FORECAST

of

NATURAL GAS

Demand and Supply

2027-2031

October 1, 2026

AVANGRID

SCG

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I.

INTRODUCTION

DEMAND INTRODUCTION

Summary

Southern Connecticut Gas Company ("SCG" 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forecast methods and takes into account the best available information in a dynamic environment and represents a point in time view.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.

SCG 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

SCG 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 three of those pipelines Tennessee Gas Pipeline ("Tennessee"), Algonquin Gas Transmission ("Algonquin") and Iroquois Gas Transmission ("Iroquois") 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 owns and operates an LNG facility attached to its distribution system.

SCG'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.

SCG is in a good capacity position throughout the forecast period to meet existing and new customer demand. 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 Southern Connecticut 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. SCG 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.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-1
PROJECTED SALES (MCFs)

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Residential Total	16,876,284	16,825,379	16,764,552	16,724,615	16,687,794
Commercial Total	14,031,429	14,310,093	14,407,636	14,505,735	14,597,247
Industrial Total	464,421	464,422	464,423	464,424	464,425
Firm Special Contract	1,327,974	1,327,974	1,327,974	1,327,974	1,327,974
FIRM SALES TOTAL	32,700,109	32,927,868	32,964,586	33,022,748	33,077,440
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES	3,959,769	3,959,769	3,959,769	3,959,769	3,959,769
SALES TOTAL	36,659,878	36,887,637	36,924,355	36,982,517	37,037,209
Firm Transportation	2,729,738	2,747,448	2,765,047	2,783,104	2,799,505
On System Non-Firm Transp	17,139	17,139	17,139	17,139	17,139
TRANSPORTATION TOTAL	2,746,877	2,764,587	2,782,186	2,800,244	2,816,644
THROUGHPUT TOTAL	39,406,755	39,652,224	39,706,541	39,782,761	39,853,853

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, multi-family and commercial & industrial (Use Per Customer) ("UPC") as well as residential and multi-family customer counts. Commercial & 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 2018- December 2025 was used in the multifamily model. Historical UPC data from January 2017- 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 IHS Markit May 2026 release.

Overview of Model Equations

Customer Count Models

SCG General Residential customer model input includes a one month lagged dependent, monthly seasonal binary variables and a trend variable. The general class customer count was allocated to classes based on historical trends. Model coefficients and statistics for the residential customer count model are presented below:

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
Simple	0.379	0.071	5.331	0.000
Trend	0.084	0.044	1.913	0.058
Seasonal	0.002	0.075	0.026	0.979

Model Statistics	
Iterations	21
Adjusted Observations	132
Deg. of Freedom for Error	129
R-Squared	0.992
Adjusted R-Squared	0.992
AIC	10.342
BIC	10.407
F-Statistic	#NA
Prob (F-Statistic)	#NA
Log-Likelihood	-866.87
Model Sum of Squares	475,087,874
Sum of Squared Errors	3,910,897
Mean Squared Error	30,317.03
Std. Error of Regression	174.12
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	123.18
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	0.75%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.097
Durbin-H Statistic	0.000
Ljung-Box Statistic	17.80
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.8127
Skewness	-1.710
Kurtosis	9.443
Jarque-Bera	292.6
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

SCG heating residential customer model input includes a one month lagged dependent, monthly seasonal binary variables and Connecticut population. The heating class customer count was allocated to classes based on historical trends. Model coefficients and statistics for the residential customer count model are presented below:

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
CONST	-105232.790	13424.443	-7.839	0.00%
Calendar.Jan	-689.792	400.335	-1.723	8.76%
Calendar.Feb	-1285.740	492.551	-2.610	1.02%
Calendar.Mar	-289.533	489.765	-0.591	55.56%
Calendar.Apr	-994.466	505.570	-1.967	5.16%
Calendar.May	-2660.233	523.513	-5.082	0.00%
Calendar.Jun	-2142.307	515.256	-4.158	0.01%
Calendar.Jul	-2800.242	514.092	-5.447	0.00%
Calendar.Aug	-3102.279	510.701	-6.075	0.00%
Calendar.Sep	-3088.152	509.777	-6.058	0.00%
Calendar.Oct	-2745.156	509.675	-5.386	0.00%
Calendar.Nov	-1552.087	384.072	-4.041	0.01%
RSH_Custs.Nov2025_Binary	-15293.303	1042.416	-14.671	0.00%
RSH_Custs.PostCOVIDSummers	1618.457	413.694	3.912	0.02%
IHS_Monthly.QHALL	130.328	14.987	8.696	0.00%
RSH_Custs.LagDep(1)	0.519	0.054	9.561	0.00%
MA(1)	0.409	0.098	4.180	0.01%

Model Statistics	
Iterations	39
Adjusted Observations	132
Deg. of Freedom for Error	115
R-Squared	0.988
Adjusted R-Squared	0.986
AIC	13.951
BIC	14.323
F-Statistic	579.479
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-1,091.08
Model Sum of Squares	9,421,512,054.56
Sum of Squared Errors	116,858,533.41
Mean Squared Error	1,016,161.16
Std. Error of Regression	1,008.05
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	713.64
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	0.43%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.562
Durbin-H Statistic	3.217
Ljung-Box Statistic	84.13
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0000
Skewness	0.955
Kurtosis	6.686
Jarque-Bera	94.766
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

Multi-Family and Commercial/Industrial customer count forecasts were developed using exponential smoothing models.

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value
Simple	0.399	0.075	5.295	0.000
Trend	0.009	0.020	0.449	0.654
Seasonal	0.028	0.103	0.269	0.788

Model Statistics	
Iterations	39
Adjusted Observations	132
Deg. of Freedom for Error	129
R-Squared	0.822
Adjusted R-Squared	0.819
AIC	10.515
BIC	10.580
F-Statistic	#NA
Prob (F-Statistic)	#NA
Log-Likelihood	-878.28
Model Sum of Squares	21,478,849
Sum of Squared Errors	4,649,419
Mean Squared Error	36,042.01
Std. Error of Regression	189.85
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	135.49
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	0.69%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.893
Durbin-H Statistic	0.000
Ljung-Box Statistic	65.62
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0000
Skewness	-1.265
Kurtosis	8.936
Jarque-Bera	229.0
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.0000

UPC Models

The usage (UPC) models forecast monthly normalized 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 MCF and or UPC was modeled using monthly dummy (binary) variables. Different economic and trend variables are tested to capture the variation in billed 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. Different versions of trend variables were used including ones that do not trend the summer months (June through September). In some cases, these variants produced better statistical estimation of the historical data and thus more accurate forecasts.

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 (tstatistics[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 the 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, we left variables 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 significantly 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.

[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 can 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: RSG, RSH, Multi-family, and Commercial/Industrial.
The discussion on each forecast equation is supplemented by regression model results and corresponding statistics located in the Appendix.

General Residential:

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

RSG_UPC = mth1DUM + ……..+ mth8DUM + mth9DUM + mth10DUM + mth11DUM + MA3_SCGrealResrate + cwHDD + TrendVar + NovDec2025trinary + intercept

Billed UPC for Residential General customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mthIDUM**, where I = a specific month).
- A 3-month moving average gas price variable (expressed in real terms)
- A Weather variable (Actual cycle-weighted HDD for historical period, Normal cycle-weighted HDD for forecast period)
- A yearly trend variable
- A trinary variable
- An Intercept term.

Exhibit A-1 contains the output for this model.

Heating Residential:

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

RSH_UPC = mth1DUM + ……..+ mth8DUM + mth9DUM + mth10DUM + mth11DUM + MA3_SCGrealResrate + cwHDD + TrendVar + NovDec2025trinary + intercept

Billed UPC for Residential Heating customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mthIDUM**, where I = a specific month).

- A 3-month moving average gas price variable (expressed in real terms)

- A Weather variable (Actual cycle-weighted HDD for historical period, Normal cycle-weighted HDD for forecast period)

- A yearly trend variable

- A trinary variable

- An Intercept term.

Exhibit A-2 contains the output for this model.

Multi-Family:

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

MultiMCF = mth1DUM + ……..+ mth8DUM + mth9DUM + mth10DUM + mth11DUM + MA3_SCGmultirealrates + CWHDD + TrendVar + intercept

Billed UPC for Multifamily customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mthIDUM**, where I = a specific month). A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).

- A 3-month moving average gas price variable (expressed in real terms)

- A Weather variable (Actual cycle-weighted HDD for historical period, Normal cycle-weighted HDD for forecast period)

- A yearly trend variable

- An Intercept term

Exhibit A-3 contains the output for this model.

Commercial & Industrial:

The model specification to estimate billed mcf for Commercial & Industrial customers is:

CIMCF = mth1DUM + ……+ mth8DUM + mth9DUM + mth10DUM + mth11DUM + CIrealrate + cwHDD + LN_Employment + intercept

Billed MCF for Commercial & Industrial customers is driven by:

- A set of monthly indicator variables measuring deviations in average monthly throughput from the December level (**mthIDUM**, where I = a specific month).
- A gas price variable (expressed in real terms).
- A Weather variable (Actual cycle-weighted HDD for historical period, Normal cycle-weighted HDD for forecast period)
- A log natural of an employment 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 indicates 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. 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:

	FORECAST MODEL		1-YR Ex Post **	2-YR Ex Post ***
MODEL	R^2	MAPE *	MAPE *	MAPE *
Customers				
RSG	0.992	0.75%	1.14%	1.01%
RSH	0.988	0.43%	1.15%	0.81%
RMDS	0.988	0.43%	2.14%	1.68%
ComInd	0.894	0.43%	1.26%	1.12%
MCF*				
RSG (UPC)	0.822	0.69%	9.30%	5.49%
RSH (UPC)	0.998	4.15%	1.11%	1.36%
RMDS (UPC)	0.975	7.80%	7.50%	5.14%
ComInd (UPC)	0.980	6.05%	2.22%	2.22%

BASE CASE DEMAND FORECAST

WEATHER

Background
SCG uses information furnished by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) published for Sikorsky Airport, Bridgeport 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 Bridgeport 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 5.9% lower than normal, and 20.1% below annual design. Historic degree-days for the service area is shown in Exhibit D-2.

Normal Degree Days
The normal degree-days for the Bridgeport area over the period 1996-2025 are 5,073. Normal degree-days are shown in Exhibit D-3.

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. Bridgeport's design degree-days are 5,972 based on the gas year (Nov-Oct) 2003. Design degree-days are shown in Exhibit D-3.

Design Peak Day
SCG 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 a 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 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, SCG 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 from cogeneration projects. 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).

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-2
HISTORICAL DEGREE DAYS *
2021-2025

	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 Sikorsky Airport (Bridgeport service area).

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-3
NORMAL AND DESIGN DEGREE DAYS *

	Normal	Design [(1)]
January	1,035	1,204
February	880	1,062
March	763	830
April	446	567
May	184	266
June	25	61
July	0	0
August	1	0
September	37	23
October	270	340
November	569	657
December	863	962
TOTAL	5,073	5,972

* Source: NOAA-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Published for Sikorsky Airport
Calculated from the period of 1996-2025.
Totals do not reflect a Leap Year

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

ASSUMPTIONS (ECONOMY/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 SCG'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 IHS 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.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
Exhibit D-4
Exogenous Asssumptions 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
SCG Price								
Price of Gas to SCG Customers - Residential	$51.58	$54.89	$52.63	$52.63	$52.63	$52.63	$52.63	$52.63
Price of Gas to SCG Customers - Residential Multi-dwelling	$9.50	$10.21	$9.91	$9.91	$9.91	$9.91	$9.91	$9.91
Price of Gas to SCG Customers - Commercial/Industrial	$8.82	$8.93	$8.91	$8.91	$8.91	$8.91	$8.91	$8.91

FIRM BASE CASE FORECAST

Residential Sales and Customers

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

Commercial and Industrial Sales

Commercial and Industrial sales are derived using econometric models. The commercial and industrial sales forecast is presented in Exhibit D-7.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-5
RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

HISTORY

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 *
Non-Heating	16,559	15,960	14,715	13,958	8,734
Heating	166,290	169,659	174,615	175,452	118,693
Multi-Dwelling	857	879	988	991	661
Residential Customers	183,706	186,498	190,318	190,401	128,088

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

FORECAST

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Non-Heating	11,992	11,059	10,126	9,192	8,259
Heating	182,000	183,106	184,215	185,524	186,892
Multi-Dwelling	1,006	1,010	1,014	1,018	1,023
Residential Customers	194,999	195,175	195,354	195,735	196,174

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-6
RESIDENTIAL SALES (MCF)

HISTORY

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 *
Non-Heating	365,099	346,140	365,890	325,123	268,915
Heating	14,388,614	13,233,352	14,025,983	14,946,400	15,186,419
Multi-Dwelling	980,182	1,066,089	1,177,344	1,194,849	1,168,130
Residential Sales	15,733,894	14,645,581	15,569,217	16,466,371	16,623,464

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

FORECAST

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Non-Heating	262,239	240,016	217,874	195,786	173,730
Heating	15,334,491	15,302,029	15,289,544	15,280,083	15,257,313
Multi-Dwelling	1,228,648	1,222,507	1,217,197	1,211,925	1,205,804
Residential Sales	16,825,379	16,764,552	16,724,615	16,687,794	16,636,848

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-7
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL SALES (MCF)

HISTORY

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 *
Commericial General	5,128,273	5,490,821	6,272,397	5,652,050	5,397,983
Commericial Heating	6,208,444	5,964,454	6,089,651	6,411,940	6,523,564
Commercial Sales	**11,336,717**	**11,455,275**	**12,362,048**	**12,063,990**	**11,921,547**
Industrial General	289,243	258,296	317,108	242,221	205,131
Industrial Heating	227,548	203,153	193,455	150,742	147,015
Industrial Sales	**516,790**	**461,449**	**510,563**	**392,962**	**352,146**
Firm Special Contract	1,307,607	1,351,025	1,599,976	1,448,454	1,052,577
Commerical & Industrial Sales	**13,161,115**	**13,267,750**	**14,472,587**	**13,905,406**	**13,326,270**

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

FORECAST

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Commericial General	5,652,050	6,184,690	6,226,178	6,267,423	6,309,318
Commericial Heating	6,411,940	7,910,973	8,144,804	8,197,723	8,250,513
Commercial Sales	**12,063,990**	**14,095,663**	**14,370,982**	**14,465,146**	**14,559,831**
Industrial General	242,221	251,811	254,032	256,239	258,487
Industrial Heating	150,742	148,376	149,501	150,674	151,840
Industrial Sales	**392,962**	**400,187**	**403,533**	**406,913**	**410,327**
Firm Special Contract	1,448,454	1,327,974	1,327,974	1,327,974	1,327,974
Commerical & Industrial Sales	**13,905,406**	**15,823,825**	**16,102,489**	**16,200,033**	**16,298,133**

TRANSPORTATION AND NON-FIRM FORECASTING

Firm Transportation
When SCG'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 Contract
These special contracts have specific operational and financial negotiated terms and conditions approved by the PURA and are therefore treated separately.

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.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-8
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (MCFs)

HISTORY

	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026** *
Interruptible Sales	3,682,917	3,546,807	5,020,859	4,332,940	2,872,671
Firm Transportation	3,233,105	2,763,401	2,985,887	2,681,488	2,437,092
Interruptible Transportation	40,348	15,558	15,179	20,352	16,165
TOTAL	6,956,371	6,325,766	8,021,925	7,034,780	5,325,928

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

FORECAST

	2027	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Interruptible Sales	3,959,769	3,959,769	3,959,769	3,959,769	3,959,769
Firm Transportation	2,729,738	2,747,448	2,765,047	2,783,104	2,799,505
Interruptible Transportation	17,139	17,139	17,139	17,139	17,139
Transportation Total	6,706,646	6,724,356	6,741,955	6,760,013	6,776,413

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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	Special Contracts	Total	Total	Total	Transportation	Total
	2021	15,700	11,011	1,268	27,979	3,877	31,855	3,734	35,589
	2022	15,734	11,854	1,308	28,895	3,683	32,578	3,273	35,851
Actuals	2023	14,646	11,917	1,351	27,913	3,547	31,460	2,779	34,239
*****	2024	15,569	12,873	1,600	30,042	5,021	35,063	3,001	38,064
	2025	16,466	12,457	1,448	30,372	4,333	34,705	2,702	37,407
8 & 4	2026	16,623	12,274	1,053	29,950	2,873	32,822	2,453	35,276
******									
Forecast	2027	16,876	14,496	1,328	32,700	3,960	36,660	2,747	39,407
*******	2028	16,825	14,775	1,328	32,928	3,960	36,888	2,765	39,652
	2029	16,765	14,872	1,328	32,965	3,960	36,924	2,782	39,707
	2030	16,725	14,970	1,328	33,023	3,960	36,983	2,800	39,783
	2031	16,688	15,062	1,328	33,077	3,960	37,037	2,817	39,854

* 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.

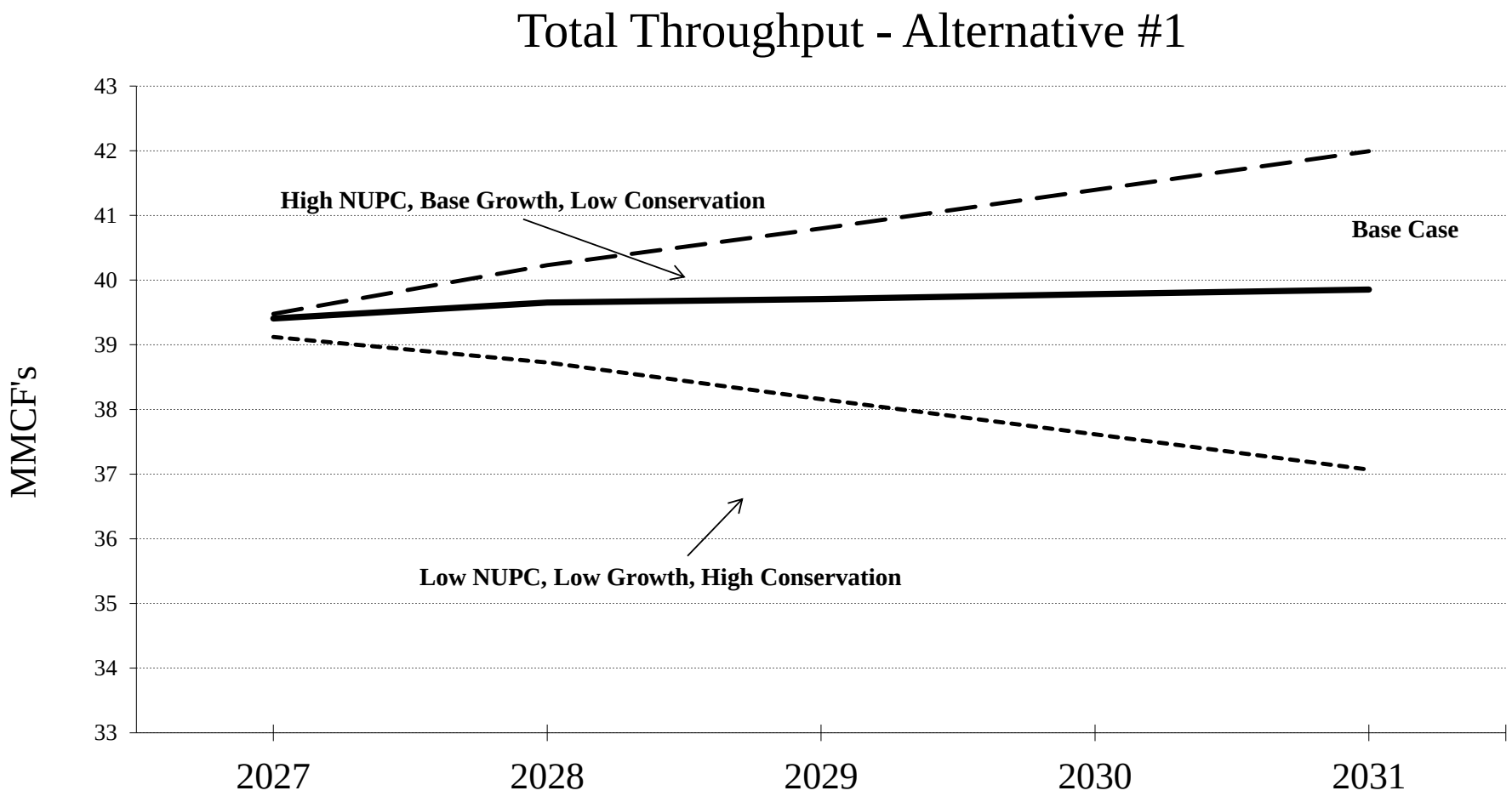
- ***High and low NUPC scenarios.*** NUPC may have a significant effect on the accuracy of long-term forecasting. Historically NUPC has exhibited a declining trend resulting from increased energy efficiencies, utility conservation programs, and general awareness of energy consumption. Further, NUPC can 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.

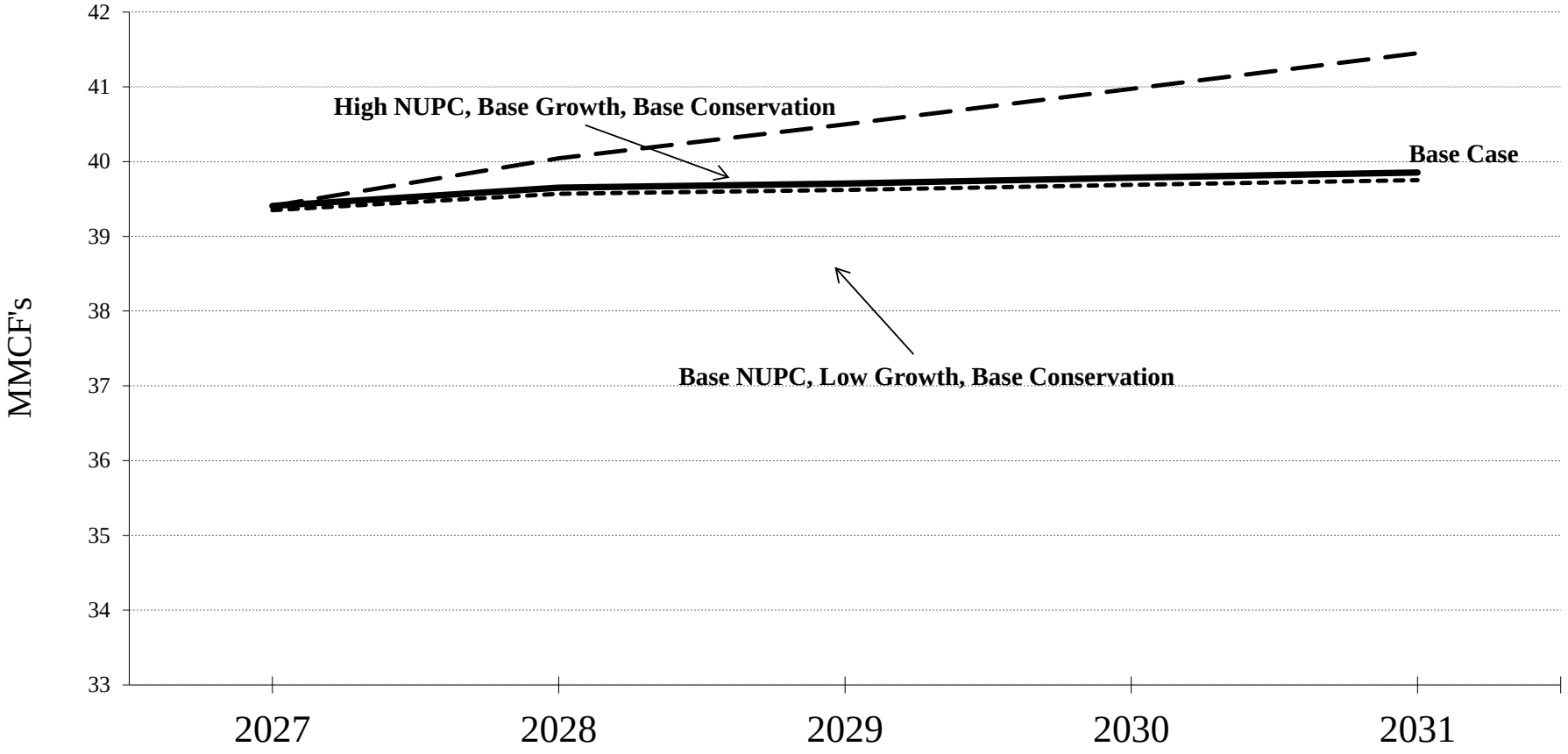
The results of these various combinations are presented in Exhibits D-10 through D-12. Exhibit D-10 represents the Company's most likely (Base) resource requirement, as well as the estimated upper and lower requirements. Exhibit D-11 presents a second base-high-low scenario that contemplates varying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

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-10
ALTERNATIVE DEMAND SCENARIOS



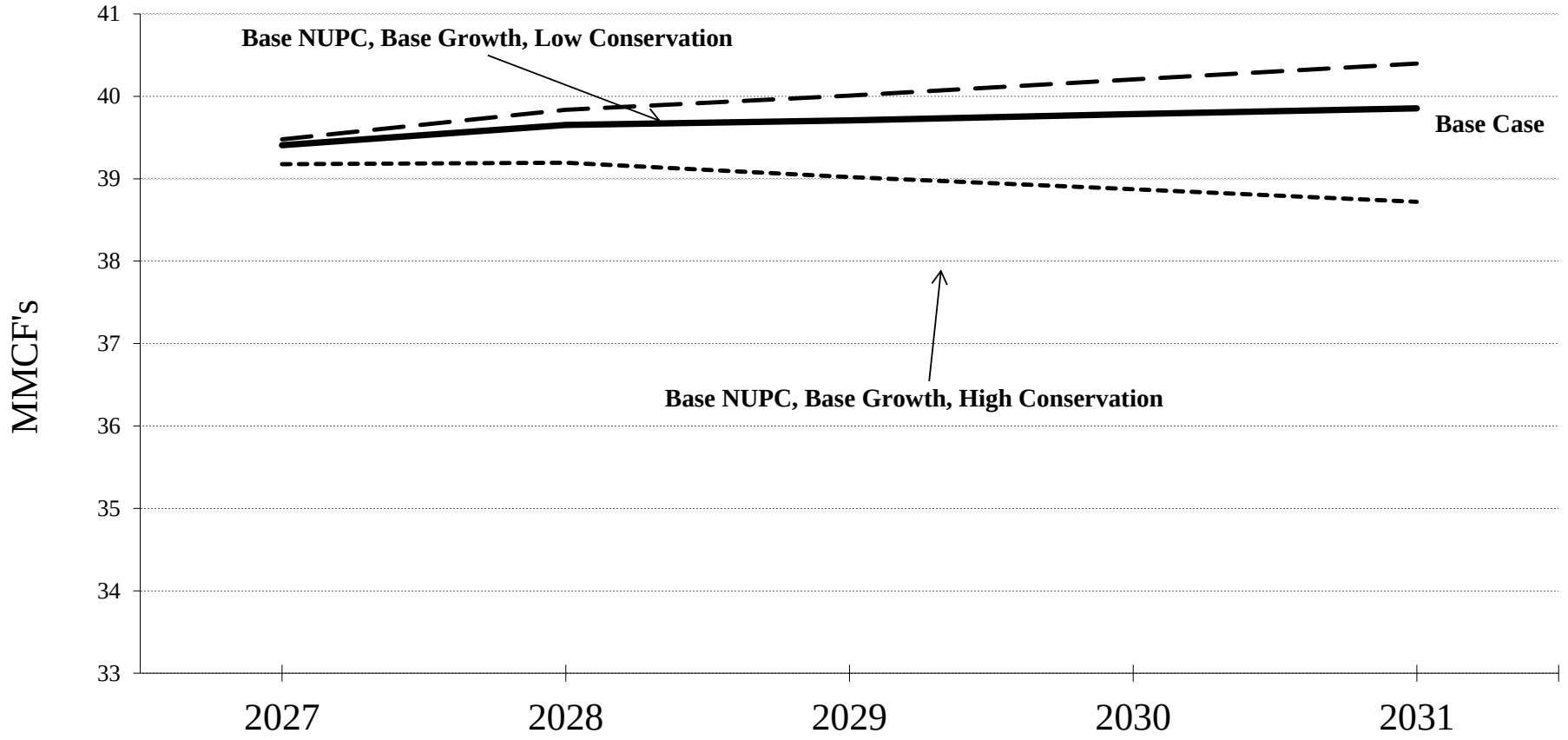
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-11
ALTERNATIVE DEMAND SCENARIOS

Total Throughput - Alternative #2



SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT D-12
ALTERNATIVE DEMAND SCENARIOS

Total Throughput - Alternative #3



IV.

SUPPLY FORECAST

SUPPLY FORECAST METHODOLOGY

The basic quantitative modeling approach SCG 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 SCG's customer’s 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 contains 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:

1) LDCs must plan for and maintain sufficient capacity to meet 100% of firm gas customer's requirements on the design day.
2) Primary firm pipeline capacity and on-site peak shaving are used for design day needs.
3) 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.
4) 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 Southern Connecticut Gas

SCG feels that it is important for readers of its filing to understand the modeling methods that SCG 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 SCG is currently (or expects to be) operating during the current forecast period. The model reflects an up-to-date representation of SCG'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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Windows™ is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation

SUPPLY FORECAST CONCLUSIONS

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

Annually
On an annual basis SCG 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

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028
RESIDENTIAL	13,413,546	4,023,129	17,436,675	13,252,943	3,963,447	17,216,390	13,247,047	3,902,143	17,149,190
COMMERCIAL	8,880,013	5,798,162	14,678,175	8,874,589	5,906,231	14,780,820	8,929,909	5,948,412	14,878,321
INDUSTRIAL	231,752	177,922	409,674	233,328	179,650	412,978	235,139	181,334	416,473
FIRM TRANS	1,403,103	1,382,810	2,785,913	1,398,335	1,392,800	2,791,135	1,406,904	1,402,361	2,809,265
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,263,318	2,597,058	3,860,376	1,266,999	2,597,058	3,864,057	1,263,318	2,597,058	3,860,376
FIRM SPECIAL CONTRACT	474,029	819,570	1,293,599	475,322	819,570	1,294,892	474,029	819,570	1,293,599
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	646,889	374,904	1,021,793	642,978	376,445	1,019,423	644,544	376,363	1,020,907
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	12,568	2,833	15,401	12,606	2,833	15,439	12,568	2,833	15,401
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**26,325,218**	**15,176,388**	**41,501,606**	**26,157,100**	**15,238,034**	**41,395,134**	**26,213,458**	**15,230,074**	**41,443,532**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2026	Summer 2026	Gas Year 2026	Winter 2027	Summer 2027	Gas Year 2027	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IROQUOIS/TGP	4,696,280	91,335	4,787,615	4,447,367	88,620	4,535,987	4,555,323	84,298	4,639,621
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	7,205,204	10,524,896	17,730,100	7,242,530	10,552,827	17,795,357	7,022,225	10,449,570	17,471,795
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,220,493	8,377,011	15,597,504	7,202,383	8,437,276	15,639,659	7,389,252	8,417,782	15,807,034
MAHWAH VIA AGT/TGP	1,136,365	509,086	1,645,451	1,143,890	519,604	1,663,494	1,136,365	626,587	1,762,952
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	2,181,696	2,181,696	0	2,181,696	2,181,696	0	2,181,696	2,181,696
LNG INJECTIONS	0	405,680	405,680	0	410,240	410,240	0	412,520	412,520
ITS SUPPLY	12,568	2,833	15,401	12,606	2,833	15,439	12,568	2,833	15,401
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-544,335	-317,506	-861,841	-507,875	-338,863	-846,738	-507,754	-339,733	-847,487
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**19,726,575**	**21,775,031**	**41,501,606**	**19,540,901**	**21,854,233**	**41,395,134**	**19,607,979**	**21,835,553**	**41,443,532**
GAS FROM STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	816,715	0	816,715	816,712	0	816,712	816,711	0	816,711
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	2,120,943	0	2,120,943	2,133,943	0	2,133,943	2,120,943	0	2,120,943
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,193,699	0	1,193,699	1,193,698	0	1,193,698	1,193,699	0	1,193,699
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	2,168,606	0	2,168,606	2,168,606	0	2,168,606	2,168,606	0	2,168,606
LNG BOILOFF	75,500	107,000	182,500	75,500	107,000	182,500	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	223,180	0	223,180	227,740	0	227,740	230,020	0	230,020
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**6,598,643**	**107,000**	**6,705,643**	**6,616,199**	**107,000**	**6,723,199**	**6,605,479**	**107,000**	**6,712,479**
GAS TO STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	816,713	816,713	0	816,713	816,713	0	816,713	816,713
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	0	2,120,945	2,120,945	0	2,133,943	2,133,943	0	2,120,942	2,120,942
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,193,700	1,193,700	0	1,193,698	1,193,698	0	1,193,699	1,193,699
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	0	2,168,605	2,168,605	0	2,168,605	2,168,605	0	2,168,605	2,168,605
LNG	0	405,680	405,680	0	410,240	410,240	0	412,520	412,520
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**6,705,643**	**6,705,643**	**0**	**6,723,199**	**6,723,199**	**0**	**6,712,479**	**6,712,479**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**26,325,218**	**15,176,388**	**41,501,606**	**26,157,100**	**15,238,034**	**41,395,134**	**26,213,458**	**15,230,074**	**41,443,532**

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-1
SEASONAL CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS AND GAS SUPPLY
NORMAL WEATHER - MMBTU

CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
RESIDENTIAL	13,260,408	3,846,669	17,107,077	13,276,320	3,792,480	17,068,800
COMMERCIAL	8,983,357	5,992,328	14,975,685	9,035,521	6,030,510	15,066,031
INDUSTRIAL	236,899	183,093	419,992	238,604	184,597	423,201
FIRM TRANS	1,415,440	1,412,435	2,827,875	1,423,706	1,420,939	2,844,645
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,263,318	2,597,058	3,860,376	1,263,318	2,597,058	3,860,376
FIRM SPECIAL CONTRACT	474,029	819,570	1,293,599	474,029	819,570	1,293,599
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	646,521	376,477	1,022,998	648,521	376,440	1,024,961
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	12,568	2,833	15,401	12,568	2,833	15,401
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**26,292,540**	**15,230,463**	**41,523,003**	**26,372,587**	**15,224,427**	**41,597,014**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IROQUOIS/TGP	3,777,213	46,389	3,823,602	4,916,927	91,517	5,008,444
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	8,211,478	10,525,024	18,736,502	7,102,555	10,506,791	17,609,346
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,032,757	8,434,904	15,467,661	7,073,471	8,396,245	15,469,716
MAHWAH VIA AGT/TGP	1,136,365	550,588	1,686,953	1,136,365	542,293	1,678,658
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	2,181,696	2,181,696	0	2,181,696	2,181,696
LNG INJECTIONS	0	412,520	412,520	0	412,520	412,520
ITS SUPPLY	12,568	2,833	15,401	12,568	2,833	15,401
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-483,322	-318,010	-801,332	-474,779	-303,988	-778,767
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**19,687,059**	**21,835,944**	**41,523,003**	**19,767,107**	**21,829,907**	**41,597,014**
GAS FROM STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	816,715	0	816,715	816,713	0	816,713
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	2,120,942	0	2,120,942	2,120,942	0	2,120,942
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,193,698	0	1,193,698	1,193,699	0	1,193,699
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	2,168,606	0	2,168,606	2,168,606	0	2,168,606
LNG BOILOFF	76,000	107,000	183,000	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	229,520	0	229,520	230,020	0	230,020
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**6,605,481**	**107,000**	**6,712,481**	**6,605,480**	**107,000**	**6,712,480**
GAS TO STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	816,713	816,713	0	816,713	816,713
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	0	2,120,943	2,120,943	0	2,120,942	2,120,942
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,193,700	1,193,700	0	1,193,700	1,193,700
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	0	2,168,605	2,168,605	0	2,168,605	2,168,605
LNG	0	412,520	412,520	0	412,520	412,520
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**6,712,481**	**6,712,481**	**0**	**6,712,480**	**6,712,480**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**26,292,540**	**15,230,463**	**41,523,003**	**26,372,587**	**15,224,427**	**41,597,014**

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028
RESIDENTIAL	15,141,603	4,719,321	19,860,924	14,975,629	4,645,398	19,621,027	14,960,571	4,561,933	19,522,504
COMMERCIAL	9,795,269	6,376,310	16,171,579	9,818,624	6,520,418	16,339,042	9,875,640	6,568,627	16,444,267
INDUSTRIAL	253,520	224,166	477,686	255,356	226,530	481,886	257,265	228,784	486,049
FIRM TRANS	1,509,275	1,487,946	2,997,221	1,504,929	1,499,394	3,004,323	1,513,274	1,508,678	3,021,952
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,249,530	2,597,058	3,846,588	1,252,107	2,597,058	3,849,165	1,249,530	2,597,058	3,846,588
FIRM SPECIAL CONTRACT	472,499	819,570	1,292,069	473,403	819,570	1,292,973	472,499	819,570	1,292,069
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	713,122	408,979	1,122,101	709,787	411,091	1,120,878	711,171	410,629	1,121,800
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	12,365	2,833	15,198	12,392	2,833	15,225	12,365	2,833	15,198
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**29,147,183**	**16,636,183**	**45,783,366**	**29,002,227**	**16,722,292**	**45,724,519**	**29,052,315**	**16,698,112**	**45,750,427**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2026	Summer 2026	Gas Year 2026	Winter 2027	Summer 2027	Gas Year 2027	Winter 2028	Summer 2028	Gas Year 2028
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IROQUOIS/TGP	5,551,169	91,450	5,642,619	5,414,056	85,460	5,499,516	5,493,667	83,670	5,577,337
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	7,311,127	12,167,375	19,478,502	7,371,232	12,061,280	19,432,512	7,356,486	12,100,516	19,457,002
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,587,224	9,199,232	16,786,456	7,460,567	9,250,287	16,710,854	7,468,855	9,227,715	16,696,570
MAHWAH VIA AGT/TGP	1,136,365	528,207	1,664,572	1,143,890	689,297	1,833,187	1,136,365	657,225	1,793,590
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	2,517,342	2,517,342	0	2,517,342	2,517,342	0	2,517,342	2,517,342
LNG INJECTIONS	0	677,000	677,000	0	679,280	679,280	0	681,560	681,560
ITS SUPPLY	12,365	2,833	15,198	12,392	2,833	15,225	12,365	2,833	15,198
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-601,987	-396,336	-998,323	-566,109	-397,288	-963,397	-570,904	-417,268	-988,172
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**20,996,263**	**24,787,103**	**45,783,366**	**20,836,028**	**24,888,491**	**45,724,519**	**20,896,834**	**24,853,593**	**45,750,427**
GAS FROM STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	1,020,892	0	1,020,892	1,020,892	0	1,020,892	1,020,893	0	1,020,893
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	2,267,242	0	2,267,242	2,280,241	0	2,280,241	2,267,241	0	2,267,241
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,790,549	0	1,790,549	1,790,549	0	1,790,549	1,790,549	0	1,790,549
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	2,502,237	0	2,502,237	2,502,237	0	2,502,237	2,502,238	0	2,502,238
LNG BOILOFF	75,500	107,000	182,500	75,500	107,000	182,500	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	494,500	0	494,500	496,780	0	496,780	499,060	0	499,060
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**8,150,920**	**107,000**	**8,257,920**	**8,166,199**	**107,000**	**8,273,199**	**8,155,481**	**107,000**	**8,262,481**
GAS TO STORAGE									
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	1,020,892	1,020,892	0	1,020,892	1,020,892	0	1,020,892	1,020,892
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	0	2,267,241	2,267,241	0	2,280,241	2,280,241	0	2,267,242	2,267,242
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,790,550	1,790,550	0	1,790,549	1,790,549	0	1,790,550	1,790,550
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	0	2,502,237	2,502,237	0	2,502,237	2,502,237	0	2,502,237	2,502,237
LNG	0	677,000	677,000	0	679,280	679,280	0	681,560	681,560
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**8,257,920**	**8,257,920**	**0**	**8,273,199**	**8,273,199**	**0**	**8,262,481**	**8,262,481**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**29,147,183**	**16,636,183**	**45,783,366**	**29,002,227**	**16,722,292**	**45,724,519**	**29,052,315**	**16,698,112**	**45,750,427**

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-2
SEASONAL CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS AND GAS SUPPLY
DESIGN WEATHER - MMBTU

CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS

	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
RESIDENTIAL	14,973,987	4,485,130	19,459,117	14,990,245	4,410,421	19,400,666
COMMERCIAL	9,933,997	6,619,189	16,553,186	9,991,698	6,662,890	16,654,588
INDUSTRIAL	259,213	231,208	490,421	261,098	233,190	494,288
FIRM TRANS	1,522,436	1,519,485	3,041,921	1,531,266	1,528,150	3,059,416
INTERRUPTIBLE	1,249,530	2,597,058	3,846,588	1,249,530	2,597,058	3,846,588
FIRM SPECIAL CONTRACT	472,499	819,570	1,292,069	472,499	819,570	1,292,069
UAF, CO. USE, FUEL	713,286	410,427	1,123,713	715,446	410,046	1,125,492
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANS	12,365	2,833	15,198	12,365	2,833	15,198
SYSTEM THROUGHPUT	**29,137,313**	**16,684,900**	**45,822,213**	**29,224,147**	**16,664,158**	**45,888,305**

GAS SUPPLY

	Winter 2029	Summer 2029	Gas Year 2029	Winter 2030	Summer 2030	Gas Year 2031
CANADIAN/OTHER VIA IROQUOIS/TGP	4,552,992	70,888	4,623,880	5,808,258	74,487	5,882,745
TETCO SUPPLY AREAS VIA AGT FT	8,405,578	12,073,660	20,479,238	7,236,635	11,995,032	19,231,667
TGP SUPPLY AREAS	7,415,265	9,256,729	16,671,994	7,404,518	9,247,441	16,651,959
MAHWAH VIA AGT/TGP	1,136,365	605,907	1,742,272	1,136,365	662,061	1,798,426
UNION STORAGE INJECTION	0	2,517,342	2,517,342	0	2,517,342	2,517,342
LNG INJECTIONS	0	683,840	683,840	0	686,120	686,120
ITS SUPPLY	12,365	2,833	15,198	12,365	2,833	15,198
LESS: PIPELINE FUEL	-543,009	-368,542	-911,551	-534,032	-361,120	-895,152
TOTAL FLOWING GAS SUPPLY	**20,979,556**	**24,842,657**	**45,822,213**	**21,064,109**	**24,824,196**	**45,888,305**
GAS FROM STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	1,020,890	0	1,020,890	1,020,893	0	1,020,893
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	2,267,241	0	2,267,241	2,267,239	0	2,267,239
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	1,790,549	0	1,790,549	1,790,549	0	1,790,549
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	2,502,237	0	2,502,237	2,502,237	0	2,502,237
LNG BOILOFF	76,000	107,000	183,000	75,500	107,000	182,500
LNG	500,840	0	500,840	503,620	0	503,620
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	**8,157,757**	**107,000**	**8,264,757**	**8,160,038**	**107,000**	**8,267,038**
GAS TO STORAGE						
FS-MA VIA TGP	0	1,020,892	1,020,892	0	1,020,892	1,020,892
EGTS GSS VIA TET/AGT/TGP	0	2,267,241	2,267,241	0	2,267,240	2,267,240
TE SS/SS-1 VIA TET/AGT	0	1,790,547	1,790,547	0	1,790,549	1,790,549
UNION VIA IROQUOIS	0	2,502,237	2,502,237	0	2,502,237	2,502,237
LNG	0	683,840	683,840	0	686,120	686,120
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	**0**	**8,264,757**	**8,264,757**	**0**	**8,267,038**	**8,267,038**
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	**29,137,313**	**16,684,900**	**45,822,213**	**29,224,147**	**16,664,158**	**45,888,305**

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-3.1
FIRM TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTS

Number	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 Transmission	AFT-1	93408C	10,896	3,977,040	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 1,549,058	3/31/2030	$0.39
	AFT-1F	934005	16,853	6,151,345	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 2,395,951	3/31/2031	$0.39
	AFT-E1	93012EC	45,593	16,641,445	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 6,481,847	3/31/2031	$0.39
	X-39	510322	6,598	2,408,270	AGT- NJ Tet	city gates- AGT	$ 938,022	3/31/2031	$0.39
	AFT-1	510732	4,165	1,520,225	AGT- NJ Mahwah	city gates- AGT	$ 592,128	11/30/2029	$0.39
	AFT1AIM	510797	32,000	11,680,000	AGT-NY Millenium	city gates- AGT	$ 16,045,901	1/6/2032	$1.37
Iroquois Gas Transmission	RTS-12	53012	10,000	3,650,000	CN Border, NY	Milford, Strat, Shelton, Brook.	$ 1,278,600	11/1/2032	$0.35
	RTS-12	53006	10,000	2,027,000	CN Border, NY	Shelton, Milford, Strat.	$ 472,799	11/1/2028	$0.24
	RTS-1	53015	10,000	3,650,000	CN Border, NY	Wright, NY to TGP CG	$ 515,016	11/1/2028	$0.14
	RTS-12	53001	31,269	11,413,185	CN Border, NY	Milford, Strat, Shelton, Brook.	$ 2,647,871	11/1/2029	$0.23
	RTS-1	53010	9,106	3,323,690	CN Border, NY	Wright, NY to TGP CG	$ 468,974	11/1/2029	$0.14
	RTS-12	53011	3,000	1,095,000	CN Border, NY	Milford, Strat, Shelton, Brook.	$ 254,041	11/1/2029	$0.23
	RTS-12	53016	4,140	1,511,100	CN Border, NY	Milford B, CT	$ 350,577	11/1/2029	$0.23
	RTS-12	53013	10,000	3,650,000	CN Border, NY	Milford, Strat, Shelton, Brook.	$ 1,278,600	11/1/2030	$0.35
Millennium Pipeline Company	FT-1	210167	16,000	5,840,000	Corning, Empire PL	AGT-NY	$ 3,868,205	3/31/2034	$0.66
Tennessee Gas Pipeline	FTBH	104967	6,000	2,190,000	Shelton Interconnect	city gates- TGP	$ 133,898	2/28/2031	$0.06
	FTA	387915	10,000	3,650,000	Dracut interconnect	city gates- TGP	$ 446,316	3/31/2031	$0.12
	FTA	347147	6,000	2,190,000	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 1,438,862	3/31/2032	$0.66
	FTA	110308	10,000	3,650,000	Shelton Interconnect	city gates- TGP	$ 446,316	10/31/2032	$0.12
	FTA	67380	9,000	3,285,000	Wright, NY (IGTS)	city gates- TGP	$ 604,681	10/31/2032	$0.18
	FTA	300665	3,309	1,207,785	AGT/TGP Mahwah,NJ	city gates- TGP	$ 222,321	11/30/2027	$0.18
	FTA	543	24,632	8,990,680	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 5,626,087	10/31/2029	$0.63
	FTA	542	9,408	3,433,920	TGP Zone 4 Storage	city gates- TGP	$ 715,038	10/31/2029	$0.21
	FTA	10783	1,025	374,125	TGP Zone 4 Storage	city gates- TGP	$ 78,367	10/31/2029	$0.21
	FTA	43779 (1-6	7,430	2,711,950	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 1,603,079	10/31/2029	$0.59
	FTA	46291	6,910	2,522,150	TGP Gulf/Zone 4-Marcellus	city gates- TGP	$ 1,657,090	10/31/2030	$0.66
	FTA CT	331571	10,000	3,650,000	Wright, NY (IGTS)	city gates- TGP	$ 2,322,276	10/31/2032	$0.64
	FTA	43779 (4-6)	3,220	1,175,300	Zone 4-Storage	city gates- TGP	$ 246,187	10/31/2029	$0.21
Texas Eastern Transmission	FT-1	910504	13,276	4,845,740	GSS storage-TetcoMS	into AGT- NJ	$ 2,851,207	3/31/2030	$0.59
	FTS-5	330913	6,667	2,433,455	GSS storage	into AGT- NJ	$ 594,590	3/31/2031	$0.24
	FT-1	800305	13,675	4,991,375	Tetco Gulf/Marcellus	into AGT- NJ	$ 2,936,898	3/31/2031	$0.59
	CDS	800304	12,683	4,629,295	Tetco Gulf/Marcellus	into AGT- NJ	$ 2,757,792	10/31/2031	$0.60
	FT-1	800306	4,922	1,796,530	Tetco FSS storage	into AGT- NJ	$ 604,225	10/31/2031	$0.34
Transcontinental Gas	FT	1006434	1,457	531,805	Leidy, PA supply	into AGT- NJ	$ 83,307	5/31/2027	$0.16
Transcanada	FT	41230/41221	33,213	12,122,745	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 3,414,958	10/31/2035	$0.28
	FT	41231	12,646	4,615,790	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 1,300,261	10/31/2035	$0.28
	FT	41222	9,152	3,340,480	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 941,008	10/31/2035	$0.28
	FT	64585	22,504	8,213,960	Union Parkway Belt	into IGTS, NY	$ 2,313,849	10/31/2036	$0.28
Enbridge Gas	FT	M12202	33,126	12,090,990	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 1,325,161	10/31/2028	$0.11
	FT	M12207	13,241	4,832,965	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 529,685	10/31/2028	$0.11
	FT	M12213	9,227	3,367,855	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 369,111	10/31/2028	$0.11
	FT	M12299	22,504	8,213,960	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway into TCPL	$ 900,237	10/31/2036	$0.11

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

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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										
300125	GSS	666,667	6,667	3,704	North Summit, PA	North Summit, PA	$ 420,859	03/31/32		$0.63
600025	GSS-TE	650,588	6,090	3,614	Oakford, PA	Oakford/Leidy, PA	$ 397,320	03/31/32		$0.61
300056	GSS	145,733	2,020	810	Ellisburg, PA	Leidy, PA	$ 110,097	03/31/32		$0.76
300146	GSS	2,000,000	20,000	11,111	Ellisburg, PA	Ellisburg, PA	$ 1,262,544	03/31/30		$0.63
Tennessee										
636	FS-MA	1,231,189	13,679	8,208	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	$ 426,028	10/31/29		$0.35
Texas Eastern										
400192	SS-1	1,183,438	16,934	6,083	M2/M3 Storage Point	Lambertville, NJ	$ 1,658,177	03/31/33	bundled service w/TET FT	$1.40
412000	SS	184,940	2,642	2,642	M2/M3 Storage Point	Lambertville, NJ	$ 255,376	03/31/32	bundled service w/TET FT	$1.38
400233	SS-1	1,019,021	8,965	5,240	M2/M3 Storage Point	Lambertville, NJ	$ 877,853	03/31/31	bundled service w/TET FT	$0.86
Enbridge Gas										
LST194	FSS	1,820,000	21,840	13,650	Dawn,Ontario	Dawn,Ontario	$ 1,983,781	03/31/29	was previously LST-134	$1.09
LST180	FSS	1,700,000	20,400	12,750	Dawn,Ontario	Dawn,Ontario	$ 1,885,208	03/31/28	was previously LST-135	$1.11

** All US storage contracts contain evergreen clauses that provide SCG 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, 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.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE CONTRACT RATCHET REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	EGTS	MSQ:	666,667
Rate Schedule:	GSS	MDIQ:	3,582
Contract Number:	300125	MDWQ:	6,667
		DOS:	100

Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	233,333	but less than	666,667	then MDWQ is	6,667
	If Storage Balance is greater than	106,667	but less than	233,333	then MDWQ is	6,134
	If Storage Balance is greater than	66,667	but less than	106,667	then MDWQ is	4,667
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	66,667	then MDWQ is	4,200
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	333,335	but less than	666,667	then MDIQ is	3,115
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	333,334	then MDIQ is	3,704
Winter Period Injections:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	666,667	then MDIQ is	3,115

Maximum Withdrawals:	For the month of November, total withdrawals cannot exceed	175,009
	For the month of December, total withdrawals cannot exceed	180,842
	For the month of January, total withdrawals cannot exceed	180,842
	For the month of February, total withdrawals cannot exceed	169,175
	For the month of March, total withdrawals cannot exceed	180,842
Minimum Turn:	By April 15 of each year, inventory must be less than 35% of total inventory level	233,333

Storage Balance:	At January 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	233,333
	At February 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	233,333
	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	100,000

Notes:

Pipeline:	EGTS	MSQ: 650,588
Rate Schedule:	GSS-TE	MDIQ: 3,496
Contract Number:	600025	MDWQ: 6,090
		DOS: 107

Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	193,627	but less than	650,588	then MDWQ is	6,090
	If Storage Balance is greater than	104,094	but less than	193,627	then MDWQ is	5,603
	If Storage Balance is greater than	65,059	but less than	104,094	then MDWQ is	4,263
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	65,059	then MDWQ is	3,837
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	325,295	but less than	650,588	then MDIQ is	3,040
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	325,294	then MDIQ is	3,614
Winter Period Injections:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	650,588	then MDIQ is	3,040

Maximum Withdrawals:	For the month of November, total withdrawals cannot exceed	159,863
	For the month of December, total withdrawals cannot exceed	165,191
	For the month of January, total withdrawals cannot exceed	165,191
	For the month of February, total withdrawals cannot exceed	154,534
	For the month of March, total withdrawals cannot exceed	165,191
Minimum Turn:	By April 15 of each year, inventory must be less than 35% of total inventory level	227,706

Storage Balance:	At January 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	227,706
	At February 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	227,706
	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	97,588

Notes:

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE CONTRACT RATCHET REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	EGTS	MSQ:	145,733
Rate Schedule:	GSS	MDIQ:	783
Contract Number:	300056	MDWQ:	2,020
		DOS:	72

Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	51,007	but less than	145,733	then MDWQ is	2,020
	If Storage Balance is greater than	23,317	but less than	51,007	then MDWQ is	1,858
	If Storage Balance is greater than	14,573	but less than	23,317	then MDWQ is	1,414
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	14,573	then MDWQ is	1,273
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	72,868	but less than	145,733	then MDIQ is	681
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	72,868	then MDIQ is	810
Winter Period Injections:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	145,733	then MDIQ is	681

Maximum Withdrawals:	For the month of November, total withdrawals cannot exceed	53,025	
	For the month of December, total withdrawals cannot exceed	54,793	
	For the month of January, total withdrawals cannot exceed	54,793	
	For the month of February, total withdrawals cannot exceed	49,490	
	For the month of March, total withdrawals cannot exceed	54,793	
Minimum Turn:	By April 15 of each year, inventory must be less than 35% of total inventory level	51,007	
Storage Balance:	At January 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	51,007	
	At February 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	51,007	
	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	21,860	

Notes:

Pipeline:	EGTS	MSQ:	2,000,000
Rate Schedule:	GSS	MDIQ:	10,748
Contract Number:	300146	MDWQ:	20,000
		DOS:	100

Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	700,000	but less than	2,000,000	then MDWQ is	20,000
	If Storage Balance is greater than	320,000	but less than	700,000	then MDWQ is	18,400
	If Storage Balance is greater than	200,000	but less than	320,000	then MDWQ is	14,000
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	200,000	then MDWQ is	12,600
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	1,000,000	but less than	2,000,000	then MDIQ is	9,346
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,000,000	then MDIQ is	11,111
Winter Period Injections:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	2,000,000	then MDIQ is	9,346

Maximum Withdrawals:	For the month of November, total withdrawals cannot exceed	525,000	
	For the month of December, total withdrawals cannot exceed	542,500	
	For the month of January, total withdrawals cannot exceed	542,500	
	For the month of February, total withdrawals cannot exceed	490,000	
	For the month of March, total withdrawals cannot exceed	542,500	
Minimum Turn:	By April 15 of each year, inventory must be less than 35% of total inventory level	700,000	
Storage Balance:	At January 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	700,000	
	At February 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	700,000	
	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than	300,000	

Notes:

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE CONTRACT RATCHET REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	Tennessee				MSQ:	1,231,189	
Rate Schedule:	FS-MA				MDIQ:	8,208	
Contract Number:	636				MDWQ:	13,679	
					DOS:	115	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	369,357	but less than	1,231,189	then MDWQ is		13,679
	If Storage Balance is greater than	246,238	but less than	369,357	then MDWQ is		12,006
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	246,238	then MDWQ is		9,617
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,231,189	then MDIQ is		8,208
Storage Balance:	At March 1, Storage Balance must be greater than			184,678			
Notes:							

Pipeline:	Texas Eastern				MSQ:	1,183,438	
Rate Schedule:	SS-1				MDIQ:	6,083	
Contract Number:	400192				MDWQ:	16,934	
					DOS:	70	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	370,601	but less than	1,183,438	then MDWQ is		16,934
	If Storage Balance is greater than	265,501	but less than	370,601	then MDWQ is		14,592
	If Storage Balance is greater than	155,301	but less than	265,501	then MDWQ is		12,250
	If Storage Balance is greater than	68,101	but less than	155,301	then MDWQ is		2,881
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	68,101	then MDWQ is		2,161
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,183,438	then MDIQ is		6,083
Notes:							

Pipeline:	Texas Eastern				MSQ:	184,940	
Rate Schedule:	SS				MDIQ:	2,642	
Contract Number:	412000				MDWQ:	2,642	
					DOS:	70	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	184,940	then MDWQ is		2,642
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	184,940	then MDIQ is		2,642
Notes:							

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-3.3
FIRM STORAGE CONTRACT RATCHET REQUIREMENTS

Pipeline:	Texas Eastern			MSQ:	1,019,021	
Rate Schedule:	SS-1			MDIQ:	5,240	
Contract Number:	400233			MDWQ:	8,965	
				DOS:	114	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	203,804	but less than	1,019,021	then MDWQ is	8,965
	If Storage Balance is greater than	101,902	but less than	203,804	then MDWQ is	7,471
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	101,902	then MDWQ is	5,977
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,019,021	then MDIQ is	5,240
Notes:						

Pipeline:	Enbridge Gas Inc			MSQ:	1,820,000	
Rate Schedule:	FSS			MDIQ:	13,650	
Contract Number:	LST-079			MDWQ:	21,840	
				DOS:	83	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	455,000	but less than	1,820,000	then MDWQ is	21,840
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	455,000	then MDWQ is	14,560
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	-	then MDWQ is	-
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	1,365,000	but less than	1,820,000	then MDIQ is	9,100
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,365,000	then MDIQ is	13,650
Notes:						

Pipeline:	Enbridge Gas Inc			MSQ:	1,700,000	
Rate Schedule:	FSS			MDIQ:	12,750	
Contract Number:	LST-107			MDWQ:	20,400	
				DOS:	83	
Withdrawal Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	425,000	but less than	1,700,000	then MDWQ is	20,400
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	425,000	then MDWQ is	13,600
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	-	then MDWQ is	-
Injection Ratchets:	If Storage Balance is greater than	1,275,000	but less than	1,700,000	then MDIQ is	8,500
	If Storage Balance is greater than	-	but less than	1,275,000	then MDIQ is	12,750
Notes:						

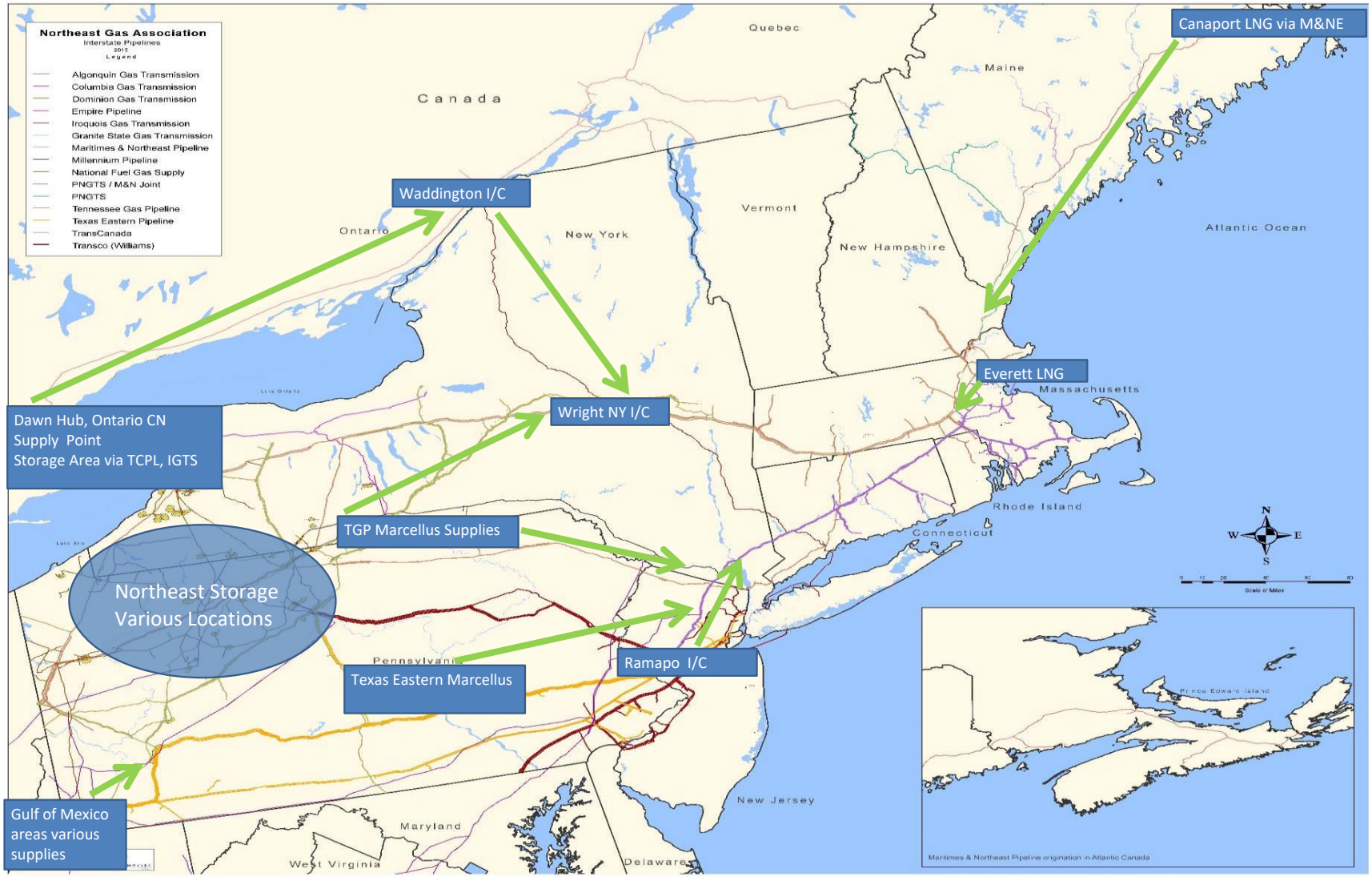
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-3.4
PEAKING RESOURCES

Supplier	Type	Max. Daily Quantity (Dth/d)	Max. Annual Quantity (Dth)
SCG LNG Peaking	LNG	82,500	1,142,100

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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, Dracut, Mahwah 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

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-3.6
GAS FLOWS TO CONNECTICUT- REPRESENTATIVE



PEAK DAY/PEAKING REQUIREMENTS

Methodology

SCG 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 SCG's service area 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

SCG 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 68 EDD in SCG's service area using Sikorsky airport data.

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 - contains the peak day projections along with the associated supply requirements, including an estimate of incremental conservation.

S-5/ S-6: 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.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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	336,053	341,038	341,880	343,010	344,173

Gas Capacity					
	2026/2027	**2027/2028**	**2028/2029**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**
FLOWING GAS - SUPPLY AREAS					
Tetco supply areas via AGT FT	26,091	26,091	26,091	26,091	26,091
TGP supply areas	44,972	44,972	44,972	44,972	44,972
Canadian/other via Iroquois	22,466	22,466	22,466	22,466	22,466
X-65 AGT and TGP	7,474	7,474	7,474	7,474	7,474
Iroquois Z1-2 to Shelton	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
AGT AIM at Ramapo	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
AGT AIM via Millenium Pipeline	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
AGT Enhancement				10,000	10,000
TGP CT Wright	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
TGP 6-6 Dracut	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
GAS STORAGE					
FS-MA via TGP	10,433	10,433	10,433	10,433	10,433
Dominion GSS via TGP	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220
Dominion GSS via Tet/AGT	11,631	11,631	11,631	11,631	11,631
Dominion GSS-2 via Tet/AGT	12,725	12,725	12,725	12,725	12,725
TE SS-1 (1) via Tet/AGT	16,553	16,553	16,553	16,553	16,553
TE SS-1 (2) via Tet/AGT	8,880	8,880	8,880	8,880	8,880
TE SS via Tet/AGT	2,617	2,617	2,617	2,617	2,617
Dominion GSS via Transco/AGT	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443	1,443
Union via Iroquois	38,943	38,943	38,943	38,943	38,943
total via pipeline	275,448	275,448	275,448	285,448	285,448
PEAKING					
LNG Vaporization	82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000	82,000
LNG boiloff	500	500	500	500	500
Peaking Resources	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500
Total Resources	357,948	357,948	357,948	367,948	367,948
+/-					

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)	20,256	20,256	20,256	20,256	20,256
less: 25% CR, STO. PK	5,064	5,064	5,064	5,064	5,064
maximum amount of marketer gas	15,192	15,192	15,192	15,192	15,192
minimum amount of marketer gas (100% SOLR)	0	0	0	0	0

THE SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-5
PEAK DAY MODEL SUMMARY

Forecasted Firm Sendout - DESIGN		
Dth		
Effective Degree Days		68.00
Effective Degree Days Lagged		66.00
Predicted Sendout	Annual Growth Rate	
2023/2024		325,779
2024/2025	-0.6%	323,809
2025/2026	2.7%	332,651
2026/2027	1.9%	338,979
2027/2028	0.2%	339,753
2028/2029	0.3%	340,941
2029/2030	0.4%	342,340
2030/2031	0.4%	343,799

CONNECTICUT NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
EXHIBIT S-6
DESIGN DAY REGRESSION MODEL
2025 / 2026 Forecast Model for SCG Sendout

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	134
Deg. of Freedom for Error	125
R-Squared	0.988
Adjusted R-Squared	0.987
AIC	17.415
BIC	17.610
F-Statistic	1259.095
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-1,347.96
Model Sum of Squares	345,449,654,669.50
Sum of Squared Errors	4,286,928,584.43
Mean Squared Error	34,295,428.68
Std. Error of Regression	5,856.23
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	4,480.56
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	3.06%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.802
Durbin-H Statistic	1.169
Ljung-Box Statistic	17.28
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.8365
Skewness	-0.351
Kurtosis	3.544
Jarque-Bera	4.403
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.1106

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value	Units	Definition
CONST	6138.178	2555.667	2.402	1.78%		Constant term
Calendar.Weekend	-3434.276	1137.203	-3.020	0.31%		
Calendar.Holiday	-4689.134	2354.438	-1.992	4.86%		
Weather.Bridgeport_EDD	3897.302	77.123	50.533	0.00%		
Misc_Variables.November	5030.961	1921.439	2.618	0.99%		
Misc_Variables.December	4536.248	1948.050	2.329	2.15%		
Misc_Variables.January	1428.538	2045.638	0.698	48.63%		
Misc_Variables.February	4189.237	2088.628	2.006	4.70%		
SCG_25_26.LagDep(1)	0.194	0.017	11.302	0.00%		

Date	Top 10 Peak	Actual	Predicted	Simulated	Residual Error	Bridgeport_DD	Bridgeport_EDD
2/7/2026	1	317,805	314,995	314,098	2,810	58	69
2/8/2026	2	301,260	306,128	337,909	4,868	53	61
1/24/2026	3	284,067	276,208	319,681	7,859	53	58
1/30/2026	4	279,058	280,621	328,292	1,564	52	57
1/25/2026	5	272,969	277,352	329,820	4,382	49	56
2/1/2026	6	270,197	267,912	328,474	2,285	48	54
1/29/2026	7	263,076	267,077	327,339	4,001	49	54
1/31/2026	8	261,299	268,588	329,150	7,289	48	54
1/27/2026	9	260,434	262,441	326,900	2,007	48	53
1/28/2026	10	253,502	256,726	326,280	3,225	57	51

ADDRESSING CUSTOMER DEMAND

SCG's forecast reflects continued modest demand growth over the forecast horizon. SCG 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.

SCG does not presently forecast the need for large scale incremental city gate pipeline capacity during the five-year planning horizon[1]. SCG 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 Marcellus area to

[1] SCG'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.

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 SCG 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, and 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

SCG 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. SCG'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.

SCG'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 SCG welcomes them. These are important guiding principles, our service obligations are serious and important, and our viewpoint has to be realistic and pragmatic.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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

ASSUMES LDC PAYS FOR ALL CAPACITY COSTS- NO PRODUCER CONTRACTED FOR CAPACITY REFLECTED "UPSTREAM OF SOURCE"

ROLLED IN MAX FERC RATE ROUTE	RATE	INCREMENTAL RATE ROUTE	RATE	SOURCE/NOTES
TEXAS EASTERN (M2/M3)/AGT	$0.90	ALGONQUIN TO SUPPLY SOURCE	$2.48	ALGONQUIN ATLANTIC BRIDGE PROJECT ("AB")(RECOURSE RATE PER FERC FILING) PLUS MILLENIUM MAX RATE $0.65 MARCELLUS PATH
TENNESSEE (ZONE 4 -6)	$0.21			
AVERAGE	$0.56		$2.48	
INCREMENTAL RATE FACTOR TO ROLLED IN			4.5	x

MARCELLUS MID HAUL SOURCE TO CONNECTICUT CITY GATE

ASSUMES LDC ACQUIRES SUPPLY AND PAYS FOR "DOWNSTREAM" CAPACITY TO CITY GATE AND "UPSTREAM" CAPACITY PAID BY PRODUCER * CAPACITY

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

THE SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-9
TOP TEN SENDOUT DAYS- HISTORICAL

Ten Highest Customer Usage Days - Winters 2015/2016 through 2025/2026

	Date	Day	HDD [1]	EHDD [1]	Total Sendout (MMBtu)	Total IS/TS & Special Contracts (2) (3)
Winter 2016/2017						
	01/09/2017	Monday	44	47	258,359	12,859
	01/08/2017	Sunday	47	52	254,426	11,814
	03/04/2017	Saturday	44	51	245,966	11,481
	01/07/2017	Saturday	45	50	241,348	11,107
	02/09/2017	Thursday	42	49	237,309	8,656
	12/15/2016	Thursday	43	50	236,185	8,833
	12/19/2016	Monday	41	45	235,610	10,474
	03/15/2017	Wednesday	39	45	224,462	10,971
	03/05/2017	Sunday	28	41	220,494	12,327
	03/14/2017	Tuesday	37	45	218,685	10,558
Winter 2017/2018						
	01/06/2018	Saturday	59	66	309,975	256
	01/05/2018	Friday	55	66	299,854	2,360
	12/31/2017	Sunday	57	61	285,660	169
	01/01/2018	Monday	52	56	283,103	173
	12/28/2017	Thursday	53	58	277,178	145
	01/07/2018	Sunday	47	52	270,591	1,936
	12/29/2017	Friday	49	52	260,972	201
	01/02/2018	Tuesday	45	49	256,260	427
	02/02/2018	Friday	45	51	253,907	9,900
	01/04/2018	Thursday	45	54	250,421	12,076
Winter 2018/2019						
	1/21/2019	Monday	53	61	304,978	2,214
	1/31/2019	Thursday	51	57	284,813	1,096
	1/30/2019	Wednesday	50	58	263,333	8,845
	2/1/2019	Friday	48	50	258,996	1,198
	3/6/2019	Wednesday	44	49	246,661	12,384
	1/20/2019	Sunday	47	54	244,884	10,157
	1/11/2019	Friday	41	45	234,882	12,897
	1/22/2019	Tuesday	38	40	234,499	2,653
	3/7/2019	Thursday	41	43	231,813	13,360
	2/27/2019	Wednesday	40	43	228,949	11,946
Winter 2019/2020						
	1/17/2020	Friday	44	49	252,813	11,969
	1/20/2020	Monday	42	46	247,360	12,226
	2/14/2020	Friday	45	50	241,579	11,340
	12/19/2019	Thursday	44	48	239,457	11,621
	1/21/2020	Tuesday	40	42	237,342	14,328
	12/20/2019	Friday	40	43	230,677	3,920
	12/18/2019	Wednesday	39	44	224,652	12,325
	11/13/2019	Wednesday	37	41	213,441	13,362
	2/15/2020	Saturday	36	40	212,199	14,236
	2/20/2020	Thursday	37	41	211,140	11,385
Winter 2020/2021						
	01/29/2021	Friday	48	55	272,899	5,389
	01/31/2021	Sunday	41	46	245,469	2,948
	01/28/2021	Thursday	43	49	242,110	11,433
	01/30/2021	Saturday	43	47	239,925	3,322
	02/09/2021	Tuesday	39	42	236,535	13,121
	12/18/2020	Friday	42	45	234,003	12,316
	12/16/2020	Wednesday	38	46	233,859	11,763
	02/08/2021	Monday	40	43	231,320	11,969
	02/18/2021	Thursday	38	42	227,960	12,242
	02/01/2021	Monday	32	40	227,491	9,719

THE SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-9
TOP TEN SENDOUT DAYS- HISTORICAL

Ten Highest Customer Usage Days - Winters 2015/2016 through 2025/2026

	Date	Day	HDD [1]	EHDD [1]	Total Sendout (MMBtu)	Total IS/TS & Special Contracts (2) (3)
Winter 2021/2022						
	01/15/2022	Saturday	55	60	284,370	5,158
	01/29/2022	Saturday	52	61	278,936	11,700
	02/14/2022	Monday	46	52	266,961	13,143
	01/21/2022	Friday	47	53	263,727	5,271
	01/11/2022	Tuesday	45	50	262,170	5,173
	02/05/2022	Saturday	45	50	253,566	11,917
	01/30/2022	Sunday	47	49	252,556	3,233
	01/31/2022	Monday	44	46	251,303	3,323
	01/26/2022	Wednesday	46	50	249,818	11,960
	01/03/2022	Monday	41	46	240,089	9,511
Winter 2022/2023						
	02/03/2023	Friday	56	66	297,897	4,638
	12/24/2022	Saturday	50	57	270,117	10,698
	02/04/2023	Saturday	41	46	249,018	2,978
	02/25/2023	Saturday	41	43	231,187	11,415
	12/23/2022	Friday	43	52	228,645	8,541
	12/25/2022	Sunday	42	47	225,525	3,415
	12/26/2022	Monday	37	40	216,437	836
	12/12/2022	Monday	35	38	211,932	11,720
	02/24/2023	Friday	36	40	206,309	9,962
	02/01/2023	Wednesday	36	38	206,025	11,194
Winter 2023/2024						
	01/17/2024	Wednesday	42	47	257,496	16,355
	01/20/2024	Saturday	46	51	255,225	15,021
	01/21/2024	Sunday	41	45	251,357	5,863
	01/19/2024	Friday	42	46	243,904	16,061
	01/16/2024	Tuesday	41	45	242,034	15,076
	01/18/2024	Thursday	37	39	230,098	16,961
	01/15/2024	Monday	38	41	220,694	15,004
	02/14/2024	Wednesday	35	39	215,104	15,279
	02/17/2024	Saturday	36	39	210,686	14,464
	02/20/2024	Tuesday	36	38	210,125	15,870
Winter 2024/2025						
	01/21/2025	Tuesday	50	53	269,298	2,809
	01/22/2025	Wednesday	47	47	267,802	2,830
	02/18/2025	Tuesday	43	49	262,790	18,033
	12/22/2024	Sunday	51	57	259,295	17,689
	01/23/2025	Thursday	42	44	254,555	16,393
	01/20/2025	Monday	47	50	254,277	5,937
	01/08/2025	Wednesday	40	46	248,810	16,372
	02/17/2025	Monday	39	46	247,476	17,822
	02/19/2025	Wednesday	41	44	247,088	18,015
	01/06/2025	Monday	42	47	246,130	16,330
Winter 2025/2026						
	02/07/2026	Saturday	58	69	317,894	89
	02/08/2026	Sunday	53	61	301,769	509
	01/24/2026	Saturday	53	58	286,479	2,412
	01/30/2026	Friday	52	57	279,058	0
	01/25/2026	Sunday	49	56	275,342	2,373
	01/20/2026	Tuesday	47	51	272,830	21,382
	02/01/2026	Sunday	48	54	270,310	113
	01/29/2026	Thursday	49	54	263,076	0
	01/31/2026	Saturday	48	54	261,299	0
	01/27/2026	Tuesday	48	53	260,674	240

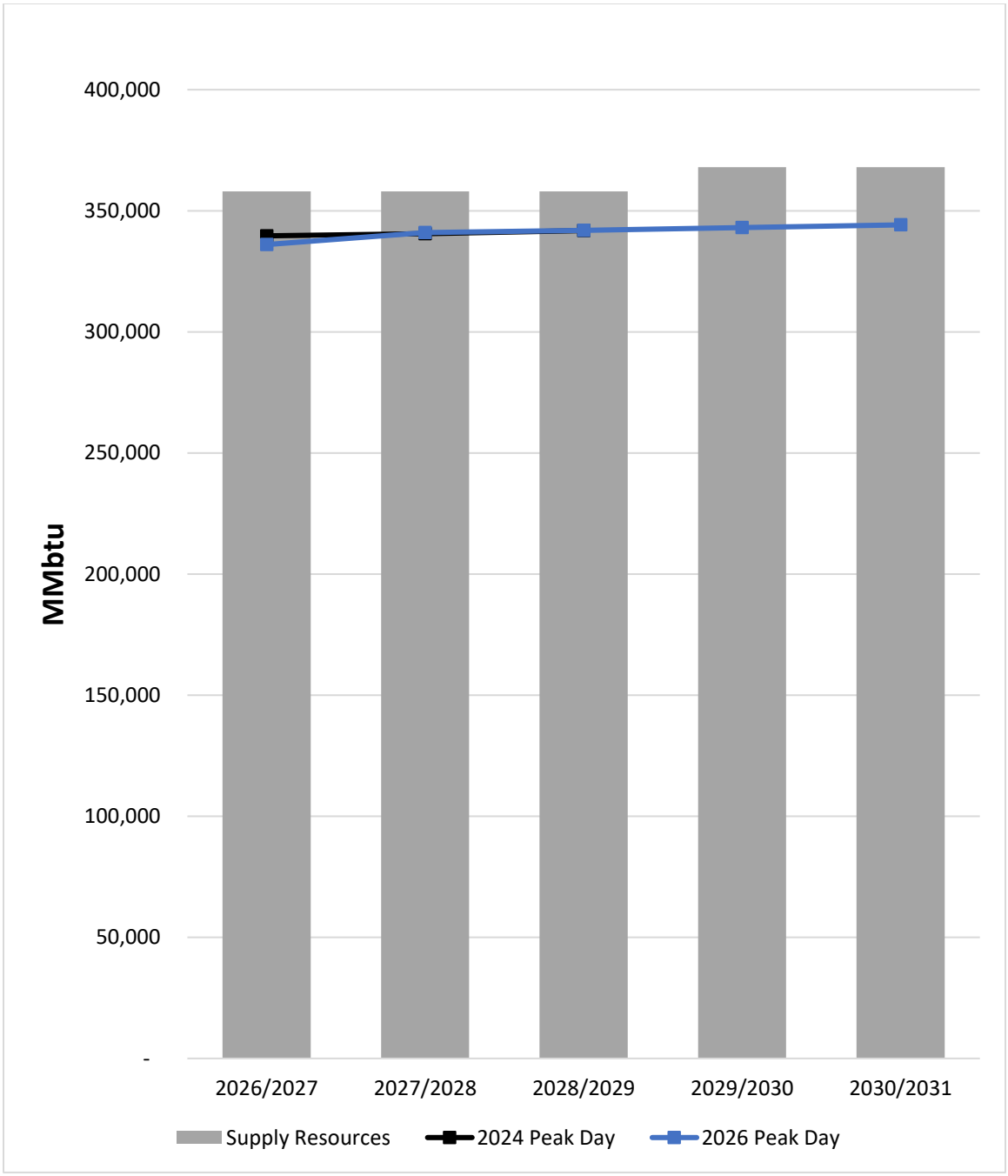
(1) HDD and EHDD - Sikorsky Airport. The degree day base is 65° Fahrenheit.
(2) Sikorsky and Yale FSC
(3) Interruptible and includes emergency use
(3) Interruptible and includes emergency use

THE SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-10
MONTHLY DEGREE DAYS SINCE JANUARY 2006

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	1,116
February	906	1,061	896	877	905	941	754	937	1,004	1,257	867	739	750	866	789	905	867	796	816	892	1,009
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 Sikorsky Airport

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
EXHIBIT S-11
PROJECTED FIRM PEAK DAY DEMAND AND RESOURCES



SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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	357,948	19,575	338,373	68	60	71,884	266,489	50	29	Tuesday, January 21, 2025
2025/26	357,948	18,921	339,027	68	60	21,222	317,805	58	19	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 - SCG

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 Energy Efficiency Fund (EEF):

- 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 & Energy Sustainability
- Small Business
- Educate the Public
- Educate the Workforce
- Educate the Students
- 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

[1] Residential Behavior was phased out in 2026.

[2] Residential New Construction programs were 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.

Plan Updates[6]. The proposed program budget is $14.8 million. The future programs are 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 provides guidance on the budgets and goals. The EEB also holds public meetings on a monthly 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.

[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.

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 C&LM Plan. That C&LM 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 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 periodic 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 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 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) or, Heating/Cooling equipment rebates (limited to emergence replacements meeting certain criteria), food service equipment, custom measures or where electrification was not feasible.

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

[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.

Business programs to produce more comprehensive savings to customers while minimizing program implementation costs.

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 1,943 dwellings annually assuming an average expenditure of approximately $2,153 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 $4.2M.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 13,542 MCF in annual savings, 4.7 MCF in peak day savings and 283,139 MCF in lifetime savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 1.61 *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.) – add footnote*

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 and 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 854 dwellings assuming an average expenditure of about $3,727 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 $3.2M.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 8,885 MCF in annual savings, 180,318 MCF in lifetime savings and 30.8 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 1.35. *(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 recovery ventilators. Rebates may be provided downstream directly to customers or midstream through distributors and retailers.

Participants: The program is budgeted to provide rebates for approximately 4,220 products.

Future Plan: The program will continue subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $0.7M

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 7,067 MCF in annual savings, 110,274 MCF in lifetime savings..

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 3.17. *(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 1,120 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 9,918 MCF in annual savings, 161,595 MCF in lifetime savings and 60.3 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 2.04 *(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 157 projects.

Future Plan: This program will continue to operate subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $1.3M.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 14,212 MCF in annual savings, 142,592 MCF in lifetime savings and 180.2 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 2.59. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

H. 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 21 projects.

Future Plan: The program will continue to operate subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $616K.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 7,927 MCF in annual savings, 48,423 MCF in lifetime savings and 163.1 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is 1.94. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

I. 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 85 projects.

Future Plan: The program will continue to operate subject to DEEP approval. The 2027 estimated budget is $537K.

MCF savings: Measures installed are projected to achieve approximately 4,118 MCF in annual savings, 61,653 MCF in lifetime savings and 35.7 MCF in peak day savings.

Benefit-Cost Ratio: The program benefit-cost ratio is projected to be 2.56. *(Favorable programs have a minimum benefit-cost ratio of 1.00 or greater, the greater the ratio the more favorable the program.)*

J. 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 $52,500 for residential programs and $33,500 for commercial-industrial programs.

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

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

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. 53." Inflation rate of 2.25% was used for years 2027-2031*

EXHIBIT C-2

ANNUAL MCF SAVINGS FROM CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Programs	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Home Energy Solutions - Income Eligible	13,542	13,847	14,158	14,477	14,803
Home Energy Solutions	8,885	9,085	9,290	9,499	9,712
HVAC / Water Heating	7,067	7,226	7,388	7,554	7,724
Energy Conscious Blueprint	9,918	10,142	10,370	10,603	10,842
Energy Opportunities	14,212	14,531	14,858	15,193	15,534
Business & Energy Sustainability	7,927	8,106	8,288	8,474	8,665
Small Business	4,118	4,211	4,306	4,402	4,501
Total Annual Savings	**65,669**	**67,147**	**68,658**	**70,202**	**71,782**

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

EXHIBIT C-3

PEAK DAY MCF SAVINGS FROM CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Programs	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Home Energy Solutions - Income Eligible	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2
Home Energy Solutions	30.8	31.5	32.2	33.0	33.7
Energy Conscious Blueprint	60.3	61.7	63.1	64.5	65.9
Energy Opportunities	180.2	184.2	188.4	192.6	196.9
Business & Energy Sustainability	163.1	166.7	170.5	174.3	178.2
Small Business	35.7	36.5	37.3	38.2	39.0
Total Annual Savings	**474.8**	**485.5**	**496.4**	**507.6**	**519.0**

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

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
SCG PLAN 2027-2031

EXHIBIT C-4

PROJECTED CONSERVATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Programs	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
HES Income Eligible - Weatherization	$ 4,175,915	$ 4,317,601	$ 4,414,747	$ 4,514,079	$ 4,615,646
Home Energy Solutions (HES)	3,183,107	3,193,005	3,264,847	3,338,306	3,413,418
HVAC / Water Heating	745,894	543,350	555,575	568,076	580,857
Energy Conscious Blueprint	1,596,729	1,596,729	1,632,655	1,669,390	1,706,951
Energy Opportunities	1,266,137	1,341,616	1,371,802	1,402,668	1,434,228
Performance Management Incentive	700,739	702,917	718,733	734,904	751,439
Business & Energy Sustainability (O&M, RetroCx, BSC)	616,469	616,469	630,340	644,523	659,024
Information Technology	304,430	275,541	281,741	288,080	294,562
Evaluation Measurement and Verification	333,333	266,667	272,667	278,802	285,075
Small Business	536,680	575,517	588,466	601,706	615,245
Demand Management - Residential	229,284	229,284	234,442	239,717	245,111
Demand Management - C&I	142,591	142,591	145,800	149,080	152,434
Administration	354,846	357,846	365,897	374,130	382,548
Financing Support - Residential	52,500	35,660	36,463	37,283	38,122
Workforce Development	49,333	49,333	50,443	51,578	52,739
Community Outreach	83,333	125,009	127,822	130,698	133,638
Energy Education	143,999	163,999	167,689	171,462	175,320
Financing Support - C&I	33,500	30,000	30,675	31,365	32,071
Planning	85,689	85,689	87,617	89,589	91,604
Energy Efficiency Board Consultants	78,552	61,929	63,322	64,747	66,204
Customer and Technical Engagement	50,000	60,000	61,350	62,730	64,142
Research, Development and Demonstration	-	21,423	21,905	22,398	22,902
Marketing Plan	31,005	31,005	31,703	32,416	33,145
Evaluation Administrator	35,427	36,666	37,491	38,335	39,197
Audits - Financial and Operational	10,000	10,000	10,225	10,455	10,690
Total Expenditures	**$ 14,839,491**	**$ 14,869,846**	**$ 15,204,418**	**$ 15,546,517**	**$ 15,896,314**

Source for 2027 amd 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

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT GAS COMPANY
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 NUPC for a $1 change in real cost per Mcf**
Residential General	0.059 mcf
Residential Heat	0.248 mcf
Multifamily	0.729 mcf
Commercial / Industrial	3.142 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 setback thermostats; and (d) replacing existing windows and doors with new energy conserving windows and doors. 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 SCG 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

Southern Connecticut Gas Company
Exhibit A-1
Residential General UPC

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	60
Deg. of Freedom for Error	44
R-Squared	0.993
Adjusted R-Squared	0.991
AIC	-4.522
BIC	-3.963
F-Statistic	445.879
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	66.52
Model Sum of Squares	58.16
Sum of Squared Errors	0.38
Mean Squared Error	0.01
Std. Error of Regression	0.09
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	0.06
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	3.33%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.633
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	35.82
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0572
Skewness	0.078
Kurtosis	2.897
Jarque-Bera	0.088
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.9571

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value	Units
CONST	2.598	0.482	5.387	0.00%	
Calendar.Jan	0.447	0.084	5.304	0.00%	Binary
Calendar.Feb	0.301	0.100	2.998	0.45%	Binary
Calendar.Mar	0.215	0.077	2.777	0.80%	Binary
Calendar.Apr	-0.247	0.083	-2.970	0.48%	Binary
Calendar.May	-0.466	0.132	-3.524	0.10%	Binary
Calendar.Jun	-0.402	0.183	-2.195	3.35%	Binary
Calendar.Jul	-0.431	0.205	-2.105	4.10%	Binary
Calendar.Aug	-0.487	0.208	-2.337	2.41%	Binary
Calendar.Sep	-0.343	0.209	-1.639	10.83%	Binary
Calendar.Oct	-0.422	0.187	-2.250	2.95%	Binary
Calendar.Nov	-0.283	0.122	-2.318	2.51%	Binary
RSG_UPC2.MA3_REALRATE	-0.059	0.022	-2.671	1.06%	Cents
RSG_UPC2.CWHDD	0.002	0.000	6.241	0.00%	Deg F°
RSG_UPC2.YRTREND	-0.012	0.009	-1.430	15.98%	
RSG_UPC2.NovDec2025_Trinary	0.170	0.074	2.286	2.71%	Unitless

Southern Connecticut Gas Company
Exhibit A-2
Residential Heating UPC

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	60
Deg. of Freedom for Error	44
R-Squared	0.998
Adjusted R-Squared	0.997
AIC	-2.272
BIC	-1.714
F-Statistic	1270.749
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-0.97
Model Sum of Squares	1,571.67
Sum of Squared Errors	3.63
Mean Squared Error	0.08
Std. Error of Regression	0.29
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	0.19
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	4.15%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	1.574
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	35.03
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0679
Skewness	0.247
Kurtosis	2.695
Jarque-Bera	0.843
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.6562

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value	Units
CONST	6.084	2.053	2.963	0.49%	
Calendar.Jan	0.338	0.245	1.383	17.36%	Binary
Calendar.Feb	0.714	0.286	2.493	1.65%	Binary
Calendar.Mar	-0.226	0.238	-0.949	34.79%	Binary
Calendar.Apr	-0.998	0.305	-3.273	0.21%	Binary
Calendar.May	-1.117	0.468	-2.388	2.13%	Binary
Calendar.Jun	0.034	0.614	0.055	95.66%	Binary
Calendar.Jul	0.537	0.663	0.811	42.19%	Binary
Calendar.Aug	0.545	0.650	0.838	40.64%	Binary
Calendar.Sep	0.862	0.637	1.353	18.29%	Binary
Calendar.Oct	0.212	0.562	0.378	70.74%	Binary
Calendar.Nov	-0.184	0.369	-0.499	62.03%	Binary
RSH_UPC2.MA3_REALRATE	-0.248	0.083	-2.988	0.46%	Cents
RSH_UPC2.CWHDD	0.014	0.001	16.822	0.00%	Deg F°
RSH_UPC2.NovDec2025_Trinary	0.763	0.229	3.338	0.17%	Unitless
Calendar.YrTrend	-0.080	0.033	-2.426	1.94%	

Southern Connecticut Gas Company
Exhibit A-3
Multifamily UPC

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

Model Statistics	
Iterations	1
Adjusted Observations	96
Deg. of Freedom for Error	81
R-Squared	0.981
Adjusted R-Squared	0.978
AIC	4.714
BIC	5.115
F-Statistic	306.371
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.0000
Log-Likelihood	-347.51
Model Sum of Squares	414,825.53
Sum of Squared Errors	7,833.85
Mean Squared Error	96.71
Std. Error of Regression	9.83
Mean Abs. Dev. (MAD)	6.79
Mean Abs. % Err. (MAPE)	8.03%
Durbin-Watson Statistic	2.225
Durbin-H Statistic	#NA
Ljung-Box Statistic	34.56
Prob (Ljung-Box)	0.0752
Skewness	0.078
Kurtosis	4.042
Jarque-Bera	4.439
Prob (Jarque-Bera)	0.1087

Variable	Coefficient	StdErr	T-Stat	P-Value	Units
CONST	82.846	20.044	4.133	0.01%	
Calendar.Jan	7.384	16.236	0.455	65.05%	Binary
Calendar.Feb	4.885	16.842	0.290	77.25%	Binary
Calendar.Mar	6.659	13.666	0.487	62.74%	Binary
Calendar.Apr	29.634	10.340	2.866	0.53%	Binary
Calendar.May	2.842	6.546	0.434	66.54%	Binary
Calendar.Jun	0.625	5.051	0.124	90.18%	Binary
Calendar.Jul	3.916	5.339	0.733	46.54%	Binary
Calendar.Aug	-1.568	5.319	-0.295	76.88%	Binary
Calendar.Sep	0.956	5.172	0.185	85.37%	Binary
Calendar.Nov	5.653	7.346	0.769	44.38%	Binary
Calendar.Dec	13.321	12.729	1.047	29.84%	Binary
RMDS_UPC2.REALRATE_LAG03	-72.913	38.429	-1.897	6.13%	Unitless
RMDS_UPC2.CWHDD	0.170	0.019	9.099	0.00%	Unitless
Calendar.TrendVar	-0.869	0.379	-2.289	2.47%	

Southern Connecticut Gas Company
Exhibit A-4
Commercial and Industrial UPC

Forecast Model for **Commercial and Industrial UPC**

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

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%