Forecast of

Natural Gas

Demand and Supply

2027-2031

EVERSOURCE ENERGY

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SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

A. OVERVIEW OF THE DEMAND AND SUPPLY REPORT

This forecast report ("Report") provides the results and documentation of Yankee Gas Services Company dba Eversource Energy ("Eversource," or the "Company") resource planning process. This document describes the technical and theoretical approach used by the Company in the development of its 2027–2031 demand and supply plan, and its overall content is responsive to a variety of related statutory and regulatory requirements.

Eversource has developed this Report in a number of separate, yet related, sections aligned with the individual components that make up Eversource's total resource planning activities. A description of the purpose and content of each section follows.

Section I, Introduction, provides a brief discussion of the consistency of the data to support the forecasting processes and the statutory and regulatory background under which Eversource has developed and revised the Report. This section also provides a summary of the results of the Company's demand and supply forecast models for the five-year forecast horizon, and an update on current industry issues.

Section II, Energy Efficiency Planning, provides an explanation of the conservation and demand management planning process at Eversource. This section also presents information regarding the energy efficiency programs and estimates of projected energy savings in the approved Connecticut 2025-2027 Conservation & Load Management Plan ("2025-2027 Plan"). [1]

Section III, Demand, provides a full description of the demand forecast model methodology, its theoretical structure, development issues, underlying economic assumptions, out-of-model impacts, and results of the demand forecast. This section also includes the five-year demand forecast for all classes of natural gas sales.

Section IV, Supply, contains a description of the planning model and process used to develop the supply forecast. This section also provides a summary of the natural gas supplies required to meet the forecasted demand.

B. CONSISTENCY AMONG PLANNING ELEMENTS AND MODELS

The use of consistent model assumptions, input data, and other key elements throughout the overall planning process is essential to Eversource's resource planning methodologies. Primary to this effort is the use of an economic forecast produced by Moody's Analytics. This forecast solution produces economic and price projections for Connecticut based on consistent macro-economic assumptions (national and regional). This ensures that individual elements, such as separate class economic and energy price variables, appropriately reflect consistent forecast assumptions.

1 The 2026 Update to the 2025-2027 Conservation & Load Management Plan was refiled on March 9, 2026.

The overall demand and supply plan for Eversource is driven by the results of the demand forecast models. As described in Section III, these models incorporate economic assumptions provided by Moody's Analytics and price forecasts developed using the Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration's Short Term and Annual Energy Outlooks. The forecast models also include the impacts of conservation savings and large customer impacts.
The demand forecast forms the basis upon which the supply planning model analyzes natural gas supply requirements.

The supply model, described in Section IV, uses the forecast data detailed in Section III. This procedure ensures that the overall planning process includes the current projection of conservation activity and load growth on the Eversource system and is consistent with all of the assumptions that drive the demand forecast.

C. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY MANDATES

As required by Connecticut General Statutes, Eversource is filing this five-year forecast of loads and resources for the period 2027 through 2031 with the Authority. The forecast's content has been determined by statutes as well as by the Authority. The directives are listed below:

Connecticut General Statutes § 16-32f requires that the Report include:

- A tabulation of estimated peak loads and resources for each year,
- Data on natural gas use and peak loads for the five preceding calendar years,
- A list of present and projected natural gas supply sources,
- Specific measures to control load growth and promote energy efficiency, and
- A full description of the methodology used to arrive at the forecast of loads and resources.

Docket No. 86-10-13 directed that the Company include:

- A discussion of its natural gas dispatch costing modeling,
- Forecast methodologies and processes,
- Transmission and distribution system adequacy,
- Quantitative conservation actions and accomplishments,
- Relevant federal and state regulatory issues affecting the industry, and
- Any weather-related forecast or operational changes.

Docket No. 94-09-28 contained several issues related to both the overall and specific components of the resource planning process. These issues are as follows:

- Evaluation of general planning,
- General planning issues,
- Criteria for integrated resource selection, and
- Requirements for future demand forecast filings.

Docket No. 14-10-06 directed that the Company include:

- The two exhibits discussed in *Section I.H. Future Filings* of the Authority's Final Decision dated February 3, 2016.

Docket No. 04-10-02 requires the directives and orders listed in Table 1-1 below:

Table 1-1: Docket No. 04-10-02 Requirements

No.	Directive/Order	Reference
1	Estimated or actual information currently available regionally or nationally adjusted for local distribution company ("LDC") specific data to quantify its conservation programs' demand reductions.	2026 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan, March 9, 2026, Appendix D, pp. 109-122
2	Estimated price effect of customer-initiated conservation efforts and technological improvements in appliance energy efficiency.	2026 Program Savings Document; March 9, 2026, Section 3.5.1, pp. 520-529
3	Evaluation of annual supply source costs against annual conservation program costs.	2026 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan, March 9, 2026, Section 6, pp. 205-210
4	Total resource test used to calculate conservation program benefit/cost ratio which recognizes the impact on reliability of supply additions and conservation programs and includes a quantifiable reliability adjustment.	2026 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan, March 9, 2026, Section 6, pp. 205-210
5	Demonstration of access to adequate and knowledgeable resources sufficiently effective to manage proposed conservation efforts.	2026 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan, March 9, 2026, Section 1, pp. 16-36
6	Report on participation in Connecticut and their service territory's towns building, planning and permitting processes to encourage energy efficiency construction practices.	2026 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan, March 9, 2026, Section 4, New Construction, Additions & Major Renovations program, pp. 122-123 2026 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan, March 9, 2026, Section 3, Residential New Construction program, pp. 74-79

7	Conservation programs to low-income tenants who pay for their own natural gas.	2026 Plan Update to the 2026-2027 Plan, March 9, 2026, Section 2, Home Energy Solutions Income Eligible program, pp. 24-28

Docket No. 06-10-03 requires the directives and orders listed in Table 1-2 below:

Table 1-2: Docket No. 06-10-03 Requirements		
No.	**Directive/Order**	**Reference**
1	Long Haul Contracts. Schedules should include receipt (pricing) point, delivery point, total annual demand cost, 100% load factor rate, interconnection information for pipeline contracts that do not directly delivery to Connecticut, and contract termination dates. For the storage contracts, the schedules should include Maximum Daily Injection Quantity ("MDIQ"), injection receipt (pricing) point, injection path, withdrawal path, ratchet requirements, contract termination dates and total annual demand costs, and 100% load factor rate.	Pipeline Firm Transportation Contracts (Exhibit IV-1.1)
2	Forecast Data. The tables should be organized to show aggregate volumes by pipeline and service type (Long Haul, Storage, and Peaking). Further and most importantly, the data shown in these tables should be reconcilable with the contract detail provided in Exhibit IV 1.1. The tables should also include the peak day volumes expected to be supplied by Firm Transportation ("FT") customers. A separate table, showing five years of historical peak days, should also be provided in the same format as the forecast table.	Projected Peak Day Requirements and Supplies (Exhibit IV-5)
3	Maps. Pipeline maps and/or schematic diagrams should be included in the forecasts that illustrate how natural gas flows from the various supply sources to Connecticut.	Gas Flows to CT (Exhibit IV-4)
4	Incremental Pipeline Demand Costs. The forecasts should contain information and a discussion regarding incremental pipeline projects and their estimated demand costs. The exhibit should compare existing embedded costs, recent supply addition costs, and any available projected incremental costs.	Pipeline and Storage Rates - Incremental vs Rolled In Rates (Exhibit IV-8)
5	Weather. Two weather tables should be included in the forecasts. The first should provide monthly heating degree days ("HDD") beginning in the year 2000 through the most recent period. The presentation should show actual HDD, normal HDD, and the difference between actual and normal weather. The second table should show the ten largest send-out days for each heating season beginning with the winter of 1999-2000. The presentation should show the date, send-out, HDD, Effective	Top Ten Send Out (Exhibit IV-3)

	Heating Degree Days ("EHDD"), and any interruptible load served.	
6	Formats. PURA believes that a uniform presentation format should be used by all three LDCs and directs the Companies to develop consistent formats regarding the above revisions. The Companies are encouraged to provide additional input that would enhance the forecasts and the subsequent review process.	
7	Distributed Generation Supply Impacts. PURA requires the Companies to provide, at a minimum, summary information regarding these units within their forecasts. In future forecasts, the Companies shall provide filings electric generation statistics, similar to the presentation provided the Department by Connecticut Natural Gas and Southern Connecticut Gas in their response to Interrogatory GA-213 in Docket Nos. 06-03-04PH02 and 05-03-17PH02. In addition to this data, the filing should also include the estimated megawatts ("MW") associated with each category.	Distributed Generation (Section III)

D. FORECAST HIGHLIGHTS

Demand

Total annual gas demand on the Eversource system (weather normalized) is projected to increase from 61.5 Bcf in 2026 to 62.7 Bcf in 2031, a compound average annual growth rate of 0.4 percent.

- Total weather-normalized firm sales and transportation volumes, including Special Contracts, are expected to grow at an annual rate of 0.4 percent over the forecast period, increasing from 58.0 Bcf in 2026 to 59.2 Bcf in 2031. This compares to an annual growth rate of 0.9 percent over the 2021-2025 period.
- Residential volumes, which have increased at a compound rate of –0.2% percent per year during the historical period, are expected to grow 1.1 percent per year on average over the forecast period. The 2026 level of 17.7 Bcf is projected to grow to 18.7 Bcf by 2031.
- The firm commercial market net of Special Contracts is expected to grow 0.5 percent per year over the forecast period, down from the five-year historical rate of 1.9 percent.

- Over the forecast period, the firm industrial market net of Special Contracts is expected to decrease from 12.1 Bcf in 2026 to 11.6 Bcf in 2031. The number of industrial customers is expected to decrease over the forecast period, from 1,365 to around 1,260.
- The non-firm forecast includes interruptible sales and transportation gas, as well as seasonal customers. The estimated non-firm volumes are projected to average 3.5 Bcf over the five-year forecast period.

The Company is actively engaged in the investigation into the future role of natural gas systems in achieving the climate goals of Connecticut. As described herein; to forecast gas demand, the Company utilizes historic data. If gas demand, in fact, is reduced due to efforts to promote electrification, the Company will adjust its forecast to reflect this change. Because Forecast and Supply Plans ("FSPs") are filed with the Authority every two years, if in fact there is a reduction in gas demand due to electrification, this reduction will be included in the historical data compiled by the Company and reflected in the Company's forecast. A departure from Eversource's current approach of forecasting would only jeopardize the Company's ability to provide reliable gas service to its customers by replacing actual historical data with conjecture and unsupported assumptions about future load.

Supply

- Based on the forecasted levels of firm throughput, the Company utilizing a diverse portfolio of resources will meet its Supplier of Last Resort ("SOLR") obligation.

E. UPDATES ON DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE INDUSTRY

This section of the Report discusses some key current issues related to the integrated resource planning process. The planning process is complex and is greatly impacted by the overall environment in the energy industry. Significant issues and events continue to unfold, making planning challenging and some of those macro issues are listed below:

Gas Supply, Price, and Competitiveness

Market and regulatory restructuring of wholesale and retail natural gas markets over the last few decades have increased the complexity associated with acquiring and managing a least-cost resource portfolio. Virtually every aspect of LDC portfolio management has been transformed by regulatory and market changes. In the broadest of terms, the very markets that LDCs such as Yankee Gas participate in, the types of products and services that are bought and sold, and the manner in which these transactions are completed are vastly different today than they were 40, 30 or even 20 years ago. Market transformation has brought about many new opportunities and risks for all market participants, including LDCs, which must continue to reliably meet the supply requirements of their customers.

The U.S. natural gas industry has experienced significant change over the past twenty years, including the discovery and production of natural gas from prolific shale gas deposits. The

increasing domestic production of natural gas has resulted in numerous changes to not only the broader U.S. natural gas market, but also to the New England region. Specifically, in the New England region, the increase in domestic natural gas supplies has generally resulted in lower annual natural gas prices and an increase in the demand for natural gas with the most recent market volatility due to the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical issues and other market forces.

Today's marketplace is witnessing another fundamental change that is reinforcing the need for LDC's to manage the responsibility to supply their customers under design conditions. As the New England region grapples with how to counter the impacts of climate change, a new reality has impacted on how to access new sources of supply to reliably serve existing and new customers. The public has become increasingly more vocal in its opposition to any new gas infrastructure to be added in New England that would help alleviate bottlenecks that would allow access to new supplies sourced out of the Marcellus region. As a result, there is not enough infrastructure in New England to adequately serve the demand of both LDC load and the gas fired generators load in New England. Electric generators are now the largest single consumers of natural gas in New England, yet the vast majority of these consumers do not have enough pipeline capacity to supply their needs during the winter months. This has led to regional pipelines that consistently operate at maximum capacity, winter prices in New England that are forecasted to be far higher than other parts of the country and a dramatic reduction in the flexibility historically experienced on the pipelines that serve New England. Currently access to incremental supplies to serve LDC demand is limited to imported LNG from either Constellation's Everett Marine Terminal ("EMT"), Repsol's St. John LNG (aka Canaport), or other LNG facilities that can provide supplies from the backend of the pipeline system that does not require pipeline expansions to serve incremental growth.

The EMT is a unique physical facility that has the capability to perform non-ratable hourly deliveries of large volumes of gas directly into the interstate pipeline networks of Algonquin Gas Transmission and Tennessee Gas Pipeline. The EMT facility provides vital supply and pressure support on a nearly instantaneous basis at the end of the system when it is needed for several hours or days without need for refill. EMT can refill its entire storage facility (approximately 3BBtu) in less than 48 hours, if necessary, from LNG ships. The EMT's unique configuration allows Constellation to shape deliveries to align with demand requirements of natural gas customers and interstate pipelines serving New England, which has become more important as the regional infrastructure has become increasingly stressed in the last several years. The EMT was set to close on June 1, 2024, but a collection of Massachusetts Gas LDCs contracted for supplies to keep the facility open for 6 years. St. John LNG, Canaport is a unique facility as it provides critical supply diversity to the region with its over 9 BBtu of storage capacity and sufficient pipeline capacity to re-deliver significant quantities of gas to the east end of the pipeline systems. While relying on imported LNG to serve demand exposes LDCs to costs that are set by volatile global LNG markets during winter months, it is the only incremental resource of scale available to the region in the near term.

Regarding natural gas infrastructure, while there had been numerous projects placed into service and/or planned in the Mid-Atlantic that transport new natural gas supplies from the Appalachian

Marcellus area, it has become increasingly difficult to complete these projects. The significant delays and changes to various projects in the Marcellus and New England region have left the region devoid of the incremental pipeline capacity needed to meet the growing demand in the region. The region has recently shown to be more receptive to new pipeline capacity as seen by the approval of the Algonquin Gas Transmission Reliable, Affordable and Resilient "RARE" pipeline contracts in Massachusetts. Until more incremental projects into the region are completed, the pipeline infrastructure in the region remains constrained resulting in the region being reliant upon LNG imports for its marginal supply. Although the New England region is constrained, Yankee Gas is in a satisfactory near-term supply position as far as supply and transportation contracts and deliverability.

State Energy Policy

Pursuant to Section 51 of House Bill 6360 ("H.B. 6360"), "An Act Concerning Implementation of Connecticut's Comprehensive Energy Strategy", Connecticut General Statutes ("Conn. Gen. Stat.") §§ 16-11, 16-19kk, 16-19oo, 16-43, 16a-3d, and in accordance with DEEP's 2013 Connecticut Comprehensive Energy Strategy dated February 19, 2013, Eversource requested that PURA approve Connecticut's Gas Local Distribution Companies' Joint Natural Gas Infrastructure Expansion Plan, to provide Connecticut residents with greater access to natural gas, and to significantly reduce energy costs and environmental impacts. The Company filed its natural gas expansion plan, including its detailed capacity plan, in Docket No. 13-06-02 *PURA Investigation of Connecticut's Local Distribution Companies' Proposed Expansion Plans to Comply with Connecticut's Comprehensive Energy Strategy* on June 14, 2013. The final decision was rendered on November 22, 2013, directing the Company to submit certain compliance filings relative to the capacity plan (see Order Nos. 1, 3, and 20), including the submission of a revised capacity plan for approval by the Authority. On December 26, 2013, PURA issued its approval of the revised capacity plan. The expansion plan commenced on January 1, 2014, and recently was terminated on December 31, 2023, by PURA. While the program has reduced its annual growth from the Plan's original projections the Company continues to add new customers at a modest rate. The number of new customers added will be discussed later in this forecast.

Most recently, the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Policy ("DEEP") has begun the development of the new Comprehensive Energy Strategy ("CES"). Eversource remains engaged and committed to working with DEEP and the State on ways to decarbonize the building sector, in addition to other sectors, through the development of this policy. The Company will continue to monitor and participate in related efforts to ensure reliable and affordable energy is being provided to its customers and the region.

SECTION II – ENERGY EFFICIENCY

A. CONSERVATION & LOAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

B. Background

The Companies have administered natural gas conservation and load management ("C&LM") programs since the Connecticut General Assembly's passage of 2005 energy independence legislation—Public Act 05-01, An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency. This legislation created a funding mechanism for the Natural Gas Companies to develop and implement cost-effective energy efficiency programs that reduce natural gas consumption for residential and commercial and industrial ("C&I") customers.

On November 1, 2024, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes § 16-245m and § 16-32f, Connecticut's Electric Companies (Eversource and United Illuminating) and Natural Gas Companies (Connecticut Natural Gas, Eversource, and Southern Connecticut Gas), collectively "the Companies", filed the 2025-2027 Conservation & Load Management Plan ("2025-2027 Plan").[2] The 2025-2027 Plan detailed the Companies' plans for implementing cost-effective electric and natural gas C&LM programs and initiatives. The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("DEEP") approved the 2025-2027 Plan with its Final Decision and Conditions of Approval on September 9, 2025.

The 2025-2027 Plan is the fourth three-year plan developed after the passage of Public Act 13-228.[3] The Companies design the triennial plans as living documents that the Companies modify throughout the three-year terms via annual Plan updates and budget reconciliation filings. The Companies filed two Plan updates during the 2025- 2027 term, the 2025 Plan Update and 2026 Plan Update.[4] The 2025-2027 Plan's priorities are decarbonization, equity, and energy affordability. Currently, the Companies are developing the 2027 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan. The 2027 Plan Update will be filed on October 1, 2026. In drafting the 2027 Plan Update, the Companies carry forward the three priorities from the previous term—decarbonization, equitable access, and energy affordability. Though the Companies made progress toward meeting these priorities, they recognize that they should build upon the momentum, delivery platforms, and insight gained to make additional progress.

The Companies will file two Plan updates for the 2026 and 2027 program years, which will report on program modifications and changes to budgets and goals made in response to new legislation, code standards, state policies, relevant federal funding impacts, and emerging technologies.[5] Starting January 1, 2025, the Companies' C&LM programs will no longer provide incentive and rebate support for new natural gas combustion heating, hot water, and commercial kitchen equipment with the exception of limited projects that meet the decision tree components as outlined in DEEP's Condition of Approval 15, filed March 18, 2026.The Companies will

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[2] The 2025-2027 Plan was originally filed on Nov. 1, 2024 and resubmitted as a budget reconciliation filing on Feb. 28, 2025, to reflect 2024 year-end actual budgets and savings.

[3] Public Act 13-228, *An Act Concerning Implementation of Connecticut's Comprehensive Strategy and Various Revisions to the Energy Statutes.* The legislation requires the Electric and Natural Gas Companies to file three-year C&LM Plans.

[4] 2025 Plan Update to the 2025-2027 Plan, filed Feb. 28, 2025 and approved by DEEP on Dec. 31, 2025 and the 2026 Plan Update to the 2025-207 Plan, filed on Mar. 9, 2026.

[5] The Companies will file the 2027 Plan Update with DEEP on Oct. 1, 2026, and resubmit as a budget reconciliation filing with DEEP on Mar. 1, 2027.

continue to implement weatherization programs for both residential (market rate and income eligible), commercial, and small business customers. The Companies will continue to support electrification for all sectors, residential and commercial.

2026 Program Budgets and Goals

In Tables II-1 and II-2 below, Eversource Gas provides a comparison of its proposed budgets, goals, and benefit-cost ratios for the 2026 program year, filed March 2, 2026. The 2025-2027 Plan represents a continued commitment to enhance energy efficiency in Connecticut, and also continues to leverage existing electric Energy Efficiency Fund funding for electric measures delivered by these programs to serve both natural gas and electric customers, and to optimize the use of Connecticut's energy efficiency dollars.

Table II-1: 2026 Eversource Gas Conservation Budget and Savings Goals

2026 ES CT Gas	Costs ($000)		Benefits ($000)		Benefit-Cost Ratios		Quantities		Tota Net MMBtu	
	CTET Cost (program budget)	Total Resource Cost	CTET Benefit	Total Resource Benefit	CTET	Total Resource Cost Test	No. of Units	Units of Measure	Annual Savings (MMBtu)	Lifetime Savings (MMBtu)
Residential										
New Construction	$100	$196	$318	$318	3.18	1.63	57	Dwelling Units	573	14,334
Home Energy Solutions	$4,107	$4,443	$4,059	$10,627	0.99	2.39	1,821	Dwelling Units	8,192	174,991
HVAC & Water Heating Equipment	$1,235	$3,130	$2,295	$3,710	1.86	1.19	2,012	Products	8,519	141,496
HES-Income Eligible	$4,931	$5,967	$4,222	$10,851	0.86	1.82	3,584	Dwelling Units	8,790	181,721
Behavior	$0	$0	$0	$0	0.00	0.00	0	-	0	0
Subtotal: Residential	**$10,372**	**$13,735**	**$10,893**	**$25,506**	**1.07**	**1.87**	**7,474**	**-**	**26,075**	**512,542**
Commercial & Industrial										
Energy Conscious Blueprint	$4,817	$6,446	$6,119	$6,119	1.27	0.95	121	Projects	26,525	385,163
Energy Opportunities	$3,879	$5,091	$7,463	$7,463	1.92	1.47	159	Projects	32,220	333,845
BES	$966	$1,760	$5,018	$5,018	5.20	2.85	74	Projects	30,352	208,024
Small Business	$528	$1,001	$1,620	$1,620	3.07	1.62	216	Projects	4,448	73,795
Subtotal: C&I	**$10,190**	**$14,300**	**$20,219**	**$20,219**	**1.98**	**1.41**	**571**	**-**	**93,544**	**1,000,827**
Other										
Subtotal: Other	**$2,606**	**$2,606**	**$0**	**$0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**$23,168**	**$30,641**	**$31,113**	**$45,725**	**1.34**	**1.49**	**8,046**	**Units**	**119,620**	**1,513,369**

Table II-2: 2026 Eversource Gas Conservation Budget and Savings Goals

2026 ES CT Gas	GHG Emissions		Gas Savings		Gas Electrification				Cost Rates	
	Annual Metric Tons CO2	Lifetime Metric Tons CO2	Gas Annual CCF	Gas LT CCF	Annual MWh	LT MWh	Summer kw	Winter kW	Program Budget/ Annual MMBtu	Program Budget / LT MMBtu
Residential										
New Construction	30	758	5,572	139,298	0	0	0	0	$174.41	$6.98
Home Energy Solutions	433	9,259	79,616	1,700,596	0	0	0	0	$501.26	$23.47
HVAC & Water Heating Equipment	326	6,063	97,844	1,649,847	(454)	(8,286)	8	(160)	$144.94	$8.73
HES-IE	465	9,615	85,423	1,765,993	0	0	0	0	$560.99	$27.14
Behavior	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0.00	$0.00
Subtotal: Residential	**1,255**	**25,695**	**268,456**	**5,255,734**	**(454)**	**(8,286)**	**8**	**(160)**	**$389.41**	**$19.84**
Energy Conscious Blueprint	1,098	16,927	296,438	4,323,054	(1,166)	(17,491)	34	(842)	$181.59	$12.51
Energy Opportunities	1,705	17,664	313,121	3,244,365	0	0	0	0	$120.40	$11.62
BES	1,606	11,007	294,962	2,021,612	0	0	0	0	$31.82	$4.64
Small Business	235	3,904	43,223	717,150	0	0	0	0	$118.68	$7.15
Subtotal: C&I	**4,644**	**49,502**	**947,745**	**10,306,181**	**(1,166)**	**(17,491)**	**34**	**(842)**	**$108.93**	**$10.18**
Other										
Subtotal: Other	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
TOTAL	**5,899**	**75,197**	**1,216,200**	**15,561,915**	**(1,620)**	**(25,777)**	**41**	**(1,002)**	**$193.68**	**$15.31**

C. 2026 NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The Plan

Pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes § 16-245m and § 16-32f, the Companies developed the 2025-2027 Plan with the advice and assistance of the Energy Efficiency Board ("EEB") and its technical consultants. The EEB holds public meetings on a regular basis and hosts several public input sessions with the development of three-year plans and annual plan updates.

Each triennial plan builds upon the momentum of the previous three-year term by making continuous improvements to C&LM program design. To ensure the utility delivers high-quality energy efficiency programs to Connecticut's natural gas customers, Eversource leverages the experiences of its Energy Efficiency department. The

department utilizes technical, procedural, tracking, accounting, and information technology ("IT") systems to effectively manage, implement, and report out on the C&LM programs. In developing the current 2025-2027 Plan, Eversource worked with the other Electric and Natural Gas Companies, DEEP, the EEB, and other Connecticut stakeholders to determine the

appropriate areas and levels of emphasis and funding to best serve customers' energy needs. The EEB's technical consultants also reviewed the 2025-2027 Plan and provided valuable insights and guidance during its development and throughout the term.

Eversource monitors program results and, if deemed appropriate, modifies programs to reflect customer needs and market trends. The Companies use and evaluate industry- accepted guidelines, projects, programs, and economic assumptions to determine cost effectiveness. After implementation, projects are reviewed and inspected to ensure compliance with program rules.

The 2025-2027 Plan builds upon lessons learned and recognizes some of the immediate challenges facing customers and adds new elements to further serve their needs. While the 2025-2027 Plan was designed to maximize energy and demand savings, Eversource monitors overall market response and program effectiveness and maintains the flexibility to reallocate under-spent program dollars to other programs. This flexibility allows Eversource to react swiftly to market conditions and maximize the achievement of cost-effective savings.

The Electric Companies have a long and successful history of developing, deploying, and administering C&LM programs in Connecticut. The integration, where appropriate, of natural gas and electric programs makes it easier for customers to receive more services and benefits at a lower cost with greater convenience. These synergies allow the Companies to deliver a more streamlined approach to C&LM program delivery. For example, many of the same contractors can deliver services to both electric and natural gas customers; thereby leveraging existing resources to serve more customers.

Combining C&LM program delivery also provides opportunities for cross-promotion to common customers resulting in more cost-effective efforts. A partnership of the Natural Gas Companies and Electric Companies allows coordinated energy efficiency services to be delivered and enhances the quality of the services provided to customers.

The Natural Gas and Electric Companies' synergies are further leveraged through the marketing and promotion of C&LM programs. Marketing efforts include bill inserts, direct mail, website links, some print advertising and trade shows, and association meetings. In addition, the Companies leverage the "Energize Connecticut" website to ensure consistent and statewide messaging to customers.

As part of its oversight responsibility, Eversource monitors vendor performance and overall program results including customer satisfaction and market responsiveness. Eversource works with its Account Executives and the Customer Service organization to promote natural gas efficiency projects with customers. Eversource also utilizes the contractor and business community to maximize tactical marketing opportunities where appropriate (e.g., Manufacturing Alliance of Connecticut, Connecticut Business and Industry Association, Chambers of Commerce, various trade associations, and Energy Efficiency Department vendors).

D. 2026 NATURAL GAS ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Cost Effectiveness

The Companies use common benefit-cost ("B/C") screening tools, consistent values and similar assumptions for key variables to develop and implement C&LM programs. The Companies use of common cost-effectiveness testing methodologies and savings assumptions allows the Authority, DEEP, the EEB, the EEB's technical consultants, and others to compare the benefits, costs, and benefit/cost ratios ("BCRs") on a common basis. All natural gas energy efficiency measures are evaluated within an integrated supply and demand planning framework to ensure programs are cost effective and yield positive net benefits to the customers.

For the 2025-2027 Plan, the Companies have based the electric and fossil fuel avoided costs on a regional avoided energy supply cost study completed in 2024 for New England ("2024 AESC")[6]. The transmission and distribution (electric) avoided costs are based on studies conducted by the Companies. For the 2028-2030 Plan, the Companies will use the avoided energy supply cost study to be completed in 2026 for New England ("2026 AESC"). The transmission and distribution (electric) avoided costs are based on studies conducted by the Companies. Avoided costs were estimated using the provided "User Interface" as part of the 2024 AESC study that allowed for the creation of avoided cost tables for specific states and scenarios.

The New England energy efficiency program administrators sponsored the 2024 AESC. In addition, other non-utility parties (e.g., regulators and consultants) formed the Avoided Cost Study Group to oversee the development of the 2024 AESC. Previous iterations of an avoided cost study were conducted on a biennial basis. However, beginning in 2015, the AESC moved to a three-year cycle which coincides with the current three-year planning cycle in Connecticut. The development of the 2025-2027 Plan coincided with the release of the 2024 AESC.

The Natural Gas Companies use the Connecticut Program Savings Documentation ("PSD") manual to document energy savings assumptions and to highlight technical changes resulting from program evaluations and studies. For the C&LM programs, the Companies utilize the PSD's provided engineering estimates, savings algorithms, and measure life estimates. The PSD also reflects the results of evaluations by providing realization rates to "true-up" savings. The 2026 PSD was filed with DEEP alongside the 2026 Plan Update on March 2, 2026 and utilizes the 2024 AESC. The Companies will file the 2027 PSD on October 1, 2026 in conjunction with the 2025-2027 Plan filing.

[6] Synapse Energy Economics, Inc., *Avoided Energy Supply Component in New England: 2024 Report*, Feb. 7, 2024.

SECTION III -- DEMAND

Section III presents the overall demand forecast, including the results of the class-specific firm and non-firm forecasts, as well as information concerning the assumptions and methodologies used to generate these forecasts. The section is comprised of the following subsections, which detail the various components of the total demand forecast. Detailed model information is contained in the Appendix at the end of this section.

Section III A. -- Reference Cas Forecast Results
Section III B. -- Major Forecast Inputs
Section III C. -- Modeling Approach and Development
Appendix -- Econometric Model Output and Statistics

A. REFERENCE CASE FORECAST

RESULTS

Background

Total firm gas volumes include sales and transportation gas for the residential, firm commercial and industrial classes, and Special Contract customers. The non-firm volumes are composed of seasonal (non-heating season) and interruptible services to commercial, industrial, and electric generation customers. The overall reference case demand forecast represents the sum of separate, yet related, gas forecasts for each of the customer classes identified above.

The Company developed firm customer-class sales and customer forecasts independently using sector-specific forecasting models. A total of seven econometric models is estimated for the three sectors (residential, commercial, and industrial), which are described in detail later in this section. Three customer count models were estimated for the total population for each sector. Use per customer (UPC) models were estimated for the total population for residential and industrial sectors, while the commercial sector split comprehensive energy strategy (CES) and baseline populations into two use per customer models. The customer and use per customer results are multiplied together to obtain each class forecast. These forecasts are then adjusted for the impacts of out-of-model programs. These adjustments include estimates of the Mcf demand reductions of Company sponsored conservation and load management ("C&LM") efforts and large new customer additions.

The forecast of Special Contracts is developed from an examination of the recent behavior of these customers, adjusted for any known or anticipated changes in their contracts. For all of these Special Contract customers, Yankee Gas does not carry the Supplier of Last Resort ("SOLR") obligation.

The interruptible forecast is developed by examining the recent history of the sector. Excluded for the model forecasts are volumes associated with any off-system sales.

Sales Forecast Summary

Exhibits III-1.1 and III-1.2 provide a summary of the forecasts, as well as their components.

Exhibit III - 1.1

2026 Forecast of Weather Normalized Firm Volumes (MMcf)

	Residential		Commercial						Industrial						Total			
	Volume (Bcf)	% Chg	Without SCs	% Chg	SC	% Chg	With SC	% Chg	Without SCs	% Chg	SC	% Chg	With SC	% Chg	Without SCs	% Chg	With SC	% Chg
Weather Normalized Actuals																		
2021	17,707	3.6%	23,073	5.2%	522	49.0%	23,595	5.9%	11,754	-1.2%	2,514	0.5%	14,267	-0.9%	52,534	3.2%	55,569	3.3%
2022	17,595	-0.6%	23,286	0.9%	592	13.5%	23,879	1.2%	11,601	-1.3%	2,460	-2.1%	14,061	-1.4%	52,482	-0.1%	55,534	-0.1%
2023	17,078	-2.9%	23,699	1.8%	512	-13.6%	24,210	1.4%	11,806	1.8%	2,264	-8.0%	14,069	0.1%	52,582	0.2%	55,357	-0.3%
2024	18,132	6.2%	25,292	6.7%	553	8.1%	25,845	6.8%	12,189	3.3%	2,301	1.7%	14,491	3.0%	55,613	5.8%	58,467	5.6%
2025	17,538	-3.3%	24,894	-1.6%	717	29.5%	25,611	-0.9%	11,992	-1.6%	2,376	3.2%	14,368	-0.8%	54,424	-2.1%	57,517	-1.6%
Compound Annual Growth Rate																		
2021 - 2025		**-0.2%**		**1.9%**		**8.3%**		**2.1%**		**0.5%**		**-1.4%**		**0.2%**		**0.9%**		**0.9%**
Forecast																		
2026	17,692	0.9%	25,174	1.1%	588	0.0%	25,762	0.6%	12,102	0.9%	2,482	4.5%	14,584	1.5%	54,968	1.0%	58,038	0.9%
2027	17,876	1.0%	25,425	1.0%	588	0.0%	26,013	1.0%	12,099	0.0%	2,482	0.0%	14,581	0.0%	55,400	0.8%	58,470	0.7%
2028	18,158	1.6%	25,655	0.9%	588	0.0%	26,242	0.9%	12,114	0.1%	2,482	0.0%	14,596	0.1%	55,927	0.9%	58,996	0.9%
2029	18,258	0.6%	25,617	-0.1%	588	0.0%	26,205	-0.1%	11,920	-1.6%	2,482	0.0%	14,402	-1.3%	55,796	-0.2%	58,866	-0.2%
2030	18,459	1.1%	25,714	0.4%	588	0.0%	26,302	0.4%	11,787	-1.1%	2,482	0.0%	14,269	-0.9%	55,960	0.3%	59,030	0.3%
2031	18,664	1.1%	25,838	0.5%	588	0.0%	26,426	0.5%	11,613	-1.5%	2,482	0.0%	14,095	-1.2%	56,116	0.3%	59,185	0.3%
Compound Annual Growth Rate																		
2026 - 2031		**1.1%**		**0.5%**		**0.0%**		**0.5%**		**-0.8%**		**0.0%**		**-0.7%**		**0.4%**		**0.4%**

2026 Forecast of Weather Normalized Non-Firm Volumes and Weather Normalized Total System Volumes (MMcf)

	Commercial				Industrial				Total Nonfirm		Total System		
	Seasonal	% Chg	Interruptible	% Chg	Seasonal	% Chg	Interruptible	% Chg					
Actual													
2021	48	4.3%	358	152.2%	785	12.6%	2,680	9.7%	3,871	16.3%	2021	59,440	4.1%
2022	40	-16.6%	706	97.2%	793	1.0%	2,129	-20.6%	3,667	-5.3%	2022	59,202	-0.4%
2023	40	0.8%	1,709	142.1%	723	-8.7%	780	-63.4%	3,252	-11.3%	2023	58,610	-1.0%
2024	37	-8.8%	1,754	2.6%	760	5.1%	770	-1.3%	3,321	2.1%	2024	61,788	5.4%
2025	33	-8.7%	1,722	-1.8%	865	13.8%	975	26.7%	3,596	8.3%	2025	61,113	-1.1%
Compound Annual Growth Rate													
2021 - 2025		**-8.5%**		**48.1%**		**2.5%**		**-22.3%**		**-1.8%**		**0.0%**	
Forecast													
2026	32	-4.1%	1,877	9.0%	790	-8.7%	768	-21.2%	3,468	-3.6%	2026	61,506	0.6%
2027	32	0.0%	1,877	0.0%	790	0.0%	768	0.0%	3,468	0.0%	2027	61,938	0.7%
2028	32	0.0%	1,877	0.0%	790	0.0%	768	0.0%	3,468	0.0%	2028	62,465	0.8%
2029	32	0.0%	1,877	0.0%	790	0.0%	768	0.0%	3,468	0.0%	2029	62,334	-0.2%
2030	32	0.0%	1,877	0.0%	790	0.0%	768	0.0%	3,468	0.0%	2030	62,498	0.3%
2031	32	0.0%	1,877	0.0%	790	0.0%	768	0.0%	3,468	0.0%	2031	62,653	0.2%
Compound Annual Growth Rate													
2026 - 2031		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.4%**	

Firm

The rate of firm volume growth over the next 5 years (2026-2031) is expected to decrease from a 0.9% compound annual growth rate experienced over the 2021-2025 period to a projected 0.4% annual rate, net of Special Contracts. In total, firm volumes are anticipated to grow by about 1.2 Bcf from 58.0 Bcf in 2026 to 59.2 Bcf in 2031 (inclusive of Special Contract volumes). The annual growth rate from 2026-2031 is approximately 1.1% for Residential; 0.5% for Commercial net of Special Contracts; and -0.8% for Industrial net of Special Contracts.

Residential

The number of residential customers is projected to increase by about 11,000 by 2031, or 0.9% over the forecast period. This rate is slightly higher than the 0.8% rate achieved during the 2021-2025 period. Over the same period, volumes are projected to increase at about 1.1% per year versus an average of -0.2% per year in the historical period. These growth rates indicate that use per customer is increasing slightly over the forecast period.

Commercial

The forecasted rate of customer growth, including special contracts is 0.5% through 2031, slightly higher than the 0.2% rate experienced from 2021 to 2025. Additionally, commercial volumes are expected to grow at about 0.5% per year over the forecast period, compared to 2.1% from 2021 to 2025. The total commercial forecast results include Special Contract volumes. These loads have been estimated separately and are included in the sales forecast summary tables.

Industrial

The period 2021-2025 saw industrial volumes, including special contracts, increase at an average annual rate of 0.2%. Industrial volumes, including special contracts, are expected to decrease roughly 0.7% per year over the forecast period. The total industrial forecast results include Special Contract volumes as these loads were estimated separately and are included in the sales forecast summary tables. Special contract volumes are expected to stay flat throughout the forecast period.

Non-firm

From 2021 to 2025, non-firm volumes decreased from roughly 3.9 Bcf to 3.6 Bcf. The baseline forecast for the non-firm market expects volumes to average about 3.5 Bcf.

Customers

Exhibit III-1.2 reports customer class levels for both the historical and forecasted period. These customer counts are based on actual Company records, except for the residential data which is reported as equivalent customers. That is, each dwelling unit was reported as a customer regardless of the number of meters. For forecasting purposes, the models convert all customer counts to equivalents. This provides a better characterization of load requirements by basing the forecast on the number of dwelling units or establishments (customers), and not on the number of meters. About 11,500 customers are expected to be added to the system over the next 5 years. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 0.9%. All these additions are expected to be in the firm customer categories with approximately 11,000 in the residential class and 700 in the commercial class. The firm industrial class is expected to decrease by roughly 100 customers.

Exhibit III - 1.2

2026 Firm Customer Forecast

	Residential		Commercial						Industrial						Total			
		% Chg	Without SCs	% Chg	SC	% Chg	With SC	% Chg	Without SCs	% Chg	SC	% Chg	With SC	% Chg	Without SCs	% Chg	With SC	% Chg
Actual																		
2021	218,420	1.7%	27,566	1.6%	2	0.0%	27,568	1.6%	1,564	-2.0%	1	0.0%	1,565	-2.0%	247,550	1.6%	247,553	1.6%
2022	220,061	0.8%	27,538	-0.1%	2	0.0%	27,540	-0.1%	1,514	-3.2%	1	0.0%	1,515	-3.2%	249,113	0.6%	249,116	0.6%
2023	221,915	0.8%	27,676	0.5%	2	0.0%	27,678	0.5%	1,496	-1.2%	1	0.0%	1,497	-1.2%	251,087	0.8%	251,090	0.8%
2024	223,654	0.8%	27,864	0.7%	2	0.0%	27,866	0.7%	1,469	-1.8%	1	0.0%	1,470	-1.8%	252,987	0.8%	252,990	0.8%
2025	225,329	0.7%	27,810	-0.2%	2	0.0%	27,812	-0.2%	1,434	-2.4%	1	0.0%	1,435	-2.4%	254,574	0.6%	254,577	0.6%
Compound Annual Growth Rate																		
2021 - 2025		**0.8%**		**0.2%**		**0.0%**		**0.2%**		**-2.1%**		**0.0%**		**-2.1%**		**0.7%**		**0.7%**
Forecast																		
2026	226,891	0.7%	27,789	-0.1%	2	0.0%	27,791	-0.1%	1,365	-4.8%	1	0.0%	1,366	-4.8%	256,045	0.6%	256,048	0.6%
2027	229,051	1.0%	27,919	0.5%	2	0.0%	27,921	0.5%	1,342	-1.7%	1	0.0%	1,343	-1.7%	258,312	0.9%	258,315	0.9%
2028	231,212	0.9%	28,053	0.5%	2	0.0%	28,055	0.5%	1,322	-1.5%	1	0.0%	1,323	-1.5%	260,586	0.9%	260,589	0.9%
2029	233,394	0.9%	28,190	0.5%	2	0.0%	28,192	0.5%	1,301	-1.6%	1	0.0%	1,302	-1.6%	262,885	0.9%	262,888	0.9%
2030	235,593	0.9%	28,331	0.5%	2	0.0%	28,333	0.5%	1,280	-1.6%	1	0.0%	1,281	-1.6%	265,204	0.9%	265,207	0.9%
2031	237,803	0.9%	28,476	0.5%	2	0.0%	28,478	0.5%	1,260	-1.6%	1	0.0%	1,261	-1.6%	267,539	0.9%	267,542	0.9%
Compound Annual Growth Rate																		
2026 - 2031		**0.9%**		**0.5%**		**0.0%**		**0.5%**		**-1.6%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.9%**		**0.9%**

2026 Forecast of Non-Firm and Total System Counts

	Commercial				Industrial				Total Nonfirm		Total System		
	Seasonal	% Chg	Interruptible	% Chg	Seasonal	% Chg	Interruptible	% Chg					
Actual													
2021	3	31.0%	7	12.5%	22	-7.5%	12	-2.1%	43	-1.1%	2021	247,596	1.6%
2022	3	0.0%	8	22.2%	22	0.8%	12	-0.7%	45	3.7%	2022	249,161	0.6%
2023	3	-5.3%	9	9.1%	22	0.0%	9	-23.4%	43	-4.8%	2023	251,132	0.8%
2024	3	0.0%	9	-0.9%	22	-0.4%	9	3.7%	43	0.4%	2024	253,033	0.8%
2025	3	2.8%	7	-17.8%	21	-1.5%	9	-3.6%	41	-5.0%	2025	254,617	0.6%
Compound Annual Growth Rate													
2021 - 2025		**-0.7%**		**2.1%**		**-0.3%**		**-6.6%**		**-1.5%**			**0.7%**
Forecast													
2026	3	0.0%	7	-4.5%	22	3.9%	9	0.0%	41	1.2%	2026	256,089	0.6%
2027	3	0.0%	7	0.0%	22	0.0%	9	0.0%	41	0.0%	2027	258,357	0.9%
2028	3	0.0%	7	0.0%	22	0.0%	9	0.0%	41	0.0%	2028	260,631	0.9%
2029	3	0.0%	7	0.0%	22	0.0%	9	0.0%	41	0.0%	2029	262,929	0.9%
2030	3	0.0%	7	0.0%	22	0.0%	9	0.0%	41	0.0%	2030	265,248	0.9%
2031	3	0.0%	7	0.0%	22	0.0%	9	0.0%	41	0.0%	2031	267,583	0.9%
Compound Annual Growth Rate													
2026 - 2031		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**			**0.9%**

B. MAJOR FORECAST INPUTS

The demand forecasting process uses projected economic/demographic data as inputs to its analysis. The economic consulting firm of Moody's Analytics provides the basic economic/demographic forecasts for the State of Connecticut, consistent with its national forecast. These forecasts provide the assumptions used in the Company's econometric models to produce the customer and use per customer forecasts. The economic data used was as of July 2025.

The econometric forecast, without any out-of-model adjustments, is shown below as the "Trend Volumes" in Exhibits III-2 and III-3.

As mentioned earlier, the models are adjusted for known or expected out-of-model impacts. The first impact examined was the potential for large customer changes. In the normal course of business, firms are continually leaving or entering the market. To be considered, the size of the change for any customer, or the size of the change across a particular class of the Company's customers, would have to be significant; e.g., the addition to commercial load from a casino expansion. Other changes noted were relatively small and tended to be offsetting. They were considered to be within the normal trend of the forecast models and, as such, embedded in the base data. During the lifetime of the CES program, large customer impacts that met the established threshold were classified as 'CES Enabled' customers. Given the end of the CES program in 2024, no CES Enabled customer impacts (large customer additions) are included in this forecast.

Explicit adjustments are made for Company-sponsored C&LM (also known as energy efficiency, "EE"). The Company's C&LM programs have been in place for many years and provide opportunities for Yankee customers to save energy. Distributed generation enjoyed strong growth in Connecticut, and for a long enough period of time that these effects are now well represented in actual customer sales history and therefore in the forecasted sales as well. Since the energy efficiency historical trend for residential is higher than the incremental forecast, the impacts to the forecast for residential incremental energy efficiency are zero. This does not suggest that there are no impacts of energy efficiency in our forecasts, but rather, the effects of energy efficiency are fully captured in our trend forecast and do not require exogenous adjustments. The energy efficiency historical trend is slightly lower than the incremental forecast for C&I, resulting in small adjustments to the forecast.

The "Reference Volumes," which includes out-of-model adjustments to the Trend Volumes, is shown below in Exhibits III-2 and III-3.

Exhibit III-2
Total Firm Volumes (MCF)

Year	Trend Volumes	% Change	Company Sponsored Conservation	Large Customer Additions	Total Reference Volumes	% Change
			Residential			
2026	17,691,511	0.87%	-	-	17,691,511	0.87%
2027	17,876,336	1.04%	-	-	17,876,336	1.04%
2028	18,157,817	1.57%	-	-	18,157,817	1.57%
2029	18,258,170	0.55%	-	-	18,258,170	0.55%
2030	18,458,792	1.10%	-	-	18,458,792	1.10%
2031	18,663,837	1.11%	-	-	18,663,837	1.11%
CAGR 2026 - 2031		1.08%				1.08%
			Commercial Net of Special Contracts			
2026	25,174,130	1.13%	(174)	-	25,173,956	1.12%
2027	25,425,490	1.00%	(174)	-	25,425,316	1.00%
2028	25,654,810	0.90%	(174)	-	25,654,637	0.90%
2029	25,617,366	-0.15%	(174)	-	25,617,192	-0.15%
2030	25,714,305	0.38%	(174)	-	25,714,132	0.38%
2031	25,838,465	0.48%	(174)	-	25,838,291	0.48%
CAGR 2026 - 2031		0.52%				0.52%
			Industrial Net of Special Contracts			
2026	12,102,459	0.92%	(86)	-	12,102,373	0.92%
2027	12,098,849	-0.03%	(86)	-	12,098,764	-0.03%
2028	12,114,296	0.13%	(86)	-	12,114,211	0.13%
2029	11,920,520	-1.60%	(86)	-	11,920,435	-1.60%
2030	11,787,176	-1.12%	(86)	-	11,787,091	-1.12%
2031	11,613,466	-1.47%	(86)	-	11,613,381	-1.47%
CAGR 2026 - 2031		-0.82%				-0.82%
			Total Firm Net of Special Contracts			
2026	54,968,099	1.00%	(259)	-	54,967,840	1.00%
2027	55,400,675	0.79%	(259)	-	55,400,416	0.79%
2028	55,926,923	0.95%	(259)	-	55,926,664	0.95%
2029	55,796,057	-0.23%	(259)	-	55,795,797	-0.23%
2030	55,960,274	0.29%	(259)	-	55,960,014	0.29%
2031	56,115,769	0.28%	(259)	-	56,115,510	0.28%
CAGR 2026 - 2031		0.41%				0.41%

Exhibit III-3
Reference and Trend Forecast (MCF)

Year	Reference	% Change	Trend	% Change	Difference Level	Difference Percent
Residential						
2026	17,691,511	0.87%	17,691,511	0.87%	-	0.00%
2027	17,876,336	1.04%	17,876,336	1.04%	-	0.00%
2028	18,157,817	1.57%	18,157,817	1.57%	-	0.00%
2029	18,258,170	0.55%	18,258,170	0.55%	-	0.00%
2030	18,458,792	1.10%	18,458,792	1.10%	-	0.00%
2031	18,663,837	1.11%	18,663,837	1.11%	-	0.00%
Commercial net of Special Contracts						
2026	25,173,956	1.12%	25,174,130	1.13%	(174)	0.00%
2027	25,425,316	1.00%	25,425,490	1.00%	(174)	0.00%
2028	25,654,637	0.90%	25,654,810	0.90%	(174)	0.00%
2029	25,617,192	-0.15%	25,617,366	-0.15%	(174)	0.00%
2030	25,714,132	0.38%	25,714,305	0.38%	(174)	0.00%
2031	25,838,291	0.48%	25,838,465	0.48%	(174)	0.00%
Industrial net of Special Contracts						
2026	12,102,373	0.92%	12,102,459	0.92%	(86)	0.00%
2027	12,098,764	-0.03%	12,098,849	-0.03%	(86)	0.00%
2028	12,114,211	0.13%	12,114,296	0.13%	(86)	0.00%
2029	11,920,435	-1.60%	11,920,520	-1.60%	(86)	0.00%
2030	11,787,091	-1.12%	11,787,176	-1.12%	(86)	0.00%
2031	11,613,381	-1.47%	11,613,466	-1.47%	(86)	0.00%

Out-of-Model Cumulative Impacts by Class (MCF)

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total
2026	-	(174)	(86)	(259)
2027	-	(174)	(86)	(259)
2028	-	(174)	(86)	(259)
2029	-	(174)	(86)	(259)
2030	-	(174)	(86)	(259)
2031	-	(174)	(86)	(259)

Additionally, the Company develops forecasts outside the traditional modeling process for two categories: Special Contracts and Non-Firm. The Special Contracts and Non-Firm projections are based on an analysis of expected gas demand for these customers for which known shifts are incorporated.

Economic Outlook

As mentioned above, the economic forecasts for the Yankee Gas service territory are provided to Yankee Gas by Moody's Analytics which provides state-specific information for Connecticut. The

Connecticut economy is closely tied to, and dependent on, the national economy. Therefore, acknowledging regional differences, a higher/lower national forecast generally would imply a higher/lower state forecast.

Highlights of the national outlook through 2031:

- Inflation is expected to remain sticky through 2027 after experiencing renewed increases in 2026 due to the oil price shock.

- The national unemployment rate is expected to average 4.3% in 2026 as the labor market cools. Unemployment rates are expected to remain around 4.5% throughout the forecast period.

- Uncertainty continues to be the prevailing sentiment regarding the state of the national economy. Despite continued elevated inflation, GDP continues to grow and strong financial markets fueled by artificial investment continue to provide a foundation for growth.

Highlights of the Connecticut outlook through 2031:

- The Connecticut economy remains resilient despite ongoing challenges related to affordability and labor market conditions. The Gross State Product is predicted to end 2026 2.4% up from 2025 and continue growth through the forecast period with an average annual growth rate of 2.0%.

- Households are expected to decrease 0.2% annually while average household income grows 4.2% annually.

- Manufacturing employment is expected to continue to decline about -0.5% over the forecast period. Concurrently, real manufacturing gross state product is expected to rise approximately 3.0% annually through 2031.

- Non-manufacturing employment is expected to expand by about 0.1% annually throughout the forecast period. The unemployment rate should average 4.7% in 2026.

- Both population and households are expected to decrease slightly through 2031. Net-migration is expected to remain negative throughout the forecast, as retirees and young, mobile labor leave due in part to the high cost of living in Connecticut.

Exhibit III-4
YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
ECONOMIC FORECAST

			Residential		Commercial	Industrial	
Forecast:							
Year	Price Deflator for GDP 12 Month Avg.	Price of Oil less Price of Gas 12 Month Avg.	CT Real Income per Household 12 Month Avg.	CT Real Income per Capita 12 Month Avg.	CT Non-Manufacturing Employment 12 Month Avg.	CT Gross State Product 12 Month Avg.	CT Manufacturing Employment 12 Month Avg.
Level:							
2023	1.2067	$ 27.897	$ 188,398	$ 74,027	1,537	287	158
2024	1.2438	$ 24.921	$ 191,352	$ 75,476	1,553	294	156
2025	1.2819	$ 21.686	$ 193,892	$ 76,437	1,564	298	153
2026	1.3192	$ 20.339	$ 196,688	$ 77,336	1,566	301	152
2027	1.3462	$ 20.119	$ 200,547	$ 78,746	1,564	305	152
2028	1.3691	$ 20.360	$ 204,253	$ 80,100	1,564	311	151
2029	1.3923	$ 20.541	$ 208,288	$ 81,667	1,566	316	151
2030	1.4154	$ 20.753	$ 212,538	$ 83,321	1,572	323	150
2031	1.4393	$ 21.012	$ 216,748	$ 84,923	1,577	330	149
Percent Change:							
2024	3.1%	-10.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	2.6%	-1.1%
2025	3.1%	-13.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	-1.7%
2026	2.9%	-6.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%	1.1%	-0.7%
2027	2.0%	-1.1%	2.0%	1.8%	-0.1%	1.4%	-0.3%
2028	1.7%	1.2%	1.8%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%	-0.3%
2029	1.7%	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%	0.1%	1.8%	-0.5%
2030	1.7%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.3%	2.0%	-0.5%
2031	1.7%	1.2%	2.0%	1.9%	0.3%	2.1%	-0.7%
Compound Annual Growth Rates (2026-2031):							
	1.8%		2.0%	1.9%	0.1%	1.8%	-0.5%

Natural Gas Prices

Historical natural gas prices were developed from Company data by dividing monthly revenues by monthly volumes for firm sales customers for each Customer Segment (residential, commercial, and industrial). The calculated prices represent the full delivered cost to customers for gas service "at the burnertip," i.e., delivery and fuel charge. All nominal historical prices were converted to real 2024 dollars using the relevant consumer price indexes ("CPIs") from Moody's Analytics.

Forecasted natural gas prices were developed using a combination of: (1) the Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration's ("DOE-EIA") Short Term Energy Outlook ("STEO"), which provides approximately one year of quarterly forecasts and (2) DOE-EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2025 with Projections to 2050 ("AEO"). The STEO and AEO both provide region-specific natural gas price forecasts for residential, commercial, and industrial customer classes. To develop forecasted customer class gas prices, data for the New England region were used.

To develop forecasted gas prices that were calibrated to the Yankee Gas service territories, percent changes in the STEO and AEO prices throughout the forecast period were applied to the base period or forecast period Company prices. Specifically, the AEO weighted average annual percent change was applied to the Company-specific historical gas prices to develop the forecast annual natural gas price levels through 2035. A monthly shape for 2026 was developed by Customer Segment using the STEO monthly price forecast and applied to the forecast annual natural gas prices to develop a monthly shape for the August 2025 through December 2035 price forecast.

C. MODELING APPROACH AND DEVELOPMENT

As stated earlier, the basic process for the firm classes is to generate a customer forecast and a use per customer forecast for each. The forecasted number of customers by sector multiplied by the forecasted use per customer for that sector yields the volume forecast. Both customer and usage per customer models are econometrically driven.

The resulting volume levels represent forecasted demand under "normal" calendar year conditions, i.e., each year is projected based on normal conditions and a typical calendar year. The normal weather year used for the demand forecast is based on weather data from Bradley International Airport for the years 1995 to 2024.

Econometric models use regression analysis to measure the historical relationships between a dependent variable (number of customers or use per customer) and other independent variables (households, employment, prices, etc.). These estimated relationships are assumed to hold true for the forecast period.

The UPC models use actual historical use per customer as the dependent variable. Monthly effective degree days and economic or price variables are included as independent variables.
The customer models use first differenced historical customer counts as the dependent variable. First

differenced economic or price variables are included as independent variables.

Econometric Model Development

- **Theoretical Structure**

The assumption behind the Company's models is that energy demand is a function of the economy as measured by economic variables. The process of developing the models includes several tests which explore whether that relationship is held historically. The models also include weather variables, since weather can and does affect energy use in ways that are not inherently included in the economic variables. The net result is econometric equations that account for variations in both weather and economic conditions.

Developing models is a time-consuming process, relying heavily on statistical modeling software and the experience and judgment of an Analyst. Only when a model passes a number of statistical tests, and a number of common-sense tests (e.g., does the model show that higher prices reduce demand?) is it considered for the Company's forecast.

- **Selection Criteria**

Yankee Gas applies a systematic set of rules and criteria in assessing potential econometric solutions in the forecasting process. These rules are as follows:

1. The econometric equation must adhere to sound economic theory. That is, it must follow the theoretical structure discussed above. If it does not, the model is rejected.
2. The resulting parameter estimates must have the correct signs. For example, the coefficient applied to the price (gas price) variable must have a negative sign indicating an inverse relationship between price and demand. If any incorrect signs are present, the model is rejected.
3. The resulting parameter estimates must be of reasonable magnitudes. If any parameter estimates fall outside a bound of reasonableness, the model is rejected.
4. The resulting model must produce a reasonable forecast. If the results are intuitively unsupportable, then the model is rejected.
5. The resulting model must be internally rational. The variables used must be intuitively related to one another. A model may show a very strong statistical relationship between two variables, but if one variable does not intuitively drive the other, the model is rejected.
6. The resulting model must be statistically sound. This means testing for problems like serial correlation and multicollinearity which could either bias the model, or bias the tests used to establish statistical significance.

- **Data Requirements**

For the econometric models, the Company's data requirements are centered on only the types of theoretically valid variables described above. Historical data on customers and volume levels are

provided through available Company records. Historical and forecasted economic data are obtained from Moody's, and fuel price historical and forecasted data is generated using data available through Company records and data from the Department of Energy (DOE).

- **Model Specification**

Yankee Gas uses a linear form in its econometric equation estimation. In econometric modeling, it is sometimes necessary to transform independent variables in the equations to mitigate the effects of multicollinearity. Multicollinearity occurs when two or more independent variables are correlated with one another (e.g., the change in the price of natural gas and the change in income, a negative correlation) resulting in difficulty in distinguishing between the effects of each independent variable on the dependent variable. In modeling with time series, some degree of multicollinearity is common among the explanatory variables. Should it be determined that multicollinearity is harming the model, several steps can be taken. Among them are removing one of the offending variables, obtaining more data, or transforming variables. Of the options, dropping a variable is the least preferred. For example, in the industrial sector, the price of gas and manufacturing gross product, although correlated, are important determinants of natural gas demand. The Company will generally choose to use transformed variables rather than drop a variable.

Another econometric model specification issue is what historical time period will be used to establish the relationships between the variables. The Company believes, as a general rule, that using more data is preferable to less. However, when there are structural changes in the data or events that significantly impact customer behavior, consideration should be given to limiting the time period over which analysis is performed. By using monthly models, the Company can limit its examination of model specification to more recent periods and still maintain a sufficient number of data points.

Econometric Model Variables

The specific variables used in each of the Company's econometric models are described below. The model results are presented in the Appendix. Additionally, required model tests and other pertinent econometric model information are included in this Appendix.

Residential Use per Customer Model

Economic Variable	=	Retail Sales - CT

Residential Customer Model

Economic Variable	=	Retail Sales - CT

Commercial Baseline Use per Customer Model

Economic Variable	=	Nonmanufacturing Employment - CT
Price Variable	=	3-month rolling average Commercial Gas Price

Commercial CES Use per Customer Model

Economic Variable	=	Nonmanufacturing Employment - CT

Commercial Customer Model

Economic Variable	=	Nonmanufacturing Employment - CT

Industrial Use per Customer Model

Economic Variable	=	Manufacturing employment – CT
Price Variable	=	3-month rolling average Industrial Gas Price

Industrial Customer Model

Economic Variable	=	Gas Oil Price Differential

APPENDIX: ECONOMETRIC MODEL OUTPUT AND STATISTICS

The appendix presents the output from the Company's econometric models.

Diagnostic Statistics

T-Statistic: The T-Stat indicates the level of confidence in the parameter estimate. The T-Stat is generally accompanied by the P-Value, which is a function of the T-Stat. Both provide the same information, but the P-Value is simpler to interpret, since it provides the statistically derived percentage probability that the estimated coefficient could just as easily have occurred by chance. In other words, if a P-Value is 100%, that indicates that the parameter estimate is no more predictive than a randomly generated number. But a P-Value of 0% indicates a parameter that is statistically significant, and likely to be reliable.

F-Statistic: The F-Statistic and Prob (F-Statistic) are similar to the T-Stat but the F-Statistic is for the entire regression model. The Prob (F-Statistic) is similar to the P-Value, indicating the percentage likelihood that a randomly generated dependent variable would be just as predictive as one calculated using the model.

Durbin-Watson: The Durbin-Watson (DW) statistic tests for autocorrelation in the error term.

R^2: A measure of how well the model 'fits' historical data.

Adjusted R^2: A version of R^2, adjusted to consider the number of explanatory variables used. This is a useful metric because adding variables without explanatory power could increase the R^2, but variables without explanatory power will not increase the Adjusted R^2.

Residential Usage per Customer Model

Exhibit A-1

Dependent Variable: UPC_RES_TOTAL
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/08/25 Time: 15:03
Sample (adjusted): 2009M09 2025M07
Included observations: 191 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.595	0.185	8.633	0.000
ECON_RETSALES_CT(-5)	0.003	0.003	1.106	0.270
JA60+DC60+FB60+NV60+MR60+AP60	0.011	0.000	140.776	0.000
OC60+MA60	0.011	0.000	23.065	0.000
D_M04Y24	2.624	0.406	6.469	0.000
D_M01Y14	1.572	0.395	3.982	0.000
D_M01Y16	1.255	0.393	3.198	0.002
D_M10Y13	-1.125	0.401	-2.809	0.006
D_M04Y17	-1.018	0.402	-2.533	0.012
D_M02Y22	-0.809	0.393	-2.060	0.041
D_M02Y16	-0.902	0.392	-2.302	0.023
D_M05Y24	-1.216	0.394	-3.088	0.002
D_M01Y25	0.693	0.435	1.592	0.113
(JUL+AUG)*YR24_AFT	-0.403	0.236	-1.709	0.089
D_M01Y23	-1.494	0.435	-3.437	0.001
JAN*YR20_AFT	0.778	0.205	3.800	0.000
D_M10Y10	1.842	0.392	4.700	0.000
D_M01Y15	1.277	0.395	3.231	0.001
APR	0.117	0.109	1.072	0.285

R-squared	0.993	Mean dependent var	6.256
Adjusted R-squared	0.993	S.D. dependent var	4.543
S.E. of regression	0.388	Akaike info criterion	1.039
Sum squared resid	25.8959572	Schwarz criterion	1.362168
Log likelihood	-80.190	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.170
F-statistic	1437.437	Durbin-Watson stat	2.111
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Residential Customer Model

Exhibit A-2

Dependent Variable: D(CUST_RES_TOTAL)
Method: ARMA Conditional Least Squares (Marquardt - EViews legacy)
Date: 08/18/25 Time: 15:29
Sample (adjusted): 2016M12 2025M07
Included observations: 104 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 10 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	78.629	57.220	1.374	0.173
D(ECON_RETSALES_CT(-8))	29.623	27.242	1.087	0.280
DEC	648.834	80.737	8.036	0.000
JAN	335.606	66.345	5.058	0.000
NOV	290.743	85.983	3.381	0.001
JUL	-118.312	56.456	-2.096	0.039
D_M10Y23	1779.072	190.808	9.324	0.000
D_M11Y19	576.159	179.113	3.217	0.002
D_M09Y23	-696.709	185.609	-3.754	0.000
D_M04Y23	-630.477	163.712	-3.851	0.000
D_M09Y20	464.268	164.263	2.826	0.006
D_M11Y18	569.842	179.681	3.171	0.002
D_M12Y17	490.861	195.386	2.512	0.014
D_M11Y17	515.017	200.943	2.563	0.012
AR(1)	0.647	0.079	8.206	0.000

R-squared	0.837	Mean dependent var	229.154
Adjusted R-squared	0.811	S.D. dependent var	448.130
S.E. of regression	194.653	Akaike info criterion	13.513
Sum squared resid	3372207.39	Schwarz criterion	13.89443
Log likelihood	-687.677	Hannan-Quinn criter.	13.668
F-statistic	32.636	Durbin-Watson stat	1.771
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Inverted AR Roots	0.650

Commercial Baseline Usage per Customer Model

Exhibit A-3

Dependent Variable: UPC_COM_BASELINE
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/08/25 Time: 16:16
Sample (adjusted): 2014M01 2025M07
Included observations: 139 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	18.791	7.519	2.499	0.014
ECON_NMEMP_CT	0.012	0.005	2.574	0.011
PRICE_COM_3M(-1)	-0.547	0.109	-5.005	0.000
JA60+FB60+DC60	0.088	0.001	130.246	0.000
NV60+MR60	0.086	0.001	83.526	0.000
OC60+AP60	0.079	0.002	35.375	0.000
D_M05Y16	14.867	2.688	5.530	0.000
D_M05Y17	14.482	2.675	5.414	0.000
D_M05Y19	11.774	2.671	4.408	0.000
YR_2018	2.154	0.809	2.663	0.009
D_M05Y21	3.976	2.883	1.379	0.170
D_M02Y14	-11.525	2.689	-4.287	0.000
D_M07Y25	-6.266	3.294	-1.902	0.059
D_M02Y23	-4.954	2.670	-1.855	0.066
(JUL+AUG)*YR24_AFT	-3.537	1.917	-1.845	0.067
MAY*YR20_AFT	5.667	1.277	4.440	0.000

R-squared	0.995	Mean dependent var	65.406
Adjusted R-squared	0.995	S.D. dependent var	35.695
S.E. of regression	2.627	Akaike info criterion	4.878
Sum squared resid	849.095489	Schwarz criterion	5.215572
Log likelihood	-323.006	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.015
F-statistic	1689.862	Durbin-Watson stat	1.958
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Commercial CES Usage per Customer Model

Exhibit A-4

Dependent Variable: UPC_COM_CES
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/11/25 Time: 14:33
Sample (adjusted): 2015M06 2025M07
Included observations: 122 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	16.527	26.205	0.631	0.530
JA60+FB60+DC60+NV60+MR60+AP60+MA60+OC60	0.080	0.003	28.945	0.000
ECON_NMEMP_CT	0.025	0.018	1.427	0.157
YR_2016	-34.719	3.057	-11.356	0.000
YR_2017	-14.991	2.937	-5.104	0.000
D_M11Y16	59.591	9.586	6.216	0.000
YR_2015	-40.461	3.544	-11.416	0.000
D_M01Y16	-23.183	9.286	-2.497	0.014
D_M11Y23_M10Y24	34.042	3.008	11.318	0.000
D_M11Y24_AFT	45.571	3.442	13.241	0.000
D_M08Y22	-18.427	8.777	-2.099	0.038
D_M04Y24	-12.813	9.083	-1.411	0.161
D_M12Y24	13.296	9.362	1.420	0.159
D_M02Y17	-16.168	9.123	-1.772	0.079
D_M05Y23	17.814	8.780	2.029	0.045
D_M03Y22	14.621	8.806	1.660	0.100
D_M08Y23	13.598	8.809	1.544	0.126
(JAN+FEB+DEC)*YR20_AFT	5.482	3.030	1.809	0.073
NOV	-17.066	3.187	-5.356	0.000
D_M03Y20	11.154	8.821	1.265	0.209

R-squared	0.963	Mean dependent var	84.077
Adjusted R-squared	0.956	S.D. dependent var	41.077
S.E. of regression	8.658	Akaike info criterion	7.304
Sum squared resid	7646.67183	Schwarz criterion	7.763426
Log likelihood	-425.529	Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.490
F-statistic	137.966	Durbin-Watson stat	1.865
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Commercial Customer Model

Exhibit A-5

Dependent Variable: D(CUST_COM_TOTAL)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 08/13/25 Time: 15:51
Sample: 2017M04 2025M07
Included observations: 100

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	26.882	20.738	1.296	0.199
D(ECON_NMEMP_CT(-4))	1.757	0.895	1.963	0.053
DEC	192.204	74.552	2.578	0.012
APR	-228.307	56.514	-4.040	0.000
JUL+AUG	-76.121	47.618	-1.599	0.114
D_M11Y18	1532.528	158.946	9.642	0.000
D_M06Y21	1083.715	159.022	6.815	0.000
D_M07Y21	-628.804	163.516	-3.846	0.000
D_M11Y22	1008.355	158.946	6.344	0.000
D_M07Y18	-390.260	163.272	-2.390	0.019
D_M06Y19	-505.530	158.975	-3.180	0.002
D_M10Y22	-441.755	158.949	-2.779	0.007
D_M12Y18	-624.530	173.152	-3.607	0.001
D_M12Y22	-482.064	173.131	-2.784	0.007
D_M06Y18	413.627	158.946	2.602	0.011
D_M06Y17	-270.816	158.947	-1.704	0.092
D_M12Y19	260.108	173.547	1.499	0.138
D_M09Y19	-246.628	158.945	-1.552	0.125
D_M07Y20	517.632	180.620	2.866	0.005

R-squared	0.788	Mean dependent var	21.445
Adjusted R-squared	0.741	S.D. dependent var	309.365
S.E. of regression	157.592	Akaike info criterion	13.127
Sum squared resid	2011656.771	Schwarz criterion	13.622
Log likelihood	-637.359	Hannan-Quinn criter.	13.328
F-statistic	16.695	Durbin-Watson stat	2.281
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Industrial Usage Per Customer Model

Exhibit A-6

Dependent Variable: UPC_IND_TOTAL
Method: ARMA Conditional Least Squares (Marquardt - EViews legacy)
Date: 09/11/25 Time: 14:01
Sample (adjusted): 2015M06 2025M07
Included observations: 122 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 9 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	465.684	55.674	8.364	0.000
ECON_MFEMP_CT*YR18_AFT	0.367	0.138	2.662	0.009
PRICE_IND_3M(-2)	-15.484	7.244	-2.137	0.035
JA60	0.404	0.010	41.716	0.000
DC60+FB60+MR60+AP60+NV60+MA60+OC60	0.370	0.011	34.974	0.000
D_M02Y17	-53.232	17.008	-3.130	0.002
D_M03Y16	50.143	16.730	2.997	0.003
D_M11Y20	26.311	16.996	1.548	0.125
D_M11Y15	-100.352	19.943	-5.032	0.000
D_M10Y15	-89.068	19.443	-4.581	0.000
D_M04Y21	-39.718	16.782	-2.367	0.020
D_M06Y16	-44.048	16.699	-2.638	0.010
D_M05Y22	24.701	16.843	1.467	0.146
D_M08Y22+D_M08Y23	37.969	11.914	3.187	0.002
(MAR+APR)*YR24_AFT	24.534	11.783	2.082	0.040
D_M08Y24+D_M07Y24	61.794	16.758	3.687	0.000
DEC	26.057	6.839	3.810	0.000
D_M10Y24	20.937	17.001	1.232	0.221
D_M10Y17+D_M10Y16	-19.424	11.914	-1.630	0.106
AR(1)	0.889	0.048	18.368	0.000

R-squared	0.982	Mean dependent var	545.461
Adjusted R-squared	0.979	S.D. dependent var	154.535
S.E. of regression	22.322	Akaike info criterion	9.198
Sum squared resid	50823.168	Schwarz criterion	9.658
Log likelihood	-541.068	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.385
F-statistic	299.858	Durbin-Watson stat	2.192
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Inverted AR Roots	0.890

Industrial Customer Model

Exhibit A-7

Dependent Variable: D(CUST_IND_TOTAL)
Method: ARMA Conditional Least Squares (Marquardt - EViews legacy)
Date: 09/08/25 Time: 10:41
Sample: 2010M01 2025M07
Included observations: 187
Convergence achieved after 10 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.598	1.885	1.909	0.058
D(GO_DIFF)	5.657	2.197	2.575	0.011
D_M10Y15	235.894	29.261	8.062	0.000
D_M06Y16	247.358	32.593	7.589	0.000
D_M11Y18	228.092	28.773	7.927	0.000
D_M05Y16	-180.507	33.347	-5.413	0.000
D_M07Y16	-169.937	29.152	-5.829	0.000
SEP	-29.624	7.987	-3.709	0.000
D_M09Y15	-112.913	29.265	-3.858	0.000
D_M01Y13	-99.413	28.371	-3.504	0.001
D_M07Y13	-78.197	26.308	-2.972	0.003
D_M02Y13	72.866	28.384	2.567	0.011
D_M12Y14	90.971	26.533	3.429	0.001
D_M11Y13	114.376	26.210	4.364	0.000
APR	-22.650	7.743	-2.925	0.004
D_M03Y16	-98.034	29.133	-3.365	0.001
D_M04Y16	151.584	33.370	4.543	0.000
D_M06Y21	100.508	28.445	3.533	0.001
D_M12Y18	-118.536	28.555	-4.151	0.000
OCT	-13.251	8.064	-1.643	0.102
D_M08Y10	-135.788	26.071	-5.208	0.000
D_M05Y21	-68.030	28.546	-2.383	0.018
D_M04Y25+D_M05Y25	-25.343	15.752	-1.609	0.110
AR(1)	-0.517	0.069	-7.460	0.000

R-squared	0.777	Mean dependent var	-0.810
Adjusted R-squared	0.746	S.D. dependent var	57.514
S.E. of regression	28.994	Akaike info criterion	9.691
Sum squared resid	137024.65	Schwarz criterion	10.10606
Log likelihood	-882.143	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.859
F-statistic	24.735	Durbin-Watson stat	2.101
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000		

Inverted AR Roots	-0.520

SECTION IV – DISPOSITION OF GAS SUPPLY TO MEET FORECAST DEMAND

A. INTRODUCTION

As described in Section I, the natural gas marketplace continues to evolve and will present challenges as well as opportunities for the Company throughout the planning period. Summarized below is how the Company intends to approach its supply planning:

- Supply Planning: Eversource plans its supply portfolio based on the Authority-approved obligation to serve the needs of all firm customers under design conditions. A "design day" is defined as the coldest day in 30 years. For Eversource, this represents a 75 effective heating degree day ("EHDD") with a previous day effective heating degree day of 67.

- Unbundling Efforts: LDCs in Connecticut must continue to hold sufficient capacity to meet their SOLR obligations. Firm Transportation ("FT") volumes are supplied using Eversource's capacity and supply per a percentage of the marketer's peak-day MDQ as determined by an annual open season in accordance with rulings by PURA. Of that amount, one half is long haul capacity release and one quarter each is for gas storage and gas peaking.

- Price Volatility: Eversource offers its customers the option to pay their bills via a Budget Billing program. Additionally, customer bill volatility is significantly mitigated through the workings of the PGA mechanism and use of storage.

- Capacity Plan: The Company is in a good capacity position to accommodate its forecasted demand growth because of 1) its current capacity portfolio, 2) long-term incremental pipeline expansion commitments, approved by PURA have been placed in-service and 3) the effects of energy conservation.

B. THE MODEL

The New Energy Associates SENDOUT® model is a sophisticated regression-based model that allows the user to input multiple variables and to control multiple levels of detail. The model is a Windows-based application and allows for multiple scenarios to be examined at once. The "what-if" capabilities of the SENDOUT® model are its major strength.

Sales Forecast

Base loads and heat factors of forecasted firm throughput are input into the model based on the sales forecasts developed for the study. These base loads and heat factors are combined with two weather patterns (normal and design) consisting of EHDD

values to produce requirements for a normal winter and a design winter case. The resulting output reports generated by the SENDOUT® model are then created and put into spreadsheet format and presented in Tables IV-6 – IV-7.

The number of customers and level of potential interruptible sales is forecast based on a historical customer demand analysis enhanced through field contact with customers. Interruptible customers are required to have dual-fuel capability and can switch to or from natural gas on short notice, therefore it is desirable to begin with historical sales and field estimates and assume no supply constraints. The model then determines based upon the availability of gas (after meeting firm requirements) whether it will be possible to make interruptible sales.

Model Operation

Base loads and heat factors are input into the SENDOUT® model for all customer classes. All aspects of the supply portfolio are also entered the model as dispatchable resources. Using proprietary regression techniques, a best-fit, least cost supply disposition is derived. The model has the flexibility to constrain or unconstrain all assets within the supply portfolio.

In determining this best-fit supply disposition, the model considers the daily availability of gas from each portfolio option. Gas nominated and delivered by marketers for customer transportation is automatically dispatched. The model calculates the amount of gas purchased from each supply source, injected into and withdrawn from storage, and made by the Company's on-system production facilities to meet the daily demands.

Additionally, when the model is used for long-range planning, it identifies shortfalls of supply to meet firm demand. If sufficient gas is not available to meet firm demand, the shortfall volume is projected and reported for each day that insufficient supply exists. Supply personnel can combine this information with normal and design weather conditions to determine what type of incremental service should be acquired.

Gas Dispatching

The model considers both economic and operational factors in dispatching sources of gas supply. In general, the model dispatches gas based on a best cost approach with the lowest cost sources of supply having priority. Importantly, the model also factors in operational parameters such as the number of days of availability for a supply source and the location at which the supply is required.

C. FIRM TRANSPORTATION

The Company must not only be prepared to serve all firm sales customers' load requirements, but also the requirements of FT customers should a third-party marketer fail to perform. For this reason, Eversource has modeled its supplies under the

assumption that all its firm customers take supply from Eversource. This is done to ensure that Eversource's supply planning is sufficient to meet its SOLR obligations.

For the reasons stated above, the Company has not focused its attention on attempts to model potential, possible or foreseeable FT activity. The Company mitigates the FT uncertainty by increasing the flexibility of the current supply portfolio to obtain maximum value, while retaining the assets necessary to perform its SOLR obligation under the wide spectrum of FT scenarios. The use of on-system peaking supply, such as LNG, provides the Company with the ability to meet the heat-sensitive needs of its customers while, at the same time, providing a high degree of reliability and ensuring the continuation of its distribution system in the event of a third-party failure. The Company believes that, through the steps outlined above, the supply assets supporting the forecast are sufficiently flexible to accommodate a variety of FT participation levels.

The Company must also consider the hourly needs of its supply resources as it designs its distribution system to serve its customers safely and reliably during the most extreme weather conditions which includes an assessment of the Design Hour system requirements. The Company maintains a Design Hour (the peak hour on a Design Day) planning criteria for planning purposes to determine the level of supply and pressure needed to deliver gas without interruption when demand is highest – typically during the early morning hours (when customers generally turn up the thermostat and use gas for hot water/cooking), on days that meet the Design Day criteria. The Design Hour criteria is based upon customer usage data and can vary throughout the system. The Design Hour criteria determine the level of deliverability capacity to and from city gate stations as well as on-system supply resources during the hour of the day when maximum gas is consumed. If customers used the same volume of gas each hour, it would suffice to look at the daily demand and divide by twenty-four to ensure the system could provide that amount of gas each hour. The reality is that customers tend to use more gas in the early morning hours, typically 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., and again in the evening from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Company uses the Design Hour criteria to perform various analyses necessary for distribution system operations (e.g., regulator pressure settings, LNG requirements) and capital planning. After the January 21, 2019 incident, when National Grid had to curtail gas service to 7,455 customers in Rhode Island during a cold snap due low inlet pressure to its system from AGT, AGT issued warnings to its customers to manage their hourly takes to fall within the calculated hourly flow limits so as to not jeopardize the operations of the interstate pipeline. As the upstream pipelines serving the Company's distribution system continue to become more constrained, the operational flexibilities which they have historically provided will continue to diminish.

D. PIPELINE/STORAGE DEMAND COSTS

The interstate gas capacity situation into Connecticut (and New England) continues to be highly constrained. This is consistent with decades of history. All existing capacity is fully subscribed on every New England pipeline. A listing of Yankee Gas pipeline and storage contracts are included in Exhibit IV-1.1 and Exhibit IV-1.2. The rates governing these contracts are regulated by FERC and generally will only change with a pipeline rate case filing. The incremental cost of adding capacity is higher due to the higher current cost of steel, compression, land, other materials and labor, as well as the requirements to conform to numerous siting and environmental requirements from the local to the federal level and recently delays caused by protesters in various state and federal venues. The exception can be backhauling capacity to specific areas and points subject to various pipeline and lateral bottlenecks for such backhaul deliveries and subject to supply availability from downstream sources such as LNG which varies based upon market conditions and other factors.

LDCs must look far into the future to project a need for new long-term capacity to continue to provide reliable service to growing firm markets. These commitments require long-term contracts. The attached analysis in Exhibit IV-8 compares the incremental and rolled in costs for various key transportation routes to and upstream from Connecticut. Incremental pricing is the practice of a pipeline charging a customer a transportation rate higher than the system average rate when relatively expensive facilities are necessary to provide the requested service. Typically, pipelines offering an incremental price are fully contracted for the levels of service that the existing pipeline infrastructure can provide. Rolled-in pricing is the practice of charging a customer the average system rate. Both rolled-in and incremental rates are FERC regulated. Incremental pricing has been employed for decades in New England for capacity additions.

The current incremental cost based upon pipeline projections is several multiples of the FERC rolled in maximum rate cost due to current cost versus partially depreciated historic cost. The analysis does not consider lower commodity costs that can offset the higher incremental capacity cost (i.e., Marcellus Shale supply source). Incremental gas storage is also more expensive compared to existing storage which utilizes largely depreciated facilities and lower cost base gas. The attached analysis compares the cost of rolled in gas storage to the incremental cost, concluding that incremental gas storage is several times more expensive than rolled in storage, again due to current cost versus partially depreciated historical cost.

When evaluating new projects, the LDCs will select those that have the best fit using reliability, cost, supply access and operational needs criteria. The existing FERC policy favors incremental pricing as the means of sending the proper price signals to the market. As part of the policy, the threshold requirement in establishing the public convenience and necessity for existing pipelines proposing an expansion project is that the pipeline must be prepared to financially support the project without relying on subsidization from its existing customers. The policy is based on the concept that existing customers (at rolled-in rates) of the expanding pipeline should not have to subsidize a project that does not serve them.

Exhibit IV-1.1

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
FIRM TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTS

Contract Number	Rate Schedule	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									
93009	AFT-1 (F-1)	31,963	11,092,743	Lambertville / Hanover	Yankee CG	$	4,544,103	10/31/27	$0.4096
93409	AFT-1 (F-4)	8,862	3,234,630	Lambertville	Yankee CG	$	1,259,889	10/31/27	$0.3895
94000	AFT-1 (ITP)	15,000	5,475,000	Lambertville	Yankee CG	$	2,132,514	10/31/27	$0.3895
510724	AFT-1	8,291	3,026,215	Mahwah	Danbury	$	1,178,712	11/30/27	$0.3895
510802	AFT1AIM	100,000	36,500,000	Ramapo	Yankee CG	$	50,143,440	01/06/32	$1.3738
933006	AFT-1 (PSS-T)	125	45,625	Lambertville	Stonington / Westerly, RI	$	17,771	03/31/28	$0.3895
934006	AFT-1 (FTP)	5,078	1,853,470	Lambertville	Yankee CG	$	721,927	10/31/27	$0.3895
93013EC	AFT-E (F-1, WS-1)	35,816	10,314,856	Lambertville / Hanover	Yankee CG	$	5,091,875	10/31/27	$0.4936
93209C	AFT-1 (F-2, F-3)	7,863	2,869,995	Lamb, Centerville	Yankee CG	$	1,117,864	10/31/27	$0.3895
9B106C	AFT-1 (STB)	3,055	648,709	Lambertville	Yankee CG	$	434,322	10/31/27	$0.6695
Eastern Gas									
700054	FT (FT-GSS)	125	18,875	GSS Storage (300128)	Chambersburg, PA	$	3,717	03/31/30	$0.1969
Iroquois									
590-01	RTS-1	9,105	3,323,325	Waddington, NY	Wright, NY	$	468,922	11/01/32	$0.1411
590-04	RTS-2	17,704	6,461,960	Waddington, NY	New Milford	$	1,499,182	11/01/32	$0.2320
590-12	RTS-2	6,115	2,231,975	Waddington, NY	Bfld; So.Comack, Shelton A&B, YG CG	$	517,821	11/01/29	$0.2320
590-13	RTS-2	10,160	3,708,400	Waddington, NY	Brookfield, Shelton A&B, YG CG	$	860,353	11/01/29	$0.2320
590-15	RTS-2	20,000	7,300,000	Waddington, NY	Shelton A&B/ N Milfd/Bfld	$	2,557,200	11/01/32	$0.3503
590-17	RTS-2	12,939	4,722,735	Waddington, NY	IGT CG - Shelton B	$	1,095,680	11/01/32	$0.2320
590-18	RTS-2	3,000	1,095,000	Waddington, NY	AGT CG - Waterbury	$	254,041	11/01/32	$0.2320
590-19	RTS-2	22,000	8,030,000	Waddington, NY	TGP City gates	$	1,862,969	11/01/32	$0.2320
Millennium									
210168	FT-1	50,000	18,250,000	Corning NY	Ramapo	$	11,860,675	03/31/34	$0.6499
National Fuel									
N10258	FST	5,499	2,007,135	NFG Storage	Rose Lake	$	404,836	03/31/28	$0.2017
N10553	FST	14,300	5,219,500	NFG Storage	Wharton, PA	$	1,052,766	03/31/28	$0.2017
Tennessee									
333	FT-A	15,861	5,789,265	Zone 4 - No. Storage	Yankee CG	$	1,212,670	10/31/27	$0.2095
1596	FT-A	15,419	5,627,935	Production Area, Zone 0	Yankee CG	$	3,559,569	03/31/31	$0.6325
2121	FT-A	9,526	3,476,990	Zone 5 - Niagara, NY	Yankee CG	$	640,021	10/31/28	$0.1841
7541	FT-A	14,000	5,110,000	Production Area, Zone 1	Yankee CG	$	3,020,613	03/31/31	$0.5911
10782	FT-A	10,250	3,741,250	Zone 4 - Roselake	Yankee CG	$	783,675	10/31/27	$0.2095
68830	FT-BH	5,000	1,825,000	Shelton A/IGTS	Yankee CG	$	111,582	10/31/27	$0.0611
79704	FT-A	8,000	2,920,000	Shelton A/ Zone 6	Yankee CG	$	357,053	10/31/27	$0.1223
95351	FT-A	9,000	3,285,000	Zone 5 - Wright, NY	Yankee CG	$	604,681	11/30/31	$0.1841
109393	FT-A	20,000	7,300,000	Shelton	Stamford/Norwalk	$	892,632	10/31/27	$0.1223
302013	FT-A	4,165	1,520,225	Mahwah	Stamford	$	279,833	11/30/27	$0.1841
331574	FT-A	27,100	9,891,500	Wright, NY	Yankee CG	$	6,293,368	10/31/32	$0.6362
Texas Eastern									
800108	FT-1	6,210	2,266,650	M3 - Leidy & Holbrook	M3 - Lambertville	$	989,386	10/31/27	$0.4365
800308	FT-1	47,058	17,176,170	Production Area	M3 - Lambertville	$	14,012,489	10/31/27	$0.8158
800441	CDS	14,233	5,195,045	Production Area	M3 - Lambertville	$	4,325,854	10/31/27	$0.8327
800442	CDS	1,064	388,360	M3 - FSS-1 Storage	M3 - Lambertville	$	133,528	10/31/27	$0.3438
800476	FT-1 (ITP)	18,199	6,642,635	M2 - Lebanon, Oakford	M3 - Lambertville	$	3,413,841	10/31/27	$0.5139
TransCanada									
41223	FT	5,058	1,846,170	Dawn, Ontario	Waddington, NY	$	513,512	10/31/33	$0.2781
41236	FT	40,417	14,752,205	Dawn, Ontario	Waddington, NY	$	4,103,323	10/31/33	$0.2781
41237	FT	19,273	7,034,645	Dawn, Ontario	Waddington, NY	$	1,956,685	10/31/33	$0.2781
Transcontinental									
1006430	FT	1,797	655,905	Wharton, PA	Centerville, NJ	$	102,747.52	06/01/28	$0.1567
Union Gas									
M12-2XX	M12	65,452	23,889,980	Dawn, Ontario	Parkway, CA	$	2,585,334	10/31/28	$0.1082
				Total Pipeline Transportation Demand:		$	138,972,975		

* Demand Charges as of October 1, 2026

Exhibit IV-1.2

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
FIRM STORAGE CONTRACTS

Contract Number	Rate Schedule	Maximum Storage Quantity	Maximum Withdrawal Quantity	Maximum Injection Quantity	Primary Injection Point(s)	Primary Withdrawal Point(s)	Current Annual Demand Charges*	Termination Date	100% Load Factor Rate
Eastern Gas									
300070	GSS (284)	179,606	2,489	998	FTNN - Storage Pool	Leidy, PA	$ 135,670.18	03/31/30	$ 0.7554
300128	GSS	12,500	125	69	Leidy, PA	FT (FT-GSS) Storage Pool	$ 7,890.90	03/31/30	$ 0.6313
600039	GSS-TE (284)	1,246,618	12,740	6,926	Oakford, PA	Leidy/Oakford, PA	$ 795,763.06	03/31/30	$ 0.6383
National Fuel									
O10257	FSS	604,890	5,499	3,558	NFG Storage from FST	NFG Storage to FST	$ 613,358.46	03/31/28	$ 1.0140
O10552	FSS	1,432,729	14,300	7,164	NFG Storage from FST	NFG Storage to FST	$ 1,500,254.91	03/31/28	$ 1.0471
Tennessee									
637	FS-MA	1,912,623	21,161	12,751	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	Zone 4 - Northern Storage	$ 660,581.50	10/31/27	$ 0.3454
Texas Eastern									
400191	SS-1	1,685,565	22,645	8,664	M2/M3 Storage Point	Lambertville, NJ	$ 2,853,905.55	04/30/28	$ 1.6931
400516	FSS-1	63,840	1,064	328	M2/M3 Storage Point	M2/M3 Storage Point	$ 52,980.82	04/30/28	$ 0.8299
Union									
LST189	M12	2,500,000	30,000	18,750	Dawn Storage	Dawn Storage	$ 2,825,000.04	03/31/28	$ 1.1300
					Total Pipeline Storage Demand:		$ 9,445,405.42		

* Demand Charges as of October 1, 2026

Exhibit IV-1.3

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
FIRM SUPPLY CONTRACTS

SUPPLIER	CONTRACT RECEIPT POINT	TYPE OF SERVICE	MAXIMUM DAILY QUANTITY	MAXIMUM ANNUAL QUANTITY
VARIOUS				

Exhibit IV-1.4

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
PEAKING RESOURCES

SUPPLIER	TYPE OF SERVICE	MAXIMUM DAILY QUANTITY	TOTAL CAPACITY
Yankee Gas	LNG	105,600 MMBtu	1,200,000 Mcf

Exhibit IV-2

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
HISTORIC PEAK DAYS 2020-2024

	Winter Season:	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-25	2025-26
	Date:	1/15/2022	2/3/2023	1/20/2024	1/21/2025	2/7/2026
	Day of Week:	Saturday	Friday	Saturday	Tuesday	Saturday
	Degree Day:	63 EHDD	74 EHDD	56 EHDD	57 EHDD	71 EHDD
Algonquin:	Pipeline (YGS)	149,021	172,587	147,531	174,657	171,368
	Retail Marketer Supply	24,588	19,019	23,421	25,318	16,374
	Total	173,609	191,606	170,952	199,975	187,742
Tennessee:	Pipeline (YGS)	113,724	113,753	95,391	120,405	129,931
	Retail Marketer Supply	20,538	18,084	21,579	23,539	20,961
	Total	134,262	131,837	116,970	143,944	150,892
Iroquois:	Pipeline (YGS)	22,691	25,889	28,518	20,771	20,996
	Retail Marketer Supply	7,700	9,600	7,800	7,750	7,800
	Total	30,391	35,489	36,318	28,521	28,796
Total:	Pipeline	338,262	358,932	324,240	372,440	367,430
Peak Shaving:						
	On-System LNG	68,725	72,134	46,371	32,582	68,192
TOTAL SENDOUT:		406,987	431,066	370,611	405,022	435,622

Exhibit IV-3

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
TOP TEN SENDOUT BY YEAR - HISTORICAL

	Date	Day	HDD 1/	EHDD 2/	Total Sendout (MMBtu)	Total IS/IT Load (MMBtu)	Total IS (MMBtu)	Total IT (MMBtu)	Special Contracts (MMBtu)	FT - NO SOLR (MMBtu)
Winter 2016/2017										
	01/09/17	Mon	53	56	374,725	10,518	81	10,437	5,099	12,317
	01/08/17	Sun	50	55	358,129	9,554	43	9,512	5,878	10,725
	12/15/16	Thu	50	58	356,545	10,480	25	10,455	5,309	9,923
	03/04/17	Sat	49	57	344,403	9,535	35	9,499	6,852	8,762
	12/19/16	Mon	51	54	341,830	10,468	26	10,442	5,392	12,608
	01/07/17	Sat	48	52	336,417	9,618	33	9,584	5,629	13,184
	03/12/17	Sun	46	52	330,316	10,681	32	10,649	5,201	8,420
	02/09/17	Thu	49	56	328,037	9,489	34	9,455	5,463	9,681
	03/11/17	Sat	49	56	322,349	10,227	29	10,198	5,284	10,227
	12/16/16	Fri	44	46	321,478	9,754	27	9,727	5,143	10,828
Winter 2017/2018										
	01/06/18	Sat	63	72	426,347	963	25	938	5,242	11,932
	01/05/18	Fri	57	71	416,115	978	0	978	5,502	11,877
	01/01/18	Mon	60	64	413,907	7,409	21	7,388	5,949	11,334
	12/31/17	Sun	62	68	414,133	7,388	21	7,367	5,476	11,649
	12/28/17	Thu	59	64	407,828	6,914	21	6,893	5,653	10,993
	01/02/18	Tue	51	54	384,233	7,652	21	7,632	5,616	10,326
	12/29/17	Fri	55	58	383,289	7,192	21	7,171	4,084	12,368
	01/07/18	Sun	51	56	378,864	2,295	25	2,270	4,940	11,194
	12/27/17	Wed	55	60	371,201	7,066	21	7,045	5,445	11,644
	12/30/17	Sat	57	59	370,278	7,279	21	7,258	5,341	10,413
Winter 2018/2019	01/21/19	Mon	61	70	449,265	10,665	44	10,621	6,064	11,616
	01/31/19	Thu	59	63	423,073	10,371	39	10,333	5,606	11,303
	02/01/19	Fri	57	59	391,672	10,088	61	10,026	5,653	10,701
	01/30/19	Wed	56	62	387,851	10,090	33	10,057	5,512	11,101
	01/20/19	Sun	56	66	370,131	9,671	41	9,631	5,949	11,604
	01/22/19	Tue	46	49	357,644	9,632	45	9,587	4,459	10,284
	03/06/19	Wed	49	53	355,440	8,181	31	8,150	5,827	10,169
	01/11/19	Fri	47	53	341,392	9,998	29	9,969	5,866	10,218
	11/22/18	Thu	51	56	340,755	8,075	31	8,044	5,719	10,141
	03/07/19	Thu	45	49	336,774	7,840	31	7,809	5,868	10,681
Winter 2019/2020	12/19/19	Thu	48	52	366,798	10,396	46	10,350	5,448	10,652
	01/17/20	Fri	48	52	358,244	12,050	46	12,004	5,852	10,676
	01/20/20	Mon	44	46	351,728	9,114	43	9,072	5,550	10,168
	01/21/20	Tue	48	49	349,264	9,197	51	9,146	5,894	10,259
	02/14/20	Fri	49	53	343,345	9,797	47	9,750	5,654	10,570
	12/20/19	Fri	44	47	336,327	9,817	40	9,777	5,760	10,132
	12/18/19	Wed	43	49	326,495	9,155	45	9,110	5,437	10,100
	01/22/20	Wed	43	44	314,091	8,562	24	8,538	5,571	9,739
	11/13/19	Wed	41	43	313,215	8,565	30	8,535	5,641	9,446
	02/20/20	Thu	42	46	311,179	9,269	30	9,238	5,581	9,927
Winter 2020/2021										
	01/29/21	Fri	54	59	400,737	10,090	53	10,037	5,551	11,699
	01/30/21	Sat	52	56	364,862	9,686	41	9,645	5,238	11,707
	01/28/21	Thu	48	55	361,935	10,504	47	10,457	5,467	10,906
	01/31/21	Sun	46	50	353,199	9,205	37	9,167	4,999	11,129
	02/09/21	Tue	44	47	335,683	7,885	43	7,843	5,479	10,249
	12/18/20	Fri	48	50	334,071	9,115	42	9,073	5,529	10,542
	02/08/21	Mon	43	44	334,012	9,060	41	9,020	5,667	10,286
	01/24/21	Sun	44	48	331,265	8,938	41	8,898	4,634	11,169
	02/11/21	Thu	44	48	328,674	9,037	40	8,998	5,500	10,319
	01/23/21	Sat	45	53	327,623	8,931	41	8,890	5,259	10,335

1/ HDD - Bradley International Airport. The degree day base is 65° Fahrenheit. Measured hours are from 0100 to 2400 EST.
2/ EHDD is provided by Data Transmission Network (DTN) Metrologix for Bradley International Airport. Measured 24 consecutive hours hours from 10:00 EST Gas Day

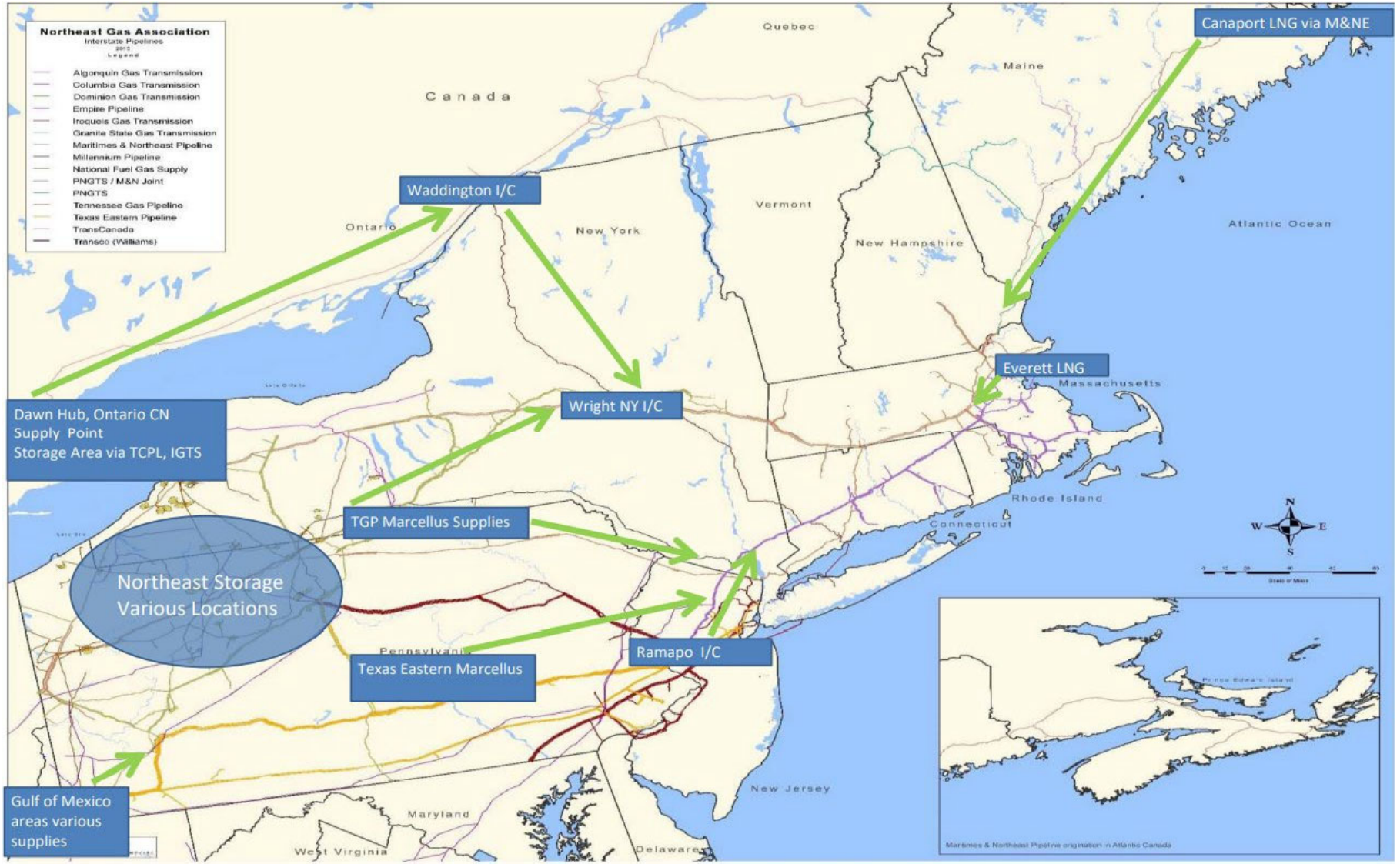
Exhibit IV-3 (Continued)

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY
TOP TEN SENDOUT BY YEAR - HISTORICAL

	Date	Day	HDD 1/	EHDD 2/	Total Sendout (MMBtu)	Total IS/IT Load (MMBtu)	Total IS (MMBtu)	Total IT (MMBtu)	Special Contracts (MMBtu)	FT - NO SOLR (MMBtu)
Winter 2021/2022										
	01/15/22	Sat	58	63	406,987	1,958	1	1,957	5,626	11,360
	01/29/22	Sat	53	61	394,930	10,076	1	10,075	5,657	10,806
	01/21/22	Fri	53	58	394,147	9,972	52	9,920	5,674	11,320
	01/11/22	Tue	54	57	390,468	1,630	1	1,957	5,632	11,367
	02/14/22	Mon	49	55	385,631	9,359	8	9,350	5,647	11,261
	01/26/22	Wed	51	54	384,587	9,763	19	9,744	5,684	11,588
	01/30/22	Sun	53	56	382,301	9,692	58	9,634	5,215	11,330
	01/31/22	Mon	49	50	371,801	9,642	40	9,602	5,715	11,004
	02/05/22	Sat	48	52	358,128	9,122	49	9,073	5,695	10,646
	02/15/22	Tue	43	45	353,529	9,131	15	9,350	5,647	10,891
Winter 2022/2023										
	02/03/23	Fri	63	74	431,066	3	2	1	5,614	11,539
	12/24/22	Sat	51	58	370,041	5,302	2	5,300	5,074	10,754
	02/04/23	Sat	48	51	369,533	4	2	2	5,531	10,334
	02/25/23	Sat	46	48	334,082	9,607	0	9,607	5,322	10,664
	12/25/22	Sun	44	48	324,231	2,657	2	2,655	5,095	9,902
	12/23/22	Fri	42	50	316,925	8,719	0	8,719	5,168	9,873
	02/24/23	Fri	42	47	311,028	9,317	4	9,313	5,343	10,356
	02/01/23	Wed	40	42	304,600	8,184	2	8,182	5,567	9,588
	12/12/22	Mon	41	43	302,756	9,377	1	9,376	5,210	11,479
	12/26/22	Mon	37	40	302,597	8,260	2	8,258	4,975	10,029
Winter 2023/2024										
	01/20/24	Sat	50	56	370,611	465	1	464	5,706	10,533
	01/17/24	Wed	45	50	364,464	9,446	1	9,445	5,826	6,945
	01/21/24	Sun	48	51	363,815	7,907	2	7,905	5,768	10,155
	01/19/24	Fri	45	50	347,939	8,434	1	8,433	5,617	6,582
	01/16/24	Tue	43	47	343,502	8,910	1	8,909	5,753	5,868
	01/18/24	Thu	41	43	334,763	8,802	1	8,801	5,743	7,411
	02/14/24	Wed	39	44	316,002	8,948	2	8,946	5,523	6,221
	01/15/24	Mon	38	40	312,212	7,885	1	7,884	5,669	5,995
	02/20/24	Tue	38	40	309,304	8,591	2	8,589	5,763	7,951
	02/19/24	Mon	39	42	308,561	8,601	2	8,599	5,753	8,245
Winter 2024/2025										
	01/21/25	Tue	55	57	405,022	1,778	0	1,778	5,779	11,412
	12/22/24	Sun	52	56	401,228	9,279	0	9,279	5,503	10,985
	01/22/25	Wed	50	52	395,667	964	0	964	5,795	11,025
	01/20/25	Mon	52	55	378,684	2,806	0	2,806	5,748	10,839
	02/18/25	Tue	43	49	374,467	6,801	0	6,801	5,816	10,695
	01/23/25	Thu	46	49	371,967	2,468	0	2,468	5,638	10,514
	01/08/25	Wed	41	49	364,731	8,784	0	8,784	5,324	10,596
	01/06/25	Mon	42	47	357,547	8,849	0	8,849	5,507	10,058
	02/17/25	Mon	41	48	356,239	6,724	0	6,724	5,722	10,416
	01/15/25	Wed	41	45	354,807	8,987	0	8,987	5,576	10,514
Winter 2025/26										
	02/07/26	Sat	61	71	435,622	1,196	0	1,196	5,868	11,291
	02/08/26	Sun	57	62	421,227	1,500	0	1,500	5,716	11,152
	01/24/26	Sat	58	61	412,074	1,278	0	1,278	5,868	11,719
	01/30/26	Fri	58	64	408,902	1,333	0	1,333	5,717	10,017
	01/25/26	Sun	55	62	388,223	1,218	0	1,218	5,481	10,369
	01/29/26	Thu	53	59	386,421	1,362	0	1,362	5,810	10,862
	01/27/26	Tue	53	57	385,002	1,839	0	1,839	4,804	10,773
	02/01/26	Sun	51	55	383,042	1,437	0	1,437	5,664	10,607
	01/28/26	Wed	53	55	381,174	1,699	0	1,699	5,774	10,519
	01/31/26	Sat	53	58	379,420	1,594	0	1,594	5,617	10,990

1/ HDD - Bradley International Airport. The degree day base is 65° Fahrenheit. Measured hours are from 0100 to 2400 EST.
2/ EHDD is provided by Data Transmission Network (DTN) Metrologix for Bradley International Airport. Measured 24 consecutive hours hours from 10:00 EST Gas Day

EXHIBIT IV-4
GAS FLOWS TO CONNECTICUT



FIRM PEAK DAY SUPPLY SUMMARY (MMBTU)*

YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY DBA EVERSOURCE ENERGY
UPDATED EXHIBIT IV- 5
PROJECTED FIRM PEAK DAY REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLIES (MMBtu Net of Fuel)
Customer Requirements- Firm Sales and Firm Transportation SOLR, Conservation

	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031
Total MMBtu	**475,173**	**480,283**	**482,469**	**484,411**	**486,756**
Gas Capacity					
FLOWING GAS- SUPPLY AREAS					
Tetco via AGT FT	59,770	59,770	59,770	59,770	59,770
TGP Long Haul	29,419	29,419	29,419	29,419	29,419
TGP - Niagara	4,816	4,816	4,816	4,816	4,816
Dawn via Iroquois -Wright - TGP	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Dawn via Iroquois - TGP/AGT	26,421	26,421	26,421	26,421	26,421
Ioquois Z1-2 to Shelton/Brookfield TGP/AGT	36,160	36,160	36,160	36,160	36,160
AGT/TGP - Mahwah	12,456	12,456	12,456	12,456	12,456
AGT AIM at Ramapo	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
AGT AIM via Millenium Pipeline	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
TGP CT Expansion Marcellus at Wright	27,100	27,100	27,100	27,100	27,100
GAS STORAGE					
FS-MA via TGP	20,612	20,612	20,612	20,612	20,612
NFG FSS-1 via TGP	10,146	10,146	10,146	10,146	10,146
NFG FSS-1 via Tetco/AGT	9,377	9,377	9,377	9,377	9,377
Dominion GSS via Tetco/AGT	2,441	2,441	2,441	2,441	2,441
Dominion GSS-TE via Tetco/AGT	12,615	12,615	12,615	12,615	12,615
Tetco SS-1/FSS-1 via Tetco/AGT	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049
Tetco SS-1 (2) via Tetco/AGT	22,509	22,509	22,509	22,509	22,509
Union via Iroquois - TGP	29,327	29,327	29,327	29,327	29,327
Total via pipeline	413,218	413,218	413,218	413,218	413,218
PEAKING					
LNG Vaporization	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
LNG boiloff	600	600	600	600	600
Peaking Resources	105,600	105,600	105,600	105,600	105,600
Total Resources	518,818	518,818	518,818	518,818	518,818
+/-	43,645	38,535	36,349	34,407	32,062

* Based on the highest heating degree day occurrence (75 EHDD) in the Reference Case, Design Weather Forecast.
/1 This table provides data for firm requirements only. Interruptible sales and interruptible transportation volumes are excluded from the model runs made to generate this table inlcuindg 100% supplier of last resort.
/2LNG Vaporization represents potential operational output w hich is dependent upon system operating conditions
/3 Yankee provides for other supplies yet to be determined to manage a dynamic customer load profile, adjust capacity due to changes in market conditions, distribution system requirements and discrete pipeline project opportunities.
/4 TGP CT Expanion capacity currently re-delievery of exsiting supply to 200L Meters to meet OFO requirements and that supply w ould require upstream supply/capacity contracts at Wright to provide the incremental supply.

Exhibit IV-6

SUPPLY DISPOSITION (REFERENCE CASE, NORMAL WEATHER) - MMBTU

	Winter 26-27	Summer 2027	Total	Winter 27-28	Summer 2028	Total	Winter 28-29	Summer 2029	Total
FIRM SALES	29,448,867	13,356,486	42,805,353	30,016,812	13,411,001	43,427,813	29,985,113	13,449,934	43,435,047
FIRM TRANSPORT	6,971,457	7,278,943	14,250,400	7,015,733	7,247,847	14,263,580	6,907,901	7,210,151	14,118,052
SC - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,055	1,765,416	3,216,471	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
SEASONAL SALES	61,135	439,236	500,371	61,135	439,236	500,371	61,135	439,236	500,371
SEASONAL TRANSPORT	35,179	325,156	360,335	35,179	325,156	360,335	35,179	325,156	360,335
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES	101	177	278	102	177	279	101	177	278
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANSPORT	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,839	1,622,152	2,761,991	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
TOTAL DEMAND FORECAST	39,107,631	24,787,566	63,895,197	39,719,855	24,810,985	64,530,840	39,580,321	24,812,222	64,392,543
GAS SUPPLY									
MARKETER SUPPLY - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,055	1,765,416	3,216,471	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
IT MARKETER SUPPLY	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,839	1,622,152	2,761,991	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
CANADIAN	3,445,022	2,515,442	5,960,464	3,532,349	2,516,366	6,048,715	3,488,460	2,517,284	6,005,744
MARCELLUS	18,104,444	23,062,846	41,167,290	18,469,590	23,492,119	41,961,709	18,279,194	23,793,934	42,073,128
MARKET AREA/OTHER	5,991,367	6,323,445	12,314,812	5,758,320	6,269,043	12,027,363	5,599,426	6,277,095	11,876,521
TRANSPORTATION FUEL	(877,612)	(494,138)	(1,371,750)	(887,929)	(437,278)	(1,325,207)	(880,207)	(495,252)	(1,375,459)
TOTAL SUPPLY	29,254,113	34,795,163	64,049,276	29,463,224	35,227,818	64,691,042	29,077,765	35,480,629	64,558,394
GAS FROM STORAGE									
DOMINION	1,254,755	0	1,254,755	1,310,568	0	1,310,568	1,437,580	0	1,437,580
LNG	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	1,666,423	0	1,666,423	1,915,902	0	1,915,902	2,037,619	0	2,037,619
TEXAS EASTERN	1,518,553	0	1,518,553	1,619,572	0	1,619,572	1,619,572	0	1,619,572
TENNESSEE	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623
UNION	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
WITHDRAWAL FUEL	(78,836)	0	(78,836)	(82,034)	0	(82,034)	(84,838)	0	(84,838)
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	9,853,518	128,400	9,981,918	10,256,631	128,400	10,385,031	10,502,556	128,400	10,630,956
GAS TO STORAGE									
INJECTION FUEL	0	75,243	75,243	0	78,168	78,168	0	81,013	81,013
DOMINION	0	1,254,755	1,254,755	0	1,310,568	1,310,568	0	1,437,580	1,437,580
LNG	0	1,208,400	1,208,400	0	1,208,400	1,208,400	0	1,208,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	0	1,666,423	1,666,423	0	1,915,902	1,915,902	0	2,037,619	2,037,619
TEXAS EASTERN	0	1,518,553	1,518,553	0	1,619,572	1,619,572	0	1,619,572	1,619,572
TENNESSEE	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623
UNION	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	0	10,135,997	10,135,997	0	10,545,233	10,545,233	0	10,796,807	10,796,807
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	39,107,631	24,787,566	63,895,197	39,719,855	24,810,985	64,530,840	39,580,321	24,812,222	64,392,543

Exhibit IV-6 (Continued)

SUPPLY DISPOSITION (REFERENCE CASE, NORMAL WEATHER) - MMBTU

	Winter 29-30	Summer 2030	Total	Winter 30-31	Summer 2031	Total
FIRM SALES	30,187,126	13,519,620	43,706,746	30,392,668	13,582,759	43,975,427
FIRM TRANSPORT	6,827,667	7,176,102	14,003,769	6,768,395	7,131,656	13,900,051
SC - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
SEASONAL SALES	61,135	439,236	500,371	61,135	439,236	500,371
SEASONAL TRANSPORT	35,179	325,156	360,335	35,179	325,156	360,335
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES	101	177	278	101	177	278
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANSPORT	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
TOTAL DEMAND FORECAST	39,702,100	24,847,859	64,549,959	39,848,370	24,866,552	64,714,922
GAS SUPPLY						
MARKETER SUPPLY - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
IT MARKETER SUPPLY	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
CANADIAN	3,497,899	2,518,317	6,016,216	3,520,314	2,519,390	6,039,704
MARCELLUS	18,840,247	23,785,342	42,625,589	18,344,786	23,606,312	41,951,098
MARKET AREA/OTHER	5,160,472	6,291,051	11,451,523	5,802,884	6,503,585	12,306,469
TRANSPORTATION FUEL	(869,556)	(486,612)	(1,356,168)	(892,652)	(502,496)	(1,395,148)
TOTAL SUPPLY	29,219,954	35,495,666	64,715,620	29,366,224	35,514,359	64,880,583
GAS FROM STORAGE						
DOMINION	1,438,724	0	1,438,724	1,438,724	0	1,438,724
LNG	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	2,015,970	0	2,015,970	2,015,970	0	2,015,970
TEXAS EASTERN	1,619,572	0	1,619,572	1,619,572	0	1,619,572
TENNESSEE	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623
UNION	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
WITHDRAWAL FUEL	(84,743)	0	(84,743)	(84,743)	0	(84,743)
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	10,482,146	128,400	10,610,546	10,482,146	128,400	10,610,546
GAS TO STORAGE						
INJECTION FUEL	0	80,918	80,918	0	80,918	80,918
DOMINION	0	1,438,724	1,438,724	0	1,438,724	1,438,724
LNG	0	1,208,400	1,208,400	0	1,208,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	0	2,015,970	2,015,970	0	2,015,970	2,015,970
TEXAS EASTERN	0	1,619,572	1,619,572	0	1,619,572	1,619,572
TENNESSEE	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623
UNION	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	0	10,776,207	10,776,207	0	10,776,207	10,776,207
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	39,702,100	24,847,859	64,549,959	39,848,370	24,866,552	64,714,922

Exhibit IV-7

SUPPLY DISPOSITION (REFERENCE CASE, DESIGN WEATHER) - MMBTU

	Winter 26-27	Summer 2027	Total	Winter 27-28	Summer 2028	Total	Winter 28-29	Summer 2029	Total
FIRM SALES	33,013,429	13,598,165	46,611,594	33,692,065	13,655,251	47,347,316	33,624,597	13,696,390	47,320,987
FIRM TRANSPORT	7,307,230	7,301,506	14,608,736	7,341,085	7,267,665	14,608,750	7,223,854	7,230,209	14,454,063
SC - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,055	1,765,416	3,216,471	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
SEASONAL SALES	61,135	439,236	500,371	61,135	439,236	500,371	61,135	439,236	500,371
SEASONAL TRANSPORT	35,179	325,156	360,335	35,179	325,156	360,335	35,179	325,156	360,335
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES	101	177	278	102	177	279	101	177	278
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANSPORT	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,839	1,622,152	2,761,991	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
TOTAL DEMAND FORECAST	43,007,966	25,051,808	68,059,774	43,720,460	25,075,053	68,795,513	43,535,758	25,078,736	68,614,494
GAS SUPPLY									
MARKETER SUPPLY - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,055	1,765,416	3,216,471	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
IT MARKETER SUPPLY	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,839	1,622,152	2,761,991	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
CANADIAN	4,008,945	2,515,793	6,524,738	4,129,672	2,517,642	6,647,314	4,038,250	2,519,477	6,557,727
MARCELLUS	19,487,799	23,284,419	42,772,218	19,807,109	23,658,988	43,466,097	19,614,207	23,889,085	43,503,292
MARKET AREA/OTHER	7,942,263	6,542,182	14,484,445	7,928,304	6,437,749	14,366,053	7,843,620	6,447,464	14,291,084
TRANSPORTATION FUEL	(1,037,564)	(506,093)	(1,543,657)	(1,053,858)	(446,099)	(1,499,957)	(1,046,881)	(503,433)	(1,550,314)
TOTAL SUPPLY	32,992,335	35,223,869	68,216,204	33,402,121	35,555,848	68,957,969	33,040,088	35,740,161	68,780,249
GAS FROM STORAGE									
DOMINION	1,278,596	0	1,278,596	1,378,642	0	1,378,642	1,438,132	0	1,438,132
LNG	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	1,794,774	0	1,794,774	1,915,902	0	1,915,902	2,037,619	0	2,037,619
TEXAS EASTERN	1,529,659	0	1,529,659	1,614,315	0	1,614,315	1,612,075	0	1,612,075
TENNESSEE	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623
UNION	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
WITHDRAWAL FUEL	(80,021)	0	(80,021)	(83,143)	0	(83,143)	(84,779)	0	(84,779)
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	10,015,631	128,400	10,144,031	10,318,339	128,400	10,446,739	10,495,670	128,400	10,624,070
GAS TO STORAGE									
INJECTION FUEL	0	76,409	76,409	0	79,313	79,313	0	80,976	80,976
DOMINION	0	1,278,596	1,278,596	0	1,378,642	1,378,642	0	1,438,132	1,438,132
LNG	0	1,208,400	1,208,400	0	1,208,400	1,208,400	0	1,208,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	0	1,794,774	1,794,774	0	1,915,902	1,915,902	0	2,037,619	2,037,619
TEXAS EASTERN	0	1,529,659	1,529,659	0	1,614,315	1,614,315	0	1,612,075	1,612,075
TENNESSEE	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623
UNION	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	0	10,300,461	10,300,461	0	10,609,195	10,609,195	0	10,789,825	10,789,825
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	43,007,966	25,051,808	68,059,774	43,720,460	25,075,053	68,795,513	43,535,758	25,078,736	68,614,494

Exhibit IV-7 (Continued)

SUPPLY DISPOSITION (REFERENCE CASE, DESIGN WEATHER) - MMBTU

	Winter 29-30	Summer 2030	Total	Winter 30-31	Summer 2031	Total
FIRM SALES	33,857,008	13,768,482	47,625,490	34,092,638	13,834,093	47,926,731
FIRM TRANSPORT	7,137,036	7,196,409	14,333,445	7,073,323	7,151,934	14,225,257
SC - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
SEASONAL SALES	61,135	439,236	500,371	61,135	439,236	500,371
SEASONAL TRANSPORT	35,179	325,156	360,335	35,179	325,156	360,335
INTERRUPTIBLE SALES	101	177	278	101	177	278
INTERRUPTIBLE TRANSPORT	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
TOTAL DEMAND FORECAST	43,681,351	25,117,028	68,798,379	43,853,268	25,138,164	68,991,432
GAS SUPPLY						
MARKETER SUPPLY - NO SOLR	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470	1,451,054	1,765,416	3,216,470
IT MARKETER SUPPLY	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990	1,139,838	1,622,152	2,761,990
CANADIAN	4,064,506	2,521,542	6,586,048	4,078,071	2,523,690	6,601,761
MARCELLUS	20,088,859	23,879,751	43,968,610	19,694,580	23,658,355	43,352,935
MARKET AREA/OTHER	7,501,738	6,463,297	13,965,035	8,068,381	6,727,220	14,795,601
TRANSPORTATION FUEL	(1,039,362)	(494,867)	(1,534,229)	(1,059,307)	(512,381)	(1,571,688)
TOTAL SUPPLY	33,206,633	35,757,291	68,963,924	33,372,617	35,784,452	69,157,069
GAS FROM STORAGE						
DOMINION	1,438,724	0	1,438,724	1,438,724	0	1,438,724
LNG	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400	1,080,000	128,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	2,015,970	0	2,015,970	2,015,970	0	2,015,970
TEXAS EASTERN	1,612,075	0	1,612,075	1,618,063	0	1,618,063
TENNESSEE	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623
UNION	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
WITHDRAWAL FUEL	(84,674)	0	(84,674)	(84,729)	0	(84,729)
TOTAL STORAGE WITHDRAWALS	10,474,718	128,400	10,603,118	10,480,651	128,400	10,609,051
GAS TO STORAGE						
INJECTION FUEL	0	80,871	80,871	0	80,908	80,908
DOMINION	0	1,438,724	1,438,724	0	1,438,724	1,438,724
LNG	0	1,208,400	1,208,400	0	1,208,400	1,208,400
NATIONAL FUEL	0	2,015,970	2,015,970	0	2,015,970	2,015,970
TEXAS EASTERN	0	1,612,075	1,612,075	0	1,618,063	1,618,063
TENNESSEE	0	1,912,623	1,912,623	0	1,912,623	1,912,623
UNION	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000
TOTAL STORAGE INJECTIONS	0	10,768,663	10,768,663	0	10,774,688	10,774,688
SUPPLY FOR REQUIREMENTS	43,681,351	25,117,028	68,798,379	43,853,268	25,138,164	68,991,432

PIPELINE AND STORAGE RATES INCREMENTAL VERSUS ROLLED IN PRICES

EXHIBIT IV-8

(ALL RATES IN $Mmbtu @100% LF)

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		INCREMENTAL RATE		
ROUTE	RATE	ROUTE	RATE	SOURCE/NOTES
TEXAS EASTERN (M2/M3)/AGT	$ 0.90	ALGONQUIN TO SUPPLY SOURCE	$ 2.48	AGONQUIN ATLANTIC BRIDGE PROJECT ("AB")(RECOURSE RATE PER FERC FILING) PLUS MILLENIUM MAX RATE $0.65 MARCELLUS PATH
TENNESSEE (ZONE 4 -6)	$ 0.22			
AVERAGE	$ 0.56		$ 2.48	
INCREMENTAL RATE FACTOR TO ROLLED IN			4.4 x	

MARKET AREA SHORT HAUL 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		INCREMENTAL RATE		
ROUTE	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	

*NOTE - THE RECENT INDUSTRY TREND IN THE NORTHEAST INDICATES PRODUCERS AND SHIPPERS SHARING CONTINUED INTEREST IN CONTRACTING FOR CAPACITY FROM SUPPLY SOURCE (USUALLY MARCELLUS OR UPSTREAM POINTS) TO KEY PIPELINE INTERCONNECTS AND MARKET HUBS DOWNSTREAM. THE ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE SPECIFIC PATH ARE NOTED FOR EACH CATEGORY OF ANALYSIS.

Exhibit IV-9

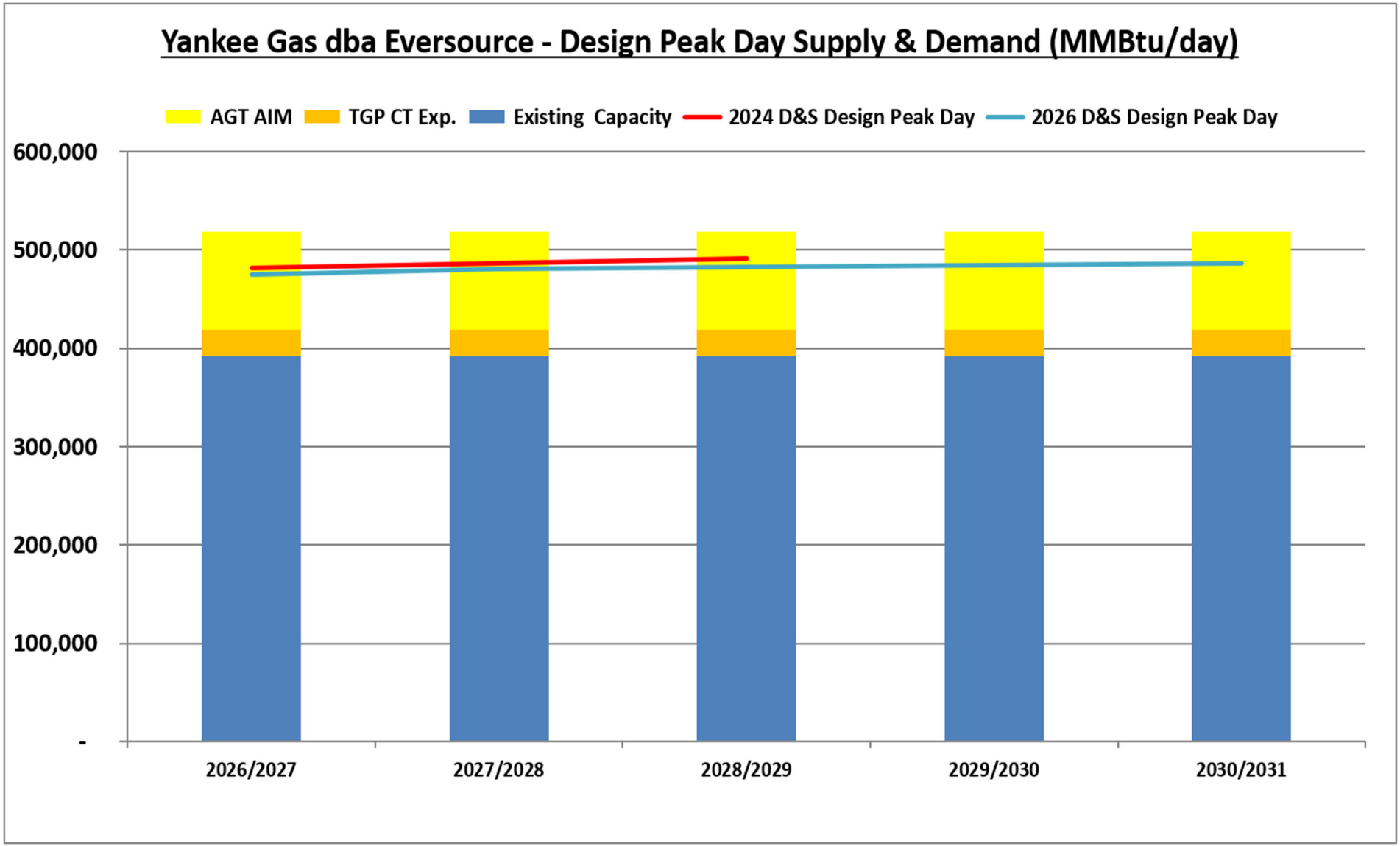

Yankee Gas dba Eversource - Design Peak Day Supply & Demand (MMBtu/day)
AGT AIM
TGP CT Exp.
Existing Capacity
2024 D&S Design Peak Day
2026 D&S Design Peak Day
600,000
500,000
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
-
2026/2027
2027/2028
2028/2029
2029/2030
2030/2031

Exhibit IV-10

Yankee Gas Service Company dba Eversource Energy

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	518,815	44,983	473,832	75	67	82,000	391,832	57	55	Tuesday, January 21, 2025	**
2025/26	518,815	40,628	478,187	75	67	55,052	423,135	71	42	Saturday, February 7, 2026	**

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

***Design days are assumed to be on non-holiday and non-weekend days as load is lower during these periods*