Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Cost-Based Rates

All values, rates and projections are for illustrative purposes only and are subject to change

CCEC & SIPC

CCEC

- Organized: December 1939
- CCEC is one of 25 electric cooperatives in Illinois
- 1,068 Miles of Line
- 6,270 Meters Served
- 19 Full-Time Employees
- 9 Board Members
- 142,000,000 kWh's Sold (2025)
- $21.4M Revenue (2025)

SIPC

- Organized: September 1948
- 7 Member-Owners
- 28 Board Members
  - 4 CCEC Representatives
- 523MW of Generation Resources
- Coal, Natural Gas, Hydro, Wind & Solar
- CCEC became a member in 2001
- CCEC has an All-Requirement Power Contract with SIPC
- 65-70% of the revenue CCEC collects is used to pay SIPC wholesale costs
- Member behavior ultimately drives SIPC's wholesale cost / rates

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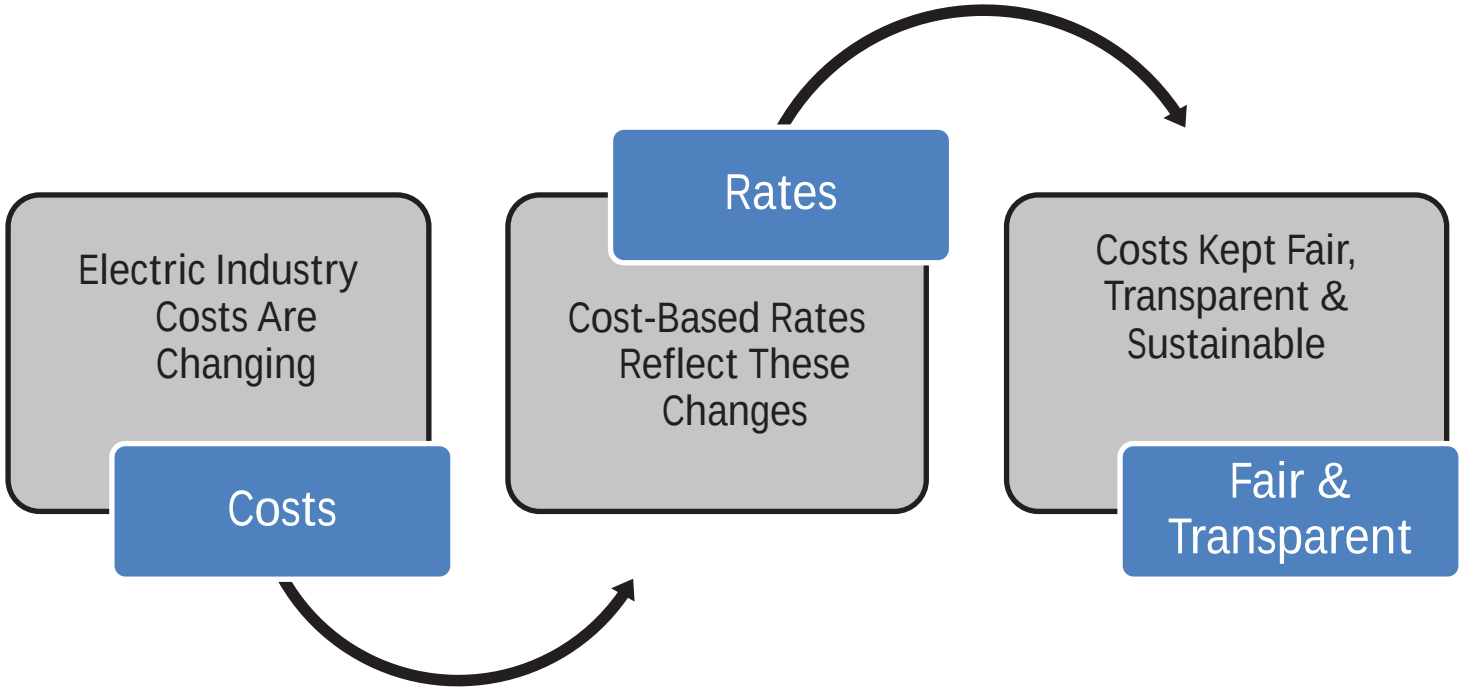
Understanding Cost-Based Electric Rates



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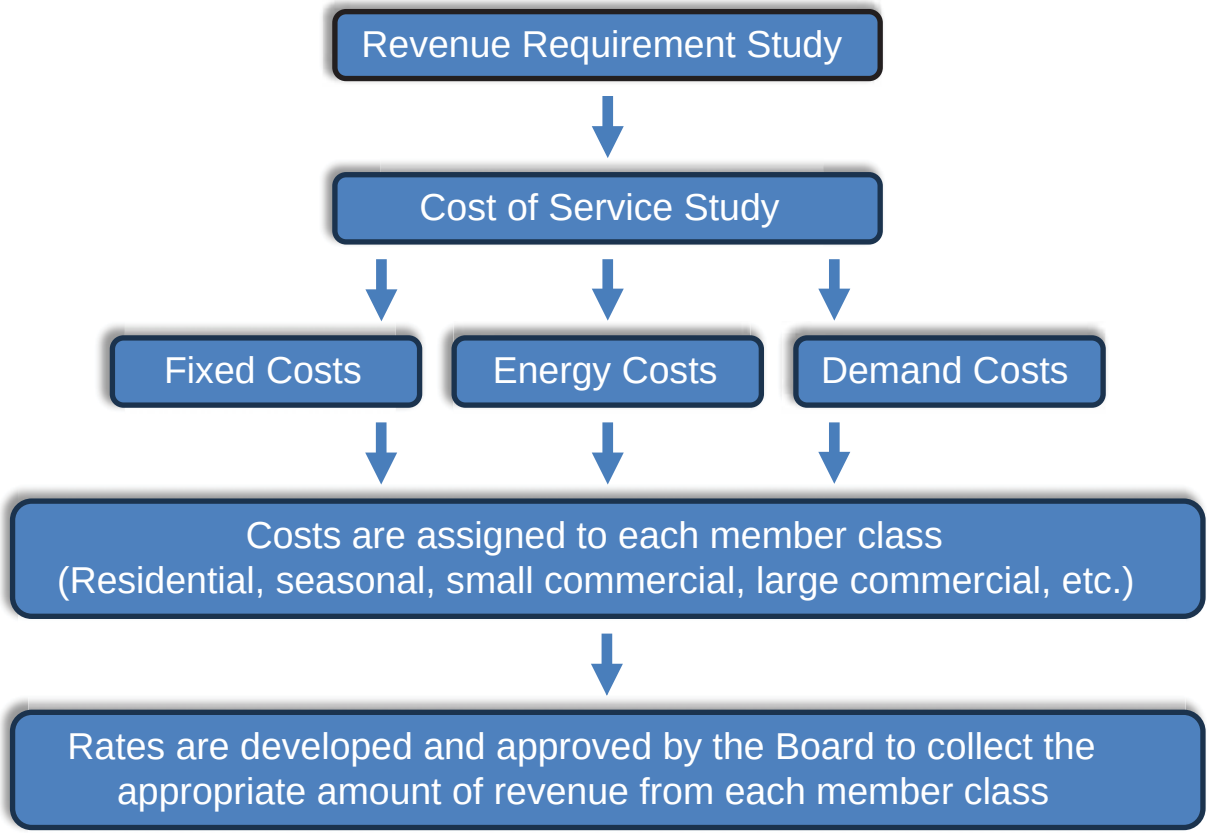
Why Are We Talking About Rates?

- Cost of providing reliable electric service and how members consume electricity has changed
- Rates need to reflect today's system, not yesterday's
- This change is about fairness and reliability – not increasing revenue

OUR GOAL:

To create fairness by aligning CCEC's rate structure with SIPC's rate structure.

Cooperative Rate Making Process



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Cost of Service Study
What Is It and Why It Matters?

A **Cost-of-Service Study** identifies the true cost of delivering electricity to different types of members. It looks at costs such as power supply, infrastructure, maintenance, and system capacity, and then assigns those costs based on how electricity is used.

The study recognizes that:

- Some costs are driven by **energy costs** (kilowatt-hours)
- Some costs are driven by **demand costs** (how much power is used at one time)
- Many costs exist because of **fixed costs** (lines, substations, crews)

By understanding these cost drivers, the cooperative can design rates that more accurately reflect the costs each member places on the electric system.

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The Cost of Electric Service:

What goes into your electric bill?

Fixed Costs

Energy Costs

Demand Costs

Electric costs are driven by different uses of the electric system and each use is measured differently

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The Cost of Electric Service:

What goes into your electric bill?

Fixed Costs

- $ per month
- Fixed costs do not vary based on how much or when electric is used
- Familiar to members – found on current bills
- Pays for substations, poles, wire, trucks, labor, maintenance, billing, customer service, member programs, etc.

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The Cost of Electric Service:

What goes into your electric bill?

Energy Costs

- $ per kilowatt - hour
- Costs vary with how much electric is used
- Familiar to members – found on current bills
- Energy costs account for SIPC's fuel for generation and power purchased in the market

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The Cost of Electric Service:

What goes into your electric bill?

Demand Costs

- $ per kilowatt
- Costs vary with how much electric is used over a defined period
- New to members – new component of bills
- Demand drives costs associated with physical assets of generation facilities and transmission lines

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Energy vs. Demand
What's the Difference?

5 kW Electric Heater

Scenario #1

- Run Time: 10 Hours
- Energy Used:
  5 kW x 10 Hours = 50 kWh
- Demand:
  Highest Demand Placed On System = 5 kW

Scenario #2

- Run Time: 1 Hour
- Energy Used:
  5 kW x 1 Hour = 5 kWh
- Demand:
  Highest Demand Placed On System = 5 kW

Takeaway

- Energy (kWh) changed based on time heater was on
- Demand (kW) did not change based on time heater was on

CCEC Current Bill

Traditional 2 -Part Rate Structure

Account No.					Service Address			
22222222					11111 ANYWHERE RD			
Meter	**Pres Read**	**Prev Read**	**Mult**	**kWh Used**	**Rate Schedule / Bill Type**	**Service From**	**To**	**Days**
111111111	3396	96822	1	6,574	01 / REGULAR	01/01/2025	02/01/2025	31

Activity Since Last Bill	$ Amount
Previous Balance	573.84
Payments	573.84 CR
Adjustments	0.00
Balance Forward	0.00

Current Bill Information		$Amount
System Delivery Charge	Rate 01	52.00
Power Supplier Energy Charge	6,574 kWh@0.03630	238.64
Capacity Energy Charge	6,574 kWh@0.05830	383.26
CCEC Power Cost Adj.	6,574 kWh@0.01116	73.37
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	6,574 kWh@0.01078	70.87
Outdoor Lighting		2.92
IL State Utility Tax		21.04

CURRENT

Billing Date	02/06/2025	**Amount Due**	842.10	
Due Date	02/25/2025	**Late Charge**	42.11	
		Pay This Amount After Due Date	884.21	
		Disconnect Date	03/10/2025	

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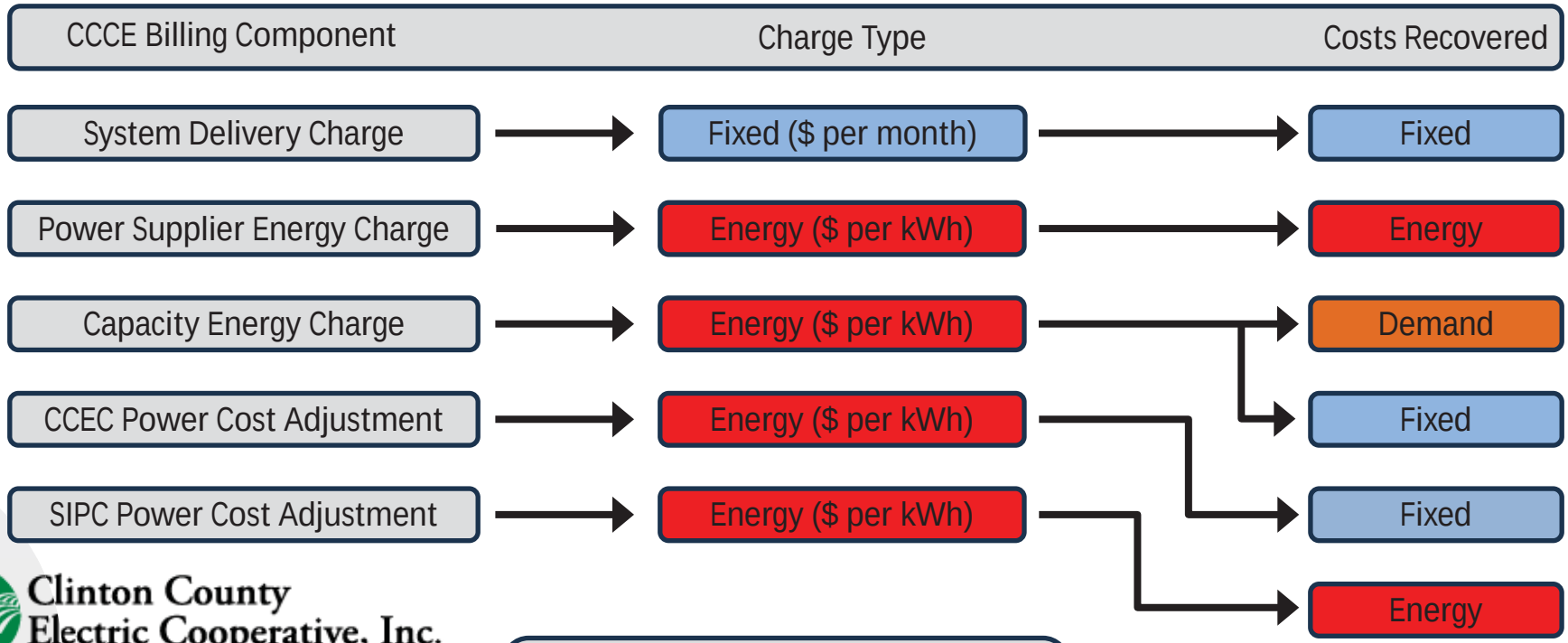
2-Part rate recovers all cost through either: (1) Fixed Charge or (2) Energy Charge

Traditional Two -Part Rate Structure

CCEC's Current (Outdated) Rate Structure



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Problem: Energy Charge is being used to collect fixed and demand costs

Traditional 2 -Part Rate Structure

Advantages:

- ✓ Simple to explain
- ✓ Easy billing & administration
- ✓ No AMI required

Disadvantages:

- × Doesn't reflect member demand on SIPC & CCEC peaks
- × Causes cost shifting between members
- × Poor price signal to reduce peak usage
- × Demand costs buried inside energy charge

How do we correct?

Solution = Cost-Based Rate Structure

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Cost-Based Rate Structure

- CCEC will transition to a cost - based rate structure beginning January 2027
- CCEC's cost- based rates align with SIPC's wholesale rate
- CCEC members will be billed using a system delivery charge, energy charge and demand charges
- Cost allocation:
  - Fixed Costs- System Delivery Charge
  - Energy Costs- kWh Charge
  - Demand Costs- kW Charge
- Cost- Based rate structure will introduce new billing components to members monthly bills

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Why Transition to Cost-Based Rates?

- Fairness—Members should pay for the cost they create
- Reduces cost shifting between members
- Improves transparency in how rates are set
- Supports long term reliability of the electric grid/system
- Provides a better price signal to help member's control their energy cost

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Why Implement Cost-Based Rates Now?

- Cost Shifting
  - Most recent rate study revealed significant cost shifting occurring between members in the same rate class
- SIPC's wholesale rate now supports a cost-based rate structure
  - SIPC's costs are now being driven more by peak demands
- Automated Metering Infrastructure
  - Allows accurate measurements of when and how much electricity is used by each member
  - Allows us to identify each member's contribution to SIPC's peak demand and CCEC's peak demand

Cost-Based Rate Billing Components Effective January 2027

- System Delivery Charge:
  - Recovers CCEC's fixed costs for the day - to - day operation of the cooperative.
  - These are costs that do not change based on member's use of electric.
  - Includes substations, poles, wire, trucks, labor, maintenance, billing, customer service, member programs, etc.

- Power Supplier Energy Charge:
  - Recovers each CCEC members share of SIPC's variable costs related to fuel and purchased power agreements.
  - Member bills will vary based on how much electric is used throughout the month.

- SIPC Coincident Peak Demand Charge (SIPC CP):
  - Demand charge that reflects CCEC members contribution to the SIPC peak demand
  - Recovers a portion of the SIPC costs related to generation and transmission.
  - Member bills will vary based on how much "demand" members place on the SIPC system over a defined period.

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Cost-Based Rate Billing Components Effective January 2027

- Member Coincident Peak Demand Charge (MCP):
  - Demand charge that reflects CCEC members contribution to CCEC's peak demand
  - Recovers the remaining portion of the SIPC expenses related to generation and transmission.
  - Member bills will vary based on how much "demand" members place on the CCEC system over a defined period.

- Distribution Demand Charge:
  - Demand charge that reflects CCEC members contribution to CCEC's peak demand
  - Recovers CCEC expenses related to distribution costs to meet peak demands.
  - Member bills will vary based on how much "demand" members place on the CCEC system over a defined period.

- SIPC Power Cost Adjustment (SIPC PCA):
  - Energy charge used by SIPC as a leveling mechanism to capture and recover volatile or market driven expenses.
  - Member bills will vary based on how much electric is used throughout the month.

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CCEC Bill – January 2027

Cost Based Rate Structure

Account No.					Service Address			
22222222					11111 ANYWHERE RD			
Meter	**Pres Read**	**Prev Read**	**Mult**	**kWh Used**	**Rate Schedule / Bill Type**	**Service From**	**To**	**Days**
111111111	3396	96822	1	6,574	01 / REGULAR	01/01/2025	02/01/2025	31

Activity Since Last Bill	$ Amount
Previous Balance	573.84
Payments	573.84 CR
Adjustments	0.00
Balance Forward	0.00

Current Bill Information		$Amount
System Delivery Charge	Rate 01	60.00
Power Supplier Energy Charge	6,574 kWh@0.03282	215.76
SIPC CP Demand Charge	14.23 kW@$10.12	144.00
MCP Demand Charge	12.78 kW@$11.63	148.63
Distribution Demand Charge	12.78 kW@$6.40	81.79
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	6,574 kWh@0.01078	70.87
Outdoor Lighting		2.92
IL State Utility Tax		21.04

PROPOSED

Billing Date	02/06/2025	**Amount Due**	745.01	
Due Date	02/25/2025	**Late Charge**	42.11	
		Pay This Amount After Due Date	787.12	
		Disconnect Date	03/10/2025	

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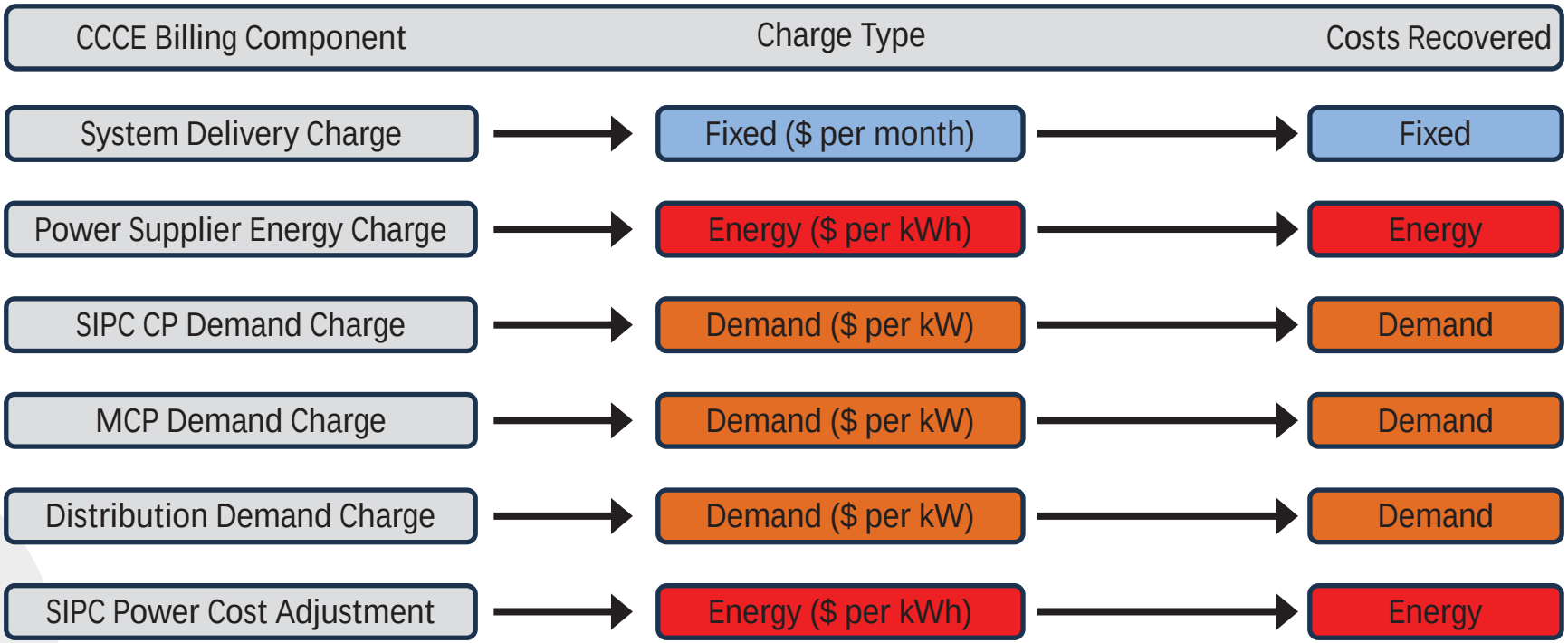
Cost-Based Rate Structure

CCEC's Proposed Rate Structure - Effective January 2027



Cost-Based Rate Structure

Advantages:

- ✓Aligns retail rates with wholesale costs
- ✓Transparent
- ✓Reduces cost shifting
- ✓Sends clear price signals
- ✓Stabilizes margins
- ✓Lowers peaks and defers infrastructure costs

Disadvantages:

- ✓ More complex
- ✓ Requires member education

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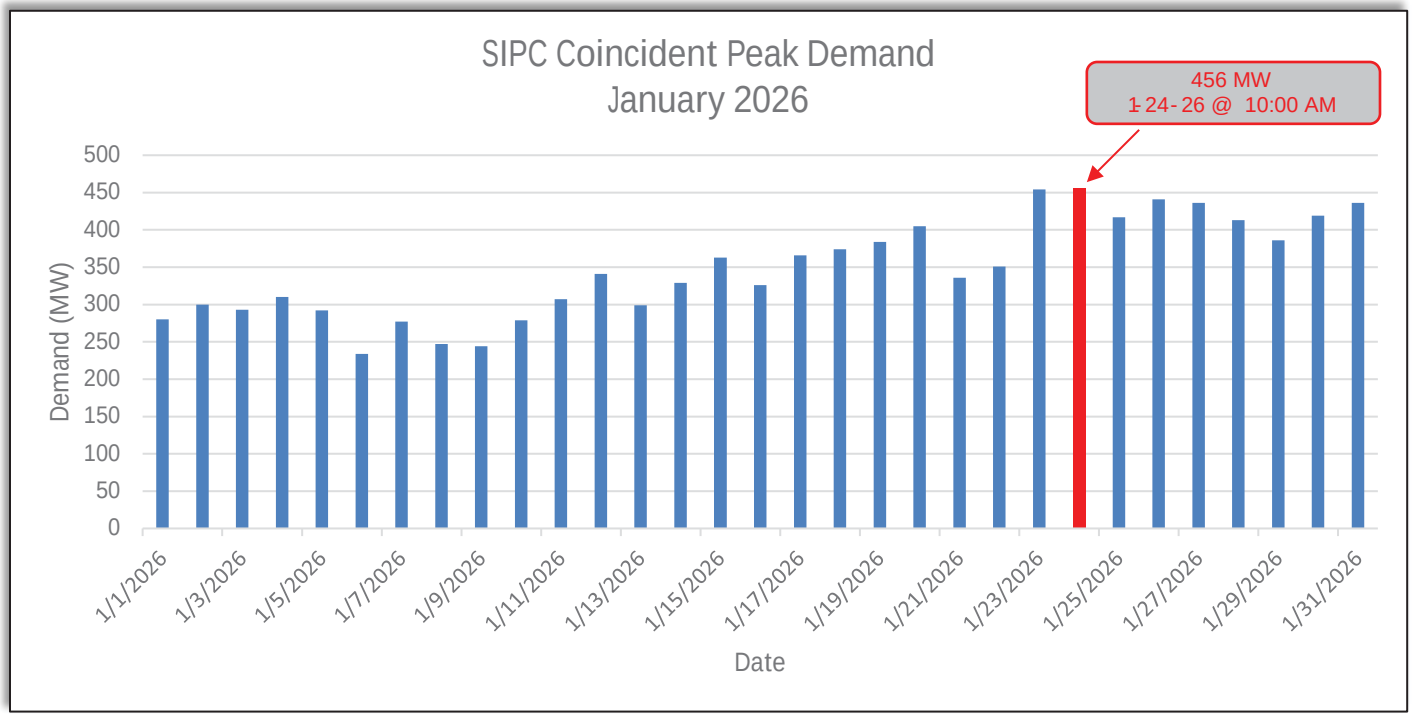
Coincident Peak Demand

- **Coincident Peak (CP)** demand is the single hour in a month when electric use is highest across the entire CCEC and/or the SIPC system.
- Members demand aggregates to establish CCEC's system peak, which combines with the other member-owners of SIPC to establish SIPC's system peak.
- When many members run large appliances at the same time, their combined use creates a sharp spike in system demand.
- Electric grid (generation, transmission, & distribution) must be sized to meet the peak. Even if it only lasts for an hour.
- CCEC and SIPC coincident peaks drive infrastructure costs which flow back to members through demand charges.

Rates that reflect coincident peak demand help ensure members pay their fair share based on how they use the system.

Coincident Peak Demand

January 2026



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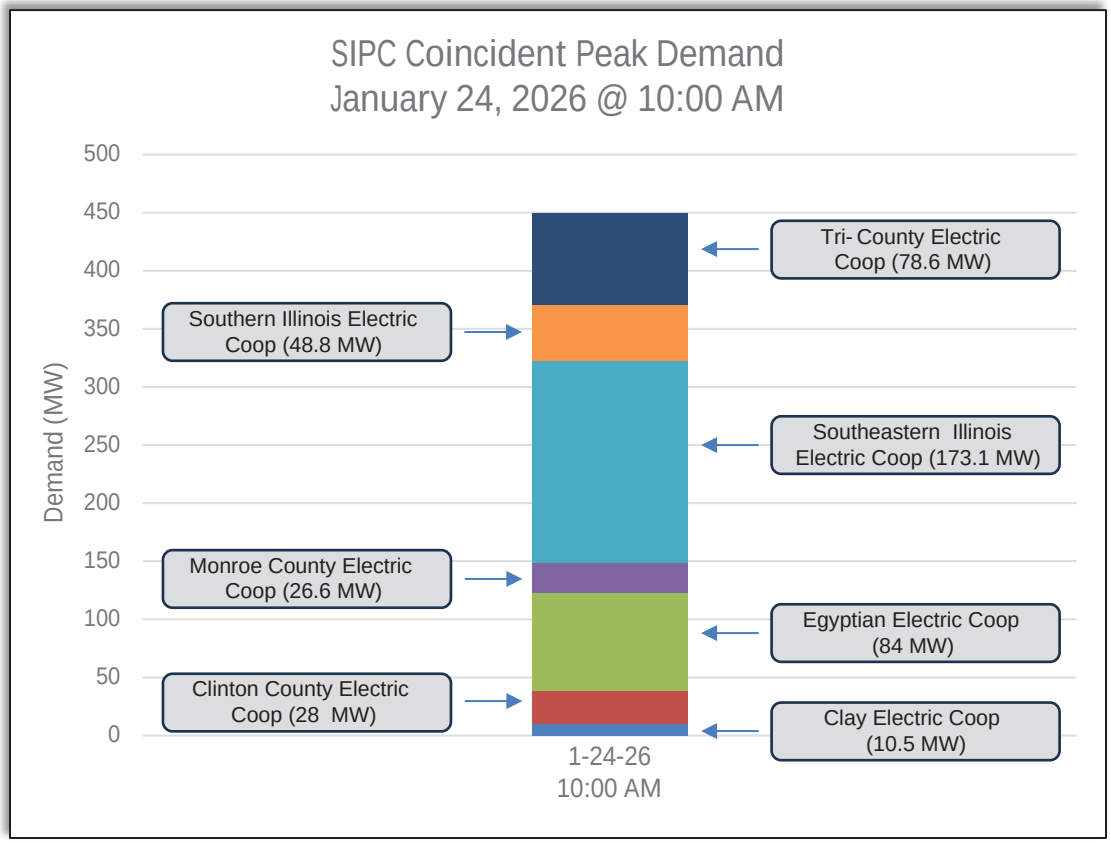
Coincident Peak Demand

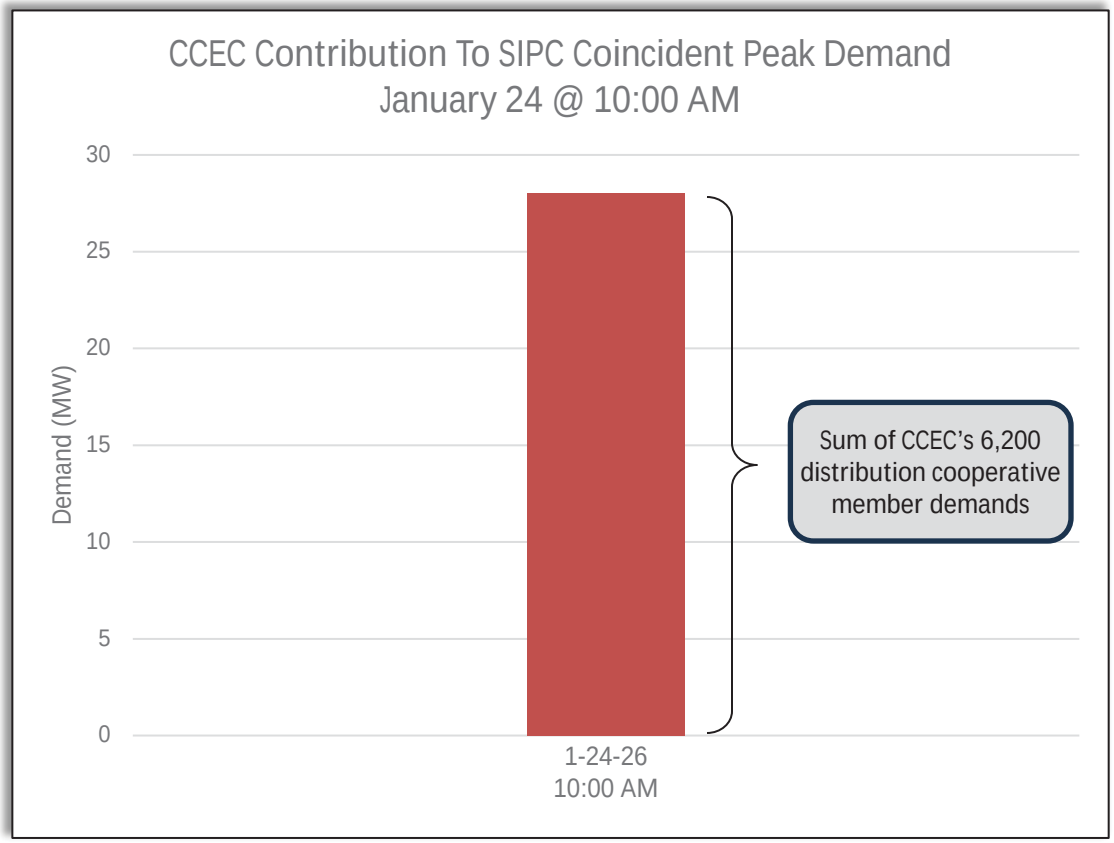
January 24, 2026 @ 10:00 AM



- SIPC's Coincident Peak Demand Of 456 MW Occurred on January 24th @ 10:00 AM
- All 7 distribution cooperatives contributed to the SIPC coincident peak demand
- Clay Electric Cooperative placed the smallest burden or demand on the SIPC system = lowest CP demand charge
- Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative placed the largest burden or demand on the SIPC system = highest CP demand charge
- Coincident peak demands drive infrastructure costs which flow back to members through demand charges.

Coincident Peak Demand

January 24, 2026 @ 10:00 AM



- CCEC's contribution to the January SIPC Coincident Peak Demand was 28MW
- All CCEC members contribute to the 28 MW at varying levels
- Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) is used to measure member demands at hourly intervals
- Member habits collectively determine coincident peak demands
- Members who place a greater burden or demand on the electric system pay a larger share of the demand related cost
- Coincident peak demands drive infrastructure costs which flow back to members through demand charges.

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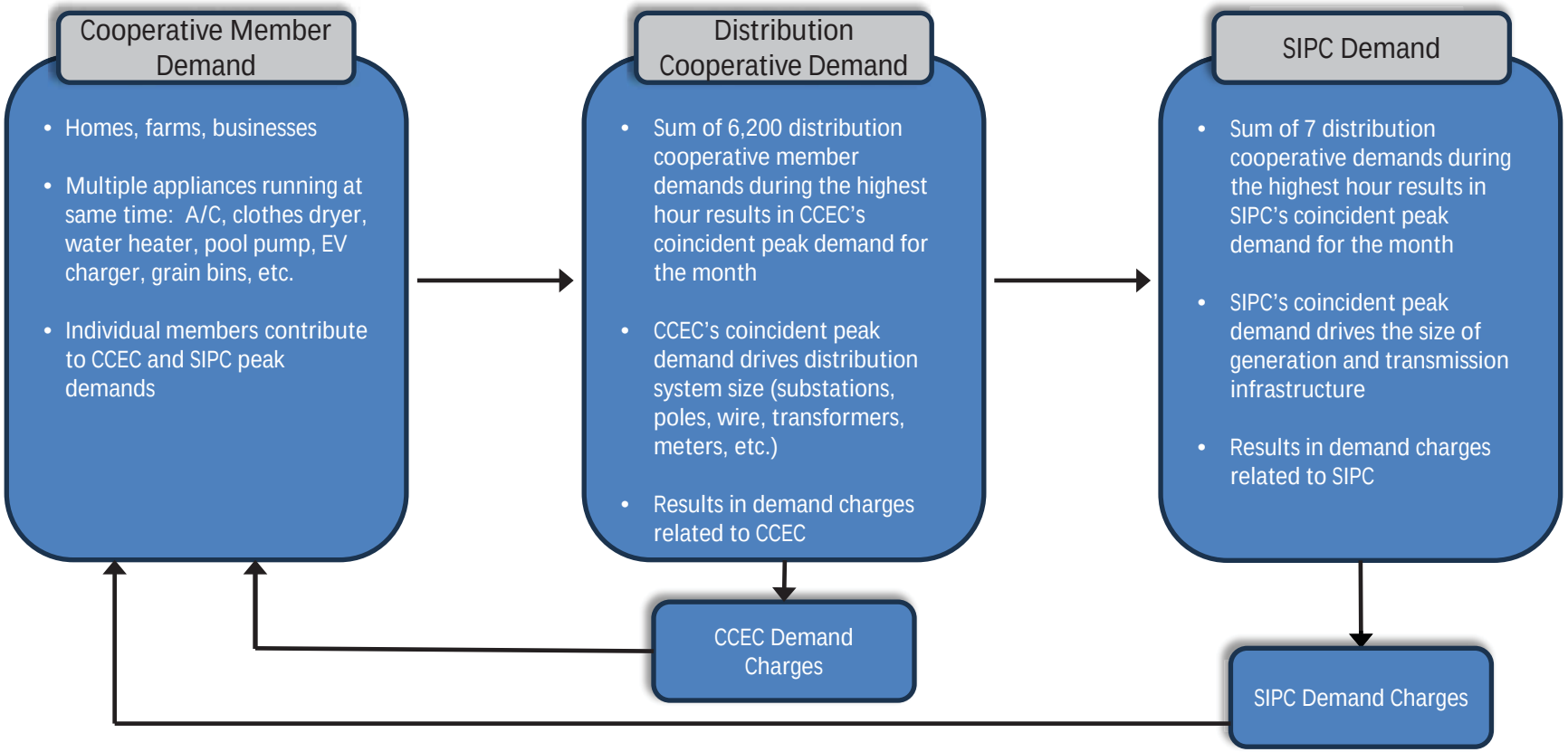
Coincident Peak Demand:
How It Drives Wholesale Costs



Cooperative member demands during peak hours drive system demand, which drives distribution and wholesale costs and ultimately shapes retail rates

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Billing Example

Without Demand Charge vs. With Demand Charge

Without Demand Charge	
Member A	Member B
Energy Use: 1000 kWh	Energy Use 1000 kWh
Peak Demand: 4 kW	Peak Demand: 15 kW
Rate	
System Delivery Charge: $52.00	
Energy: $0.10 per kWh	
Demand: $0 per kW	
Impact of Demand on Costs	
Member A	Member B
$52.00	$52.00
1000 kWh x $0.10 = $100.00	1000 kWh x $0.10 = $100.00
Total: $152.00	Total: $152.00

With Demand Charge	
Member A	Member B
Energy Use: 1000 kWh	Energy Use; 1000 kWh
Peak Demand: 4 kW	Peak Demand: 15 kW
Rate	
System Delivery Charge: $52.00	
Energy: $0.04 per kWh	
Demand: $6.30 per kW	
Impact of Demand on Costs	
Member A	Member B
$52.00	$52.00
1000 kWh x $0.04 = $40.00	1000 kWh x $0.04 = $40.00
4 kW x $6.30 = $25.20	15 kW x $6.30 = $94.50
Total: $117.20	Total: $186.50

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2-Part vs Cost-Based Rate Structures

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Southern Illinois Power Cooperative
11543 Lake of Egypt Road
Marion, IL 62959

February 7, 2025

Power Delivered in January 2025

Energy Charge	15,036,076	Kwh @	0.03282	493,484.01
SIPC CP Demand Charge	28,471	Kw @	$10.12	288,126.52
MCP Demand Charge	28,614	Kw @	$11.63	332,780.82
Power Cost Adder	15,036,076	Kwh @	0.01078	162,088.90
			Subtotal	$ 1,276,480.25

CCEC billing components mirror SIPC billing components

Current Bill Information		$Amount
System Delivery Charge	Rate 01	52.00
Power Supplier Energy Charge	6,574 kWh@0.03630	238.64
Capacity Energy Charge	6,574 kWh@0.05830	383.26
CCEC Power Cost Adj.	6,574 kWh@0.01116	73.37
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	6,574 kWh@0.01078	70.87
Outdoor Lighting		2.92
IL State Utility Tax		21.04

CURRENT

Billing Date	02/06/2025	Amount Due	842.10	
Due Date	02/25/2025	Late Charge	42.11	
Pay This Amount After Due Date			884.21	
Disconnect Date			03/10/2025	

Current Bill Information		$Amount
System Delivery Charge	Rate 01	60.00
Power Supplier Energy Charge	6,574 kWh@0.03282	215.76
SIPC CP Demand Charge	14.23 kW@$10.12	144.00
MCP Demand Charge	12.78 kW@$11.63	148.63
Distribution Demand Charge	12.78 kW@$6.40	81.79
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	6,574 kWh@0.01078	70.87
Outdoor Lighting		2.92
IL State Utility Tax		21.04

PROPOSED

Billing Date	02/06/2025	Amount Due	745.01	
Due Date	02/25/2025	Late Charge	42.11	
Pay This Amount After Due Date			787.12	
Disconnect Date			03/10/2025	

2-Part vs Cost-Based Rate Structures

Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Southern Illinois Power Cooperative
11543 Lake of Egypt Road
Marion, IL 62959

February 7, 2025

Power Delivered in January 2025

Energy Charge	15,036,076	Kwh @	0.03282	493,484.01
SIPC CP Demand Charge	28,471	Kw @	$10.12	288,126.52
MCP Demand Charge	28,614	Kw @	$11.63	332,780.82
Power Cost Adder	15,036,076	Kwh @	0.01078	162,088.90
			Subtotal	$ 1,276,480.25

CCEC billing components mirror SIPC billing components

Current Bill Information		$Amount
System Delivery Charge	Rate 01	52.00
Power Supplier Energy Charge	1,780 kWh@0.03630	64.61
Capacity Energy Charge	1,780 kWh@0.05830	103.77
CCEC Power Cost Adj.	1,780 kWh@0.01116	19.86
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	1,780 kWh@0.01078	19.19
Space Conditioning Credit		7.50 CR
IL State Utility Tax		5.70

CURRENT

Billing Date	02/06/2025	Amount Due	257.63	
Due Date	02/25/2025	Late Charge	12.88	
Pay This Amount After Due Date			270.51	
Disconnect Date			03/10/2025	

Current Bill Information		$Amount
System Delivery Charge	Rate 01	60.00
Power Supplier Energy Charge	1,780 kWh@$0.03282	58.42
SIPC CP Demand Charge	4.65 kW @$10.12	47.06
MCP Demand Charge	6.38 kW @$11.63	74.20
Distribution Demand Charge	6.38 kW @ $6.40	40.83
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	1,780 kWh@0.01078	19.19
Space Conditioning Credit		7.50 CR
IL State Utility Tax		5.70

PROPOSED

Billing Date	02/06/2025	Amount Due	297.90	
Due Date	02/25/2025	Late Charge	12.88	
Pay This Amount After Due Date			310.78	
Disconnect Date			03/10/2025	

What This Means for Members:

Fairness – Members will pay for the costs they create

Transparency – Rates will be based on clearly defined costs: Fixed, Energy & Demand

Price Signal: CCEC rates will reflect how much electricity is used and when it is used

Alignment with SIPC wholesale costs: Cost-based rates will reflect how CCEC is billed by SIPC

Cost Control: Cost-based rates will provide members with the ability to control costs without reducing energy consumption

Reliability & Affordability: Cost-based rates will help control future infrastructure and wholesale power costs

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What Can I Do?

- Avoid running multiple large appliances at the same time to prevent high demand spikes
- Spread electric use throughout the day instead of using everything at once
- Be mindful of peak periods, especially during extreme summer and winter weather
- Shift flexible activities like laundry, dishwashing, and EV charging to off - peak times
- Use smart thermostats, timers, and programmable devices to automatically manage demand
- Improve home efficiency to naturally reduce both energy use and peak demand
- Review your bill and usage data to identify and avoid demand spikes

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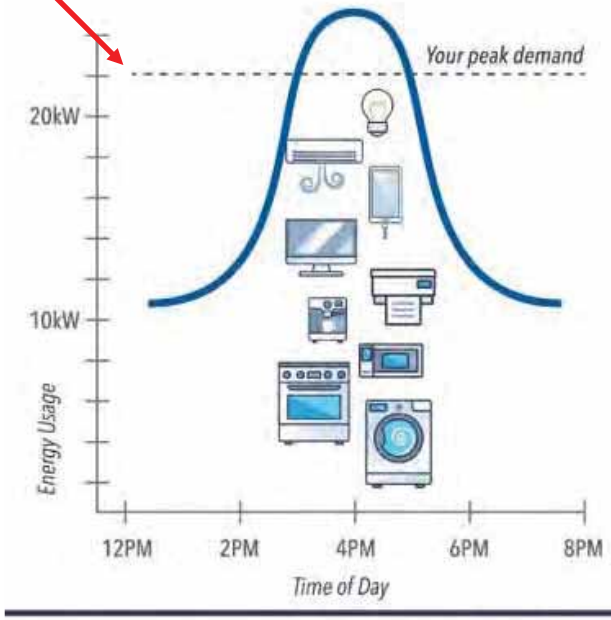
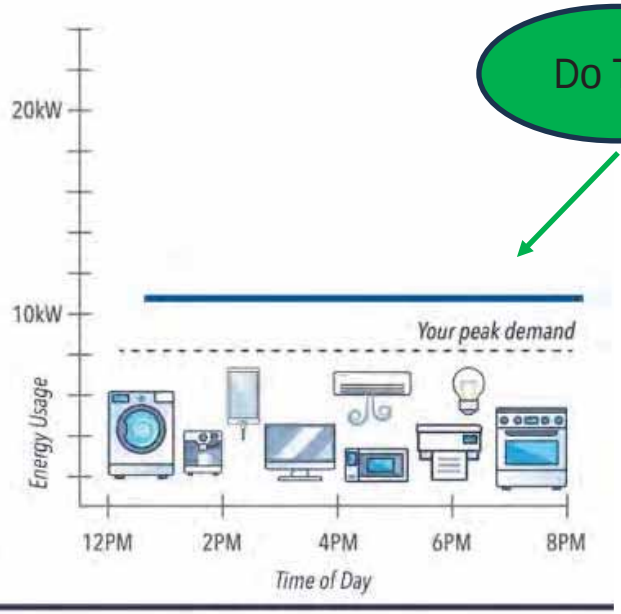
What can I do to minimize the impact or take advantage of the cost-based rate structure?

Don't Do This



Do This



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Your Southern Illinois Family of Electric Cooperatives
CLAY • CLINTON COUNTY • EGYPTIAN • MONROE COUNTY
SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS • SOUTHERN ILLINOIS • TRI-COUNTY

Member Education Resources

- Area Meetings Spring & Fall
- Email
- ICL Articles Monthly
- Mailings Postcard & Letter
- Website
- SmartHub
- Online Rate Calculator

Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Online Rate Calculator

Account No.	Service Address
22222222	11111 ANYWHERE RD

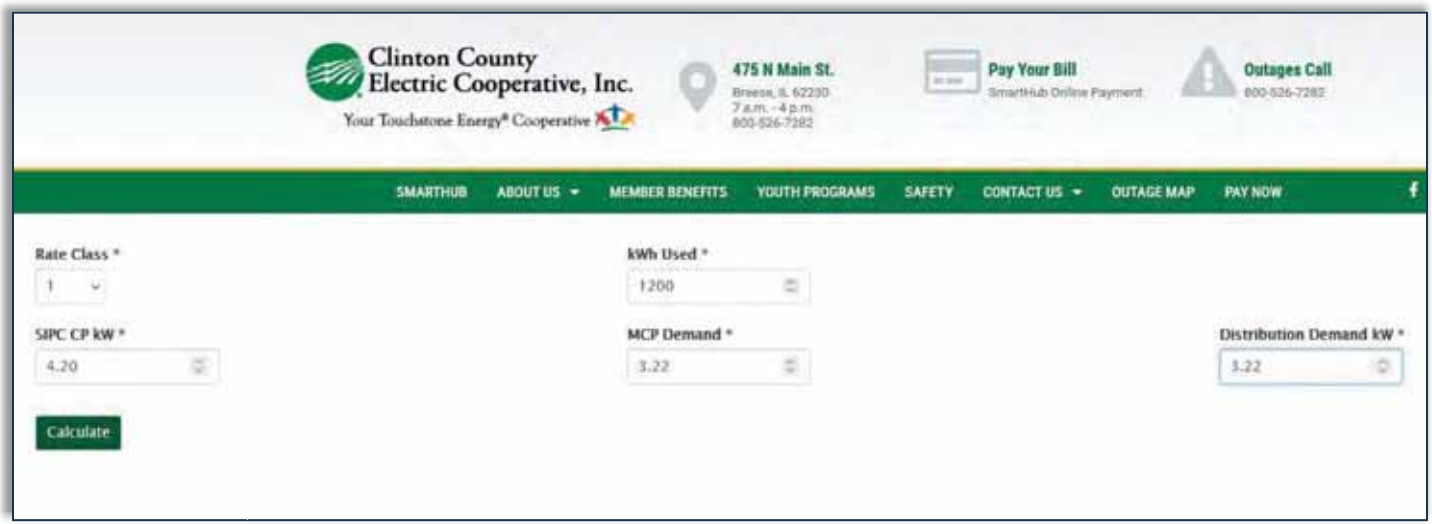
Meter	Pres Read	Prev Read	Mult	kWh Used	Demand Used	Rate Schedule / Bill Type	Service From	To	Days
111111111	39240	38040	1	1,200	6.55	01 / REGULAR	01/01/2026	02/01/2026	31
111111111	0	0	1	0	4.20	SIPC CP DEMAND	01/01/2026	02/01/2026	31
111111111	0	0	1	0	3.22	MCP DEMAND	01/01/2026	02/01/2026	31
111111111	0	0	1	0	3.22	DIST. DEMAND	01/01/2026	02/01/2026	31

Activity Since Last Bill	$ Amount

Use our rate calculator on our website www.cceci.com along with the values in the Demand Used columns above to calculate your bill under the Cost-Based Rate structure scheduled for implementation in 2027.

Current Bill Information		$Amount
System Delivery Charge	Rate 01	52.00
Power Supplier Energy Charge	1,200 kWh@ 0.03630	43.56
Capacity Energy Charge	1,200 kWh @0.0583	69.96
CCEC Power Cost Adj.	1,200 kWh@0.01116	13.39
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	1,200 kWh@0.01477	17.72
IL State Utility Tax		3.84

Billing Date	02/06/2026	Amount Due	200.47
Due Date	02/25/2026	Late Charge	8.64
		Pay This Amount After Due Date	209.11
		Disconnect Date	03/10/2026



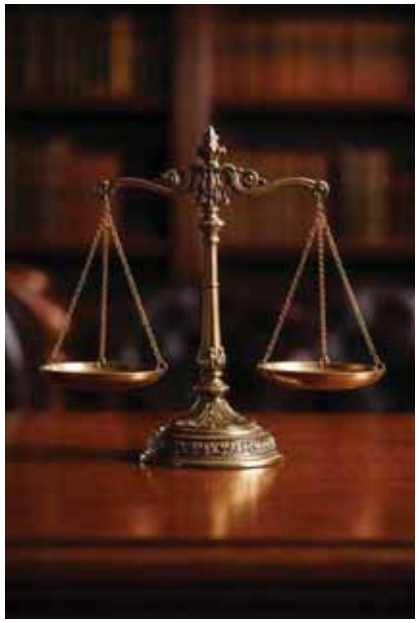
Online Rate Calculator

2026 Rates		
Rate Schedule 1 / Bill Type: Residential		
Current Bill Information		**$ Amount**
System Delivery Charge	Rate 1	52.00
Power Supplier Charge	1200 kWh @ $0.0363	43.56
Capacity Energy Charge	1200 kWh @ $0.0583	69.96
CCEC Power Cost Adj.	1200 kWh @ $0.01116	13.39
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	1200 kWh @ $0.01477	17.72
Amount Due:		**$196.64**

2027 Rates		
Rate Schedule 1 / Bill Type: Residential		
Current Bill Information		**$ Amount**
System Delivery Charge Power	Rate 1	52.50
Supplier Energy Charge	1200 kWh @ $0.03256	39.07
SIPC CP Demand Charge	4.20 kW @ $10.12	42.50
MCP Demand Charge	3.22 kW @ $11.63	37.45
Distribution Demand Charge	3.22 kW @ $5.00	16.10
SIPC Power Cost Adj.	1200 kWh @ $0.00358	4.30
Amount Due:		**$191.92**

Closing:

- Overall: Cost-based rates are about fairness, accuracy and keeping electric service reliable and affordable over time.



Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Questions & Answers

Clinton County Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

What Action Did the CCEC Board Take?

At its December 22, 2025 meeting, the Clinton County Electric Cooperative (CCEC) Board of Trustees approved a transition from the cooperative's long-standing 2-part rate structure that includes a fixed charge and energy charge to a cost-based rate structure that includes fixed, energy and demand charges.

This decision reflects how electric system costs are created today and supports CCEC's commitment to fairness, transparency, and long-term affordability.

Is This a Rate Increase?

No. This is not a rate increase.

The new cost-based rate structure is designed to generate the same total revenue as the current 2-part rate structure. What will change is how costs are shared among members, based on how each member uses the electric system.

The Board and management believe members should pay their fair share of costs—no more and no less.

When Will the New Rate Structure Take Effect?

The cost-based rate structure will take effect in January 2027.

Throughout 2026, CCEC will focus on member education and communication. During this time, members will receive detailed information about:

- How the new rate structure works
- What it may mean for individual bills
- How members can use it to better manage energy costs

The decision to wait until 2027 was intentional and gives members time to understand the change, ask questions, and prepare.

Why is CCEC making this change now?

During CCEC's most recent rate study, an important reality became clear: under the current 2-part rate structure, some members are paying more than the costs they place on the system, while others are paying less.

This imbalance is not intentional. It is the result of a rate design that no longer aligns with how electric costs are created today.

How are electric system costs created today?

Today, the majority of CCEC's wholesale power costs are driven not by total monthly energy use (kilowatt-hours), but by how much electricity is needed at the same time during peak periods.

These peaks typically occur:

- Early in the morning
- Late in the afternoon
- During extreme heat or cold

At those moments, the electric system must be built and ready to serve all members simultaneously, even if the peak lasts only a short time.

Why doesn't a 2-part rate structure reflect these costs?

A 2-part rate structure primarily charges members based on total monthly usage and does not fully reflect the costs created during peak demand periods.

As a result:

- Members whose usage contributes heavily to peak demand may unintentionally pay less than the costs they create.
- Members whose usage patterns help control peaks may end up paying more than their fair share.

This creates cost shifting between members.

Why is this problem becoming more significant?

As the electric industry continues to change, the cost of being ready to meet peak demand continues to rise due to:

- Generation retirements
- Higher costs for new infrastructure
- Increasing reliability pressures

When rates do not reflect these realities, the gap between who creates costs and who pays for them continues to grow.

How does a cost-based rate structure fix this issue?

A cost-based rate structure mirrors how CCEC is billed for power by its wholesale provider, SIPC.

CCEC pays SIPC for:

- The total energy used.
- The demand placed on the system during peak periods.

Under a cost-based rate structure, revenue is collected based on the costs each member places on the system, including how much electricity is used and when it is used.

Will everyone's bill stay the same?

Not necessarily.

Because costs are more closely aligned with individual usage patterns:

- Some members will see their bills increase.
- Some members will see their bills decrease.

These changes do **not** represent additional revenue for CCEC. They reflect a fairer way of allocating existing costs across the membership.

How does this align retail rates with wholesale power costs?

Wholesale power is CCEC's single largest expense. Approximately 65% of every dollar collected from members goes directly toward purchasing power from SIPC.

Today:

- Roughly half of CCEC's wholesale costs are driven by energy.
- The other half are driven by demand.

SIPC's updated wholesale rate structure, which took effect in January 2025, reflects this reality by placing greater emphasis on demand. This change also allows CCEC to identify how much each member contributes to peak demand.

The goal of CCEC's new rate structure is to better align what members pay at the retail level with how CCEC is billed at the wholesale level.

Why is this change possible now when it wasn't before?

Until recently, CCEC did not have the tools needed to fairly implement a cost-based rate structure.

That has now changed due to:

- SIPC's updated wholesale rate design.
- The detailed usage information provided by CCEC's automated metering infrastructure (AMI)

AMI allows CCEC to identify each member's contribution to peak demand on a monthly basis, making it possible to more accurately assign costs based on actual system use.

What's Next?

In the months ahead, CCEC will continue sharing additional details about the cost-based rate structure, including how members can:

- Better manage demand.
- Make small changes in usage that can help control costs.

CCEC is committed to open and transparent communication throughout this transition. Members will receive information through:

- ICL Articles
- Periodic mailings
- Multiple area meetings
- The CCEC website
- Email updates

Members who would like to receive email updates can contact the CCEC office to be added to the distribution list.