



Northeast
Utilities System

*copy
attached*
ORIGINAL

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August 4, 2008

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**CONNECTICUT
SITING COUNCIL**

Mr. Daniel Caruso
Chairman
Connecticut Siting Council
10 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Re: Docket No. F-08 - Connecticut Siting Council Review of 2008 Forecasts of Electric Loads and Resources

Dear Mr. Caruso:

This letter provides the response to requests for the information listed below.

Response to HD-01 Late Filed Exhibits dated 07/15/2008
LF-001, 002, 003

Very truly yours,

KKP
Christopher R. Bernard

Christopher R. Bernard
Manager
Regulatory Policy - Transmission
NUSCO
As Agent for CL&P

cc: Service List

Witness: David A. Errichetti
Request from: Connecticut Siting Council

Question:
Explain "losses" on page 2 in the executive summary of CL&P's report.

Response:
To answer this question some background information on how hourly wholesale loads are calculated and what comprises hourly wholesale loads is helpful.

In the ISO-NE wholesale electric market settlement system, hourly wholesale loads on the CL&P system are calculated as the sum of generation delivered to the CL&P electrical system at or below 115 kV plus net flows on the 115 kV transmission system at CL&P's electrical boundaries reduced by an estimate for 115 kV transmission system losses.

Wholesale load is comprised of retail load measured at customers' retail meters, which is independent of the way wholesale loads are determined, and losses which are the difference between the wholesale load and the retail load.

Two illustrative examples are provided below to demonstrate how wholesale load, retail load and losses are interrelated. They assume identical conditions except for how a 2 MW independent power producer's, IPP's, generation is modeled.

Example 1 (all loads served by generation selling into the wholesale market including a 2 MW IPP)

Wholesale Loads	100 MWh
Retail Loads	92 MWh
Losses	8 MWh

Example 2 (same as Example 1 only the 2 MW IPP's generation is not sold into the wholesale electric market)

Wholesale Loads	98 MWh
Retail Loads	92 MWh
Losses	6 MWh

As can be seen with the above examples, IPP generation that is not sold into the wholesale market (and thereby not included in the sum of generation in the hourly wholesale load calculation) effectively offsets the transmission (below 115 kV), transformation and distribution losses associated with moving energy from where it is generated to the customers' meters.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company
Docket No. F-08

Late Filed Exhibit HD-01
Dated: 07/15/2008
Q-LF-002
Page 1 of 1

Witness:

Request from: Connecticut Siting Council

Question:

Expand on the need for future resources, including consideration for retirements and the fact tie lines can't always operate at maximum capacity.

Response:

In lieu of providing a late filed exhibit, CL&P has filed a letter from Lisa Thibdaue, Vice President of Regulatory and Governmental Affairs, to Michael Perrone, Siting Analyst, dated August 4, 2008 with the Connecticut Siting Council addressing these issues.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company
Docket No. F-08

Late Filed Exhibit HD-01
Dated: 07/15/2008
Q-LF-003
Page 1 of 2

Witness: Joseph R. Swift
Request from: Connecticut Siting Council

Question:
Provide the results of CL&P's 2007 energy efficiency programs.

Response:
The results of CL&P's 2007 Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund (CEEF) programs are provided in Attachment 1. These savings results are included in the CL&P 2008 Forecast of Loads and Resources. In addition to the CEEF programs in Attachment 1, CL&P spent \$24.2 million on Energy Independence Act (EIA) programs resulting in 333 MW of Demand Response. Excluding contracts with third party load response providers, the EIA programs yielded demand response (load curtailment and emergency generation) totaling 156 MW that CL&P has enrolled with ISO-NE at a cost of \$10.3 million. The EIA programs do require annual funding to maintain their demand response savings, while C&LM energy efficiency savings will persist for a longer period of time. However, the reporting of these energy efficiency savings will gradually fall off based on the life of the particular measures.

