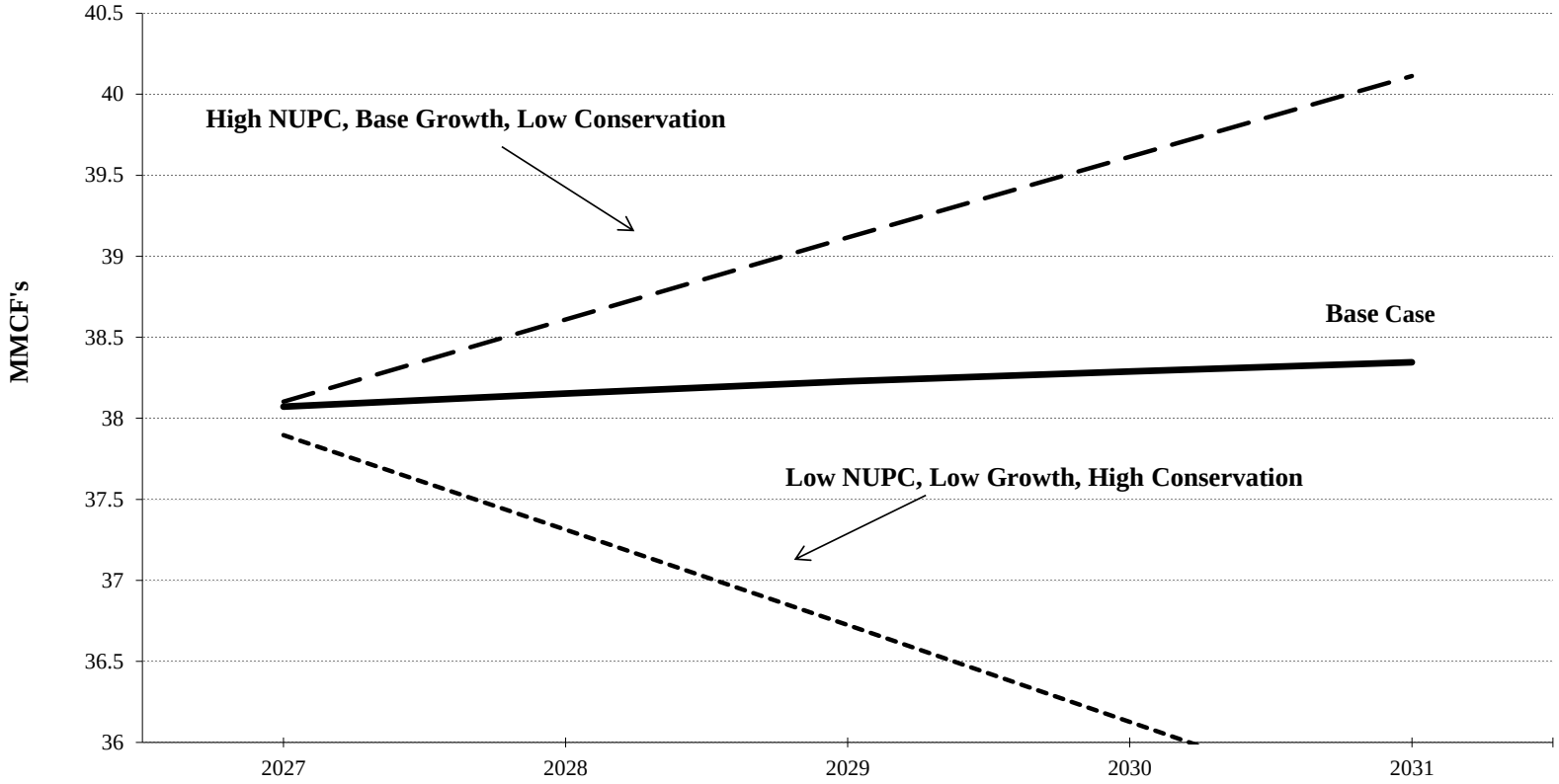
Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Exhibit D-10
Alternative Demand Scenarios

Total Throughput - Alternative #1

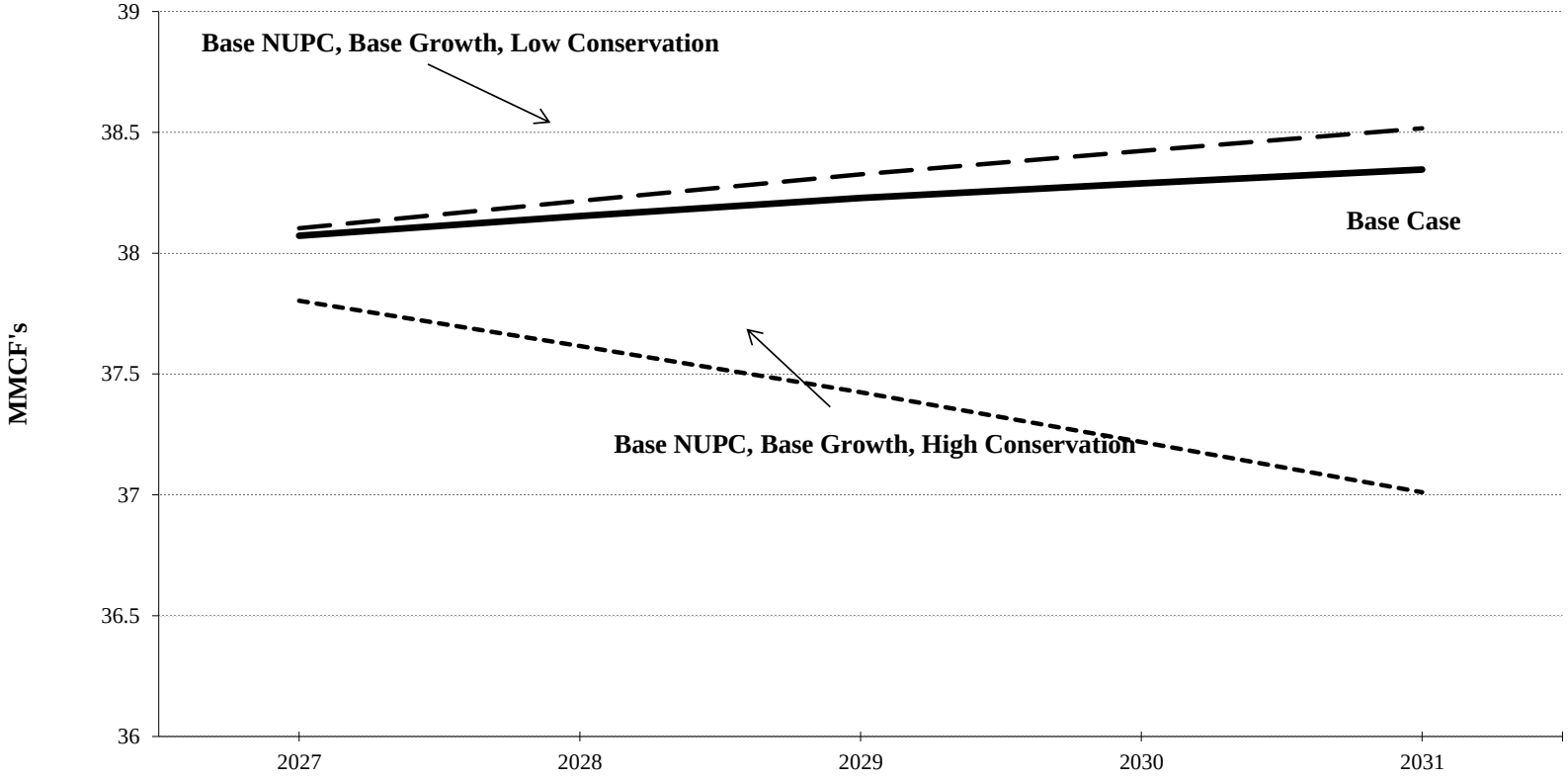


Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Exhibit D-11
Alternative Demand Scenarios

Total Throughput - Alternative #1



Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Exhibit D-12
Alternative Demand Scenarios
Total Throughput - Alternative #3



IV.

SUPPLY FORECAST

SUPPLY FORECAST METHODOLOGY

The basic quantitative modeling approach CNG follows in developing the supply to meet anticipated requirements begins with an examination of the various sources of supply that are available on a daily, seasonal, and monthly basis, recognizing the contractual obligations for delivery. As part of this process the Company works to satisfy the projected requirements for every day throughout the forecast at the best possible cost.

These supply forecast methodologies consist of transforming the demand forecasts into calendar month usage factors. This requires that the information be segregated into base and heat usage by sales category and service territory so that heat usage factors (heat use per sales category per degree day) can be calculated. Monthly unbilled sales are calculated to transform the billing period sales into calendar period sales so that the supplies can be dispatched on a calendar month basis. The unbilled sales are then allocated to the demand classes. Additional requirements that are also calculated at this point include company use and unaccounted for gas (UAF).

All assumptions relating to gas supplies, transportation contracts, storage facilities, and demand projections are entered into the SENDOUT® model. These assumptions are discussed in detail in the appropriate sections of this filing. The SENDOUT® model then determines the best cost manner in which to allocate supplies, determines the appropriate level of curtailments to the company's interruptible sales classes, and calculates the amount of fuel gas required to meet CNG's customers' needs.

The gas supply planning process is focused on the objective of full reliability over the short and long term for firm customers under all weather conditions on a best cost basis.

The forecast planning process also involves continuous monitoring and participation in the external environment which is a qualitative aspect of the strategic supply planning process. This involves working closely with demand planning, marketing, and conservation in coordination of planning activities. There is a complicated and sometimes controversial set of factors that can impact energy demand and supply. Externally the gas supply department is closely involved with customers, pipelines, regulators, producers, peer companies, financial companies, industry groups and associations and other stakeholders to understand industry dynamics. Issues that impact demand and supply are reviewed including, but not limited to, regional infrastructure reviews, energy issues and analysis, state legislative and regulatory policy related to the energy industry and particularly topics that affect capacity planning, federal regulatory policies and legislation that may impact gas demand and the role of various fuels, decarbonization/clean energy matters and trends, monitoring of new gas supply sources and activities of producers and developers, monitoring new technologies related to exploration, production, transport, relative emissions and use of natural gas, monitoring the role of renewable energy and ongoing evaluation of energy issues and markets in the region and including electricity and alternate fuels as well.

SUPPLY FORECAST ASSUMPTIONS

The purpose of the gas supply planning process is to provide best cost, fully reliable service to our customers under all weather conditions over all time horizons to address growth and foster customer satisfaction. Certain key assumptions support the objectives of the process that take into account energy market facts, conditions and projections from the source of supply to the customer burner tip, customer needs and projections for use of gas compared to other energy sources, regulatory decisions and policies, relevant industry information and issues, operational and other considerations and strategic matters. The following are key assumptions that underlie this supply plan.

Existing Portfolio of Supply, Firm Transportation, Storage and Peaking

The Company, over decades through present using a continuous strategic process has developed, manages and operates a PURA regulated portfolio of resources to provide best cost, fully reliable service to our customers under all weather conditions over all time horizons, now and into the future. The resource portfolio is designed based upon specific planning criteria and it is comprised of a relatively balanced combination of firm transportation from supply sources, firm transportation from gas storage withdrawal sources and a peaking facility. The Company holds many interstate pipeline firm transportation and storage contracts and operates a peaking facility on behalf of our customers as part of the portfolio.

Current Contract Portfolios

Exhibits S-3.1- S-3.5 contain details of the Company's current contract portfolios comprised of transportation and storage and peaking. The existing contract portfolios are maintained for the forecast horizon and expiring firm transportation and storage contracts are assumed to be extended per the rights available to the Company per FERC tariffs.

Conservation/IRP

The Company's planning process considers the overall impact of conservation plus capacity needs. Cost effective conservation vis-à-vis avoided capacity costs is applied as a reduction to peak day demand and capacity needs, as are demand side management techniques. After applying the cost-effective conservation, the current level of capacity resources under contract is projected to remain required. Detailed information regarding conservation is included in the annual Conservation Plans filed with the Department.

Gas Storage Injections and Withdrawals

The gas storage withdrawal season has been generally defined as the period between November 1 and March 31 of each year. The gas storage injection season has been defined as the period between April 1 and October 31 of each year.

Demand

The forecasted customer demand and seasonal supply balances are reflected on a normal (Exhibit S-1) and design weather basis (Exhibit S-2). Customer demand projections being supported by the supply plan are based upon facts and sophisticated projections. The projections are made from a realistic, best information perspective and may or may not be consistent with all opinions and aspirations. There is a recognition that such forecasts are predictions and, as such, are prone to variation. From a supply planning perspective, it is appropriate to be conservative and safe on

behalf of the customer/public need for reliability and to strive to reduce supply/capacity risk.

Transportation Service
Based upon the Department's various decisions related to reliability of service and provision of transportation service for commercial and industrial customers**,** the Company's forecast reflects the following principles:

- LDCs must plan for and maintain sufficient capacity to meet 100% of firm gas customer's requirements on the design day.

- Primary firm pipeline capacity and on-site peak shaving are used for design day needs.

- LDCs perform the supplier of last resort function for 100% of firm gas customer's requirements excluding special contracts. Capacity not assigned/used for the services provided for #4 below, is the primary tool available to the LDC's to effectively and reliably perform the supplier of last resort role.

- Firm transportation volumes other than special contracts are supplied using LDC capacity/supply for 25% of the marketer MDQ. Of this 25% of MDQ amount, one-half is long haul capacity release, and one quarter each is tariff gas storage and tariff gas peaking.

Supply Strategy
The forecast assumes that the Company will continue the gas supply strategy outlined in the table below:

Category:	Strategy:
Supply management:	Direct control
Market Actions:	Active Market Participation
Commodity Pricing:	Major supply sources - diversity of capacity source/supplier
Role of Storage:	Key winter supply role for reliability, diversity, balancing
365 Firm Capacity:	Well-suited for high load factor and storage injection
Produced Gas (i.e. LNG):	For peaking on the coldest days of the year and operational support
Portfolio Makeup:	Balanced and comprised of flowing supply from major supply sources, storage and peaking
Contract Flexibility:	Varying terms with unilateral rights to extend
New Capacity	Added in advance as necessary to meet growth needs and in quantities that recognize the sporadic and uncertain nature of capacity opportunities-therefore each LDC will typically have a growth margin of 5 or more years of growth ((based upon a conservatively high case growth) in its peak day demand/supply balance to ensure capacity is available short and long term.

SENDOUT® - GAS PLANNING SYSTEM

System Description

Ventyx's SENDOUT® gas supply optimization system minimizes the cost of serving demand within a single- or multiple-area distribution system for planning horizons ranging from one day to twenty years or more.

The basic problem that SENDOUT® addresses is as follows: Given...

- the system demand forecast,
- potential supplies, along with their costs and delivery capabilities,
- the company's reliability criteria, and
- the study horizon of interest,

SENDOUT® determines which contracts should be used and how purchases should be scheduled from these contracts in order to meet the demand and reliability requirements in a least cost fashion. The answer to this problem is called the *best cost* solution since SENDOUT® determines the least cost solution within given constraints. SENDOUT® employs an algorithm that uses a full Linear Program (LP) along with network optimization to solve the gas supply planning problem.

By using the linear program, a proven global optimization technique, SENDOUT® automatically takes physical limitations and contract constraints into account, and finds the minimum cost dispatch of the system for the study period. SENDOUT® looks at the complete problem at once, taking into account thousands of variables and evaluating thousands of possible solutions, in order to generate the best cost solution.

When SENDOUT® is initially set up, the minimum data requirements consist of the names of the demand areas, demand classes, temperature patterns, supply contracts, storages, transportation segments and interconnects for the gas supply system. The interconnects can be considered the nodes in the SENDOUT® delivery network and typically are used to represent receipt (or delivery) points.

SENDOUT® allows multiple flowing gas contracts to serve the system, with each supplying as many interconnects as are necessary (multiple receipt/delivery points). Physical and contractual constraints can be specified, such as maximum flow levels and minimum flow percentages, on a daily, monthly, seasonal, or annual basis. When a contract requires a minimum flow, SENDOUT® automatically determines when the gas should be taken in order to minimize the total system cost. SENDOUT® uses standard gas contract costs; the rates may be changed on a monthly or daily basis. In addition, supply cost and flow information may be input at a receipt/delivery point level, if desired.

SENDOUT® allows multiple storage sources (either leased or company-owned, either natural or production gas) to serve the system. Storage input data include the minimum or maximum inventory levels, minimum or maximum injection and withdrawal rates, injection and withdrawal

fuel loss, to and from interconnects, and the period of activity (i.e., when the gas is available for injection or withdrawal). There is also the option to define and name volume-dependent injection and withdrawal percentage tables (ratchets) which can be applied to more than one storage. SENDOUT® uses standard storage contract costs; the rates may be changed on a monthly basis.

SENDOUT® provides the means to model a pipeline/distribution system using segments and interconnects. Segments define flows, costs, and fuel loss for transportation contracts. Flow values include minimum and maximum daily quantities available for sale to gas markets or for release. Cost values include standard fixed and variable transportation rates, as well as a per unit cost generated for released capacity.

Multiple demand areas can be defined in SENDOUT®, each served by as many or as few sources as is appropriate. Classes of demand can then be defined within each area. SENDOUT® may be used to compute the demand forecast for each demand class given a customer level, their usage factors, and daily temperatures. Alternatively, demand levels can be entered directly as daily or monthly forecasts by area or for the system as a whole.

To solve the problem, SENDOUT® determines the supply contract takes, storage injection and withdrawal schedules, and transportation dispatch that minimize the total variable operating cost, given the physical and reliability constraints. Costs taken into account in this process include:

- Supply contract commodity costs
- Transportation costs
- Storage injection costs
- Storage withdrawal costs
- Storage carrying costs
- Storage transportation costs
- Fuel costs for supplies, storages, and transportation segments
- Alternate fuel costs for demand classes (if defined).

SENDOUT® minimizes the total system variable operating cost subject to the daily flow constraints on system segments; storage injection and withdrawal maximum rates; daily, monthly, seasonal, and annual flow constraints on supplies; and storage inventory limits. The default assumption is that all forecast demand will be served if at all possible. The priority of service may be optionally designated by demand class for economic dispatch and/or load curtailment categorization.

Starting balances are defined for each storage, as well as any desired minimum or maximum inventory levels during or at the end of the optimization interval. In making the decision on how and when to inject into or withdraw from storage, SENDOUT® always obeys user-defined constraints. In the absence of constraints, the trade-off is economic. For instance, on a given day in winter, is it economically better to buy a unit of gas on the next available supply contract, leaving gas in storage to incur carrying costs (if defined) and avoiding refill costs? Or is it better to withdraw a unit of gas from storage, avoiding carrying costs, but requiring that gas be injected into storage at a later date (perhaps when supply costs are lower)?

SENDOUT® and Connecticut Natural Gas

CNG feels that it is important for readers of its filing to understand the modeling methods that CNG incorporates when preparing its forecast. It should be understood that the development of this model is a continually evolving process and that the results presented in this filing represent a "snapshot" of the environment under which CNG is currently (or expects to be) operating during the current forecast period. The model reflects an up-to-date representation of CNG's current and potential supply portfolio, transportation contracts, customer demand, transportation customer activity, conservation programs, distribution system constraints, and the regulatory environment.

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SUPPLY FORECAST CONCLUSIONS

Peak Day
CNG forecasts that given the projected end-user transportation, demand, and supply, and taking into consideration the forecast assumptions regarding the availability of supplies and transportation, there will be no deficiencies in meeting peak day requirements throughout the forecast horizon.

There are no interruptible sales on the peak day.

Winter Periods
During the winter periods CNG forecasts sufficient supplies to meet all firm requirements, assuming the availability of supplies/capacity reflected in this forecast. As is typical in actual operations, there are supply curtailments to interruptible customers particularly during colder weather conditions.

Summer Periods
CNG projects that sufficient summer supplies will be available to meet customer requirements and to refill CNG's storage facilities. CNG expects to be able to fill storage with competitively priced supplies from various locations.

Annually
On an annual basis CNG projects that sufficient supplies will be available throughout the forecast period to meet firm customer requirements.

Exhibits

S-1:	Seasonal Customer Requirements and Gas Supply under Normal Weather Conditions
S-2	Seasonal Customer Requirements and Gas Supply under Design Weather Conditions
S-3.1-3.5	Transportation, Storage, Peaking and Supply Portfolio

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-1
SEASONAL CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS AND GAS SUPPLY
NORMAL WEATHER - MMBTU

CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

	Winter 2026	Summer 2026	Gas Year 2026	Winter 2027	Summer 2027	Gas Year 2027
RESIDENTIAL	13,607,270	5,106,981	18,714,251	13,573,660	5,129,337	18,702,997
COMMERCIAL	8,110,144	3,862,287	11,972,431	7,957,849	3,868,854	11,826,703
INDUSTRIAL	885,412	354,872	1,240,284	867,231	356,120	1,223,351
FIRM TRANS	1,966,960	1,394,704	3,361,664	1,904,699	1,391,339	3,296,038
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,480,937	1,553,837	3,034,774	1,421,982	1,555,595	2,977,577
TEMP SENSITIVE INTERRUPTIBLE	30,068	8,795	38,863	28,239	8,829	37,068
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	318,521	156,411	474,932	314,607	156,826	471,433
FT-A SPECIAL CONTRACT	558,443	295,628	854,071	528,345	296,159	824,504
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**26,957,755**	**12,733,515**	**39,691,270**	**26,596,612**	**12,763,059**	**39,359,671**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2026	Summer 2026	Gas Year 2026	Winter 2027	Summer 2027	Gas Year 2027
FTA SPECIAL CONTRACT	558,443	295,628	854,071	528,345	296,159	824,504
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IGT - TGP/AGT	4,922,225	47,959	4,970,184	5,053,354	47,576	5,100,930
NIAGARA VIA TGP	178,607	0	178,607	176,577	0	176,577
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	7,932,259	8,237,882	16,170,141	7,536,780	7,070,927	14,607,707
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,627,985	9,395,781	17,023,766	7,500,902	10,604,059	18,104,961
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	1,413,144	1,413,144	0	1,413,144	1,413,144
OTHER	4,779	1,932	6,711	4,818	1,932	6,750
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-604,143	-321,214	-925,357	-546,335	-328,573	-874,908
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**20,620,155**	**19,071,112**	**39,691,267**	**20,254,441**	**19,105,224**	**39,359,665**
GAS FROM STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	699,423	0	699,423	699,423	0	699,423
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	1,213,391	0	1,213,391	1,213,391	0	1,213,391
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	803,142	0	803,142	803,143	0	803,143
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	650,000	0	650,000	650,001	0	650,001
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,267,749	0	1,267,749	1,267,749	0	1,267,749
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	1,404,665	0	1,404,665	1,404,665	0	1,404,665
LNG BOILOFF	75,500	107,000	182,500	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	223,730	0	223,730	228,299	0	228,299
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**6,337,600**	**107,000**	**6,444,600**	**6,342,171**	**107,000**	**6,449,171**
GAS TO STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	699,423	699,423	0	699,423	699,423
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	0	1,213,389	1,213,389	0	1,213,389	1,213,389
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	0	803,141	803,141	0	803,141	803,141
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	0	649,999	649,999	0	649,999	649,999
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,267,750	1,267,750	0	1,267,750	1,267,750
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	0	1,404,665	1,404,665	0	1,404,665	1,404,665
LNG	0	406,230	406,230	0	410,798	410,798
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**6,444,597**	**6,444,597**	**0**	**6,449,165**	**6,449,165**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**26,957,755**	**12,733,515**	**39,691,270**	**26,596,612**	**12,763,059**	**39,359,671**

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-1
SEASONAL CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS AND GAS SUPPLY
NORMAL WEATHER - MMBTU

CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
RESIDENTIAL	13,624,055	5,141,972	18,766,027	13,672,040	5,152,433	18,824,473	13,724,355	5,166,782	18,891,137
COMMERCIAL	7,959,086	3,877,572	11,836,658	7,956,479	3,879,907	11,836,386	7,949,908	3,879,890	11,829,798
INDUSTRIAL	867,752	357,397	1,225,149	867,833	358,213	1,226,046	867,266	358,483	1,225,749
FIRM TRANS	1,902,690	1,397,871	3,300,561	1,901,552	1,405,198	3,306,750	1,898,473	1,405,543	3,304,016
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,418,524	1,555,591	2,974,115	1,418,413	1,555,214	2,973,627	1,418,145	1,555,590	2,973,735
TEMP SENSITIVE INTERRUPTIBLE	28,151	8,825	36,976	28,148	8,817	36,965	28,148	8,826	36,974
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	315,287	157,237	472,524	315,901	157,557	473,458	316,486	157,827	474,313
FT-A SPECIAL CONTRACT	528,417	296,149	824,566	528,400	296,027	824,427	528,334	296,149	824,483
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**26,643,962**	**12,792,614**	**39,436,576**	**26,688,766**	**12,813,366**	**39,502,132**	**26,731,115**	**12,829,090**	**39,560,205**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
FTA SPECIAL CONTRACT	528,417	296,149	824,566	528,400	296,027	824,427	528,334	296,149	824,483
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IGT - TGP/AGT	5,064,684	51,236	5,115,920	4,424,088	7,316	4,431,404	5,171,279	57,242	5,228,521
NIAGARA VIA TGP	177,348	0	177,348	173,069	0	173,069	182,840	0	182,840
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	7,689,757	7,151,867	14,841,624	8,670,360	7,127,809	15,798,169	7,681,829	9,228,251	16,910,080
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,358,023	10,548,122	17,906,145	7,026,918	10,608,323	17,635,241	7,326,708	8,482,884	15,809,592
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	1,413,144	1,413,144	0	1,413,144	1,413,144	0	1,413,144	1,413,144
OTHER	4,779	1,932	6,711	4,779	1,932	6,711	4,779	1,932	6,711
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-523,501	-325,385	-848,886	-483,302	-296,733	-780,035	-509,106	-306,061	-815,167
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**20,299,507**	**19,137,065**	**39,436,572**	**20,344,312**	**19,157,818**	**39,502,130**	**20,386,663**	**19,173,541**	**39,560,204**
GAS FROM STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	699,424	0	699,424	699,423	0	699,423	699,423	0	699,423
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	1,213,391	0	1,213,391	1,213,391	0	1,213,391	1,213,390	0	1,213,390
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	803,142	0	803,142	803,142	0	803,142	803,142	0	803,142
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	650,000	0	650,000	650,000	0	650,000	650,000	0	650,000
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,267,750	0	1,267,750	1,267,750	0	1,267,750	1,267,750	0	1,267,750
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	1,404,665	0	1,404,665	1,404,665	0	1,404,665	1,404,665	0	1,404,665
LNG BOILOFF	75,500	107,000	182,500	76,000	107,000	183,000	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	230,583	0	230,583	230,083	0	230,083	230,582	0	230,582
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**6,344,455**	**107,000**	**6,451,455**	**6,344,454**	**107,000**	**6,451,454**	**6,344,452**	**107,000**	**6,451,452**
GAS TO STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	699,423	699,423	0	699,423	699,423	0	699,423	699,423
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	0	1,213,390	1,213,390	0	1,213,391	1,213,391	0	1,213,389	1,213,389
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	0	803,141	803,141	0	803,142	803,142	0	803,142	803,142
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	0	649,999	649,999	0	650,000	650,000	0	649,999	649,999
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,267,750	1,267,750	0	1,267,748	1,267,748	0	1,267,750	1,267,750
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	0	1,404,665	1,404,665	0	1,404,665	1,404,665	0	1,404,665	1,404,665
LNG	0	413,083	413,083	0	413,083	413,083	0	413,083	413,083
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**6,451,451**	**6,451,451**	**0**	**6,451,452**	**6,451,452**	**0**	**6,451,451**	**6,451,451**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**26,643,962**	**12,792,614**	**39,436,576**	**26,688,766**	**12,813,366**	**39,502,132**	**26,731,115**	**12,829,090**	**39,560,205**

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-2
SEASONAL CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS AND GAS SUPPLY
DESIGN WEATHER - MMBTU

CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

	Winter 2026	Summer 2026	Gas Year 2026	Winter 2027	Summer 2027	Gas Year 2027
RESIDENTIAL	15,171,682	6,027,261	21,198,943	15,151,932	6,052,565	21,204,497
COMMERCIAL	8,843,954	4,250,838	13,094,792	8,690,738	4,257,113	12,947,851
INDUSTRIAL	961,366	376,420	1,337,786	943,352	377,679	1,321,031
FIRM TRANS	2,075,779	1,474,215	3,549,994	2,011,571	1,463,790	3,475,361
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,369,334	1,553,837	2,923,171	1,308,883	1,555,595	2,864,478
TEMP SENSITIVE INTERRUPTIBLE	27,656	8,795	36,451	25,797	8,829	34,626
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	345,585	171,779	517,364	341,794	172,145	513,939
FT-A SPECIAL CONTRACT	558,443	295,628	854,071	528,345	296,159	824,504
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**29,353,799**	**14,158,773**	**43,512,572**	**29,002,412**	**14,183,875**	**43,186,287**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2026	Summer 2026	Gas Year 2026	Winter 2027	Summer 2027	Gas Year 2027
FTA SPECIAL CONTRACT	558,443	295,628	854,071	528,345	296,159	824,504
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IGT - TGP/AGT	5,354,428	297,680	5,652,108	5,379,613	301,579	5,681,192
NIAGARA VIA TGP	224,202	0	224,202	226,573	0	226,573
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	8,062,805	9,733,812	17,796,617	7,658,739	8,964,977	16,623,716
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,834,480	10,569,112	18,403,592	7,831,995	11,369,561	19,201,556
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	1,630,551	1,630,551	0	1,630,551	1,630,551
OTHER	4,779	1,932	6,711	4,818	1,932	6,750
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-649,882	-405,402	-1,055,284	-597,924	-410,636	-1,008,560
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**21,389,255**	**22,123,313**	**43,512,568**	**21,032,159**	**22,154,123**	**43,186,282**
GAS FROM STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	874,279	0	874,279	874,279	0	874,279
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	1,400,066	0	1,400,066	1,400,066	0	1,400,066
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	926,703	0	926,703	926,702	0	926,702
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	750,001	0	750,001	750,000	0	750,000
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,901,625	0	1,901,625	1,901,625	0	1,901,625
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	1,620,767	0	1,620,767	1,620,768	0	1,620,768
LNG BOILOFF	75,500	107,000	182,500	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	415,603	0	415,603	421,313	0	421,313
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**7,964,544**	**107,000**	**8,071,544**	**7,970,253**	**107,000**	**8,077,253**
GAS TO STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	874,279	874,279	0	874,279	874,279
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	0	1,400,066	1,400,066	0	1,400,065	1,400,065
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	0	926,701	926,701	0	926,702	926,702
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	0	749,999	749,999	0	749,999	749,999
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,901,625	1,901,625	0	1,901,623	1,901,623
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	0	1,620,767	1,620,767	0	1,620,767	1,620,767
LNG	0	598,103	598,103	0	603,813	603,813
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**8,071,540**	**8,071,540**	**0**	**8,077,248**	**8,077,248**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**29,353,799**	**14,158,773**	**43,512,572**	**29,002,412**	**14,183,875**	**43,186,287**

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-2
SEASONAL CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS AND GAS SUPPLY
DESIGN WEATHER - MMBTU

CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
RESIDENTIAL	15,202,021	6,066,198	21,268,219	15,255,073	6,077,194	21,332,267	15,313,025	6,092,873	21,405,898
COMMERCIAL	8,689,485	4,266,963	12,956,448	8,686,665	4,268,778	12,955,443	8,678,665	4,267,931	12,946,596
INDUSTRIAL	943,684	379,040	1,322,724	943,828	379,931	1,323,759	943,255	380,195	1,323,450
FIRM TRANS	2,011,314	1,474,059	3,485,373	2,013,257	1,488,450	3,501,707	2,010,519	1,488,777	3,499,296
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,305,056	1,555,591	2,860,647	1,304,990	1,555,214	2,860,204	1,304,710	1,555,590	2,860,300
TEMP SENSITIVE INTERRUPTIBLE	25,701	8,825	34,526	25,700	8,817	34,517	25,698	8,826	34,524
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	342,460	172,623	515,083	343,162	173,021	516,183	343,795	173,294	517,089
FT-A SPECIAL CONTRACT	528,417	296,149	824,566	528,400	296,027	824,427	528,334	296,149	824,483
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**29,048,138**	**14,219,448**	**43,267,586**	**29,101,075**	**14,247,432**	**43,348,507**	**29,148,001**	**14,263,635**	**43,411,636**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
FTA SPECIAL CONTRACT	528,417	296,149	824,566	528,400	296,027	824,427	528,334	296,149	824,483
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IGT - TGP/AGT	5,509,903	307,863	5,817,766	4,648,614	228,184	4,876,798	5,530,641	306,082	5,836,723
NIAGARA VIA TGP	232,568	0	232,568	159,926	0	159,926	227,318	0	227,318
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	7,822,939	9,025,274	16,848,213	8,809,711	9,271,977	18,081,688	7,614,875	10,280,283	17,895,158
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,543,696	11,342,229	18,885,925	7,503,194	11,148,082	18,651,276	7,821,943	10,084,256	17,906,199
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	1,630,551	1,630,551	0	1,630,551	1,630,551	0	1,630,551	1,630,551
OTHER	4,779	1,932	6,711	4,779	1,932	6,711	4,779	1,932	6,711
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-566,700	-412,016	-978,716	-528,370	-354,504	-882,874	-556,993	-358,519	-915,512
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**21,075,602**	**22,191,982**	**43,267,584**	**21,126,254**	**22,222,249**	**43,348,503**	**21,170,897**	**22,240,734**	**43,411,631**
GAS FROM STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	874,279	0	874,279	874,279	0	874,279	874,278	0	874,278
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	1,400,066	0	1,400,066	1,400,065	0	1,400,065	1,400,066	0	1,400,066
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	926,702	0	926,702	926,702	0	926,702	926,702	0	926,702
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	749,999	0	749,999	750,001	0	750,001	750,000	0	750,000
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,901,625	0	1,901,625	1,901,625	0	1,901,625	1,901,625	0	1,901,625
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	1,620,767	0	1,620,767	1,620,767	0	1,620,767	1,620,767	0	1,620,767
LNG BOILOFF	75,500	107,000	182,500	76,000	107,000	183,000	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	423,598	0	423,598	425,382	0	425,382	428,166	0	428,166
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**7,972,536**	**107,000**	**8,079,536**	**7,974,821**	**107,000**	**8,081,821**	**7,977,104**	**107,000**	**8,084,104**
GAS TO STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	874,279	874,279	0	874,279	874,279	0	874,279	874,279
EGTS GSS VIA TGP	0	1,400,065	1,400,065	0	1,400,065	1,400,065	0	1,400,064	1,400,064
EGTS GSS-TE VIA TET/AGT	0	926,702	926,702	0	926,701	926,701	0	926,701	926,701
NFG FSS-1/(2) VIA TGP/AGT	0	749,999	749,999	0	750,000	750,000	0	749,999	749,999
TE SS-1/FSS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,901,625	1,901,625	0	1,901,623	1,901,623	0	1,901,624	1,901,624
UNION VIA IROQUOIS - TGP/AGT	0	1,620,767	1,620,767	0	1,620,767	1,620,767	0	1,620,767	1,620,767
LNG	0	606,097	606,097	0	608,382	608,382	0	610,665	610,665
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**8,079,534**	**8,079,534**	**0**	**8,081,817**	**8,081,817**	**0**	**8,084,099**	**8,084,099**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**29,048,138**	**14,219,448**	**43,267,586**	**29,101,075**	**14,247,432**	**43,348,507**	**29,148,001**	**14,263,635**	**43,411,636**

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.1
FIRM TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTS

Pipeline	Rate Schedule	Contract Number	Maximum Daily Quantity	Maximum Annual Quantity	Primary Receipt Point(s)	Primary Delivery Point(s)	Current Annual Demand Charges	Termination Date*	100% Load Factor Rate
Algonquin Gas Trans	AFT-1	510064-R5	6,000	2,190,000	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 853,006	3/31/2029	$ 0.39
	AFT-1 (F-2)	93205-R5	6,340	2,314,100	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 901,343	4/15/2029	$ 0.39
	AFT-1 (1B)	9B103-R6	4,230	1,543,950	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 601,369	4/30/2029	$ 0.39
	AFT-1	89102-R6	14,639	5,343,235	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 2,081,191	3/31/2031	$ 0.39
	AFT-1 (F-1)	93005-R3	23,016	8,400,840	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 3,272,129	3/31/2031	$ 0.39
	AFT-1 (1W)	9W005-R5	23,712	8,654,880	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 3,371,078	3/31/2031	$ 0.39
	AFT1-AIM	510796-R3	33,000	12,045,000	AGT-NY Millenium	city gates- AGT	$ 16,547,335	1/6/2032	$ 1.37
	AFT-CLM	511146	2,000	730,000	AGT-CNG gates in CT	Portland, CT	$ 15,266	1/6/2032	$ 0.02
Eastern Gas Transmission	FT (FT-for storage	200106	19,658	2,968,358	GSS storage pool	Ellisburg, PA to TGP	$ 818,260	3/31/2033	$ 0.28
Iroquois Gas Transmission	RTS-12	60001	5,292	1,931,580	CN Border, NY	Shltn, Strat.,Milford, Brkfld	$ 448,127	11/1/2032	$ 0.23
	RTS-12	60018	15,000	5,475,000	CN Border, NY	city gates- TGP	$ 1,270,200	11/1/2032	$ 0.23
	RTS-12	60019	10,000	3,650,000	CN Border, NY	city gates- AGT	$ 846,800	11/1/2032	$ 0.23
	RTS-1	60007	19,064	6,958,360	CN Border, NY	Wright, NY to TGP	$ 981,825	11/1/2030	$ 0.14
	RTS-12	60013	5,000	1,825,000	CN Border, NY	Shltn, Strat.,Milford	$ 423,400	11/1/2029	$ 0.23
	RTS-12	60015	6,000	2,190,000	CN Border, NY	Shltn, Strat.,Milford, Brkfld	$ 767,157	11/1/2032	$ 0.35
	RTS-1	60016	15,000	5,475,000	CN Border, NY	Wright, NY to TGP	$ 772,523	5/1/2030	$ 0.14
	RTS-1	60017	10,000	3,650,000	CN Border, NY	Wright, NY to TGP	$ 515,015	11/1/2028	$ 0.14
Millenium Pipeline	FT-1	210164	16,500	6,022,500	Corning- Empire PL	AGT-NY	$ 3,989,086	3/31/2034	$ 0.66
National Fuel Gas Supply	FST	N01719	8,964	3,271,860	FSS storage pool	Zone 4 PA to TGP	$ -	3/31/2028	$ -
Tennessee Gas Pipeline	FTBH	104964	10,000	3,650,000	Shelton Interconnect	city gates- TGP	$ 223,164	2/28/2031	$ 0.06
	FTA	90608	6,866	2,506,090	Wright, NY (IGTS)	city gates- TGP	$ 461,305	4/15/2031	$ 0.18
	FTA	86	15,375	5,611,875	TGP Zone 4 Storage	city gates- TGP	$ 1,175,505	3/31/2032	$ 0.21
	FTA	347138	6,000	2,190,000	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 1,438,862	3/31/2032	$ 0.66
	FTA	1624	6,174	2,253,510	TGP Zone 4 Storage	city gates- TGP	$ 472,037	10/31/2032	$ 0.21
	FTA	67381	6,000	2,190,000	Wright, NY (IGTS)	AGT, MA or TGP city gate	$ 403,121	10/31/2032	$ 0.18
	FTA	109407	6,000	2,190,000	Shelton Interconnect	city gates- TGP	$ 267,790	10/31/2032	$ 0.12
	FTA	1627	32,652	11,917,980	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 7,464,639	10/31/2029	$ 0.63
	FTA	64028	8,000	2,920,000	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 2,550,989	10/31/2029	$ 0.87
	FTA	39176	802	292,730	Niagara border	city gates- TGP	$ 53,884	4/1/2030	$ 0.18
	FTA	2075	1,212	442,380	Niagara border	city gates- TGP	$ 81,430	4/1/2030	$ 0.18
	FTA	10781	13,884	5,067,660	TGP Zone 4 Storage	city gates- TGP	$ 1,061,510	4/1/2030	$ 0.21
	FTA	60120	6,000	2,190,000	Wright, NY (IGTS)	city gates- TGP	$ 403,121	4/1/2030	$ 0.18
	FTA	1625	5,099	1,861,135	TGP Zone 4 Storage	city gates- TGP	$ 389,847	10/31/2030	$ 0.21
	FTA	46099	5,000	1,825,000	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 1,199,052	10/31/2030	$ 0.66
	FTCT	331570	35,000	12,775,000	Wright, NY (IGTS)	city gates- TGP	$ 8,127,966	10/31/2032	$ 0.64
Texas Eastern Transmission	FT-1	910440-R5	9,724	3,549,260	Tetco- MS/Marcellus	into AGT- NJ	$ 2,088,365	3/31/2030	$ 0.59
	FT-1	830035-R4	9,522	3,475,530	Tetco Gulf/Marcellus	into AGT- NJ	$ 2,044,983	3/31/2031	$ 0.59
	CDS	800529-R2	13,334	4,866,910	Tetco Gulf/Marcellus	into AGT- NJ	$ 2,899,345	10/31/2031	$ 0.60
	CDS	800424-R1	851	310,615	Tetco FSS storage	into AGT- NJ	$ 106,746	10/31/2031	$ 0.34
	FT-1	800294-R3	6,340	2,314,100	Leidy, PA storage	into AGT- NJ	$ 778,298	4/15/2031	$ 0.34
	FT-1	800295-R3	4,231	1,544,315	Oakford storage	into AGT- NJ	$ 773,313	4/15/2031	$ 0.50
Transcontinental Gas	FT	1006426	1,877	685,105	Leidy, PA supply	into AGT- NJ	$ 107,322	5/31/2028	$ 0.16
Transcanada	FT	41224/41238	17,196	6,276,540	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 1,734,836	10/31/2035	$ 0.28
	FT	41239	8,347	3,046,655	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 842,095	10/31/2035	$ 0.28
	FT	41225	6,100	2,226,500	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 615,405	10/31/2035	$ 0.28
	FT	42382	6,000	2,190,000	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 605,316	10/31/2035	$ 0.28
	FT	64586	37,713	13,765,245	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 3,897,595	10/31/2036	$ 0.28
Enbridge Gas	FT	M12201	17,134	6,253,910	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 685,406	10/31/2028	$ 0.11
	FT	M12206	8,691	3,172,215	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 347,689	10/31/2028	$ 0.11
	FT	M12214	6,150	2,244,750	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 246,036	10/31/2028	$ 0.11
	FT	M12166	6,076	2,217,740	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 243,041	10/31/2028	$ 0.11
	FT	M12297	37,713	13,765,245	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 1,508,636	10/31/2036	$ 0.11

** All US and Canada firm transportation contracts contain evergreen clauses that provide CNG with the unilateral right to extend per FERC/NEB regulation- therefore the term is ongoing*

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.2
FIRM STORAGE CONTRACTS

Contract Number	Rate Schedule	Maximum Storage Quantity	Maximum Daily Withdrawal Quantity	Maximum Daily Injection Quantity	Primary Injection Point(s) /A	Primary Withdrawal Point(s)	Current Annual Demand Charges	Termination Date*	Comments	100% Load Factor Rate
Eastern Gas Transmission										
600012	GSS-TE	1,235,603	11,553	6,864	Oakford, PA	Oakford/Leidy, PA	$ 754,176	03/31/28		$ 0.61
300061	GSS	66,755	607	371	Ellisburg, PA	Ellisburg, PA	$ 40,193	03/31/32		$ 0.60
300094	GSS	1,800,000	19,658	10,000	Ellisburg, PA/Gilmore, OH	Ellisburg, PA	$ 1,189,623	03/31/33		$ 0.66
National Fuel										
O01718	FSS	1,000,000	9,091	5,556	Zone 4 - Andrews Settlement	NFG Storage to FST	$ 885,600	03/31/28		$ 0.89
Tennessee										
1623	FS-MA	555,702	6,174	3,705	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	$ 192,288	10/31/32		$ 0.35
1626	FS-MA	610,003	13,826	4,067	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	$ 309,564	10/31/30		$ 0.51
Texas Eastern										
400223	SS-1	1,798,459	27,207	9,244	M2/M3 Storage Point	Lambertville, NJ	$ 2,830,647	03/31/33	bundled service- w/TET FT	$ 1.57
400507	FSS-1	51,060	851	262	M2/M3 Storage Point	M2/M3 Storage Point	$ 22,918	04/30/33		$ 0.45
400229	SS-1	685,979	6,035	3,527	M2/M3 Storage Point	Lambertville, NJ	$ 585,148	04/30/31	bundled service- w/TET FT	$ 0.85
Enbridge Gas										
LST-195	FSS	980,000	11,760	7,350	Dawn,Ontario	Dawn,Ontario	$ 1,068,190	03/31/29		$ 1.09
LST-181	FSS	1,300,000	15,600	9,750	Dawn,Ontario	Dawn,Ontario	$ 1,441,630	03/31/28		$ 1.11

* All US storage contracts contain evergreen clauses that provide CNG with the unilateral right to extend per FERC regulation- therefore the term is ongoing

Note- Maximum daily contract injection quantity can sometimes be exceeded as operations permit

/A The pricing point for the Eastern, National Fuel , Tennessee, and Texas Eastern storages is TGP Zone 4 and TETCO M2/M3 plus FT variables and fuel to the storage field, or Marcellus purchases at the field point.
For the Union Gas storage the pricing point is based upon Dawn.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE RATCHETS REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	EGST				MSQ:	1,235,603	
Rate Schedule:	GSS-TE				MDIQ:	6,640	
Contract Number:	600012				MDWQ:	11,553	
					DOS:	107	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	367,739	but less than	1,235,603	then MDWQ is	11,553	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	197,696	but less than	367,738	then MDWQ is	10,629	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	123,560	but less than	197,695	then MDWQ is	8,087	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	123,559	then MDWQ is	7,278	
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	617,803	but less than	1,235,603	then MDIQ is	5,774	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	617,802	then MDIQ is	6,864	
Winter Period Injections:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,235,603	then MDIQ is	5,774	
Maximum Withdrawals:	For the month of November, total withdrawals cannot exceed			303,266			
	For the month of December, total withdrawals cannot exceed			313,375			
	For the month of January, total withdrawals cannot exceed			313,375			
	For the month of February, total withdrawals cannot exceed			283,049			
	For the month of March, total withdrawals cannot exceed			313,375			
Minimum Turn:	By April 15 of each year, inventory must be less than 35% of total inventory level			432,461			
Storage Balance:	At January 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	432,461					
	At February 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	432,461					
	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	185,340					

Notes:

Pipeline:	EGST				MSQ:	66,755	
Rate Schedule:	GSS				MDIQ:	359	
Contract Number:	300061				MDWQ:	607	
					DOS:	110	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	23,364	but less than	66,755	then MDWQ is	607	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	10,681	but less than	23,364	then MDWQ is	558	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	6,676	but less than	10,681	then MDWQ is	425	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	6,676	then MDWQ is	382	
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	33,378	but less than	66,755	then MDIQ is	312	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	33,378	then MDIQ is	371	
Winter Period Injections:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	66,755	then MDIQ is	312	
Maximum Withdrawals:	For the month of November, total withdrawals cannot exceed			15,934			
	For the month of December, total withdrawals cannot exceed			16,465			
	For the month of January, total withdrawals cannot exceed			16,465			
	For the month of February, total withdrawals cannot exceed			14,872			
	For the month of March, total withdrawals cannot exceed			16,465			
Minimum Turn:	By April 15 of each year, inventory must be less than 35% of total inventory level			23,364			
Storage Balance:	At January 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	23,364					
	At February 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	23,364					
	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	10,013					

Notes:

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE RATCHETS REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	EGST				MSQ:	1,800,000	
Rate Schedule:	GSS				MDIQ:	9,673	
Contract Number:	300094				MDWQ:	19,658	
					DOS:	92	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	630,000	but less than		1,800,000	then MDWQ is	19,658
	If Storage Balance is greater than	288,000	but less than		630,000	then MDWQ is	18,085
	If Storage Balance is greater than	180,000	but less than		288,000	then MDWQ is	13,761
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		180,000	then MDWQ is	12,385
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	900,000	but less than		1,800,000	then MDIQ is	8,411
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		900,000	then MDIQ is	10,000
Winter Period Injections:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		1,800,000	then MDIQ is	8,411
Maximum Withdrawals:	For the month of November, total withdrawals cannot exceed				516,023		
	For the month of December, total withdrawals cannot exceed				533,223		
	For the month of January, total withdrawals cannot exceed				533,223		
	For the month of February, total withdrawals cannot exceed				481,621		
	For the month of March, total withdrawals cannot exceed				533,223		
Minimum Turn:	By April 15 of each year, inventory must be less than 35% of total inventory level				630,000		
Storage Balance:	At January 1, Storage Balance must be greater than			630,000			
	At February 1, Storage Balance must be greater than			630,000			
	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than			270,000			

Notes:

Pipeline:	National Fuel				MSQ:	1,000,000	
Rate Schedule:	FSS				MDIQ:	5,556	
Contract Number:	O01718				MDWQ:	8,964	
					DOS:	112	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		1,000,000	then MDWQ is	8,964
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		-	then MDWQ is	-
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		-	then MDWQ is	-
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		-	then MDWQ is	-
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		1,000,000	then MDIQ is	5,556
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than		-	then MDIQ is	-

Notes:

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE RATCHETS REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	Tennessee				MSQ:	555,702	
Rate Schedule:	FS-MA				MDIQ:	3,705	
Contract Number:	1623				MDWQ:	6,174	
					DOS:	90	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	555,702	then MDWQ is		6,174
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	555,702	then MDIQ is		3,705
Storage Balance:	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than			83,355			
Notes:							

Pipeline:	Tennessee				MSQ:	610,003	
Rate Schedule:	FS-MA				MDIQ:	4,067	
Contract Number:	1626				MDWQ:	13,826	
					DOS:	44	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	183,001	but less than	610,003	then MDWQ is		13,826
	If Storage Balance is greater than	122,001	but less than	183,001	then MDWQ is		8,687
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	122,001	then MDWQ is		5,212
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	610,003	then MDIQ is		4,067
Storage Balance:	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than			91,500			
Notes:							

Pipeline:	Texas Eastern				MSQ:	1,798,459	
Rate Schedule:	SS-1				MDIQ:	9,244	
Contract Number:	400223				MDWQ:	27,207	
					DOS:	66	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	492,523	but less than	1,798,459	then MDWQ is		27,207
	If Storage Balance is greater than	322,148	but less than	492,522	then MDWQ is		23,663
	If Storage Balance is greater than	306,053	but less than	322,147	then MDWQ is		20,119
	If Storage Balance is greater than	142,270	but less than	306,052	then MDWQ is		19,498
	If Storage Balance is greater than	92,906	but less than	142,269	then MDWQ is		4,701
	If Storage Balance is greater than	49,509	but less than	92,905	then MDWQ is		2,216
	If Storage Balance is greater than	23,237	but less than	49,508	then MDWQ is		1,847
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	23,236	then MDWQ is		1,477
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,798,459	then MDIQ is		9,244
Notes:							

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE RATCHETS REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	Texas Eastern				MSQ:	51,060	
Rate Schedule:	FSS-1				MDIQ:	262	
Contract Number:	400507				MDWQ:	851	
					DOS:	60	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	10,213	but less than	51,060	then MDWQ is	851	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	5,107	but less than	10,212	then MDWQ is	709	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	5,107	then MDWQ is	567	
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	51,060	then MDIQ is	262	

Notes:

Pipeline:	Texas Eastern				MSQ:	685,979	
Rate Schedule:	SS-1				MDIQ:	3,527	
Contract Number:	400229				MDWQ:	6,035	
					DOS:	114	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	137,196	but less than	685,979	then MDWQ is	6,035	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	68,598	but less than	137,195	then MDWQ is	5,029	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	68,597	then MDWQ is	4,023	
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	685,979	then MDIQ is	3,527	

Notes:

Pipeline:	Enbridge Gas Inc				MSQ:	1,300,000	
Rate Schedule:	FSS				MDIQ:	9,750	
Contract Number:	LST-108				MDWQ:	15,600	
					DOS:	83	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	325,000	but less than	1,300,000	then MDWQ is	15,600	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	325,000	then MDWQ is	10,400	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	-	then MDWQ is	-	
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	975,000	but less than	1,300,000	then MDIQ is	6,500	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	974,999	then MDIQ is	9,750	

Notes:

Pipeline:	Enbridge Gas Inc				MSQ:	980,000	
Rate Schedule:	FSS				MDIQ:	7,350	
Contract Number:	LST-078				MDWQ:	11,760	
					DOS:	83	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	245,000	but less than	980,000	then MDWQ is	11,760	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	244,999	then MDWQ is	7,840	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	-	then MDWQ is	-	
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	735,000	but less than	980,000	then MDIQ is	4,900	
	If Storage Balance is greater than	0	but less than	734999	then MDIQ is	7,350	

Notes:

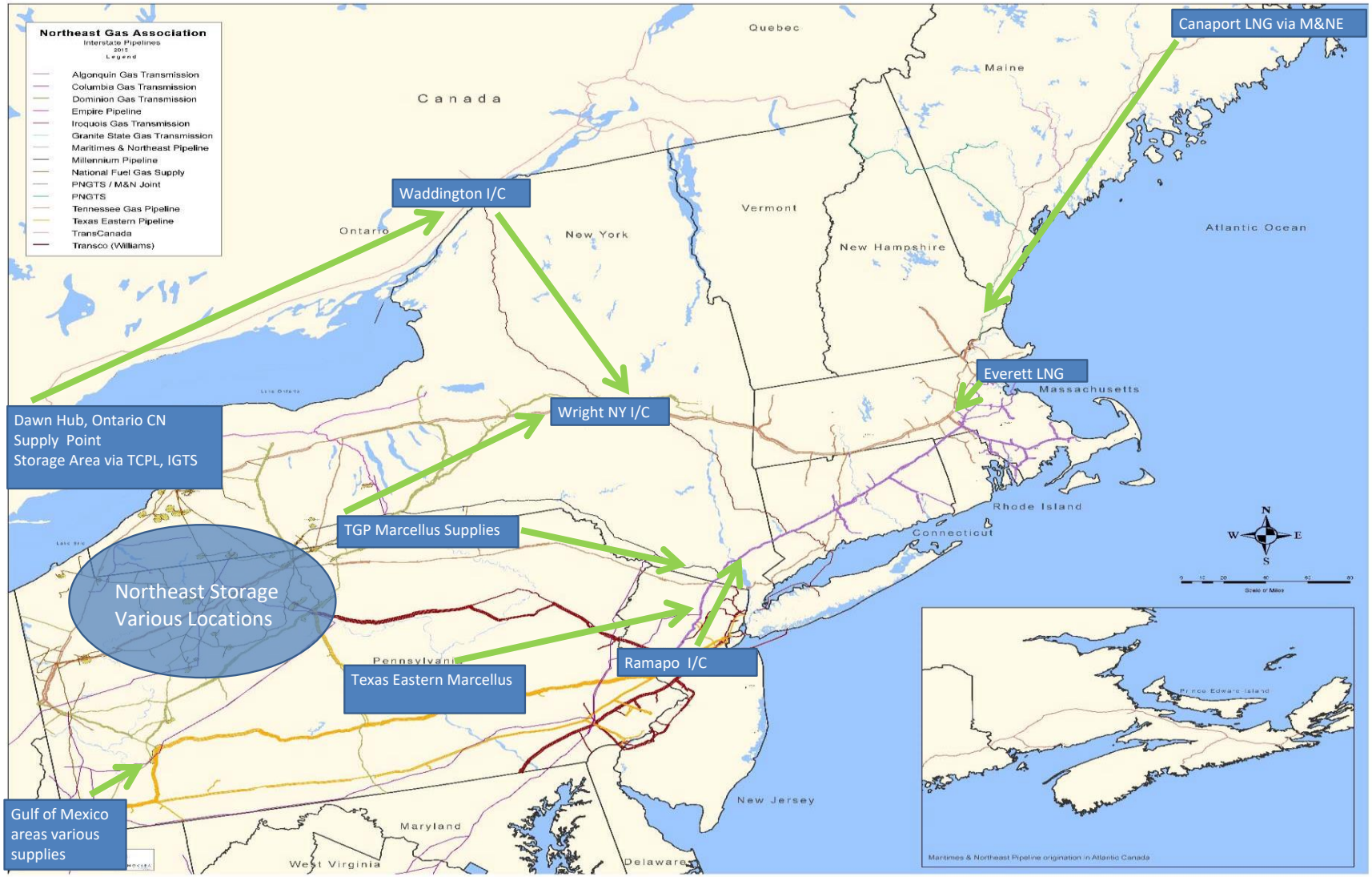
CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.4
PEAKING RESOURCES

Supplier	Type	Max. Daily Quantity (Dth/d)	Max. Annual Quantity (Dth)
CNG	peaking- LNG	90,500	1,142,100

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.5
FIRM SUPPLY CONTRACTS

SUPPLIER	CONTRACT RECEIPT POINT	TYPE OF SERVICE	MAXIMUM DAILY QUANTITY	MAXIMUM ANNUAL QUANTITY
various natural gas producer suppliers	Various supply locations (primarily Marcellus production locations and to a much lesser extent supply interconnects Ramapo, Waddington, etc.)	Firm Supply	see US flowing gas FT MDQ plus fuel	varies by contract tailored to customer demand
various natural gas producer suppliers	Dawn, Canada	Firm Supply	see Canadian flowing gas FT MDQ plus fuel	varies by contract tailored to customer demand

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-3.6
GAS FLOWS TO CONNECTICUT- REPRESENTATIVE



PEAK DAY/PEAKING REQUIREMENTS

Methodology

CNG uses a multiple regression model for determining peak day gas requirements. The model utilizes daily weather information (Effective Degree Days (EDD)) and firm sendout for each of CNG's service areas (Hartford and Greenwich) and is periodically reviewed and potentially modified to improve forecast accuracy. Once the daily model is complete, the actual EDD variable is substituted with the design weather assumptions as seen below to simulate the load under design conditions.

Weather Assumptions

CNG projects design demand by utilizing the coldest EDD in the last 30 years taking into account the day before EDD in the demand projection. The coldest EDD within that period occurred on January 15, 2004, with a 75 EDD in the Hartford service area and a 68 EDD in the Greenwich service area and the day before that was also cold at a 66 EDD and 60 EDD, respectively.

Conclusion

The current peak day projections indicate sufficient supplies/capacity on peak day to meet firm sales customers' requirements and 100% supplier of last resort for firm transportation customers converted from firm sales throughout the forecast horizon.

Exhibits

S-4: Peak Day Projections - contain the peak day projections along with the associated supply requirements, including an estimate of incremental conservation.

S-5/ S-6: Hartford and Greenwich Regression Models - contains statistical model output related to the regression analysis performed utilizing daily data from the prior four winters. These regression results were used in producing the Peak Day Projections.

Please note that the S-5 and S- 6 data includes the five-year history of peak day firm demand.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-4
PROJECTED FIRM PEAK DAY REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLIES (MMBtu Net of Fuel)

Customer Requirements- Firm Sales and Firm Transportation SOLR, Net of Conservation	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031
Total MMBtu /1, 2/	357,523	360,141	361,433	362,971	364,746

Gas Capacity	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031
FLOWING GAS- SUPPLY AREAS					
Tetco supply areas via AGT FT	31,987	31,987	31,987	31,987	31,987
TGP supply areas	51,652	51,652	51,652	51,652	51,652
TGP- Niagara 5-6	2,014	2,014	2,014	2,014	2,014
Transco Leidy via AGT	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859
Canadian/other via Iroquois - TGP/AGT city gate	12,139	12,139	12,139	12,139	12,139
Iroquois Z1-2 to Shelton	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Iroquois Z1-1 to TGP 300 line	6,794	6,794	6,794	6,794	6,794
Yankee	25	25	25	25	25
AGT AIM at Ramapo	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
AGT AIM via Millenium Pipeline	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
AGT Enhancement				10,000	10,000
TGP CT Wright	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
GAS STORAGE					
FS-MA via TGP	11,508	11,508	11,508	11,508	11,508
NFG FSS-1 via TGP	8,988	8,988	8,988	8,988	8,988
Dominion GSS via TGP	20,036	20,036	20,036	20,036	20,036
Dominion GSS-TE via Tet/AGT	10,471	10,471	10,471	10,471	10,471
TE SS-1via Tet/AGT	26,799	26,799	26,799	26,799	26,799
TE FSS-1 via Tet/AGT	843	843	843	843	843
TE SS-1 (2) via Tet/AGT	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978	5,978
Union via Iroquois - TGP/AGT	25,225	25,225	25,225	25,225	25,225
total via pipeline	300,318	300,318	300,318	310,318	310,318
PEAKING					
LNG Vaporization	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
LNG boiloff	500	500	500	500	500
Peaking Resources	90,500	90,500	90,500	90,500	90,500
Total Resources	390,818	390,818	390,818	400,818	400,818

Notes:					
/1 Peak day firm demand is firm sales plus 100% FT supplier of last resort - numbers are after the effects of conservation					
/2 Marketer MDQ (current)	20,543	20,543	20,543	20,543	20,543
less: 25% CR, STO. PK	5,136	5,136	5,136	5,136	5,136
maximum amount of marketer gas	15,407	15,407	15,407	15,407	15,407
minimum amount of marketer gas (100% SOLR)	0	0	0	0	0

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS
EXHIBIT S-5
PEAK DAY MODEL SUMMARY

Forecasted Firm Sendout - DESIGN		
Dth		
Effective Degree Days		75.00
Effective Degree Days Lagged		66.00
Predicted Sendout	Annual Growth Rate	
2023/2024		353,388
2024/2025	-1.3%	348,843
2025/2026	2.3%	356,764
2026/2027	0.2%	357,523
2027/2028	0.7%	360,141
2028/2029	0.4%	361,433
2029/2030	0.4%	362,971
2030/2031	0.5%	364,746

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-6
DESIGN DAY REGRESSION MODEL

2025 / 2026 Forecast Model for CNG Hartford Sendout

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	150
Deg. of Freedom for Error	141
R-Squared	0.977
Adjusted R-Squared	0.976
AIC	17.825
BIC	18.005
F-Statistic	765.538
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-1,540.69
Model Sum of Squares	318,381,968,555.08
Sum of Squared Errors	7,330,114,163.22
Mean Squared Error	51,986,625.27
Std. Error of Regression	7,210.18
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	4,653.21
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	3.58%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.318
Durbin-H Statistic	-2.031
Ljung-Box Statistic	25.07
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.4020
Skewness	-0.605
Kurtosis	17.574
Jarque-Bera	1336.748
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value	Units	Definition
CONST	24714.003	2644.272	9.346	0.00%		Constant term
Calendar.Weekend	-4306.045	1329.376	-3.239	0.15%		
Calendar.Holiday	-2834.765	2894.558	-0.979	32.91%		
Weather.Hartford_EDD	3150.996	79.568	39.601	0.00%		
CNG_Hartford_25_26.LagDep(1)	0.143	0.023	6.275	0.00%		
Misc_Variables.November	-5895.929	1890.672	-3.118	0.22%		
Misc_Variables.December	1598.558	2072.710	0.771	44.18%		
Misc_Variables.January	2760.913	2224.003	1.241	21.65%		
Misc_Variables.February	3167.967	2225.860	1.423	15.69%		

Date	Top 10 Peak	Actual	Predicted	Simulated	Residual Error	Hartford_DD	Hartford_EDD
2/7/2026	1	277,037	271,676	287,431	5,362	61	70
2/8/2026	2	269,710	261,839	299,650	7,871	57	63
1/24/2026	3	265,300	251,010	291,973	14,290	58	62
1/30/2026	4	261,976	263,999	298,660	2,024	59	64
1/25/2026	5	258,886	256,596	297,559	2,290	55	62
1/27/2026	6	243,225	241,068	297,786	2,157	53	57
1/29/2026	7	242,962	247,402	297,818	4,439	53	59
2/1/2026	8	240,223	234,259	294,128	5,964	52	56
1/31/2026	9	238,548	246,666	297,082	8,119	53	59
1/28/2026	10	237,089	235,678	298,698	1,411	53	55

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-7
DESIGN DAY REGRESSION MODEL

2025 / 2026 Forecast Model for CNG Greenwich Sendout

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	150
Deg. of Freedom for Error	141
R-Squared	0.986
Adjusted R-Squared	0.985
AIC	13.430
BIC	13.611
F-Statistic	1233.743
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-1,211.10
Model Sum of Squares	6,334,316,875.22
Sum of Squared Errors	90,490,790.60
Mean Squared Error	641,778.66
Std. Error of Regression	801.11
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	623.51
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	3.93%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.665
Durbin-H Statistic	2.103
Ljung-Box Statistic	25.48
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.3801
Skewness	-0.275
Kurtosis	3.343
Jarque-Bera	2.632
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.2683

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value	Units	Definition
CONST	-762.453	276.591	-2.757	0.66%		Constant term
Calendar.Weekend	-404.073	147.283	-2.744	0.69%		
Calendar.Holiday	-643.165	321.207	-2.002	4.72%		
Weather.Bridgeport_EDD	498.130	9.930	50.163	0.00%		
CNG_Greenwich_25_26.LagDep(1)	0.172	0.018	9.676	0.00%		
Misc_Variables.November	1616.467	211.951	7.627	0.00%		
Misc_Variables.December	1357.240	228.620	5.937	0.00%		
Misc_Variables.January	1288.399	247.251	5.211	0.00%		
Misc_Variables.February	713.118	248.105	2.874	0.47%		

Date	Top 10 Peak	Actual	Predicted	Simulated	Residual Error	Bridgeport_DD	Bridgeport_EDD
2/7/2026	1	36,764	38,081	37,583	1,317	58	69
2/8/2026	2	35,168	36,266	39,753	1,098	53	61
1/30/2026	3	34,520	34,466	39,946	54	52	57
1/24/2026	4	34,198	34,017	38,999	181	53	58
1/25/2026	5	32,387	33,909	39,886	1,522	49	56
2/1/2026	6	32,377	32,023	38,996	354	48	54
1/31/2026	7	32,373	32,968	39,942	595	48	54
1/29/2026	8	32,198	32,800	39,774	602	49	54
1/27/2026	9	31,892	32,235	39,706	343	48	53
1/28/2026	10	31,201	31,425	39,893	224	57	51

ADDRESSING CUSTOMER DEMAND

CNG's forecast reflects continued modest demand growth over the forecast horizon. CNG is in a good capacity position throughout the forecast period to meet existing and new customer demand despite challenges. The ability to offer low cost, reliable and environmentally advantaged natural gas to homes and businesses in our service areas promotes the ability for customers to choose their most suitable energy fuel and at the same time broadly helps the economy and the environment.

The Connecticut and New England region's gas capacity situation is extremely tight due to the lack of any significant additions for nearly ten years while demand has grown. The New England region is the most capacity constrained in the US and this situation attracts much attention from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and reliability stakeholders such as North American Electric Reliability Corp.

CNG does not presently forecast the need for large scale incremental city gate pipeline capacity during the five-year planning horizon[1]. CNG has an excellent record of serving customers reliably and affordably and a successful history of adding necessary capacity with examples being the Algonquin AIM expansion, the Tennessee Connecticut expansion, additions on the Iroquois system and LNG output expansion.

Regional Capacity Tight and Options Lacking

All existing capacity is fully subscribed on every New England pipeline[2] which means the sources of west to east supply (Appalachian robust sources and Canada) are at maximum capacity and any new physical capacity requires incremental construction. In lieu of incremental capacity LNG imported supplies have sometimes been used as a substitute to certain eligible delivery areas and points[3] in New England using existing pipeline capacity that does not require flow through bottleneck west to east points or other constraints points. These supply sources include the Canaport LNG storage and import terminal located in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada and the Everett LNG storage and import terminal located in Boston Harbor[4]. The prolonged inactivity of incremental pipeline expansion has placed additional pressure and need on these LNG import terminal supplements as critical regional sources of cold weather supply.

Further with respect to new capacity and reliability for customers, incremental capacity options are only occasionally available, require a critical mass, are significantly more expensive than existing capacity, and can be difficult to add with numerous permitting and approvals required. As an example of difficulties, the proposed Constitution Pipeline from the

[1] CNG's forecast includes 10,000 dth/day of expansion on Algonquin planned for 2029 in service from Appalachian supply sources.

[2] The exception can be backhaul capacity to specific areas and points subject to various pipeline and lateral bottlenecks.

[3] For example, Connecticut where LNG incremental imports are extremely bottlenecked. Such supplies cannot flow into CT on Tennessee Gas Pipeline due to the Agawam constraint, nor be delivered on Iroquois, and LNG import deliveries on Algonquin are limited and not available at all to certain delivery points.

[4] The continued need for the Everett terminal was confirmed with the MA. DPU's approval of certain LNG contracts for several MA LDCs on May 17, 2024.

Marcellus area to Wright, NY (into Tennessee and Iroquois pipelines) had been cancelled after years of litigation despite receiving FERC approval and most permits.

Updated Developments

Recently after a multi-year period lacking gas capacity expansion in the region increasing activity has occurred for potential pipeline expansion. Two recent city gate projects would increase deliveries by Algonquin into New England. Nevertheless, there continues to be a long lead time required and strenuous permitting and processing challenges.

The cancelled Constitution Pipeline mentioned above has been re-introduced as a possible project and CNG has been actively reviewing the project and considering participation in the potential project for the purpose of accessing additional reliable and low-cost Marcellus supplies for our customers. Importantly Constitution would provide needed deliveries into New England at the Wright NY delivery point (into two pipelines, Iroquois and Tennessee). Although not providing service to New England city gates the project would provide several major increased reliability/lower cost benefits to New England by; a) addressing certain primary firm upstream limitations from Canada into Iroquois, b) addressing supply shortcomings at Wright NY and c) providing an Appalachian source of supply into future city gate pipeline expansions that could occur on Tennessee and Iroquois but cannot occur without such a supply source.

On the other hand, making new capacity even more important one project would reduce delivery capacity into New England by diverting existing capacity to NY. The Iroquois EX-C expansion, which has received all necessary permits except one, would reduce the Iroquois delivery capacity of Canadian gas into its zone 1 (into Wright, NY which feeds Tennessee Gas Pipeline into New England) by 125,000 dth/day and increasing it into the NY metropolitan area by the same amount. Reducing supply options at the Wright interconnect is unfavorable for the already constrained New England area.

Cost of Incremental Gas Capacity

Regarding the cost of new capacity, the attached analysis provides an illustrative comparison of existing and new capacity for various key transportation routes to and upstream from Connecticut. The reason new capacity would be significantly higher cost is that existing capacity is based upon historical cost pipeline and facilities and also reflecting varying levels of depreciation and additions/replacements over decades of service. The incremental cost of adding capacity is much higher due to the higher current costs for processing materials, labor and capital and the long lead time/uncertainty of such additions.

Non-Pipeline Alternatives

CNG is aware of and has experience with the concept of applying non-pipeline alternatives (NPA) as a substitute for gas capacity. Our present portfolio reflects the long-standing NPA application of on-site LNG peaking plants which have provided service to our customers since 1972 and presently provide about one-quarter of design day supply. CNG's portfolio also

reflects the application of NPA through an interruptible gas service program for larger customers with dual fuel. Customers choosing this tariff service are subject to curtailment on short notice and the company assumes interruptible usage is zero on design day for planning purposes. This program reduces peak gas usage and correspondingly the amount of design day gas capacity the company contracts for in its portfolio. Further, as described in the conservation section of this report, and in the annual conservation plan process, the Company has long-standing and robust conservation and demand side management programs in collaboration with the state of CT.

CNG's gas system operates in the most gas capacity constrained region of the country and we are chronically aware of the difficulty in adding gas capacity and how these constraints affect planning. We are also aware that other LDCs have attempted other NPA strategies (in addition to on-site LNG, interruptible demand response, and conservation/energy efficiency) for including geothermal energy networks, electrification, trucked in compressed natural gas, renewable natural gas and hydrogen blending.

To the extent additional NPA strategies can contribute to our ability to serve our customers safely and reliably under all weather conditions for all time horizons, contributes to customer choice options, promotes customer energy affordability, promotes energy resilience for our customers, and can help achieve responsible, meaningful and sustained GHG emission reduction CNG welcomes them. These are important guiding principles, our service obligations are serious and important, and our viewpoint has to be realistic and pragmatic.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-8
INCREMENTAL INTERSTATE PIPELINE RATES VERSUS ROLLED IN RATES ILLUSTRATION

(ALL RATES IN $Mmbtu @100% LF Demand Cost)

MARCELLUS MID HAUL SOURCE TO CONNECTICUT CITY GATE

COSTS- NO PRODUCER CONTRACTED FOR CAPACITY REFLECTED "UPSTREAM OF

ROLLED IN MAX FERC RATE ROUTE	RATE	INCREMENTAL RATE ROUTE	RATE	SOURCE/NOTES
TEXAS EASTERN (M2/M3)/AGT	$ 0.90	ALGONQUIN TO SUPPLY SO	$ 2.48	ALGONQUIN ATLANTIC BRIDGE PROJECT ("AB")(RECOURSE RATE PER FERC FILING) PLUS
TENNESSEE (ZONE 4 -6)	$ 0.21			
AVERAGE	$ 0.56		$ 2.48	
INCREMENTAL RATE FACTOR TO ROLLED IN			4.5	x

CONNECTICUT CITY GATE

"DOWNSTREAM" CAPACITY TO CITY GATE AND "UPSTREAM" CAPACITY PAID BY PRODUCER *

ROLLED IN MAX FERC RATE ROUTE	RATE	INCREMENTAL RATE ROUTE	RATE	SOURCE/NOTES
ALGONQUIN FT	$ 0.39	ALGONQUIN	$ 1.83	AB (RECOURSE RATE PER FERC FILING)
INCREMENTAL RATE FACTOR TO ROLLED IN			4.7	x

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-9
TOP TEN SENDOUT BY YEAR - HISTORICAL

Ten Highest Gas Customer Usage Days - Winters 2016-2017 through 2025-2026

	Date	Day	HDD [1]	EHDD [1]	Sendout (MMBtu)	Total IS/TS & Special Contracts [2] [3]
Winter 2016/2017						
	1/9/2017	Monday	53	55	278,722	11,574
	1/8/2017	Sunday	50	55	272,128	10,785
	3/4/2017	Saturday	49	56	261,488	13,654
	12/15/2016	Thursday	49	57	259,721	5,409
	12/19/2016	Monday	51	54	256,169	10,498
	1/7/2017	Saturday	48	52	254,988	10,086
	2/9/2017	Thursday	48	55	252,121	10,795
	3/12/2017	Sunday	46	53	238,756	3,940
	3/11/2017	Saturday	49	57	236,172	4,888
	12/16/2016	Friday	45	47	234,604	4,361
Winter 2017/2018						
	1/6/2018	Saturday	62	71	328,230	2,958
	12/31/2017	Sunday	62	68	319,506	4,418
	1/1/2018	Monday	60	64	314,956	4,325
	1/5/2018	Friday	57	71	311,783	2,892
	12/28/2017	Thursday	59	65	311,235	4,348
	12/29/2017	Friday	55	58	290,957	4,270
	1/7/2018	Sunday	51	56	287,799	2,991
	12/30/2017	Saturday	57	59	284,477	4,270
	1/2/2018	Tuesday	51	54	283,508	3,715
	12/27/2017	Wednesday	54	59	276,583	4,435
Winter 2018/2019						
	1/21/2019	Monday	62	71	337,779	4,495
	1/31/2019	Thursday	59	63	311,309	4,498
	2/1/2019	Friday	57	59	285,231	4,539
	1/30/2019	Wednesday	55	61	279,350	4,543
	1/20/2019	Sunday	56	66	275,646	4,978
	3/6/2019	Wednesday	49	53	266,741	13,768
	1/22/2019	Tuesday	46	49	259,586	4,593
	1/11/2019	Friday	47	53	254,645	9,025
	3/7/2019	Thursday	45	48	253,982	15,287
	11/22/2018	Thursday	51	56	253,420	4,428
Winter 2019/2020						
	1/20/2020	Monday	47	51	268,811	14,993
	12/19/2019	Thursday	48	52	267,313	4,121
	1/17/2020	Friday	48	52	265,992	15,428
	2/14/2020	Friday	49	53	258,532	15,881
	1/21/2020	Tuesday	48	50	258,431	14,688
	12/20/2019	Friday	44	47	244,317	7,909
	12/18/2019	Wednesday	43	49	238,684	8,914
	11/13/2019	Wednesday	41	43	233,407	16,587
	1/18/2020	Saturday	44	45	232,323	13,606
	1/22/2020	Wednesday	43	44	230,836	14,424
Winter 2020/2021						
	1/29/2021	Friday	54	59	281,208	7,944
	1/30/2021	Saturday	52	56	273,772	7,761
	1/31/2021	Sunday	46	50	262,108	10,364
	1/28/2021	Thursday	47	55	258,108	8,388
	2/9/2021	Tuesday	44	47	247,437	10,799
	1/24/2021	Sunday	44	48	246,515	11,765
	1/23/2021	Saturday	45	53	245,607	11,866
	12/16/2020	Wednesday	43	49	240,497	11,257
	12/18/2020	Friday	48	50	240,383	11,757
	2/11/2021	Thursday	44	47	239,941	15,797

Ten Highest Gas Customer Usage Days - Winters 2016-2017 through 2025-2026

	Date	Day	HDD [1]	EHDD [1]	Sendout (MMBtu)	Total IS/TS & Special Contracts [2] [3]
Winter 2021/2022						
	1/15/2022	Saturday	58	63	304,447	3,370
	1/30/2022	Sunday	53	56	299,548	5,867
	1/11/2022	Tuesday	54	57	288,270	3,495
	2/15/2022	Tuesday	43	45	271,769	14,938
	1/21/2022	Friday	53	58	268,873	3,611
	1/26/2022	Wednesday	50	54	268,120	3,601
	1/31/2022	Monday	49	51	267,482	10,227
	1/29/2022	Saturday	62	71	261,732	6,158
	2/5/2022	Saturday	56	60	260,156	10,218
	1/22/2022	Saturday	45	47	258,593	6,355
Winter 2022/2023						
	2/3/2023	Friday	63	74	322,000	5,121
	12/24/2022	Saturday	51	58	279,574	11,485
	2/4/2023	Saturday	48	52	269,051	5,165
	12/25/2022	Sunday	44	48	240,260	9,269
	2/25/2023	Saturday	46	48	236,328	10,933
	12/23/2022	Friday	41	48	227,743	14,019
	2/24/2023	Friday	42	47	223,408	11,123
	12/26/2022	Monday	37	40	221,002	13,136
	12/27/2022	Tuesday	39	40	217,031	13,713
	2/1/2023	Wednesday	40	42	215,808	14,848
Winter 2023/2024						
	1/20/2024	Saturday	50	56	264,755	3,260
	1/21/2024	Sunday	48	51	261,268	10,668
	1/17/2024	Wednesday	45	49	260,567	15,116
	1/19/2024	Friday	45	50	249,502	11,929
	1/16/2024	Tuesday	43	47	245,864	15,057
	1/18/2024	Thursday	41	43	238,836	14,670
	2/14/2024	Wednesday	39	44	225,034	14,822
	2/19/2024	Monday	39	42	220,247	14,749
	1/15/2024	Monday	38	40	219,825	14,755
	2/17/2024	Saturday	39	43	217,335	14,293
Winter 2024/2025						
	12/22/2024	Sunday	52	55	291,726	10,685
	1/21/2025	Tuesday	55	57	287,573	276
	1/22/2025	Wednesday	51	52	280,134	282
	2/18/2025	Tuesday	43	49	272,514	14,328
	1/20/2025	Monday	52	55	270,284	4,638
	1/8/2025	Wednesday	41	49	263,042	12,077
	1/23/2025	Thursday	46	48	261,264	8,504
	2/19/2025	Wednesday	44	48	259,876	13,990
	1/7/2025	Tuesday	38	45	255,840	12,302
	2/17/2025	Monday	41	48	255,624	14,183
Winter 2025/2026						
	2/7/2026	Saturday	61	70	313,801	-
	2/8/2026	Sunday	57	63	304,878	-
	1/24/2026	Saturday	58	62	300,630	1,132
	1/30/2026	Friday	59	64	297,398	903
	1/25/2026	Sunday	55	62	292,190	917
	1/29/2026	Thursday	53	59	276,236	1,075
	1/27/2026	Tuesday	53	57	276,104	987
	1/20/2026	Tuesday	52	57	274,500	8,092
	2/1/2026	Sunday	52	56	272,600	-
	1/31/2026	Saturday	53	59	271,964	1,043

(1) HDD and EHDD - Bradley International Airport. The degree day base is 65° Fahrenheit.

(2) CDECCA Power Plant and Hartford Hospital Power Plant

(3) Interruptible and includes emergency use

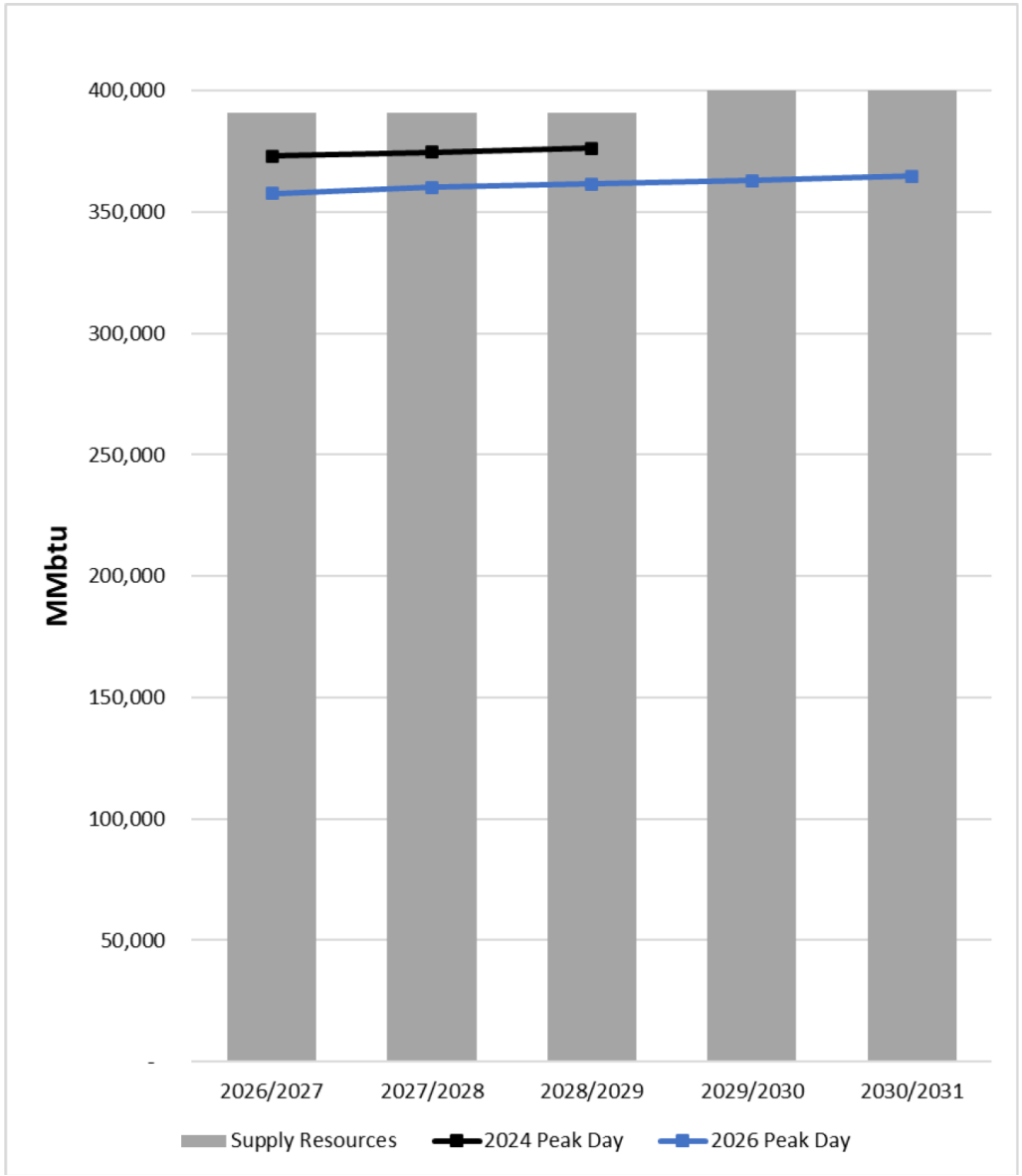
CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-10
MONTHLY DEGREE DAYS SINCE JANUARY 2006

BRADLEY	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
January	986	1,035	1,093	1,350	1,155	1,294	1,028	1,119	1,250	1,285	1,071	993	1,227	1,208	983	1,109	1,247	872	1034	1,125	1263
February	975	1,145	1,019	964	947	1,069	839	994	1,133	1,361	951	853	819	954	887	1,014	929	873	877	959	1120
March	837	886	847	842	610	861	552	860	1,039	998	644	977	852	871	680	740	754	761	628	687	744
April	410	545	391	447	311	445	400	481	479	460	516	365	623	416	560	406	447	353	390	415	412
May	232	154	237	198	132	157	110	191	156	75	208	236	96	182	237	191	124	190	75	164	222
June	35	32	11	42	20	27	36	33	6	48	16	44	32	18	35	12	18	43	1	21	21
July	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2
August	9	14	4	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	19	0
September	100	52	85	118	46	53	93	131	84	36	58	59	75	59	91	41	70	77	22	39	
October	400	218	424	443	362	356	286	350	299	396	351	186	410	309	341	232	339	243	237	352	
November	541	722	704	548	670	552	746	749	712	551	628	730	789	734	558	698	559	733	505	707	
December	826	1,077	1,008	1,067	1,124	846	914	1,064	902	670	1,010	1,159	980	1,022	964	830	955	793	960	1,141	
TOTAL	5,351	5,884	5,823	6,034	5,378	5,660	5,004	5,974	6,062	5,881	5,453	5,618	5,903	5,779	5,339	5,279	5,442	4,939	4,729	5,629	3,784

SIKORSKY	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
January	872	926	934	1,227	1,087	1,180	899	990	1,170	1,145	980	863	1,123	1,040	868	978	1,135	772	936	1,076	1116
February	906	1,061	896	877	905	941	754	937	1,004	1,257	867	739	750	866	789	905	867	796	816	892	1009
March	776	842	755	829	612	777	547	795	934	960	623	848	787	823	620	706	718	720	598	652	733
April	412	523	407	445	325	432	360	453	498	454	461	331	567	406	505	421	467	394	424	378	433
May	204	156	203	201	131	163	114	205	134	104	198	194	117	195	225	173	154	178	120	148	183
June	29	17	4	53	13	16	19	18	4	52	4	25	22	19	17	7	12	31	0	21	9
July	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
September	54	39	43	57	12	24	36	81	40	7	15	25	33	23	44	9	38	59	17	15	
October	319	166	356	360	258	248	216	238	229	283	227	134	297	222	238	128	291	208	211	273	
November	469	604	622	475	573	452	663	634	637	454	486	596	634	680	463	615	497	635	460	601	
December	737	896	907	976	1,036	736	780	921	798	544	837	971	840	887	852	756	890	739	902	1,007	
TOTAL	4,778	5,239	5,127	5,503	4,952	4,969	4,388	5,272	5,448	5,260	4,698	4,726	5,170	5,161	4,621	4,701	5,069	4,532	4,484	5,064	3,483

Source: NOAA-National Oceanic and Atmospheric.
Administration Published for Bradley Field (Hartford) and Sikorsky Airport (Greenwich)

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-11
PROJECTED FIRM PEAK DAY DEMAND AND RESOURCES



CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-12
PROJECTED AND ACTUAL PEAK DAY RESOURCES

MMBtu/Day			Design Assumptions				Actual Data				
Winter Season	Design Day Capacity	Design Day +/-	Firm Sendout	EHDD	EHDD^-1		Design Day Less Actual	Firm Sendout	EHDD	EHDD^-1	Date
2024/25	390,818	20,562	370,256	75	66		89,215	281,041	55	30	Sunday, December 22, 2024
2025/26	390,818	19,170	371,648	75	66		57,847	313,801	70	31	Saturday, February 7, 2026

*EHDD^-1 => Represents prior day EHDD which is one of the explanatory variables in the design day model

V.

CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION SECTION - CNG

I Overview

During the 2027-2031 planning period, with program approval of the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP) and funding of programs approved by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA), the Company will fund the following state-mandated programs:

- Energy Conservation Loan Program (interest subsidy)
- Energy Efficiency Board (EEB)

The Company will also fund the following additional programs in association with the Conservation Adjustment Mechanism (CAM):

- Home Energy Solutions - Income Eligible (HES-IE) Program
- Home Energy Solutions
- HVAC / Water Heating Program
- Residential Behavior[1]
- Residential New Construction Program[2]
- Energy Conscious Blueprint Program
- Energy Opportunities Program
- Business and Energy Sustainability Program
- Small Business
- Energy Education
- Workforce Development
- Community Outreach
- Customer Engagement
- Financing
- Research & Development
- Administrative & Planning
- Demand Management – Residential[3]
- Demand Management – C&I[4]

The 2027 programs are described in Section IV, as detailed in the "2025-2027 Conservation and Load Management Plan" ("C&LM Plan"), filed March 1, 2025 and approved in DEEP's Final Determination on September 9, 2025[5], and subsequent C&LM Plan Updates[6]. The proposed program budget is $15.9 million. The future programs are

[1] Residential Behavior program was phased out in 2026
[2] Residential New Construction was phased out in 2026
[3] Gas Demand Response programs are anticipated to be phased out in 2027
[4] Gas Demand Response programs are anticipated to be phased out in 2027
[5] See DEEP, Final Determination regarding the 2025-2027 Conservation & Load Management Plan, Sep. 9, 2025.
[6] All 2027 budget and cost effectiveness values throughout this document are from the 2026 Conservation and Load Management Plan Updated as filed March 2, 2026.

subject to review by the Company, the EEB and DEEP and require approval of DEEP and funding for those programs approved by PURA.

The portion of the 2027 conservation budget included in base rates is $0. As such, all expenditures will be recovered through the Conservation Adjustment Mechanism (CAM), less any available Excess Gross Receipts Tax funding through the State Comptroller's Office, as provided in PA-07-242, Section 115.

The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate the performance of the programs and will continue to identify and evaluate other opportunities to optimize the overall performance of its conservation program portfolio.

II. Conservation Planning

Energy conservation planning is one of many elements used in the development of Company's Supply and Demand Plan. It provides a structured framework for the Company to evaluate and optimize the performance of its conservation programs. The energy savings from the programs is used along with several other factors to identify future supply requirements.

A. Energy Efficiency Board (EEB)

As part of its conservation planning process, the Company works with the EEB and its consultants, other Connecticut LDCs, Connecticut's electric utilities and others for the purpose of optimizing conservation and load management program performance and to identify and evaluate other potential program opportunities.

The EEB is important in the conservation planning process. It retains expert consultants who assist in reviewing the programs, in developing new programs, and provide guidance on budgets and goals. The EEB also holds public meetings on a regular basis and receives public input. The EEB, originally known as the Energy Conservation Management Board (ECMB), was created in 1998 to advise and assist the electric utilities with conservation programs and initiatives, and was expanded in 2005 to advise and assist Connecticut's electric and natural gas distribution companies and the municipal electric companies with their programs.

B. Collaborative Process

The collaborative process is a key element of conservation program planning. It assures that a broad range of stakeholders input is obtained as part of the planning process. This allows for more efficient information gathering, program modification, new program development or factors that may be evaluated to optimize the performance of the conservation program portfolio.

The programs included in this "Supply and Demand Plan" are from the C&LM Plan. That Plan was developed, as required by statute §16-245m of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended by Connecticut Public Act 13-298, jointly with the other Connecticut natural gas distribution companies, in conjunction with the regulated electric utilities; and with the advice and assistance from the EEB and its consultants as required by statute §16-245m(d)(1) of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended by Connecticut Public Act 13-298.

As part of the planning process, input from the EEB, its consultants, individual stakeholders and other information is very important in shaping the final C&LM Plan. This includes: DEEP directives, historical program performance data, program evaluation results and realization rates, changes to building codes and standards, market factors and influences, program design change opportunities, and others.

Also, the EEB conducts technical reviews and evaluations of new products and technologies for potential inclusion in an existing program.

An important aspect of the EEB and the collaborative process is that programs receive regular formal independent evaluations. Depending on the evaluation results, programs may be modified. The EEB also assists with market assessments that are essential to identifying and developing future programs.

C. Integrated Resources Planning Framework

As part of the 2025-2027 Plan process, conservation and load management program options were reviewed, evaluated, and selected within an integrated supply and demand planning framework in accordance with Connecticut's 2018 Comprehensive Energy Strategy (2018 CES) and 2020 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The C&LM Plan advances the implementation of state policy objectives focused on all cost-effective energy conservation and efficiency measures and market transformation initiatives. The 2025-2027 Plan priorities are decarbonization, equitable access and energy affordability, and programs are designed and enhanced to drive these priorities.

This framework is a methodology used in conservation planning that helps to identify and target energy efficiency opportunities. Opportunities such as those identified though evaluation studies, technology assessments and others are reviewed and evaluated with an emphasis on capturing cost-effective energy efficiency potential. Opportunities are ultimately integrated into conservation program designs. The resulting program savings must be cost-effective, the result of utility intervention, and impact future supply requirements cost-effectively. The Company will continue its efforts through the EEB, its consultants, other local distribution companies and electric utilities, and others to gain broader insight into current program designs and to identify potential new opportunities. This may cause programs to change, expand, or be added within the IRP framework.

The conservation and load management plan information is included along with other several other factors used to develop the Company's future supply requirements.

D. Plan Development

The following steps were taken in the development of the Company's 2025-2027 C&LM Plan. These are consistent with the IRP methodology.

Comprehensive list of efficiency measures/initiatives was developed **–**These measures had to be readily available and provide significant and meaningful natural gas savings. Gas measures in the C&LM Plan are limited and proven measures were favored over those from newer technologies as those measures have not been evaluated thoroughly. In 2023 the Companies began limiting the rebates for boilers and furnaces for the replacement of non-condensing equipment and adopted higher baseline efficiencies to reflect industry standard practice[7]. Throughout the 2025-2027 C&LM Plan the Companies will strategically limit rebates and incentives for new or replacement natural gas combustion heating, hot water, and commercial kitchen equipment in the 2025-2027 term. This is following DEEP's directive in its Final Determination regarding the 2024 Plan Update to the 2022-2024 Plan[8] and the agency's new directive in the Final Determination[9].In the 2025-2027 Plan the natural gas measures fell into the following general categories Weatherization (existing homes), Heating/Cooling equipment rebates (limited to emergence replacements meeting certain criteria, food service equipment and custom measures or where electrification was not feasible.

Connecticut Cost-Effectiveness Efficiency Test - Measures were evaluated using the CT Efficiency Test. This is a test which measures the benefits that result from the conservation programs and provides a measuring stick of LDC avoided costs, program costs, and the resulting benefits.

Free-ridership was included - Expected savings were adjusted to account for savings that would have occurred without utility intervention. These free-ridership adjustments account for levels of naturally occurring conservation efforts.

Measures and initiatives were bundled together in program designs to maximize benefits- Measures and initiatives were bundled together in several programs including the Home Energy Solutions, Home Energy Solutions–Income Eligible and Small Business programs to produce more comprehensive savings to customers while minimizing program implementation costs.

[7] See 2023 Plan Update to the 2022-2024 Plan (Mar. 1, 2023), p. 21.
[8] See DEEP Final Determination: 2024 Plan Update to the 2022-2024 Plan, Jun. 25, 2024, p. 9.
[9] See DEEP, Final Determination re: 2025-2027 Plan, Sep. 9, 2025, pp. 8-10.

Program cost-effectiveness, societal impact, size, and synergies with electric conservation programs were determined – Program cost-effectiveness included the incentive costs as well as non-incentive costs such as marketing and administration. Priority was given to customer segments that needed the most assistance (e.g. low income). Program size was determined based on the available funding, potential savings, and the ability of the marketplace to deliver the programs. There are obvious synergies with the electric conservation programs that impact the performance of the entire portfolio, and therefore, both the residential and the commercial & industrial gas conservation programs included the ability to piggy-back on those electric programs to minimize non incentive program costs.

III. Program Descriptions

A. Home Energy Solutions – Income Eligible Program

The Home Energy Solutions – Income Eligible Program offers energy efficiency improvements at no cost to customers with household incomes of 60 percent or less of the State median income who reside in owner-occupied dwellings, or renters in those dwellings who pay for their own natural gas heat and have a natural gas account in their name. The program services both single family and multi-family dwellings.

Description:	Natural gas conservation measures include: insulation, diagnostic air and duct sealing and domestic hot water heating measures. Additional measures such as windows and appliances may also be subsidized. The program is a fully integrated natural gas/electric program and also provides these customers with electric conservation measures and energy efficiency education.
Participants:	The program expects to provide services to approximately 1,592 dwellings annually assuming an average expenditure of approximately $2,594 per dwelling. This amount may vary depending on the condition of dwellings receiving services.
Future Plan:	The program will continue subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $4.1M.
MCF Savings	Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 11,431 MCF in annual savings, 4.6 MCF in peak day savings, and 230,623 MCF in lifetime savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 1.33 *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

B. Home Energy Solutions (HES)

HES is the flagship residential retrofit program serving all existing residential structures including single and multi-family properties. The objective of the HES program is to reduce total residential energy use through the comprehensive treatment of all single-family and multi-family residential dwellings, to make utility bills more affordable, to make homes more energy-efficient and comfortable, to provide energy efficiency education to raise customer awareness of conservation and to encourage those customers to take behavioral and other steps beyond weatherization. Customers may also be eligible for rebates on deeper measures, including insulation, windows, appliances and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and water heating equipment, some of which are included within this program budget.

Description: HES includes an on-site home energy assessment. Energy efficiency measures include diagnostic air and duct sealing (warm-air heated homes), and domestic hot water heating measures, insulation rebates, window rebates, appliance rebates, HVAC and water heating rebates and consumer energy efficiency education. Electric energy efficiency measures including lighting upgrades (for Multi-Family only), appliance rebates and others.

Participants: The program expects to provide services to about 1,054 dwellings assuming an average expenditure of approximately $3,630 per dwelling. This amount may vary depending on the types of dwellings served.

Future Plan: The program will continue subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $3.8M.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 10,847 MCF in annual savings, 219,372 MCF in lifetime savings and 38.8 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 1.36. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

C. HVAC / Water Heating Program

Description: The HVAC / Water Heating Program provides rebates to residential customers who install high-efficiency heating, cooling and hot water equipment including air source and ductless heat pumps, circulator pumps, heat pump water heaters, central air conditioning, geothermal heat pumps, smart thermostats and heat recover ventilators. Rebates may be provided downstream directly to customers or upstream through distributors and retailers.

Participants: The program is budgeted to provide rebates for approximately 4,578 products.

Future Plan: The program will continue subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $630K.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 6,225 MCF in annual savings, 94,794 MCF in lifetime savings

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 3.38. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

D. Energy Conscious Blueprint Program

Description: The Energy Conscious Blueprint (“ECB”) program includes two components—new construction/major renovation and equipment replacement/new equipment. The Companies designed the new construction and major renovation offers (four program pathways) to move the commercial new construction, major renovation, and expansion marketplace toward net zero energy buildings with low energy use intensity (“EUI”) ratings. The program offers custom, prescriptive, semi-prescriptive, and whole building performance incentives. The ECB program also targets all end-of-life equipment replacement projects and provides rebates for replacing old inefficient heating and cooling systems, as well as electric commercial kitchen/lab equipment.

Projects: The program is budgeted to provide energy efficiency incentives to approximately 766 projects.

Future Plan: This program will continue to operate subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $1.6M.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 9,729 MCF in annual savings, 161,371 MCF in lifetime savings and 96.2 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 2.10 *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

E. Energy Opportunities Program

Description: Energy Opportunities is an umbrella initiative that provides incentives for retrofit measures, and technical assistance. Energy Opportunities' initiatives and programs encourage the replacement of functioning inefficient equipment with high efficiency units with controls and the Companies structure the offerings to encourage comprehensive, multi-measure, multi end-use retrofits rather than single measure projects. These opportunities are realized by: 1) exchanging functioning yet inefficient equipment within the commercial or industrial environment with higher efficiency equipment; 2) retrofitting existing equipment with energy-saving devices, modifications, or controls; and 3) improving a facility's performance.

Projects: The program is budgeted to provide energy efficiency incentives to approximately 152 projects.

Future Plan: This program will continue to operate subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $1.7M.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 16,551 MCF in annual savings, 166,065 MCF in lifetime savings and 209.8 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 2.26. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

F. Business & Energy Sustainability

Description: Business & Energy Sustainability is a sustainable services platform that focuses on helping customers make continuous improvements in the day-to-day operations of their business and/or facility. Business and Energy Sustainability includes several programs that increase the efficiency of corporate, industrial, and manufacturing customers including Strategic Energy Management ("SEM")(Traditional and Virtual), Commissioning (Monitoring based, Retro-commissioning, and Virtual), Operations & Maintenance Services ("O&M Services"), PRIME (Process Reengineering Increased Manufacturing Efficiency), and the Benchmarking Initiative.

Projects: The program is budgeted to provide energy efficiency incentives to approximately 15 projects.

Future Plan: The program will continue to operate subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $651K.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 13,905 MCF in annual savings, 85,695 MCF in lifetime savings and 59.8 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 3.24. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

G. Small Business Program

Description: The Small Business Energy Advantage Program provides cost effective, turn-key energy-saving services for micro and small commercial and industrial customers who do not have the time, financial resources, or in house expertise necessary to analyze or reduce their energy usage. Services include an energy assessment, the installation of electric and gas savings measures and on-bill financing.

Projects: The program is budgeted to provide energy efficiency incentives to approximately 70 projects.

Future Plan: The program will continue to operate subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $360K.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 3,212 MCF in annual savings, 43,690 MCF in lifetime savings and 22.8 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 2.68. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

H. Financing (residential and commercial-industrial)

Description: The Companies have developed innovative residential and commercial-industrial financing solutions to help customers make energy improvements that lower their energy bills, leveraging existing program funding achieving greater energy efficiencies. Third party-based financing is utilized and supported with interest rate buy downs to encourage increased energy efficiency investment by residential and commercial-industrial consumers.

Participants: Qualified residential or commercial-industrial borrowers participating in energy efficiency programs.

Future Plan: This is support funding for residential and commercial-industrial energy efficiency programs subject to DEEP approval. The estimated budget for 2027 is $101,292 for residential programs and $37,000 for commercial-industrial programs.

MCF savings: This is a financing program designed to support energy efficiency savings attributed to other programs.

I. Other Expenditures

The CT Utilities filed the 2026 Update to the 2025-2027 Conservation and Load Management on March 2, 2026. Allocated program expenditures that do not have direct savings between the electric budgets and the gas budgets include Educate the Public, Customer Engagement, Energy Education, Workforce Development, Community Outreach, Research & Development, Administrative and Planning.

IV. Summary Exhibits

The exhibits that follow summarize the results of programs shown on the previous pages. These include:

- Exhibit C-1 details the avoided gas costs ($/MMBtu) projected for the years 2027-2031 based on Avoided Energy Supply Costs in New England: *As forecasted in "Avoided Energy Supply Components in New England: 2024 Report" May 24, 2024, Table 28, p. 53."

- Exhibit C-2 shows annual MCF savings from conservation programs for the years 202-2031.

- Exhibit C-3 shows peak day MCF savings projected for the years 2027-2031.

- Exhibit C-4 provides a budget projection for the years 2027-2031.

- Exhibit C-5 provides a summary of estimated price induced conservation.

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

EXHIBIT C-1

AVOIDED COSTS*

(Value are in Nominal Dollars $MMBtu)

Application:	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Residential:					
Non Heating	$ 5.23	$ 5.35	$ 5.47	$ 5.59	$ 5.71
Water Heating	$ 5.27	$ 5.39	$ 5.51	$ 5.63	$ 5.76
Space Heating	$ 7.72	$ 7.89	$ 8.07	$ 8.25	$ 8.44
Commercial-Industrial:					
Non Heating	$ 5.97	$ 6.10	$ 6.24	$ 6.38	$ 6.52
Space Heating	$ 7.47	$ 7.64	$ 7.81	$ 7.99	$ 8.17

**As forecasted in "Avoided Energy Supply Components in New England: 2024 Report" May 24, 2024, Table 27, p. 52." Inflation rate of 2.25% was used for years 2027-2031.*

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

EXHIBIT C-2

ANNUAL MCF SAVINGS FROM CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Programs	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Home Energy Solutions - Income Eligible	11,431	11,689	11,952	12,221	12,496
Home Energy Solutions	10,847	11,091	11,340	11,595	11,856
HVAC / Water Heating	6,225	6,365	6,508	6,654	6,804
Energy Conscious Blueprint	9,729	9,948	10,171	10,400	10,634
Energy Opportunities	16,551	16,924	17,304	17,694	18,092
Business & Energy Sustainability	13,905	14,217	14,537	14,864	15,199
Small Business	3,212	3,285	3,359	3,434	3,512
Total Annual Savings	**71,900**	**73,517**	**75,171**	**76,863**	**78,592**

Source for 2027 is Table B in the 2025-27 Electric and Gas C&LM Plan Filed March 2, 2026.
Years 2028 through 2031 assumes 2.25% annual inflation rate - 2024 AESC page 364

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

EXHIBIT C-3

PEAK DAY MCF SAVINGS FROM CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Programs	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Home Energy Solutions - Income Eligible	5	5	5	5	5
Home Energy Solutions	39	40	41	42	42
Energy Conscious Blueprint	96	98	101	103	105
Energy Opportunities	210	215	219	224	229
Business & Energy Sustainability	60	61	63	64	65
Small Business	23	23	24	24	25
Total Annual Savings	**432**	**442**	**452**	**462**	**472**

Source for 2027 is Table B in the 2025-27 Electric and Gas C&LM Plan Filed March 2, 2026.
Years 2025 through 2029 assumes 2.25% annual inflation rate - 2024 AESC

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

EXHIBIT C-4

PROJECTED CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Programs	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
HES Income Eligible	$ 4,129,915	$ 4,111,059	$ 4,203,558	$ 4,298,138	$ 4,394,846
Home Energy Solutions (HES)	3,825,326	3,594,939	3,675,825	3,758,531	3,843,098
Energy Conscious Blueprint	1,563,608	1,881,390	1,923,722	1,967,005	2,011,263
HVAC / Water Heating	630,109	670,832	685,925	701,359	717,139
Energy Opportunities	1,689,785	1,507,881	1,541,808	1,576,499	1,611,970
Performance Management Incentive	749,380	749,190	766,047	783,283	800,907
Business & Energy Sustainability (O&M, RetroCx, BSC)	651,181	752,455	769,385	786,696	804,397
Small Business	360,362	370,657	378,997	387,524	396,244
Evaluation Measurement and Verification	333,333	266,667	272,667	278,802	285,075
Information Technology	265,728	270,133	276,211	282,425	288,780
Administration	339,016	344,020	351,760	359,675	367,768
Demand Management - C&I	171,097	131,926	134,895	137,930	141,033
Demand Management - Residential	334,851	456,904	467,184	477,696	488,444
Planning	134,335	128,103	130,986	133,933	136,946
Financing Support - Residential	101,292	52,081	53,253	54,451	55,676
Workforce Development	49,333	49,333	50,443	51,578	52,739
Community Outreach	133,332	112,510	115,041	117,630	120,277
Energy Education	163,999	158,999	162,577	166,235	169,975
Energy Efficiency Board Consultants	78,552	65,041	66,504	68,001	69,531
Customer and Technical Engagement	43,000	55,000	56,238	57,503	58,797
Research, Development and Demonstration	-	21,423	21,905	22,398	22,902
Marketing Plan	31,005	41,005	41,928	42,871	43,836
Evaluation Administrator	35,427	36,666	37,491	38,335	39,197
Financing Support - C&I	37,000	20,000	20,450	20,910	21,381
Audits - Financial and Operational	10,000	10,000	10,225	10,455	10,690
Total Expenditures	**$ 15,860,966**	**$ 15,858,214**	**$ 16,215,024**	**$ 16,579,862**	**$ 16,911,459**

Source for 2027 and 2028 is Table A in the 2025-27 Electric and Gas C&LM Plan Filed March 2, 2026.
Years 2029 through 2031 assumes 2.25% annual inflation rate - 2024 AESC page 364

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
Exhibit C-5

ESTIMATES OF PRICE INDUCED CONSERVATION

As part of the Company's review and updates to its econometric models presented in Appendix A, estimates of price induced conservation are made for those models that included a price variable. The following table provides a summary of these results.

Rate Class	Change in monthly UPC for a $1 change in real cost per MCF
Residential General - Hartford	0.03 MCF
Residential General - Greenwich	0.04 MCF
Residential Heating - Hartford	0.12 MCF
Residential Heating - Greenwich	0.35 MCF
Multifamily	0.65 MCF
Commercial / Industrial	3.40 MCF

Customer initiated conservation includes (1) heating and colling system replacements meeting specific criteria, (2) installation of commercial food service equipment and other custom measures where electrification is not feasible and (3) making improvements to the thermal efficiency of residences or businesses. The most common of these thermal efficiency improvements include (a) installing additional insulation in attics, basements, and outside walls; (b) installing door and window weather stripping; (c) installing programmable or smart thermostatic controls; and (d) Improving the efficiency of building envelopes through measures designed to reduce energy loss Customers are generally motivated to invest in measures such as these if they believe that the energy savings will offset the costs of the measures. The high costs of most of these measures discourage many residential customers from taking actions that would produce a net benefit. To remove barriers that prevent appropriate investment in conservation measures CNG administers a range of energy efficiency programs (see Section V), which are designed to encourage appropriate investment in conservation, and to educate customers about energy efficiency and conservation.

VI.

APPENDIX

Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Exhibit A-1
Greenwich Residential UPC

Forecast Model for:
Greenwich General Residential UPC

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	0.194	0.377	0.515	60.93%
Calend.Jan	0.024	0.075	0.317	75.24%
Calend.Feb	0.139	0.084	1.654	10.52%
Calend.Mar	0.071	0.055	1.289	20.42%
Calend.Apr	0.081	0.057	1.405	16.69%
Calend.May	0.181	0.107	1.696	9.70%
Calend.Jun	0.330	0.152	2.162	3.61%
Calend.Jul	0.334	0.176	1.901	6.39%
Calend.Aug	0.334	0.182	1.833	7.36%
Calend.Sep	0.300	0.181	1.656	10.48%
Calend.Oct	0.331	0.156	2.121	3.96%
Calend.Nov	0.078	0.106	0.735	46.62%
Calend.Consumption_Days	0.024	0.010	2.419	1.98%
CNGPrice.Real_RSG_Grw_Rate	-4.224	0.816	-5.177	0.00%
Weather.Greenwich_HDD	0.001	0.000	4.362	0.01%
RSG_Grw_UPC.LagDep(12)	0.283	0.093	3.056	0.38%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	60
Deg. of Freedom for Error	44
R-Squared	0.976
Adjusted R-Squared	0.968
AIC	-4.942
BIC	-4.383
F-Statistic	118.363
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	79.12
Model Sum of Squares	10.14
Sum of Squared Errors	0.25
Mean Squared Error	0.01
Std. Error of Regression	0.08
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	0.05
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	3.90%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.898
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	37.58
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0382
Skewness	-0.096
Kurtosis	4.433
Jarque-Bera	5.223
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0734

Greenwich Heat Residential UPC

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	5.486	2.144	2.559	1.41%
Calend.Jan	1.695	0.802	2.115	4.03%
Calend.Feb	4.217	0.756	5.574	0.00%
Calend.Mar	3.378	0.622	5.427	0.00%
Calend.Apr	2.194	0.662	3.313	0.19%
Calend.May	2.113	1.027	2.058	4.57%
Calend.Jun	3.937	1.391	2.831	0.70%
Calend.Jul	3.883	1.543	2.516	1.57%
Calend.Aug	2.767	1.547	1.788	8.07%
Calend.Sep	3.432	1.547	2.218	3.19%
Calend.Oct	1.866	1.367	1.365	17.94%
Calend.Nov	-0.623	0.976	-0.638	52.66%
Weather.Greenwich_HDD	0.025	0.002	12.342	0.00%
Greenwich.Lag_Gren_RSH_Rate	-35.035	13.397	-2.615	1.22%
Calend.YrTrend	-0.141	0.057	-2.486	1.69%
AR(1)	-0.376	0.138	-2.730	0.92%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	11
Adjusted Observations	59
Deg. of Freedom for Error	43
R-Squared	0.993
Adjusted R-Squared	0.991
AIC	-0.133
BIC	0.431
F-Statistic	433.921
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-63.80
Model Sum of Squares	4,546.94
Sum of Squared Errors	30.04
Mean Squared Error	0.70
Std. Error of Regression	0.84
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	0.49
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	4.60%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.206
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	43.89
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0078
Skewness	0.393
Kurtosis	6.051
Jarque-Bera	24.411
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Exhibit A-2
Hartford Residential UPC

Forecast Model for:
Hartford General Residential UPC

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	1.864	0.393	4.740	0.00%
Calend.Jan	0.386	0.344	1.123	26.96%
Calend.Feb	0.262	0.321	0.815	42.08%
Calend.Mar	0.165	0.284	0.582	56.44%
Calend.Apr	-0.222	0.349	-0.634	53.04%
Calend.May	-0.417	0.407	-1.023	31.36%
Calend.Jun	-0.529	0.436	-1.212	23.41%
Calend.Jul	-0.751	0.492	-1.524	13.69%
Calend.Aug	-0.819	0.489	-1.676	10.31%
Calend.Sep	-0.723	0.492	-1.470	15.11%
Calend.Oct	-0.727	0.448	-1.622	11.43%
Calend.Nov	-0.401	0.315	-1.275	21.12%
Weather.Hartford_HDD	0.001	0.000	5.041	0.00%
Hartford.Lag_Hart_RSG_Rate	-3.149	1.421	-2.216	3.37%
SAR(1)	0.771	0.155	4.975	0.00%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	10
Adjusted Observations	48
Deg. of Freedom for Error	33
R-Squared	0.975
Adjusted R-Squared	0.964
AIC	-4.348
BIC	-3.763
F-Statistic	91.181
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	51.23
Model Sum of Squares	12.86
Sum of Squared Errors	0.33
Mean Squared Error	0.01
Std. Error of Regression	0.10
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	0.06
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	4.56%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.770
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	21.17
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.6286
Skewness	0.482
Kurtosis	4.174
Jarque-Bera	4.615
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0995

Hartford Heat Residential UPC

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	2.897	0.786	3.686	0.05%
Calend.Jan	1.592	0.234	6.807	0.00%
Calend.Feb	1.581	0.297	5.329	0.00%
Calend.Mar	0.706	0.226	3.124	0.28%
Calend.Apr	-0.166	0.226	-0.732	46.72%
Calend.May	-0.748	0.387	-1.934	5.83%
Calend.Jun	-0.976	0.531	-1.837	7.17%
Calend.Jul	-0.713	0.591	-1.208	23.23%
Calend.Aug	-0.784	0.600	-1.306	19.69%
Calend.Sep	-0.789	0.585	-1.349	18.27%
Calend.Oct	-1.516	0.507	-2.992	0.41%
Calend.Nov	-1.388	0.312	-4.452	0.00%
Weather.Hartford_HDD	0.012	0.001	17.954	0.00%
Hartford.Lag_Hart_RSH_Rate	-12.341	7.238	-1.705	9.38%
Res.Res_Trend	-111.179	65.822	-1.689	9.69%
AR(1)	0.318	0.126	2.527	1.44%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	12
Adjusted Observations	71
Deg. of Freedom for Error	55
R-Squared	0.998
Adjusted R-Squared	0.997
AIC	-2.217
BIC	-1.708
F-Statistic	1472.263
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-6.03
Model Sum of Squares	1,977.92
Sum of Squared Errors	4.93
Mean Squared Error	0.09
Std. Error of Regression	0.30
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	0.22
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	5.53%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.978
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	17.83
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.8110
Skewness	-0.138
Kurtosis	2.330
Jarque-Bera	1.552
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.4602

Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Exhibit A-3
Multifamily UPC

Forecast Model for **Residential Multi-Dwelling UPC**

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	40.181	15.236	2.637	0.98%
Calend.Jan	5.572	2.633	2.117	3.70%
Calend.Feb	7.745	2.679	2.891	0.48%
Calend.Mar	4.530	2.200	2.059	4.23%
Calend.Apr	5.647	2.407	2.346	2.11%
Calend.May	-6.874	3.875	-1.774	7.94%
Calend.Jun	-18.088	5.398	-3.351	0.12%
Calend.Jul	-19.578	6.006	-3.260	0.16%
Calend.Aug	-21.006	6.041	-3.477	0.08%
Calend.Sep	-22.721	6.245	-3.638	0.05%
Calend.Oct	-22.173	5.169	-4.289	0.00%
Calend.Nov	-11.394	3.385	-3.366	0.11%
Calend.Consumption_Days	0.764	0.457	1.671	9.81%
Calend.YrTrend	-0.462	0.172	-2.683	0.86%
TransformationTables.CT_HDD	0.115	0.007	15.680	0.00%
CNGPrice.Real_RMDS_Rate	-65.858	46.515	-1.416	16.02%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	108
Deg. of Freedom for Error	92
R-Squared	0.995
Adjusted R-Squared	0.994
AIC	3.118
BIC	3.515
F-Statistic	1146.792
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-305.60
Model Sum of Squares	339,267.78
Sum of Squared Errors	1,814.49
Mean Squared Error	19.72
Std. Error of Regression	4.44
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	3.01
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	4.50%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.825
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	20.62
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.6611
Skewness	-0.332
Kurtosis	3.856
Jarque-Bera	5.278
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0714

Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
Exhibit A-4
Commercial and Industrial UPC

Forecast Model for **Commercial and Industrial UPC**

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	-3.411	19.038	-0.179	85.83%
Calend.Jan	-4.182	3.547	-1.179	24.19%
Calend.Feb	-13.727	4.727	-2.904	0.48%
Calend.Mar	-17.358	4.595	-3.778	0.03%
Calend.Apr	-14.470	4.032	-3.589	0.06%
Calend.May	-13.163	4.747	-2.773	0.69%
Calend.Jun	-5.207	5.829	-0.893	37.44%
Calend.Jul	5.321	6.366	0.836	40.57%
Calend.Aug	5.246	6.332	0.828	40.99%
Calend.Sep	8.433	6.276	1.344	18.29%
Calend.Oct	0.210	5.520	0.038	96.98%
Calend.Nov	-3.149	3.706	-0.850	39.80%
TransformationTables.Lag_CIRate	-340.058	124.068	-2.741	0.76%
CTEconomics.TotalEmployment	0.028	0.009	3.038	0.32%
TransformationTables.CT_HDD	0.103	0.008	13.083	0.00%
CI_UPC.LagDep(1)	0.144	0.062	2.313	2.33%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	96
Deg. of Freedom for Error	80
R-Squared	0.988
Adjusted R-Squared	0.986
AIC	3.220
BIC	3.648
F-Statistic	456.831
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-274.79
Model Sum of Squares	147,511.11
Sum of Squared Errors	1,722.14
Mean Squared Error	21.53
Std. Error of Regression	4.64
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	3.44
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	4.87%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.221
Durbin-H Statistic	-1.366
Ljung-Box Statistic	38.92
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0279
Skewness	-0.314
Kurtosis	2.703
Jarque-Bera	1.930
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.3809