

Debra Howland Executive Director PSNH Energy Park 780 North Commercial Street, Manchester, NH 03101

Public Service Company of New Hampshire P.O. Box 330 Manchester, NH 03105-0330 (603) 669-4000 www.psnh.com

The Northeast Utilities System

November 28, 2011 ORIGINAL
N.H.P.U.C. Case No. DEL 11-094
Exhibit No. #2
Witness Paral#1
DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

Concord, New Hampshire 03301-2429 Re: Public Service Company of New Hampshire Reconciliation of Energy Service and Stranded Costs for 2010 Docket No. DE 11-094

Dear Executive Director Howland:

21 South Fruit Street, Suite 10

New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission

Enclosed please find seven copies of corrected pages to the Direct Testimony of Frederick B. White. Public Service Company of New Hampshire ("PSNH") is separately filing corrected attachments FBW-2, FBW-3 and FBW-5 on this same date.

The changes in the attachments result in a few minor corresponding changes in values contained in the text of Mr. White's testimony which are identified in pages 3 through 6 (Bates pages 51 through 54) attached hereto. Mr. White will identify the changes on the record during his direct examination at the hearing. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

Very truly yours. M, $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}$

Gerald M. Eaton Senior Counsel

Enclosures cc: Service List (by electronic mail only)

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ROBERT BAUMANN NORTHEAST UTILITIES SVC CO PO BOX 270 HARTFORD CT 06141-0270 baumara@nu.com

KRISTI L DAVIE PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMF PO BOX 330 MANCHESTER NH 03105 daviekl@nu.com

GERALD M EATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMF 780 N COMMERCIAL ST PO BOX 330 MANCHESTER NH 03105-0330 eatongm@nu.com

STEPHEN R HALL PSNH 780 N COMMERCIAL ST PO BOX 330 MANCHESTER NH 03105-0330 hallsr@nu.com

MEREDITH A HATFIELD OFFICE OF CONSUMER ADVOCATE 21 SOUTH FRUIT ST STE 18 CONCORD NH 03301 meredith.a.hatfield@oca.nh.gov

CHRISTINA MARTIN OFFICE OF CONSUMER ADVOCATE 21 SOUTH FRUIT ST STE 18 CONCORD NH 03301 christina.martin@oca.nh.gov STAN PUZIO NORTHEAST UTILITIES SERVICE COMPANY PO BOX 270 HARTFORD CT 06141 puzios@nu.com

WILLIAM SMAGULA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMF PO BOX 330 MANCHESTER NH 03105-0330 smaguwh@psnh.com

ELIZABETH TILLOTSON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMF PO BOX 330 MANCHESTER NH 03105-0330 tilloeh@nu.com

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FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

a) Pursuant to N.H. Admin Rule Puc 203.02 (a), with the exception of Discovery, file 7 copies, as well as an electronic copy, of all documents including cover letter with: DEBRA A HOWLAND

DEBRA A HOWLAND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NHPUC 21 S. FRUIT ST, SUITE 10 CONCORD NH 03301-2429

- b) Serve an electronic copy with each person identified on the Commission's service list and with the Office of Consumer Advocate.
- c) Serve a written copy on each person on the service list not able to receive electronic mail.

PURSUANT TO N.H. ADMIN RULE PUC 203.09 (d), FILE DISCOVERY

DIRECTLY WITH THE FOLLOWING STAFF

RATHER THAN WITH THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BULK MATERIALS:

Upon request, Staff may waive receipt of some of its multiple

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GRANT SIWINSKI NHPUC 21 S. FRUIT ST, SUITE 10 CONCORD NH 03301-2429

AMANDA NOONAN NHPUC 21 S. FRUIT ST, SUITE 10 CONCORD NH 03301-2429

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requirements were met with the generation resources listed on FBW-1. These figures
 also include the energy produced by Lempster Wind. The remaining energy needs were
 met through bilateral or spot market energy purchases. As noted on Attachment FBW-2,
 the energy procured via the Bethlehem and Tamworth PPAs is included in the bilateral
 purchase category.

6 Was PSNH's generation sufficient to meet PSNH's energy requirements in every month? Q. No. PSNH does not own sufficient generating capability to meet its customers' energy 7 A. 8 requirements in all hours and, therefore, must purchase a portion of its customers' needs. 9 The purchase requirement changes hourly and can range from zero to a significant portion, depending on the availability of PSNH's resources, the level of demand, the 10 migration of customers to competitive energy service options, and the relative economics 11 of PSNH's generation versus purchase alternatives. PSNH's supplemental purchase 12 requirement is heavily influenced by the economics of Newington. When Newington's 13 14 fuel expense is lower than the cost of purchasing power, the unit can be dispatched and 15 PSNH's supplemental need is significantly reduced. Forced and planned outages of 16 PSNH's generating units also increase the need for supplemental purchases.

Q. Please summarize how supplemental purchases were used to meet PSNH's energy
requirements.

Attachment FBW-3 summarizes the purchases made to supplement PSNH's generating 19 A. 20 resources. Approximately 865 GWh of on-peak energy were purchased bilaterally at an average cost of \$83.98 per MWh (a total expense of \$72.7 million). 79% of the on-peak 21 22 bilateral energy was procured via fixed-price monthly contracts to address forecasted supplemental requirements and planned unit outages. 16% was procured via fixed-price, 23 unit-contingent contracts with the Bethlehem and Tamworth generating plants. The 24 25 remaining on-peak bilateral energy (5%) was procured via fixed-price short-term arrangements (e.g. daily, weekly) to address unplanned outages and higher load periods. 26 In addition, approximately 146 GWh of on-peak energy were procured via the ISO-NE 27 hourly spot market at an average cost of \$59.82 per MWh (a total expense of \$8.7 28 29 million).

Approximately 271 GWh of off-peak energy were purchased bilaterally at an average cost of \$48.36-47.76 per MWh (a total expense of \$13.1 12.9 million). 28% of the offpeak bilateral energy was procured via fixed-price monthly contracts. 57% was procured via fixed-price, unit-contingent contracts with the Bethlehem and Tamworth generating plants. The remaining off-peak bilateral energy (15%) was procured via fixed-price

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1		short-term arrangements (e.g. daily, weekly). In addition, approximately 294 GWh of
2		off-peak energy were procured via the ISO-NE hourly spot market at an average cost of
3		\$47.77 per MWh (a total expense of \$14.0 million). The combined expense for all
4		supplemental energy purchases was \$108.5 108.4 million.
5	Q.	Were there any hours in which PSNH's supply resources exceeded PSNH's energy
6		needs?
7	A.	Yes. Attachment FBW-3 also summarizes the hours in which supply resources, including
8		supplemental bilateral purchases, exceeded energy requirements resulting in sales to the
9		ISO-NE spot market. Approximately 278 GWh of on-peak energy were sold at an
10		average price of \$59.32 (total revenues of \$16.5 million). In addition, approximately 252
11		GWh of off-peak energy were sold at an average price of \$40.43 \$40.44 (total revenues
12		of \$10.2 million). The combined revenue for all surplus energy sales was \$26.7 million.
13	Q.	Please summarize how commodity prices (oil, natural gas, and energy) varied during
14		2010.
15	A.	Attachment FBW-4 is a chart of the 2010 daily prices for residual oil (1% sulfur at New
16		York Harbor), natural gas (delivered to Algonquin Gate), and bilateral energy (peak
17		hours at the Mass. HUB). The chart shows the range of commodity and energy market
18		prices in 2010. The chart also shows the continuing correlation between natural gas
19		prices and bilateral energy purchase prices in New England.
20	Q.	Please summarize the impact of commodity market volatility on the cost of serving
21		PSNH's energy requirement.
22	A.	During 2010, approximately 64% of PSNH's energy requirements were met with coal,
23		wood, hydro, and nuclear resources. Newington is capable of operating on either residual
24		fuel oil or natural gas. Because of the diversity of its supply portfolio, PSNH is largely
25		insulated from volatility in the natural gas market. Even during periods of high and
26		volatile natural gas prices, PSNH's resource mix provides price stability.

1 IV. CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

2	Q.	Please describe the cost impact to PSNH's customers associated with the Installed
3		Capacity Transition Period and Forward Capacity Market during 2010.
4	A.	Attachment FBW-5 summarizes PSNH's monthly capacity activity. Approximately 86%
5		of PSNH's capacity need was met with generation resources (including PSNH-owned
6		assets, non-utility IPPs, the Vermont Yankee PPA, and the Hydro-Quebec
7		Interconnection Capacity Credits). The remaining 14% was procured via ISO-NE at a
8		total net cost of \$ 12.9 12.6 million.

9 Q. Please summarize the ISO-NE capacity market rules that were in effect during 2010.

10 A. The Forward Capacity Market (FCM) Settlement Agreement, which was approved by the

11 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on June 16, 2006, included an "Installed

- 12 Capacity Transition Period" during which all qualified capacity resources are paid a 13 negotiated fixed rate (the "Installed Capacity Transition Rate") according to the schedule
- 14 below.

December 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007	\$3.05/kW-month
June 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008	\$3.05/kW-month
June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2009	\$3.75/kW-month
June 1, 2009 to May 31, 2010	\$4.10/kW-month

The Installed Capacity Transition Period ended on May 31, 2010. The FCM Settlement 15 Agreement also implemented for subsequent periods Forward Capacity Auctions (FCA) 16 during which capacity resources offer MWs into ISO-NE administered auctions to 17 "procure" the lowest cost resources necessary to meet the ISO-NE Installed Capacity 18 Requirement and to establish the market value of capacity. The first such auction was 19 conducted in February, 2008 for the Capacity Commitment Period June 1, 2010 to May 20 31, 2011. The capacity price established during this auction was \$4.50/kw-month. 21 Additional components of the FCM which occur after the FCA, including 22

1 2 3 4 5 6		Reconfiguration Auctions and monthly Peak Energy Rent adjustments, result in adjustments to Capacity Supply Obligations, the overall rate paid to capacity, and the rate paid by load for capacity. In both the transition period and the "FCM" period, resources are paid for providing capacity, and the total payments for capacity resources in each month are charged to ISO-NE load serving entities based on their relative share of the prior year's peak demand.
7	Q.	Please summarize the supply resources that were used to meet PSNH's capacity
8		requirements.
9	A.	During 2010, a total of 428,814 MW-months of capacity qualified for credits in the ISO-
10		NE capacity market (this equates to a monthly average of 35,735 MWs). PSNH was
11		allocated 4.48% (19,198 MW-months) of this capacity obligation. PSNH's supply resources qualified for 16,437 MW-months of capacity; comprised of owned generation
12		(13,681 MW-months), non-utility IPPs (1,219 MW-months including Bethlehem,
13		Tamworth, & Lempster), the Vermont Yankee purchase agreement (248 MW-months),
14		and Hydro-Quebec Interconnection Capacity Credits (1,289 MW-months). For 2010,
15		PSNH had a net capacity obligation of 2,761 MW-months. Attachment FBW-5 provides
16 17		additional details
17		
18	Q.	Can you estimate the ES customers' capacity credit associated with PSNH's owned
19		generation resources during 2010?
20	A.	Yes. As noted above, for 2010, PSNH's owned resources provided 13,681 MW-months
21		of capacity to ISO-NE. This created over \$53.4 53.7 million in revenue credited to the
22		Energy Service rate.
23	Q.	Are there any capacity market changes expected and how might the cost to PSNH's
24	×.	customers be affected?
25	A.	At this time, there are no fundamental structural changes to the capacity market planned
26		or expected. ISO-NE has and will continue to conduct periodic competitive auctions to
27		solicit a quantity of capacity resources that is sufficient to satisfy reliability standards.
28		PSNH's generation resources will continue to provide significant customer value as an
29		important hedge against the uncertainty related to future auction clearing prices and
30		changes to FCM rules.

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