

Q-CSC-1-CMEEC

What types of energy efficiency service devices are installed as part of CMEEC's conservation and load management program?

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The majority of the municipal conservation and load management measures center around lighting retrofits. Since the CMEEC programs began in 2006, more than 625,000 Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFL's) have been distributed and/or installed in customer homes. This equates to more than 10 CFL's per residential customer on average.

The municipal utilities, through CMEEC, continue to offer residential customers \$50 rebates for the purchase of Energy Star rated appliances, including refrigerators, freezers, dish washers, dehumidifiers and window air conditioners. Incentives of up to \$300 a ton are available for the installation of high efficiency central air conditioning units.

Under the Home Energy Savings program (HES), which began in 2008, CMEEC performs full weatherization services (including blower door testing, weather stripping, caulking, installation of CFL's, etc.). HES is anticipated to serve more than 2,000 homes in 2010. Many of these services will be provided on a "fuel blind" basis, saving not only electricity but oil and gas as well.

In the commercial sector, 90 percent of the savings derived comes from lighting retrofits. In addition to lighting, the CMEEC programs offer incentives of up to \$300 per ton for installation of high efficiency air conditioning units, incentives for installation of high efficiency motors, air compressors, variable frequency drives and other custom measures as cost effective. (See the 2009, CMEEC Conservation and Load Management Annual Report, included as Attachment, for more information on programs, results and savings.)

Q-CSC-2-CMEEC

Describe any new and/or innovative energy savings measures that CMEEC has recently put into use or is considering.

A-CSC-2-CMEEC

CMEEC is pursuing a number of new initiatives through pilot programs to make the programs more comprehensive and include measures beyond lighting. Pilot programs underway include:

- Roof top air conditioning unit test and tune program involving the use of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)-like device for properly calculating existing performance conditions, post tune-up performance and replacement payback calculation. This program eliminates “guess work” on the part of the HVAC mechanic and provides investment grade repair/replacement information to the customer. CMEEC anticipates that the results of the roof top pilot program will be available by the end of 2010.
- A zero interest loan program for residential and commercial customers.

CMEEC is currently in the planning process of integrating the Energy Efficiency programs with the ConnSmart, Smart Grid project being implemented under the auspices of a Department of Energy (DOE) grant.

In 2011, CMEEC will be test marketing a variety of energy saving consumer products including smart plugs and smart plug strips designed to shut off “phantom loads” and energy monitoring and web presentment devices as means of moving customer behavior toward a “Smart Home” model.

Q-CSC-3-CMEEC

Is CMEEC's load response program separate from ISO-New England's load response program? Explain.

A-CSC-3-CMEEC

CMEEC has its own independent Load Response programs, one of which is a year round program and the second is a summer program. CMEEC currently has one customer involved in the year round program. Participation in CMEEC's summer program varies on a year to year basis.

Historically, CMEEC was an active participant in the ISO-New England Load Response program, with 28 load response and emergency generation customers enrolled totaling approximately 71 MW. However, as of June 1, 2010, almost all of these customers declined to bid into the FCM. CMEEC has been working on folding most of the emergency generation customers and some of the load customers into the CMEEC year round and summer programs when the existing ISO New England Real-Time Demand Response programs were discontinued.

Q-CSC-4-CMEEC

Provide a breakdown of the projected number of megawatts (MW) of load reduction for CMEEC's territory due to conservation, load response/load management, and distributed generation, for each year from 2010 through 2019. Include any assumptions associated with CMEEC's forecast of distributed generation, if applicable. If possible, also include a similar estimated break-down by megawatt-hours.

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<i>In Megawatts</i>				
	Annual Peak	Conservation Reductions	Load Response/Management Reductions	Distributed Generation Reductions
2010	351.8	7	8.44	38
2011	354.1	9	8.44	50
2012	365.6	11	6.5	50
2013	371.5	13	4	50
2014	376.3	15	4	50
2015	379.5	17	4	50
2016	382.9	19	4	50
2017	386.2	21	4	50
2018	389.5	23	4	50
2019	392.7	25	4	50

<i>In Megawatt hours</i>				
	Annual Peak	Conservation Reductions*	Load Response/Management Reductions	Distributed Generation Reductions
2010	1,802,870	15,445	Minimal annual energy reductions anticipated	Minimal annual energy reductions anticipated
2011	1,813,747	17,530		
2012	1,879,938	17,530		
2013	1,900,480	17,530		
2014	1,935,050	17,530		
2015	1,951,126	17,530		
2016	1,972,606	17,530		
2017	1,986,069	17,530		
2018	2,003,072	17,530		
2019	2,019,932	17,530		

*2011 is the last year the statutory mill charge increases so reductions are assumed static on and after 2011

Q-CSC-6-CMEEC¹

What is the current status of the proposed 30 – 50 MW peaking project at the Naval Submarine Base in Groton?

A-CSC-6-CMEEC

The project remains active at CMEEC. Contractual negotiations with NAVY are ongoing. The final plant configuration has not been determined and CMEEC does not expect to pursue permitting earlier than the third quarter of 2011.

¹ The CSC-issued Pre Hearing Interrogatories to CMEEC did not include a question number 5.