

STATE OF VERMONT
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Investigation into Proposed Sale of)	
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station)	Docket No. 6545
to Entergy Nuclear Vermont Yankee, LLC,)	
<u>and Related Transactions</u>)	

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
PAUL L. CHERNICK
ON BEHALF OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Resource Insight, Inc.

JANUARY 7, 2002

This Testimony Has Been Edited to Omit Confidential Information

Summary: Mr. Chernick's testimony compares the value of the proposed sale to the value of other nuclear power-plant sales, and reviews the conduct of the auction, the follow-up to bidder offers, and the evaluation of the bids.

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EXHIBITS

Exhibit DPS-PLC-1	<i>Professional Qualifications of Paul L. Chernick</i>
Exhibit DPS-PLC-2	<i>Valuation of Nuclear Asset Transfers</i>
Exhibit DPS-PLC-3	<i>Comparison of Regional Market Prices for Power</i>
Exhibit DPS-PLC-4	<i>Characteristics of Recent Northeastern Plant Sales</i>
Exhibit DPS-PLC-5	<i>Summary of Contracts Associated with Recent Nuclear Sales</i>

1 **I. Identification and Qualifications**

2 **Q: State your name, occupation and business address.**

3 A: I am Paul L. Chernick. I am the president of Resource Insight, Inc., 347 Broad-
4 way, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

5 **Q: Summarize your professional education and experience.**

6 A: I received an SB degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June,
7 1974 from the Civil Engineering Department, and an SM degree from the
8 Massachusetts Institute of Technology in February, 1978 in technology and
9 policy. I have been elected to membership in the civil engineering honorary
10 society Chi Epsilon, and the engineering honor society Tau Beta Pi, and to
11 associate membership in the research honorary society Sigma Xi.

12 I was a utility analyst for the Massachusetts Attorney General for more
13 than three years, and was involved in numerous aspects of utility rate design,
14 costing, load forecasting, and the evaluation of power supply options. Since
15 1981, I have been a consultant in utility regulation and planning, first as a
16 research associate at Analysis and Inference, after 1986 as president of PLC,
17 Inc., and in my current position at Resource Insight. In these capacities, I have
18 advised a variety of clients on utility matters. My work has considered, among
19 other things, the cost-effectiveness of prospective new generation plants and
20 transmission lines; retrospective review of generation planning decisions; rate-
21 making for plant under construction; ratemaking for excess and/or uneco-
22 nomical plant entering service; conservation program design; cost recovery for
23 utility efficiency programs; the valuation of environmental externalities from

1 energy production and use; restructuring of electric and gas utilities; asset sales
2 and mergers; and power supply arrangements. My resume is appended to this
3 testimony as Exhibit DPS-PLC-1.

4 **Q: Have you testified previously in utility proceedings?**

5 A: Yes. I have testified approximately one hundred and eighty times on utility
6 issues before various regulatory, legislative, and judicial bodies, including utility
7 regulators in twenty-five states, New Orleans, the District of Columbia, and
8 Ontario; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; the Atomic Safety and
9 Licensing Board of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and various siting
10 and environmental regulators. A detailed list of my previous testimony is con-
11 tained in my resume.

12 **Q: Have you testified previously, in connection with regulatory review of the**
13 **sale of power plants?**

14 A: Yes. I have testified on the sales of the fossil assets of Atlantic City Electric
15 (New Jersey BPU Docket No. EM00020106), the multiple-owner Centralia coal
16 plant to TransAlta (Utah PSC Docket No. 99-2035-03), and the Millstone
17 nuclear power plant (Connecticut DPUC Docket No. 99-09-12RE01). My
18 resume details this experience.

19 **Q: Have you testified previously before the Board?**

20 A: Yes. I testified in the following cases:

- 21 • Docket No. 4936, on Millstone 3;
- 22 • Docket No. 5270 on DSM cost-benefit test, pre-approval, cost recovery,
23 incentives, and related issues;
- 24 • Docket No. 5330, on the conflict between the HQ purchase and DSM;

- 1 • Docket No. 5491, on the need for HQ power and the costs of alternative
- 2 purchases;
- 3 • Docket No. 5686, on the avoided costs and water-heater load-control
- 4 programs of Central Vermont Public Service (CVPS);
- 5 • Docket No. 5724, on CVPS avoided costs;
- 6 • Docket No. 5835, on design of CVPS load-management rates;
- 7 • Docket No. 5980, on electric-industry restructuring and avoided costs;
- 8 • Docket No. 5983, on the prudence of Green Mountain Power's decisions
- 9 regarding the HQ contract, avoided costs, and distributed utility planning;
- 10 • Docket No. 6018, on the prudence of CVPS's decisions regarding the HQ
- 11 contract, avoided costs, and distributed utility planning;
- 12 • Docket No. 6107, on the prudence of GMP's decisions regarding the HQ
- 13 contract and distributed utility planning;
- 14 • Dockets Nos. 6120 and 6460, on the prudence of CVPS's decisions
- 15 regarding the HQ contract.

16 **Q: Have you been involved in other aspects of utility planning and regulation**
17 **in Vermont?**

18 A: Yes. My other activities have included the following

- 19 • participation in the CVPS and Vermont Gas DSM collaboratives;
- 20 • preparation of testimony on the avoided costs of Green Mountain Power
- 21 in Docket No. 5780, not presented due to settlement of the case;
- 22 • assisting the Department of Public Service (DPS or the Department) in the
- 23 power-supply negotiations of the externalities investigation;
- 24 • providing consulting support to the Vermont Senate on stranded costs and
- 25 Vermont Yankee economics;

- 1 • assisting the Burlington (Vermont) Electric Department on distributed
- 2 utility planning;
- 3 • assisting the Department in the statewide collaborative on distributed
- 4 utility planning.

5 **Q: Are you the author of any publications on utility planning and ratemaking**
6 **issues?**

7 A: Yes. I am the author of a number of publications on rate design, cost allocation,
8 power-plant cost recovery, conservation-program design and cost-benefit analy-
9 sis, and other ratemaking issues. These publications are listed in my resume.

10 **II. Introduction**

11 **Q: On whose behalf are you testifying in this proceeding?**

12 A: I am testifying on behalf of the Vermont Department of Public Service.

13 **Q: What is the purpose of this testimony?**

14 A: I address four subjects related to the sale of the Vermont Yankee nuclear power
15 plant by its current owner, the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation
16 (VYNPC), to Entergy Nuclear Vermont Yankee (ENVY). First, I compare the
17 proposed sales price for Vermont Yankee to prices of other nuclear plants sold
18 for operation in the competitive market. Second, I review the auction process.
19 Third, I review the follow-up by J.P. Morgan and Vermont Yankee regarding the
20 options offered by ENVY in its bid. Fourth, I review the evaluation of the final
21 bids for the plant, conducted by J.P. Morgan on behalf of VYNPC.

22 I address these subjects in response to Issue 1 specified by the Board with
23 respect to the proposed transfer, in its 11/5/2001 Order Re: Scope And Schedule

1 (4): "A review of the sponsors' bid solicitation and negotiation processes, to
2 consider whether their conduct has maximized the benefits of the transfer to
3 ratepayers and the state as a whole."

4 **Q: What do you conclude from your comparison of the proposed price for**
5 **Vermont Yankee to the sales prices of other nuclear plants?**

6 A: There are no close comparables to the proposed sale of Vermont Yankee. The
7 value of the proposed transaction is toward the bottom of the range of other
8 recent nuclear sales. The relatively low price for Vermont Yankee may be
9 explained, in whole or in part, by its age and size, and may be reasonable when
10 compared to other recent transactions.

11 **Q: What are your conclusions regarding the auction process?**

12 A: It is difficult to evaluate the management of an auction process from documents
13 alone, since the effectiveness of the auction depends on the quality of communi-
14 cations between the participants and the auction manager.

15 With those limitations in mind, J.P. Morgan appears to have structured the
16 auction in an appropriate manner. I have not identified any problems in the
17 operation of the auction. Nonetheless,
18

19 **Q: What are your conclusions regarding the performance of J.P. Morgan and**
20 **VYNPC in following up on the?**

21 A: J.P. Morgan and VYNPC did not determine the costs and benefits of
22, and did not follow up on with
23 further discussion or negotiation. It is not clear whether
24 would have ultimately added to the value of the transaction to the sponsors. As
25 a result, the question that the Board raised in Issue 1 in its order of November

1 5, 2001, “whether their conduct has maximized the benefits of the transfer,”
2 cannot be answered.

3 **Q: What are your conclusions regarding J.P. Morgan’s evaluation of the final**
4 **bids for Vermont Yankee?**

5 A: J.P. Morgan included all the components of value that varied among the offers.
6 With a few exceptions, J.P. Morgan appears to have reasonably modeled those
7 components.

8 As I explain in §VI below, the exceptions occur in the modeling of the
9 purchased-power agreement, where several of J.P. Morgan’s assumptions and
10 methods are either questionable or incorrect.

11 **III. Comparable Sales Analysis**

12 **A. The Basis for Valuation**

13 **Q: How are the sales prices for nuclear plants generally expressed?**

14 A: There is a great deal of variation in the form in which the value of a nuclear
15 plant sale may be stated.¹ The value of the sale certainly includes any cash
16 payment for the plant at the time of closing. In addition, various reports of the
17 sales value of nuclear assets include the following components:

- 18 • cash for materials and fuel;
- 19 • deferred payments for plant, materials, and fuel, often structured as a note
- 20 from the buyer to the seller;

¹Many of the same issues arise in the sale of non-nuclear generating assets. Some issues are unique to nuclear assets (such as decommissioning).

- 1 • reduction in the seller's potential liability for nuclear decommissioning;
- 2 • the difference (which may be positive or negative) between projected
- 3 market power prices and the price of a plant-contingent purchased-power
- 4 agreement (PPA) from the plant buyer to the seller;
- 5 • the expected value of a revenue-sharing agreement, under which the buyer
- 6 will pay the seller a fraction of the plant's revenue, if market prices rise
- 7 above a target level;
- 8 • payment by the seller to "top off" nuclear decommissioning funds, often
- 9 to the minimum level required by the NRC for nuclear plants that are not
- 10 subject to cost-of-service regulation;
- 11 • other fixed or contingent payments, such as (a) sharing of property-tax
- 12 payments and refunds, (b) sharing of insurance refunds, (c) bonuses if the
- 13 buyer also acquires other nearby plants, (d) sharing of O&M costs during
- 14 some transition period.

15 **Q: Does this accounting for the sales value reflect the total benefit to the seller,**
16 **or the total cost to the buyer, from the transaction?**

17 A: Not necessarily. The value of the sales transaction does not usually include all
18 the ongoing costs and benefits of the transaction. The seller, for example, saves
19 the O&M, property taxes, and insurance associated with the plant, but loses the
20 value of its energy and capacity. The buyer assumes the O&M, property taxes,
21 and insurance, and gains the revenues from the plant's output.

22 Thus the reported value of nuclear sales is often greater than the cash
23 payment for the plant, but is not the same as a full accounting of costs and
24 benefits for either the seller or buyer.

1 **Q: Are there any complications in interpreting the value of a nuclear**
2 **transaction?**

3 A: Yes, numerous such complications and ambiguities arise with respect to nearly
4 every aspect of nuclear transactions, other than the cash price for the plant itself.

- 5 • Some tabulations of nuclear sales do not include the cash payments for
6 nuclear fuel and materials as part of the plant value. The irradiated fuel has
7 little or no value (or perhaps a negative value, for storage and disposal
8 costs), and the materials have little value without the plant. Consequently,
9 payments for these items should be considered payments for the plant.
- 10 • In transactions that include delayed payments, those payments may be
11 presented at their nominal value (without discounting for the delay), or
12 discounted at a discount rate. The discount rate may be derived from the
13 sales agreement (such as the interest rate on any notes issued for delayed
14 payments), representing the seller's cost of capital, or representing the
15 buyer's cost of capital.²
- 16 • The benefit to the seller of reducing its decommissioning liability may be
17 measured against what it already has in its decommissioning fund (in
18 which case any top-off payment is a cost), the NRC's generally lower
19 funding targets, the utility's generally higher estimate of decommissioning
20 costs at the end of the plant's license, or the still higher cost of unplanned
21 early decommissioning (which seemed to be a real possibility for Pilgrim
22 and Oyster Creek prior to their sale).

²In principle, the discount rate could reflect the inherent risk in the particular cash flow. I have not seen any nuclear sale valuation that used an explicitly risk-adjusted discount rate.

- 1 • Similarly, estimates of the timing of decommissioning vary from next year
2 or next refueling, to well beyond the end of the current license life. Valuing
3 a sale as if it avoided the seller buying for immediately shutting down and
4 dismantling the plant will produce a much higher valuation of the
5 transaction than would an analysis that assumes a long life, orderly
6 shutdown, and delayed decommissioning.
- 7 • The value of PPAs and Revenue-Sharing Agreements (RSAs) depend on
8 the expected value of future power prices; the value of an RSA also
9 depends on the distribution of prices around the expected value.³
- 10 • Some nuclear sales provide that the buyer will flow through to the seller
11 the return of payments the seller made previously, such as for outage
12 insurance or for disputed property taxes. Whether this is regarded as an
13 additional benefit to the seller depends on whether the payment stream is
14 thought of as part of the plant, or as already belonging to the seller.
- 15 • Some transactions include hard-to-value non-cash components (such as the
16 coal plants Duquesne-FirstEnergy swapped for nuclear shares).
- 17 • Some terms of nuclear deals are not fully public. For example, GPU
18 disclosed that its agreement to sell its Three Mile Island 1 unit to AmerGen
19 included an RSA, and the maximum benefit from the RSA, but did not
20 disclose such details as the strike price at which the RSA would take effect.
- 21 As a result, the same information about a nuclear-plant sale can produce
22 widely different valuations of the transaction, depending on the assumptions
23 made about future decommissioning costs, market prices, and other factors.

³In a typical revenue-sharing agreement, the buyer pays the seller a percentage of the difference between the actual market price and a predetermined reference price, times the plant's output.

1 **Q: How have you dealt with these uncertainties and complications?**

2 A: I include a range of available estimates for PPAs, decommissioning, and other
3 adjustments.⁴ Exhibit DPS-PLC-2 lists the nuclear sales and for each provides
4 some information (capacity, percentage of each unit, life remaining on the NRC
5 operating license) and the values of the sales, interpreted in multiple ways.

6 **Q: Are any broad trends evident in the data in Exhibit DPS-PLC-2?**

7 A: Yes. There is a clear split between the sales that were announced prior to January
8 2000, and those after that date. The earlier group comprises the following nine
9 sales and two proposed sales:

- 10 • Two small, old single-unit plants (Pilgrim and Oyster Creek), which are in
11 some ways comparable to Vermont Yankee.
- 12 • Two larger, newer single-unit plants (Clinton, TMI 1).
- 13 • Five sales of minority portions of one or more plants (Montaup's sale of its
14 Seabrook share, the transfer of the bankrupt Cajun Coop's share of River
15 Bend to Entergy, Duquesne's sale of Beaver Valley and Perry, and
16 Conectiv's sale of Hope Creek and Salem to PSEG Power and of Peach
17 Bottom to both PSEG Power and Excelon).
- 18 • Two sales to AmerGen announced in 1999, but never consummated: the
19 original proposal to sell Vermont Yankee, and the proposal of NiMo and
20 NYSEG to sell Nine Mile Point 1 and their shares of Nine Mile Point 2.

⁴Some of the values of reduced decommissioning payments are from J.P. Morgan's discovery responses. Mr. Dabbar asserts that "JP Morgan uses press releases, 8Ks, and other public documents when compiling its comparable transactions statistics," but that "These documents are not saved by JP Morgan." (VY:DPS:2-73)

1 **Q: How useful are these early sales in evaluating the price ENVY has offered for**
2 **Vermont Yankee?**

3 A: These sales are of limited relevance, for several reasons.

4 First, in the early years of restructuring (1996–1999), the general
5 perception was that most nuclear plants were of little value, O&M costs would
6 continue to be high, capacity factors would remain low, market prices for
7 electric energy would be low, and that the issues of risk, spent-fuel disposal and
8 decommissioning would result in negative net values for most plants. Much of
9 the perceived value in the sales lay in the elimination of risk of operating and
10 decommissioning costs.

11 Second, several of the early sales were of minority shares (sold by
12 Montaup, Conectiv, Duquesne, and Cajun). Minority shares are often less
13 valuable than controlling shares, and especially less than 100% ownership, for
14 two reasons. Minority owners generally have little voice in the operation of a
15 power plant. Since the value of a nuclear plant depends critically on how well
16 it is operated, and the potential purchasers clearly believe they are able to
17 operate plants reliably and economically, potential purchasers may not be much
18 interested in owning a small portion of a plant controlled by someone else.

19 Minority ownership is also less valuable, because the co-owners of power
20 plants generally possess the right of first refusal.⁵ It is widely recognized that the
21 existence of a right of first refusal can depress the price of assets sold at auction.

⁵A right of first refusal generally provides that, should any participant decide to sell its share, each other participant has the right to match any offer that the seller may accept from a third party. Among other things, these provisions assure the participants in the enterprise that they can choose to increase their share, rather than deal with a new and perhaps undesirable associate.

1 As a witness for Northeast Utilities in the Connecticut proceeding on the sale
2 of Millstone, said:

3 A right of first refusal possessed by a third party could lower the value of
4 an asset to be sold in an auction. Prospective bidders may be less likely to
5 spend the necessary resources in preparing a bid for an asset where there
6 is a high likelihood that a third party will exercise this right. Consequently,
7 there could be fewer and less serious bidders and thus theoretically a
8 tendency for auction prices to be lower.⁶

9 In other words, a bidder will tend to be less aggressive in its bidding if it
10 knows that, should it get a good price, a co-owner can take the asset away for
11 the same price. Rights of first refusal have been invoked at least twice in the sale
12 of power plants:

- 13 • In November 1998 Pacific Gas and Electric selected FPL Group to purchase
14 its Geysers geothermal capacity. In January 1999 the minority owner of the
15 steam field (Calpine) bought out the majority owner and exercised its joint
16 right of first refusal, acquiring the plants at the price negotiated by FPL.
- 17 • In June 1999 Niagara Mohawk attempted to sell its shares of Nine Mile
18 Point 1 and 2 (100% and 41%, respectively) and NYSEG's 18% share of
19 Unit 2 to AmerGen through an exclusive negotiation process. This attempt
20 failed when Rochester Gas & Electric, owner of 14% of Unit 2, exercised
21 its right of first refusal. While Rochester Gas & Electric would be the
22 nominal purchaser, it had partnered with Entergy, which would assume
23 responsibility for funding the acquisition and operating the plant, and
24 would assume all associated risks. The sale was subsequently cancelled.

⁶Robert T. McWhinney, President and Chief Executive Officer of Stone & Webster Management Consultants, CDPUC Docket 99-09-12, in response to OCC-021.

1 All of the sales of minority shares of nuclear plants have been to joint
2 owners. These sales cannot be considered to be fully competitive.

3 Third, some of the early nuclear sales involved non-cash values that are
4 difficult to quantify. The most striking case is that of Duquesne, which traded
5 minority shares in several coal units, as well as in three nuclear units, for sole
6 ownership of several coal units of various vintages. The valuation of the nuclear
7 assets depends on the value assumed for both the minority coal-plant shares and
8 the wholly owned coal plants.

9 **Q: What was the second group of nuclear sales?**

10 A: Since January 2000, the following five sales have been announced:

- 11 • NYPA's sale to Entergy of its Fitzpatrick and Indian Point 3 nuclear power
12 plants.
- 13 • The re-auctioning of the Nine Mile Point units, including all of Unit 1 and
14 82% of Unit 2, resulting in their sale to Constellation.
- 15 • Con Edison's sale of the Indian Point 2 unit to Entergy.
- 16 • The sale of Millstone 2 and 93.5% of Millstone 3 by Northeast Utilities to
17 Dominion.
- 18 • The proposal of Southern California Edison to sell its 16%, 590 MW share
19 of the Palo Verde nuclear plant in Arizona and its 48% 710 MW share of
20 the coal-fired Four Corners plant in New Mexico to Pinnacle West.
21 Pinnacle is the holding company for Arizona Public Service, which is a
22 part owner and operator of both plants.

23 The proposal in this proceeding to sell Vermont Yankee constitutes the
24 sixth proposed sale since January 2000. The auction of Seabrook is under way.

1 **Q: How useful are these later sales in evaluating the price ENVY has offered for**
2 **Vermont Yankee?**

3 A: The first four sales on the post-2000 list, above, are more relevant to the current
4 proposal than are the earlier sales. They represent recent expectations regarding
5 decommissioning liabilities, nuclear performance and electric market prices.

6 Vermont Yankee's location is comparable or superior to the units in the
7 other recent Northeastern nuclear sales. Millstone is in New England, and
8 market prices would tend to be similar for Vermont Yankee and Millstone. The
9 Fitzpatrick and Nine Mile plants are located in western New York State, where
10 market prices tend to be lower than in New England. These regional market-
11 price differences are illustrated in Exhibit DPS-PLC-3.

12 The NYPA sale was the result of an exclusive negotiation with Entergy,
13 rather than an auction. An unsolicited bid from Dominion resulted in Entergy's
14 improving its bid somewhat, but the price may have been depressed by the lack
15 of full competition.

16 On the other hand, there are factors that would tend to increase the value
17 per kilowatt of at least some of these other Northeastern nuclear plants relative
18 to Vermont Yankee.

- 19 • The individual units are larger, ranging from 610 MW for NMP 1 and 820
20 MW for FitzPatrick, to over 1,000 MW for Millstone 3 and NMP 2,
21 compared to Vermont Yankee's 510 MW. Larger generators tend to have
22 lower O&M costs per kilowatt.
- 23 • Nine Mile Point and Millstone each have two operating units on the same
24 site. While each of the NYPA plants was nominally a single unit, Indian
25 Point 3 is adjacent to Indian Point 2; when Entergy was bidding on the

1 latter unit, it was essentially bidding to acquire a two-unit plant. Multiple
2 units on a site share costs, which tends to make them less expensive to
3 operate than single-unit plants, on a dollar-per-kilowatt basis.⁷

4 • Other than Nine Mile 1, the other units are all younger than Vermont
5 Yankee, giving them more years of operation before they face relicensing.
6 Their more-recent designs may be easier and less expensive to relicense.
7 Age, size, and siting differences are summarized in Exhibit DPS-PLC-4.

8 **Q: Please describe the attempt to sell Palo Verde.**

9 A: Southern California Edison attempted to sell its share of Palo Verde together
10 with its share of Four Corners. Initially, the utility negotiated a sales price for
11 its shares in the two plants to Pinnacle West. The agreement with Pinnacle West
12 allowed other parties to make competing offers for Four Corners, or for the two
13 plants together, but did not allow bids for Palo Verde separately from Four
14 Corners, and gave Pinnacle West the right of first refusal for any bid.

15 An alternative bid was received for Four Corners, but not for the two
16 plants together. The transaction never closed, due to the rapid escalation of elec-
17 tricity prices in the West and a legislative prohibition on generation-asset sales.

18 The peculiar nature of the Palo Verde auction, the minority status of
19 Southern California Edison's share, and the prohibition on competing bids for
20 the nuclear assets without the coal plants, as well as the prospect of legislation
21 banning the sale, may all have discouraged bidders and reduced the bid price.

⁷Part of the extra value of a two-unit site is reflected in Entergy's purchase agreement with NYPA, which provided for an additional \$25 million payment if Entergy acquired Indian Point 2, and a similar payment if Entergy acquired Nine Mile Point, which is adjacent to FitzPatrick.

1 Nonetheless, Pinnacle West offered more cash per kW for Palo Verde
2 capacity than Entergy has offered for Vermont Yankee.

3 **B. Valuation of Past Sales**

4 **Q: What range of valuations have you estimated for the early group of nuclear**
5 **sales?**

6 A: Most of the sales announced prior to 2000 were for prices in the \$100/kW–
7 \$200/kW range, although some were lower and some—depending on the
8 interpretation of the decommissioning costs and the valuation of the Duquesne
9 coal plants—may have been worth more than \$500/kW.

10 **Q: What range of valuations do you estimate for the more-recent sales?**

11 A: The post-1999 nuclear sales included \$322/kW to \$779/kW in cash and/or notes,
12 expressly for plant, fuel and materials and supplies. In addition,

- 13 • The NYPA sale included a PPA (which NYPA considered to be at market
14 prices) to cover NYPA's remaining contract obligations for power from each
15 unit, plus another lower-priced PPA for uncommitted power from Fitz-
16 Patrick for four years, plus payment streams designated as being related to
17 repaying NYPA's decommissioning contribution and for compensating
18 NYPA for entering into the second FitzPatrick PPA, an RSA, and bonus
19 payments if Entergy acquired NMP or Indian Point 2.
- 20 • The Indian Point-2 sale included a PPA that Con Edison has described as
21 being below market price, as well as sharing of the savings from deferred
22 decommissioning (Order in NYPSC Case 01-E-0040 (August 31, 2001):6).

- 1 • The Nine Mile Point sale included PPAs covering 90% of plant output for
2 the remaining license life of Unit 1 and 10 years of Unit 2, as well as an
3 RSA for Unit 2 for the subsequent 10 years.

4 Exhibit DPS-PLC-5 summarizes these payments.

5 Including the present value to the seller of all these other cash-flow
6 streams, the values of the sales rise to roughly \$400–\$900/kW. For at least some
7 of the sales, reduction in decommissioning obligations may add to the value.

8 **Q: How do these prices compare to the price Entergy has offered for Vermont**
9 **Yankee?**

10 A: The cash portion of the proposed Vermont Yankee sale is \$353/kW, which would
11 be towards the bottom of the range of recent sales, comparable to the prices for
12 the NYPA plants and for NMP 1. Both NMP and NYPA's FitzPatrick are in
13 western New York, where energy prices are lower. Also, NYPA's sale was not
14 fully competitive.

15 If one accepts the value of the PPA estimated by J.P. Morgan, the value of
16 the Vermont Yankee sale would rise to almost \$700/kW, towards the high end
17 of the range of sale values (including all cash flows except avoided
18 decommissioning). As I explain below, and as discussed in more detail in the
19 testimony of DPS Witness Bruce Biewald, J.P. Morgan has overestimated the
20 value of the Vermont Yankee PPA. Using the corrected costs and benefits
21 supported by DPS witnesses Biewald, Schlissel and Sherman, the Vermont
22 Yankee transaction value is under \$400/kW. The LMA would also add some
23 additional value to the transaction.

24 **Q: What do you conclude from your comparison of the proposed price for**
25 **Vermont Yankee to the sales prices of other nuclear plants?**

1 A: In the analysis I describe above, the value per kilowatt offered for Vermont
2 Yankee in the proposed transaction appears to be at the bottom of the range of
3 recent nuclear sales. However, as I discuss above, the determination of the
4 value of these transactions is inherently imprecise. In addition, the other recent
5 sales are not closely comparable to the proposed sale of Vermont Yankee,
6 which is a single 510 MW unit from the early 1970s, while other recent sales are
7 predominately of larger multi-unit plants from the late 1970s and 1980s.

8 Overall, considering the differences between the characteristics of
9 Vermont Yankee and the plants in the other recent sales, the price proposed in
10 this transaction may be reasonable when compared to other recent transactions.⁸

11 **IV. Review of Auction Process**

12 **Q: What aspects of the auction process did you review?**

13 A: I reviewed the documentation provided by J.P. Morgan and Vermont Yankee
14 regarding the following aspects of the auction:

- 15 • potential bidders contacted
- 16 • the structure of the auction
- 17 • the encouragement and support of potential and actual bidders through the
- 18 auction process
- 19 • arrangements for due diligence by final bidders

⁸ This conclusion is consistent with the findings of Monika Eldridge in Docket No. 6300. Using a different methodology, and an older market-price forecast, she found that the final price proposed by AmerGen resulted in “a similar or slightly lower price-to-value ratio than the latest nuclear asset transactions, and the price being offered by AmerGen Vermont is fair and reasonable.” (Supplemental pf, 12/15/2000, at 3).

1 • the decision to proceed to final negotiations.

2 Most of these activities were actually undertaken by J.P. Morgan.

3 **Q: Did J.P. Morgan contact an appropriate group of potential bidders?**

4 A: J.P. Morgan appears to have contacted all the parties that would have been likely
5 to bid on Vermont Yankee, as follows.

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3 The auction was extensively reported (as was AmerGen's previous attempt
4 to purchase the plant), so it is unlikely that any potential bidder was unaware of
5 the auction.

6 **Q: Was the auction structured reasonably?**

7 A: J.P. Morgan appears to have followed the standard design for auctions of
8 generation assets.

9 In many auctions, non-binding indicative bids are requested, to assess the
10 level of interest of bidders and, in multiple-asset auctions, assist in defining
11 bundles of assets for the binding bids. I do not believe that the omission of this
12 step in the Vermont Yankee auction sacrificed much information of value.

13 **Q: How did J.P. Morgan perform in encouraging and supporting bidders?**

14 A: This aspect of the auction is particularly difficult to review. J.P. Morgan has not
15 provided a detailed paper trail of its interactions with potential bidders.

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19 **Q: Is it clear what happened to the other potential bidders?**

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11 **Q: Were the arrangements for due diligence adequate?**

12 A: J.P. Morgan seems to have provided a large amount of data and made additional
13 documents and plant inspections available. I cannot determine from the
14 information provided whether

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21 **Q: Did J.P. Morgan and VYNPC properly handle the decision to proceed to final**
22 **negotiations?**

23 A: The critical issue here was
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4 Whatever flaws it might have had, the auction produced a substantial bid.
5 I see no reason for J.P. Morgan and VYNPC to have abandoned the auction
6 process at that point. They properly identified the high bidder; proceeding to
7 final negotiations offered the best hope for the highest price, given the
8 circumstances at that time (late July 2001).

9 **V. Follow-Up to Alternative Offers in Bids**

10 **Q: What alternative terms were offered by the bidders?**

11 A: The Entergy Bid Letter offered to
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10 **Q: How did J.P. Morgan and VYNPC follow up on these offers?**

11 A: That is difficult to say. VYNPC and J.P. Morgan were unable to provide any
12 documentation (including communications, internal documents,
13 emails, and notes of telephone conversations) of their negotiations with
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17 **Q: What did VYNPC do with regard to the**
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5 **Q: What did VYNPC do with regard to**

6 **A:**

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16 **Q: Did J.P. Morgan respond to**

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22 This response is troubling for several reasons.

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13 **Q: What became of**

14 **A:**
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6 **Q: Did J.P. Morgan pursue**
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9 **A:**
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15 **Q: Do we know what**
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17 **A:**
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9 **Q: Please summarize your conclusions regarding the response by VYNPC and**
10 **J.P. Morgan to**

11 A: Since J.P. Morgan and VYNPC
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16 **Q: Had J.P. Morgan negotiated for some change of value to the Vermont**
17 **Yankee owners, would Entergy have necessarily demanded an equal and**
18 **offsetting change in some other financial term?**

19 A: No. Due to differences in expectations, perceptions and risk aversion between
20 Entergy and the Vermont Yankee owners, the negotiations would not necessarily
21 represent a zero-sum game. For example,
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23 Entergy might well pay more for a deal the sponsors would prefer.

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8 **VI. The Bid-Evaluation Process**

9 **Q: What bids did J.P. Morgan evaluate for VYNPC?**

10 **A:**:
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¹⁴The output of Vermont Yankee covered by the PPA does not include any output made possible by increasing the plant's capability.

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6 **Q: Did J.P. Morgan properly evaluate the alternative bids?**

7 A: The numerical evaluations of the bids included all of the readily quantifiable
8 elements of value: cash for the plant, fuel, and materials and supplies; the
9 present value of the PPA, including an attempt to value the LMA; required
10 VYNPC contribution to employee pension funding; and the present value of
11 payments

12 The
13 inputs to these numerical evaluations, such as the discount rate used to present-
14 value the PPA, are generally appropriate, with the exception of the PPA.

15 **Q: What were the problems in J.P. Morgan's valuation of the PPA?**

16 A: I have identified three such problems. First, J.P. Morgan used
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21 Second, J.P. Morgan appears to have omitted
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23 Third, J.P. Morgan erred in modeling the Low Market Adjuster in the PPA.

24 **Q: How did J.P. Morgan err in modeling the Low Market Adjuster in the**
25 **PPA?**

1 A: The Low Market Adjuster provides that, whenever the 12-month running
2 average of actual ISO-NE market prices falls below 95% of the contract price, the
3 PPA price will be reduced to 105% of the market price. "Market price" is
4 defined as 110% of the average NEPOOL energy price for the month.¹⁶

5 The value of the LMA thus depends on the difference between the contract
6 price and the forecast market price, and on the variability of the actual price
7 around the forecast. J.P. Morgan estimated the value of the LMA with a Monte
8 Carlo simulation. That is, J.P. Morgan ranrandom future market price
9 forecasts through the LMA computation, selected the lower of the contract price
10 or 105% of the market price for each month (depending on whether the LMA
11 was triggered for the month), and averaged the results.

12 J.P. Morgan erred (1) in
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18 **Q: Why does the forecast matter in the valuation of the LMA?**

19 A: A higher base-price forecast makes it less likely that the market price, when
20 adjusted randomly, will fall below 95% of the contract price, triggering the
21 LMA. Even if the simulated market price triggers the LMA, a higher base price
22 forecast will result in a higher market price, reducing the value of the LMA.

¹⁶If a market for installed capacity is re-established, the market clearing price for capacity can replace the 10% adder on energy.

1 **Q: How did J.P. Morgan use monthly prices?**

2 A: Since the LMA is computed monthly, comparing the current contract price to the
3 running 12-month average market price, J.P. Morgan modeled monthly market
4 prices.

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11 **Q: What was J.P. Morgan's error with respect to the variation in the actual**
12 **price around the forecast?**

13 A: The sort of analysis that J.P. Morgan performed requires that a standard
14 deviation be applied to the forecasted price in a month, to produce a simulated

1 actual monthly price from that forecast monthly price. To estimate such a
2 standard deviation, one might compare the price projected for a particular month
3 in earlier forecasts to the actual price in the month, and compute the difference
4 between the forecast price and the actual price. Using several forecasts of
5 various vintages and the available data on market prices, one could determine
6 the standard deviation of those differences. If it is reasonable to expect that the
7 dispersion of future actual prices around the current forecast will be similar to
8 the dispersion of actual market prices around the earlier forecasts, the standard
9 deviation computed from the historical data can be used in evaluating the LMA.

10 J.P. Morgan's derivation of a standard deviation had no connection to the
11 dispersion of actual prices around a forecast, and the resulting estimate is
12 entirely irrelevant to the valuation of the LMA. Instead, J.P. Morgan computed

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8 **Q: What about the final evaluations of the options?**

9 A: The choice of Entergy was clearly correct, as was the preference
10 for Entergy's bids with
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12 J.P. Morgan and VYNPC have not explained clearly the choice of
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23 **Q: Were the choice of the winning bidder and the value of the sale affected by**
24 **shortcomings in the auction process, the lack of response to the**
25 **....., and problems in J.P. Morgan's evaluation of the bids?**

1 A: Based on the information provided by the Petitioners, there is nothing to indicate
2 that the auction process discouraged a potential higher bidder. There is no way
3 of knowing whether the lack ofresulted in any
4 benefits being left on the table. Entergy was clearly the high bidder, but it is not
5 clear

6 As a result, I cannot determine whether correcting J.P. Morgan's analysis would
7 have changed VYNPC's decision.

8 **Q: Does this conclude your testimony?**

9 A: Yes.

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SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 1986–Present* **President, Resource Insight, Inc.** Consults and testifies in utility and insurance economics. Reviews utility supply-planning processes and outcomes: assesses prudence of prior power planning investment decisions, identifies excess generating capacity, analyzes effects of power-pool-pricing rules on equity and utility incentives. Reviews electric-utility rate design. Estimates magnitude and cost of future load growth. Designs and evaluates conservation programs for electric, natural-gas, and water utilities, including hook-up charges and conservation cost recovery mechanisms. Determines avoided costs due to cogenerators. Evaluates cogeneration rate risk. Negotiates cogeneration contracts. Reviews management and pricing of district heating systems. Determines fair profit margins for automobile and workers' compensation insurance lines, incorporating reward for risk, return on investments, and tax effects. Determines profitability of transportation services. Advises regulatory commissions in least-cost planning, rate design, and cost allocation.
- 1981–86* **Research Associate, Analysis and Inference, Inc.** (Consultant, 1980–81). Researched, advised, and testified in various aspects of utility and insurance regulation. Designed self-insurance pool for nuclear decommissioning; estimated probability and cost of insurable events, and rate levels; assessed alternative rate designs. Projected nuclear power plant construction, operation, and decommissioning costs. Assessed reasonableness of earlier estimates of nuclear power plant construction schedules and costs. Reviewed prudence of utility construction decisions. Consulted on utility rate-design issues, including small-power-producer rates; retail natural-gas rates; public-agency electric rates, and comprehensive electric-rate design for a regional power agency. Developed electricity cost allocations between customer classes. Reviewed district-heating-system efficiency. Proposed power-plant performance standards. Analyzed auto-insurance profit requirements. Designed utility-financed, decentralized conservation program. Analyzed cost-effectiveness of transmission lines.
- 1977–81* **Utility Rate Analyst, Massachusetts Attorney General.** Analyzed utility filings and prepared alternative proposals. Participated in rate negotiations, discovery, cross-examination, and briefing. Provided extensive expert testimony before various regulatory agencies. Topics included demand forecasting, rate design, marginal costs, time-of-use rates, reliability issues, power-pool operations, nuclear-power cost projections, power-plant cost-benefit analysis, energy conservation, and alternative-energy development.

EDUCATION

SM, Technology and Policy Program, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, February 1978.

SB, Civil Engineering Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 1974.

HONORS

Chi Epsilon (Civil Engineering)

Tau Beta Pi (Engineering)

Sigma Xi (Research)

Institute Award, Institute of Public Utilities, 1981.

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EXPERT TESTIMONY

1. **MEFSC 78-12/MDPU 19494**, Phase I; Boston Edison 1978 forecast; Massachusetts Attorney General; June 12 1978.

Appliance penetration projections, price elasticity, econometric commercial forecast, peak demand forecast. Joint testimony with Susan C. Geller.

2. **MEFSC 78-17**; Northeast Utilities 1978 forecast; Massachusetts Attorney General; September 29 1978.

Specification of economic/demographic and industrial models, appliance efficiency, commercial model structure and estimation.

3. **MEFSC 78-33**; Eastern Utilities Associates 1978 forecast; Massachusetts Attorney General; November 27 1978.

Household size, appliance efficiency, appliance penetration, price elasticity, commercial forecast, industrial trending, peak demand forecast.

4. **MDPU 19494**; Phase II; Boston Edison Company Construction Program; Massachusetts Attorney General; April 1 1979.

Review of numerous aspects of the 1978 demand forecasts of nine New England electric utilities, constituting 92% of projected regional demand growth, and of the NEPOOL demand forecast. Joint testimony with S.C. Geller.

5. **MDPU 19494**; Phase II; Boston Edison Company Construction Program; Massachusetts Attorney General; April 1 1979.

Reliability, capacity planning, capability responsibility allocation, customer generation, co-generation rates, reserve margins, operating reserve allocation. Joint testimony with S. Finger.

6. **ASLB, NRC 50-471**; Pilgrim Unit 2, Boston Edison Company; Commonwealth of Massachusetts; June 29 1979.

Review of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and NEPOOL demand forecast models; cost-effectiveness of oil displacement; nuclear economics. Joint testimony with S.C. Geller.

7. **MDPU 19845**; Boston Edison Time-of-Use Rate Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; December 4 1979.

Critique of utility marginal cost study and proposed rates; principles of marginal cost principles, cost derivation, and rate design; options for reconciling costs and revenues. Joint testimony with S.C. Geller. Testimony eventually withdrawn due to delay in case.

8. **MDPU 20055**; Petition of Eastern Utilities Associates, New Bedford G. & E., and Fitchburg G. & E. to purchase additional shares of Seabrook Nuclear Plant; Massachusetts Attorney General; January 23 1980.

Review of demand forecasts of three utilities purchasing Seabrook shares; Seabrook power costs, including construction cost, completion date, capacity factor, O&M expenses, interim replacements, reserves and uncertainties; alternative energy sources, including conservation, cogeneration, rate reform, solar, wood and coal conversion.

9. **MDPU 20248**; Petition of MMWEC to Purchase Additional Share of Seabrook Nuclear Plant; Massachusetts Attorney General; June 2 1980.

Nuclear power costs; update and extension of MDPU 20055 testimony.

10. **MDPU 200**; Massachusetts Electric Company Rate Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; June 16 1980.

Rate design; declining blocks, promotional rates, alternative energy, demand charges, demand ratchets; conservation: master metering, storage heating, efficiency standards, restricting resistance heating.

11. **MEFSC 79-33**; Eastern Utilities Associates 1979 Forecast; Massachusetts Attorney General; July 16 1980.

Customer projections, consistency issues, appliance efficiency, new appliance types, commercial specifications, industrial data manipulation and trending, sales and resale.

12. **MDPU 243**; Eastern Edison Company Rate Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; August 19 1980.

Rate design: declining blocks, promotional rates, alternative energy, master metering.

13. **Texas PUC 3298**; Gulf States Utilities Rate Case; East Texas Legal Services; August 25 1980.

Inter-class revenue allocations, including production plant in-service, O&M, CWIP, nuclear fuel in progress, amortization of canceled plant residential rate design; interruptible rates; off-peak rates. Joint testimony with M. B. Meyer.

14. **MEFSC 79-1**; Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company Forecast; Massachusetts Attorney General; November 5 1980.

Cost comparison methodology; nuclear cost estimates; cost of conservation, cogeneration, and solar.

15. **MDPU 472**; Recovery of Residential Conservation Service Expenses; Massachusetts Attorney General; December 12 1980.

Conservation as an energy source; advantages of per-kWh allocation over per-customer-month allocation.

16. **MDPU 535**; Regulations to Carry Out Section 210 of PURPA; Massachusetts Attorney General; January 26 1981 and February 13 1981.

Filing requirements, certification, qualifying facility (QF) status, extent of coverage, review of contracts; energy rates; capacity rates; extra benefits of QFs in specific areas; wheeling; standardization of fees and charges.

17. **MEFSC 80-17**; Northeast Utilities 1980 Forecast; Massachusetts Attorney General; March 12 1981 (not presented).

Specification process, employment, electric heating promotion and penetration, commercial sales model, industrial model specification, documentation of price forecasts and wholesale forecast.

18. **MDPU 558**; Western Massachusetts Electric Company Rate Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; May 1981.

Rate design including declining blocks, marginal cost conservation impacts, and promotional rates. Conservation, including terms and conditions limiting renewable, cogeneration, small power production; scope of current conservation program; efficient insulation levels; additional conservation opportunities.

19. **MDPU 1048**; Boston Edison Plant Performance Standards; Massachusetts Attorney General; May 7 1982.

Critique of company approach, data, and statistical analysis; description of comparative and absolute approaches to standard-setting; proposals for standards and reporting requirements.

20. **DCPSC FC785**; Potomac Electric Power Rate Case; DC People's Counsel; July 29 1982.

Inter-class revenue allocations, including generation, transmission, and distribution plant classification; fuel and O&M classification; distribution and service allocators. Marginal cost estimation, including losses.

21. **NHPUC DE1-312**; Public Service of New Hampshire-Supply and Demand; Conservation Law Foundation, et al.; October 8 1982.

Conservation program design, ratemaking, and effectiveness. Cost of power from Seabrook nuclear plant, including construction cost and duration, capacity factor, O&M, replacements, insurance, and decommissioning.

22. **Massachusetts Division of Insurance**; Hearing to Fix and Establish 1983 Automobile Insurance Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General; October 1982.

Profit margin calculations, including methodology, interest rates, surplus flow, tax flows, tax rates, and risk premium.

23. **Illinois Commerce Commission 82-0026**; Commonwealth Edison Rate Case; Illinois Attorney General; October 15 1982.

Review of Cost-Benefit Analysis for nuclear plant. Nuclear cost parameters (construction cost, O&M, capital additions, useful life, capacity factor), risks, discount rates, evaluation techniques.

24. **New Mexico PSC 1794**; Public Service of New Mexico Application for Certification; New Mexico Attorney General; May 10 1983.

Review of Cost-Benefit Analysis for transmission line. Review of electricity price forecast, nuclear capacity factors, load forecast. Critique of company ratemaking proposals; development of alternative ratemaking proposal.

25. **Connecticut Public Utility Control Authority 830301**; United Illuminating Rate Case; Connecticut Consumers Counsel; June 17 1983.

Cost of Seabrook nuclear power plants, including construction cost and duration, capacity factor, O&M, capital additions, insurance and decommissioning.

26. **MDPU 1509**; Boston Edison Plant Performance Standards; Massachusetts Attorney General; July 15 1983.

Critique of company approach and statistical analysis; regression model of nuclear capacity factor; proposals for standards and for standard-setting methodologies.

- 27. Massachusetts Division of Insurance;** Hearing to Fix and Establish 1984 Automobile Insurance Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General; October 1983.

Profit margin calculations, including methodology, interest rates.

- 28. Connecticut Public Utility Control Authority** 83-07-15; Connecticut Light and Power Rate Case; Alloy Foundry; October 3 1983.

Industrial rate design. Marginal and embedded costs; classification of generation, transmission, and distribution expenses; demand versus energy charges.

- 29. MEFSC** 83-24; New England Electric System Forecast of Electric Resources and Requirements; Massachusetts Attorney General; November 14 1983, Rebuttal, February 2 1984.

Need for transmission line. Status of supply plan, especially Seabrook 2. Review of interconnection requirements. Analysis of cost-effectiveness for power transfer, line losses, generation assumptions.

- 30. Michigan PSC** U-7775; Detroit Edison Fuel Cost Recovery Plan; Public Interest Research Group in Michigan; February 21 1984.

Review of proposed performance target for new nuclear power plant. Formulation of alternative proposals.

- 31. MDPU** 84-25; Western Massachusetts Electric Company Rate Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; April 6 1984.

Need for Millstone 3. Cost of completing and operating unit, cost-effectiveness compared to alternatives, and its effect on rates. Equity and incentive problems created by CWIP. Design of Millstone 3 phase-in proposals to protect ratepayers: limitation of base-rate treatment to fuel savings benefit of unit.

- 32. MDPU** 84-49 and 84-50; Fitchburg Gas & Electric Financing Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; April 13 1984.

Cost of completing and operating Seabrook nuclear units. Probability of completing Seabrook 2. Recommendations regarding FG&E and MDPU actions with respect to Seabrook.

- 33. Michigan PSC** U-7785; Consumers Power Fuel Cost Recovery Plan; Public Interest Research Group in Michigan; April 16 1984.

Review of proposed performance targets for two existing and two new nuclear power plants. Formulation of alternative policy.

- 34. FERC** ER81-749-000 and ER82-325-000; Montaup Electric Rate Cases; Massachusetts Attorney General; April 27 1984.

Prudence of Montaup and Boston Edison in decisions regarding Pilgrim 2 construction: Montaup's decision to participate, the Utilities' failure to review their earlier analyses and assumptions, Montaup's failure to question Edison's decisions, and the utilities' delay in canceling the unit.

- 35. Maine PUC** 84-113; Seabrook 1 Investigation; Maine Public Advocate; September 13 1984.

Cost of completing and operating Seabrook Unit 1. Probability of completing Seabrook 1. Comparison of Seabrook to alternatives. Rate effects. Recommendations regarding utility and PUC actions with respect to Seabrook.

- 36. MDPU** 84-145; Fitchburg Gas and Electric Rate Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; November 6 1984.

Prudence of Fitchburg and Public Service of New Hampshire in decision regarding Seabrook 2 construction: FGE's decision to participate, the utilities' failure to review their earlier analyses and assumptions, FGE's failure to question PSNH's decisions, and utilities' delay in halting construction and canceling the unit. Review of literature, cost and schedule estimate histories, cost-benefit analyses, and financial feasibility.

- 37. Pennsylvania PUC** R-842651; Pennsylvania Power and Light Rate Case; Pennsylvania Consumer Advocate; November 1984.

Need for Susquehanna 2. Cost of operating unit, power output, cost-effectiveness compared to alternatives, and its effect on rates. Design of phase-in and excess capacity proposals to protect ratepayers: limitation of base-rate treatment to fuel savings benefit of unit.

- 38. NHPUC** 84-200; Seabrook Unit 1 Investigation; New Hampshire Public Advocate; November 15 1984.

Cost of completing and operating Seabrook Unit 1. Probability of completing Seabrook 1. Comparison of Seabrook to alternatives. Rate and financial effects.

- 39. Massachusetts Division of Insurance;** Hearing to Fix and Establish 1985 Automobile Insurance Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General; November 1984.

Profit margin calculations, including methodology and implementation.

- 40. MDPU** 84-152; Seabrook Unit 1 Investigation; Massachusetts Attorney General; December 12 1984.

Cost of completing and operating Seabrook. Probability of completing Seabrook 1. Seabrook capacity factors.

- 41. Maine PUC** 84-120; Central Maine Power Rate Case; Maine PUC Staff; December 11 1984.

Prudence of Central Maine Power and Boston Edison in decisions regarding Pilgrim 2 construction: CMP's decision to participate, the utilities' failure to review their earlier analyses and assumptions, CMP's failure to question Edison's decisions, and the utilities' delay in canceling the unit. Prudence of CMP in the planning and investment in Sears Island nuclear and coal plants. Review of literature, cost and schedule estimate histories, cost-benefit analyses, and financial feasibility.

- 42. Maine PUC 84-113; Seabrook 2 Investigation; Maine PUC Staff; December 14 1984.**

Prudence of Maine utilities and Public Service of New Hampshire in decisions regarding Seabrook 2 construction: decisions to participate and to increase ownership share, the utilities' failure to review their earlier analyses and assumptions, failure to question PSNH's decisions, and the utilities' delay in halting construction and canceling the unit. Review of literature, cost and schedule estimate histories, cost-benefit analyses, and financial feasibility.

- 43. MDPU 1627; Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company Financing Case; Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy Resources; January 14 1985.**

Cost of completing and operating Seabrook nuclear unit 1. Cost of conservation and other alternatives to completing Seabrook. Comparison of Seabrook to alternatives.

- 44. Vermont PSB 4936; Millstone 3; Costs and In-Service Date; Vermont Department of Public Service; January 21 1985.**

Construction schedule and cost of completing Millstone Unit 3.

- 45. MDPU 84-276; Rules Governing Rates for Utility Purchases of Power from Qualifying Facilities; Massachusetts Attorney General; March 25 1985, and October 18 1985.**

Institutional and technological advantages of Qualifying Facilities. Potential for QF development. Goals of QF rate design. Parity with other power sources. Security requirements. Projecting avoided costs. Capacity credits. Pricing options. Line loss corrections.

- 46. MDPU 85-121; Investigation of the Reading Municipal Light Department; Wilmington (MA) Chamber of Commerce; November 12 1985.**

Calculation on return on investment for municipal utility. Treatment of depreciation and debt for ratemaking. Geographical discrimination in street-lighting rates. Relative size of voluntary payments to Reading and other towns. Surplus and disinvestment. Revenue allocation.

- 47. Massachusetts Division of Insurance;** Hearing to Fix and Establish 1986 Automobile Insurance Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General and State Rating Bureau; November 1985.

Profit margin calculations, including methodology, implementation, modeling of investment balances, income, and return to shareholders.

- 48. New Mexico PSC 1833, Phase II;** El Paso Electric Rate Case; New Mexico Attorney General; December 23 1985.

Nuclear decommissioning fund design. Internal and external funds; risk and return; fund accumulation, recommendations. Interim performance standard for Palo Verde nuclear plant.

- 49. Pennsylvania PUC R-850152;** Philadelphia Electric Rate Case; Utility Users Committee and University of Pennsylvania; January 14 1986.

Limerick 1 rate effects. Capacity benefits, fuel savings, operating costs, capacity factors, and net benefits to ratepayers. Design of phase-in proposals.

- 50. MDPU 85-270;** Western Massachusetts Electric Rate Case; Massachusetts Attorney General; March 19 1986.

Prudence of Northeast Utilities in generation planning related to Millstone 3 construction: decisions to start and continue construction, failure to reduce ownership share, failure to pursue alternatives. Review of industry literature, cost and schedule histories, and retrospective cost-benefit analyses.

- 51. Pennsylvania PUC R-850290;** Philadelphia Electric Auxiliary Service Rates; Albert Einstein Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania and AMTRAK; March 24 1986.

Review of utility proposals for supplementary and backup rates for small power producers and cogenerators. Load diversity, cost of peaking capacity, value of generation, price signals, and incentives. Formulation of alternative supplementary rate.

- 52. New Mexico PSC 2004;** Public Service of New Mexico, Palo Verde Issues; New Mexico Attorney General; May 7 1986.

Recommendations for Power Plant Performance Standards for Palo Verde nuclear units 1, 2, and 3.

- 53. Illinois Commerce Commission 86-0325;** Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co. Rate Investigation; Illinois Office of Public Counsel; August 13 1986.

Determination of excess capacity based on reliability and economic concerns. Identification of specific units associated with excess capacity. Required reserve margins.

- 54. New Mexico PSC 2009;** El Paso Electric Rate Moderation Program; New Mexico Attorney General; August 18 1986. (Not presented).

Prudence of EPE in generation planning related to Palo Verde nuclear construction, including failure to reduce ownership share and failure to pursue alternatives. Review of industry literature, cost and schedule histories, and retrospective cost-benefit analyses.

Recommendation for rate-base treatment; proposal of power plant performance standards.

- 55. City of Boston, Public Improvements Commission;** Transfer of Boston Edison District Heating Steam System to Boston Thermal Corporation; Boston Housing Authority; December 18 1986.

History and economics of steam system; possible motives of Boston Edison in seeking sale; problems facing Boston Thermal; information and assurances required prior to Commission approval of transfer.

- 56. Massachusetts Division of Insurance;** Hearing to Fix and Establish 1987 Automobile Insurance Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General and State Rating Bureau; December 1986 and January 1987.

Profit margin calculations, including methodology, implementation, derivation of cash flows, installment income, income tax status, and return to shareholders.

- 57. MDPU 87-19;** Petition for Adjudication of Development Facilitation Program; Hull (MA) Municipal Light Plant; January 21 1987.

Estimation of potential load growth; cost of generation, transmission, and distribution additions. Determination of hook-up charges. Development of residential load estimation procedure reflecting appliance ownership, dwelling size.

- 58. New Mexico PSC 2004;** Public Service of New Mexico Nuclear Decommissioning Fund; New Mexico Attorney General; February 19 1987.

Decommissioning cost and likely operating life of nuclear plants. Review of utility funding proposal. Development of alternative proposal. Ratemaking treatment.

- 59. MDPU 86-280;** Western Massachusetts Electric Rate Case; Massachusetts Energy Office; March 9 1987.

Marginal cost rate design issues. Superiority of long-run marginal cost over short-run marginal cost as basis for rate design. Relationship of consumer reaction, utility planning process, and regulatory structure to rate design approach. Implementation of short-run and long-run rate designs. Demand versus energy charges, economic development rates, spot pricing.

- 60. Massachusetts Division of Insurance 87-9;** 1987 Workers' Compensation Rate Filing; State Rating Bureau; May 1987.

Profit margin calculations, including methodology, implementation, surplus requirements, investment income, and effects of 1986 Tax Reform Act.

- 61. Texas PUC 6184;** Economic Viability of South Texas Nuclear Plant #2; Committee for Consumer Rate Relief; August 17 1987.

STNP operating parameter projections; capacity factor, O&M, capital additions, decommissioning, useful life. STNP 2 cost and schedule projections. Potential for conservation.

- 62. Minnesota PUC ER-015/GR-87-223;** Minnesota Power Rate Case; Minnesota Department of Public Service; August 17 1987.

Excess capacity on MP system; historical, current, and projected. Review of MP planning prudence prior to and during excess; efforts to sell capacity. Cost of excess capacity. Recommendations for ratemaking treatment.

- 63. Massachusetts Division of Insurance 87-27;** 1988 Automobile Insurance Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General and State Rating Bureau; September 2 1987. Rebuttal October 8 1987.

Underwriting profit margins. Effect of 1986 Tax Reform Act. Biases in calculation of average margins.

- 64. MDPU 88-19;** Power Sales Contract from Riverside Steam and Electric to Western Massachusetts Electric; Riverside Steam and Electric; November 4 1987.

Comparison of risk from QF contract and utility avoided cost sources. Risk of oil dependence. Discounting cash flows to reflect risk.

- 65. Massachusetts Division of Insurance 87-53;** 1987 Workers' Compensation Rate Refiling; State Rating Bureau; December 14 1987.

Profit margin calculations, including updating of data, compliance with Commissioner's order, treatment of surplus and risk, interest rate calculation, and investment tax rate calculation.

- 66. Massachusetts Division of Insurance;** 1987 and 1988 Automobile Insurance Remand Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General and State Rating Bureau; February 5 1988.

Underwriting profit margins. Provisions for income taxes on finance charges. Relationships between allowed and achieved margins, between statewide and nationwide data, and between profit allowances and cost projections.

- 67. MDPU 86-36;** Investigation into the Pricing and Ratemaking Treatment to be Afforded New Electric Generating Facilities which are not Qualifying Facilities; Conservation Law Foundation; May 2 1988.

Cost recovery for utility conservation programs. Compensating for lost revenues. Utility incentive structures.

- 68. MDPU 88-123;** Petition of Riverside Steam & Electric Company; Riverside Steam and Electric Company; May 18 1988, and November 8 1988.

Estimation of avoided costs of Western Massachusetts Electric Company. Nuclear capacity factor projections and effects on avoided costs. Avoided cost of energy interchange and power plant life extensions. Differences between median and expected oil prices. Salvage value of cogeneration facility. Off-system energy purchase projections. Reconciliation of avoided cost projection.

- 69. MDPU 88-67;** Boston Gas Company; Boston Housing Authority; June 17 1988.

Estimation of annual avoidable costs, 1988 to 2005, and levelized avoided costs. Determination of cost recovery and carrying costs for conservation investments. Standards for assessing conservation cost-effectiveness. Evaluation of cost-effectiveness of utility funding of proposed natural gas conservation measures.

- 70. Rhode Island PUC Docket 1900;** Providence Water Supply Board Tariff Filing; Conservation Law Foundation, Audubon Society of Rhode Island, and League of Women Voters of Rhode Island; June 24 1988.

Estimation of avoidable water supply costs. Determination of costs of water conservation. Conservation cost-benefit analysis.

- 71. Massachusetts Division of Insurance 88-22;** 1989 Automobile Insurance Rates; Massachusetts Attorney General and State Rating Bureau; Profit Issues, August 12 1988, supplemented August 19 1988; Losses and Expenses, September 16 1988.

Underwriting profit margins. Effects of 1986 Tax Reform Act. Taxation of common stocks. Lag in tax payments. Modeling risk and return over time. Treatment of finance charges. Comparison of projected and achieved investment returns.

- 72. Vermont PSB Docket No. 5270, Module 6;** Investigation into Least-Cost Investments, Energy Efficiency, Conservation, and the Management of Demand for Energy; Conservation Law Foundation, Vermont Natural Resources Council, and Vermont Public Interest Research Group; September 26 1988.

Cost recovery for utility conservation programs. Compensation of utilities for revenue losses and timing differences. Incentive for utility participation.

- 73. Vermont House of Representatives, Natural Resources Committee;** House Act 130; "Economic Analysis of Vermont Yankee Retirement"; Vermont Public Interest Research Group; February 21 1989.

Projection of capacity factors, operating and maintenance expense, capital additions, overhead, replacement power costs, and net costs of Vermont Yankee.

- 74. MDPU 88-67, Phase II;** Boston Gas Company Conservation Program and Rate Design; Boston Gas Company; March 6 1989.

Estimation of avoided gas cost; treatment of non-price factors; estimation of externalities; identification of cost-effective conservation.

- 75. Vermont PSB** Docket No. 5270; Status Conference on Conservation and Load Management Policy Settlement; Central Vermont Public Service, Conservation Law Foundation, Vermont Natural Resources Council, Vermont Public Interest Research Group, and Vermont Department of Public Service; May 1 1989.

Cost-benefit test for utility conservation programs. Role of externalities. Cost recovery concepts and mechanisms. Resource allocations, cost allocations, and equity considerations. Guidelines for conservation preapproval mechanisms. Incentive mechanisms and recovery of lost revenues.

- 76. Boston Housing Authority Court** 05099; Gallivan Boulevard Task Force vs. Boston Housing Authority, et al.; Boston Housing Authority; June 16 1989.

Effect of master-metering on consumption of natural gas and electricity. Legislative and regulatory mandates regarding conservation.

- 77. MDPU** 89-100; Boston Edison Rate Case; Massachusetts Energy Office; June 30 1989.

Prudence of BECo's decision of spend \$400 million from 1986–88 on returning the Pilgrim nuclear power plant to service. Projections of nuclear capacity factors, O&M, capital additions, and overhead. Review of decommissioning cost, tax effect of abandonment, replacement power cost, and plant useful life estimates. Requirements for prudence and used-and-useful analyses.

- 78. MDPU** 88-123; Petition of Riverside Steam and Electric Company; Riverside Steam and Electric; July 24 1989. Rebuttal, October 3 1989.

Reasonableness of Northeast Utilities' 1987 avoided cost estimates. Projections of nuclear capacity factors, economy purchases, and power plant operating life. Treatment of avoidable energy and capacity costs and of off-system sales. Expected versus reference fuel prices.

- 79. MDPU** 89-72; Statewide Towing Association, Police-Ordered Towing Rates; Massachusetts Automobile Rating Bureau; September 13 1989.

Review of study supporting proposed increase in towing rates. Critique of study sample and methodology. Comparison to competitive rates. Supply of towing services. Effects of joint products and joint sales on profitability of police-ordered towing. Joint testimony with I. Goodman.

- 80. Vermont PSB** 5330; Application of Vermont Utilities for Approval of a Firm Power and Energy Contract with Hydro-Quebec; Conservation Law Foundation, Vermont Natural Resources Council, Vermont Public Interest Research Group; December 19 1989. Surrebuttal February 6 1990.

Analysis of a proposed 450-MW, 20 year purchase of Hydro-Quebec power by twenty-four Vermont utilities. Comparison to efficiency investment in Vermont, including potential for efficiency savings. Analysis of Vermont electric energy supply. Identification of possible improvements to proposed contract.

Critique of conservation potential analysis. Planning risk of large supply additions. Valuation of environmental externalities.

- 81. MDPU 89-239; Inclusion of Externalities in Energy Supply Planning, Acquisition and Dispatch for Massachusetts Utilities; December 1989; April 1990; May 1990.**

Critique of Division of Energy Resources report on externalities. Methodology for evaluating external costs. Proposed values for environmental and economic externalities of fuel supply and use.

- 82. California PUC; Incorporation of Environmental Externalities in Utility Planning and Pricing; Coalition of Energy Efficient and Renewable Technologies; February 21 1990.**

Approaches for valuing externalities for inclusion in setting power purchase rates. Effect of uncertainty on assessing externality values.

- 83. Illinois Commerce Commission Docket 90-0038; Proceeding to Adopt a Least Cost Electric Energy Plan for Commonwealth Edison Company; City of Chicago; May 25 1990. Joint rebuttal testimony with David Birr, August 14 1990.**

Problems in Commonwealth Edison's approach to demand-side management. Potential for cost-effective conservation. Valuing externalities in least-cost planning.

- 84. Maryland PSC Case No. 8278; Adequacy of Baltimore Gas & Electric's Integrated Resource Plan; Maryland Office of People's Counsel; September 18 1990.**

Rationale for demand-side management, and BG&E's problems in approach to DSM planning. Potential for cost-effective conservation. Valuation of environmental externalities. Recommendations for short-term DSM program priorities.

- 85. Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission; Integrated Resource Planning Docket; Indiana Office of Utility Consumer Counselor; November 1 1990.**

Integrated resource planning process and methodology, including externalities and screening tools. Incentives, screening, and evaluation of demand-side management. Potential of resource bidding in Indiana.

- 86. MDPU Dockets 89-141, 90-73, 90-141, 90-194, and 90-270; Preliminary Review of Utility Treatment of Environmental Externalities in October QF Filings; Boston Gas Company; November 5 1990.**

Generic and specific problems in Massachusetts utilities' RFPs with regard to externality valuation requirements. Recommendations for corrections.

- 87. MEFSC 90-12/90-12A;** Adequacy of Boston Edison Proposal to Build Combined-Cycle Plant; Conservation Law Foundation; December 14 1990.

Problems in Boston Edison's treatment of demand-side management, supply option analysis, and resource planning. Recommendations of mitigation options.

- 88. Maine PUC Docket No. 90-286;** Adequacy of Conservation Program of Bangor Hydro Electric; Penobscot River Coalition; February 19 1991.

Role of utility-sponsored DSM in least-cost planning. Bangor Hydro's potential for cost-effective conservation. Problems with Bangor Hydro's assumptions about customer investment in energy efficiency measures.

- 89. Virginia State Corporation Commission Case No. PUE900070;** Order Establishing Commission Investigation; Southern Environmental Law Center; March 6 1991.

Role of utilities in promoting energy efficiency. Least-cost planning objectives of and resource acquisition guidelines for DSM. Ratemaking considerations for DSM investments.

- 90. MDPU Docket No. 90-261-A;** Economics and Role of Fuel-Switching in the DSM Program of the Massachusetts Electric Company; Boston Gas Company; April 17 1991.

Role of fuel-switching in utility DSM programs and specifically in Massachusetts Electric's. Establishing comparable avoided costs and comparison of electric and gas system costs. Updated externality values.

- 91. Private arbitration;** Massachusetts Refusetech Contractual Request for Adjustment to Service Fee; Massachusetts Refusetech; May 13 1991.

NEPCo rates for power purchases from the NESWC plant. Fuel price and avoided cost projections vs. realities.

- 92. Vermont PSB Docket No. 5491;** Cost-Effectiveness of Central Vermont's Commitment to Hydro Quebec Purchases; Conservation Law Foundation; July 19 1991.

Changes in load forecasts and resale markets since approval of HQ purchases. Effect of HQ purchase on DSM.

- 93. South Carolina PSC Docket No. 91-216-E;** Cost Recovery of Duke Power's DSM Expenditures; South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs; September 13 1991. Surrebuttal October 2 1991.

Problems with conservation plans of Duke Power, including load building, cream skimming, and inappropriate rate designs.

- 94. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8241, Phase II; Review of Baltimore Gas & Electric's Avoided Costs; Maryland Office of People's Counsel; September 19 1991.

Development of direct avoided costs for DSM. Problems with BG&E's avoided costs and DSM screening. Incorporation of environmental externalities.

- 95. Bucksport Planning Board;** AES/Harriman Cove Shoreland Zoning Application; Conservation Law Foundation and Natural Resources Council of Maine; October 1 1991.

New England's power surplus. Costs of bringing AES/Harriman Cove on line to back out existing generation. Alternatives to AES.

- 96. MDPU** Docket No. 91-131; Update of Externalities Values Adopted in Docket 89-239; Boston Gas Company; October 4 1991. Rebuttal, December 13 1991.

Updates on pollutant externality values. Addition of values for chlorofluorocarbons, air toxics, thermal pollution, and oil import premium. Review of state regulatory actions regarding externalities.

- 97. Florida PSC** Docket No. 910759; Petition of Florida Power Corporation for Determination of Need for Proposed Electrical Power Plant and Related Facilities; Floridians for Responsible Utility Growth; October 21 1991.

Florida Power's obligation to pursue integrated resource planning and failure to establish need for proposed facility. Methods to increase scope and scale of demand-side investment.

- 98. Florida PSC** Docket No. 910833-EI; Petition of Tampa Electric Company for a Determination of Need for Proposed Electrical Power Plant and Related Facilities; Floridians for Responsible Utility Growth; October 31 1991.

Tampa Electric's obligation to pursue integrated resource planning and failure to establish need for proposed facility. Methods to increase scope and scale of demand-side investment.

- 99. Pennsylvania PUC** Dockets I-900005, R-901880; Investigation into Demand Side Management by Electric Utilities; Pennsylvania Energy Office; January 10 1992.

Appropriate cost recovery mechanism for Pennsylvania utilities. Purpose and scope of direct cost recovery, lost revenue recovery, and incentives.

- 100. South Carolina PSC** Docket No. 91-606-E; Petition of South Carolina Electric and Gas for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for a Coal-Fired Plant; South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs; January 20 1992.

Justification of plant certification under integrated resource planning. Failures in SCE&G's DSM planning and company potential for demand-side savings.

- 101. MDPU** Docket No. 92-92; Adequacy of Boston Edison's Street-Lighting Options; Town of Lexington; June 22 1992.

Efficiency and quality of street-lighting options. Boston Edison's treatment of high-quality street lighting. Corrected rate proposal for the Daylux lamp. Ownership of public street lighting.

- 102. South Carolina PSC** Docket No. 92-208-E; Integrated Resource Plan of Duke Power Company; South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs; August 4 1992.

Problems with Duke Power's DSM screening process, estimation of avoided cost, DSM program design, and integration of demand-side and supply-side planning.

- 103. North Carolina Utilities Commission** Docket No. E-100, Sub 64; Integrated Resource Planning Docket; Southern Environmental Law Center; September 29 1992.

General principles of integrated resource planning, DSM screening, and program design. Review of the IRPs of Duke Power Company, Carolina Power & Light Company, and North Carolina Power.

- 104. Ontario Environmental Assessment Board** Ontario Hydro Demand/Supply Plan Hearings; *Environmental Externalities Valuation and Ontario Hydro's Resource Planning* (3 vols.); October 1992.

Valuation of environmental externalities from fossil fuel combustion and the nuclear fuel cycle. Application to Ontario Hydro's supply and demand planning.

- 105. Texas PUC** Docket No. 110000; Application of Houston Lighting and Power Company for a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity for the DuPont Project; Destec Energy, Inc.; September 28 1992.

Valuation of environmental externalities from fossil fuel combustion and the application to the evaluation of proposed cogeneration facility.

- 106. Maine Board of Environmental Protection; In the Matter of the Basin Mills Hydroelectric Project Application; Conservation Intervenors; November 16 1992.**

Economic and environmental effects of generation by proposed hydro-electric project.

- 107. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8473; Review of the Power Sales Agreement of Baltimore Gas and Electric with AES Northside; Maryland Office of People's Counsel; November 16 1992.

Non-price scoring and unquantified benefits; DSM potential as alternative; environmental costs; cost and benefit estimates.

- 108. North Carolina Utilities Commission** Docket No. E-100, Sub 64; Analysis and Investigation of Least Cost Integrated Resource Planning in North Carolina; Southern Environmental Law Center; November 18 1992.

Demand-side management cost recovery and incentive mechanisms.

- 109. South Carolina PSC** Docket No. 92-209-E; In Re Carolina Power & Light Company; South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs; November 24 1992.

DSM planning: objectives, process, cost-effectiveness test, comprehensiveness, lost opportunities. Deficiencies in CP&L's portfolio. Need for economic evaluation of load building.

- 110 Florida Department of Environmental Regulation** hearings on the Power Plant Siting Act; Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation, December 1992.

Externality valuation and application in power-plant siting. DSM potential, cost-benefit test, and program designs.

- 111. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8487; Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Electric Rate Case; January 13 1993. Rebuttal Testimony: February 4 1993.

Class allocation of production plant and O&M; transmission, distribution, and general plant; administrative and general expenses. Marginal cost and rate design.

- 112. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8179; for Approval of Amendment No. 2 to Potomac Edison Purchase Agreement with AES Warrior Run; Maryland Office of People's Counsel; January 29 1993.

Economic analysis of proposed coal-fired cogeneration facility.

- 112. Michigan PSC** Case No. U-10102; Detroit Edison Rate Case; Michigan United
A Conservation Clubs; February 17 1993.

Least-cost planning; energy efficiency planning, potential, screening, avoided costs, cost recovery, and shareholder incentives.

- 113. Ohio PUC** Dockets No. 91-635-EL-FOR, 92-312-EL-FOR, 92-1172-EL-ECP; Cincinnati, City of Cincinnati, April 1993.

DSM planning, program designs, potential savings, and avoided costs.

- 114. Michigan PSC** Case No. U-10335; Consumers Power Rate Case; Michigan United Conservation Clubs; October 1993.

Least-cost planning; energy efficiency planning, potential, screening, avoided costs, cost recovery, and shareholder incentives.

- 115. Illinois Commerce Commission** 92-0268, Electric-Energy Plan for Commonwealth Edison; City of Chicago. Direct testimony, February 1 1994; rebuttal, September 1994.

Cost-effectiveness screening of demand-side management programs and measures; estimates by Commonwealth Edison of costs avoided by DSM and of future cost, capacity, and performance of supply resources.

- 116. FERC Projects Nos. 2422 et al., Application of James River–New Hampshire Electric, Public Service of New Hampshire, for Licensing of Hydro Power;** Conservation Law Foundation; 1993.

Cost-effective energy conservation available to the Public Service of New Hampshire; power-supply options; affidavit.

- 117. Vermont PSB Dockets No. 5270-CV-1,-3, and 5686; Central Vermont Public Service Fuel-Switching and DSM Program Design, on behalf of the Vermont Department of Public Service.** Direct, April 1994; rebuttal, June 1994.

Avoided costs and screening of controlled water-heating measures; risk, rate impacts, participant costs, externalities, space- and water-heating load, benefit-cost tests.

- 118. Florida PSC Dockets 930548-EG–930551–EG, Conservation goals for Florida electric utilities;** Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation, Inc. April 1994.

Integrated resource planning, avoided costs, rate impacts, analysis of conservation goals of Florida electric utilities.

- 119. Vermont PSB Docket No. 5724, Central Vermont Public Service Corporation rate request;** Vermont Department of Public Service. Joint surrebuttal testimony with John Plunkett. August 1994.

Costs avoided by DSM programs; Costs and benefits of deferring DSM programs.

- 120. MDPU 94-49, Boston Edison integrated resource-management plan;** Massachusetts Attorney General. August 1994.

Least-cost planning, modeling, and treatment of risk.

- 121. Michigan PSC Case No. U-10554, Consumers Power Company DSM Program and Incentive;** Michigan Conservation Clubs. November 1994.

Critique of proposed reductions in DSM programs; discussion of appropriate measurements of cost-effectiveness, role of DSM in competitive power markets.

- 122. Michigan PSC Case No. U-10702, Detroit Edison Company Cost Recovery, on behalf of the Residential Ratepayers Consortium.** December 1994.

Impact of proposed changes to DSM plan on energy costs and power-supply-cost-recovery charges. Critique of proposed DSM changes; discussion of appropriate measurements of cost-effectiveness, role of DSM in competitive power markets.

- 123. New Jersey Board of Regulatory Commissioners Docket No. EM92030359, Environmental costs of proposed cogeneration;** Freehold Cogeneration Associates. November 1994.

Comparison of potential externalities from the Freehold cogeneration project with that from three coal technologies; support for the study “The Externalities of Four Power Plants.”

- 124. Michigan PSC** Case No. U-10671, Detroit Edison Company DSM Programs; Michigan United Conservation Clubs. January 1995.

Critique of proposal to scale back DSM efforts in light of potential for competition. Loss of savings, increase of customer costs, and decrease of competitiveness. Discussion of appropriate measurements of cost-effectiveness, role of DSM in competitive power markets.

- 125. Michigan PSC** Case No. U-10710, Power-supply-cost-recovery plan of Consumers Power Company; Residential Ratepayers Consortium. January 1995.

Impact of proposed changes to DSM plan on energy costs and power-supply-cost-recovery charges. Critique of proposed DSM changes; discussion of appropriate measurements of cost-effectiveness, role of DSM in competitive power markets.

- 126. FERC** Projects Nos. 2458 and 2572, Bowater–Great Northern Paper hydropower licensing; Conservation Law Foundation. February 1995.

Comments on draft environmental impact statement relating to new licenses for two hydropower projects in Maine. Applicant has not adequately considered how energy conservation can replace energy lost due to habitat-protection or -enhancement measures.

- 127. North Carolina Utilities Commission** Docket No. E-100, Sub 74, Duke Power and Carolina Power & Light avoided costs; Hydro-Electric–Power Producer’s Group. February 1995.

Critique and proposed revision of avoided costs offered to small hydro-power producers by Duke Power and Carolina Power and Light.

- 128. New Orleans City Council** Docket No. UD-92-2A and -2B, Least-cost IRP for New Orleans Public Service and Louisiana Power & Light; Alliance for Affordable Energy. Direct, February 1995; rebuttal, April 1995.

Critique of proposal to scale back DSM efforts in light of potential competition.

- 129. DCPSC** Formal Case No. 917, II, Prudence of DSM expenditures of Potomac Electric Power Company; Potomac Electric Power Company. Rebuttal testimony, February 1995.

Prudence of utility DSM investment; prudence standards for DSM programs of the Potomac Electric Power Company.

- 130. Ontario Energy Board** EBRO 490, DSM cost recovery and lost-revenue–adjustment mechanism for Consumers Gas Company; Green Energy Coalition. April 1995.

DSM cost recovery. Lost-revenue–adjustment mechanism for Consumers Gas Company.

- 131. New Orleans City Council** Docket No. CD-85-1, New Orleans Public Service rate increase; Alliance for Affordable Energy. Rebuttal, May 1995.

Allocation of costs and benefits to rate classes.

- 132. MDPU** Docket DPU-95-40, Mass. Electric cost-allocation; Massachusetts Attorney General. June 1995.

Allocation of costs to rate classes. Critique of cost-of-service study. Implications for industry restructuring.

- 133. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8697, Baltimore Gas & Electric gas rate increase; Maryland Office of People’s Counsel. July 1995

Rate design, cost-of-service study, and revenue allocation.

- 134. North Carolina Utilities Commission** Docket No. E-2, Sub 669. December 1995.

Need for new capacity. Energy-conservation potential and model programs.

- 135. Arizona Commerce Commission** Docket No. U-1933-95-317, Tucson Electric Power rate increase; Residential Utility Consumer Office. January 1996.

Review of proposed rate settlement. Used-and-usefulness of plant. Rate design. DSM potential.

- 136. Ohio PSC** Case No. 95-203-EL-FOR; Campaign for an Energy-Efficient Ohio. February 1996

Long-term forecast of Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, especially its DSM portfolio. Opportunities for further cost-effective DSM savings. Tests of cost effectiveness. Role of DSM in light of industry restructuring; alternatives to traditional utility DSM.

- 137 Vermont PSB** Docket No. 5835; Vermont Department of Public Service. February 1996.

Design of load-management rates of Central Vermont Public Service Company.

- 138. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8720, Washington Gas Light DSM; Maryland Office of People’s Counsel. May 1996.

Avoided costs of Washington Gas Light Company; integrated least-cost planning.

- 138 MDPU** in Docket No. DPU 96-100; Massachusetts Utilities’ Stranded Costs;
A. Massachusetts Attorney General. Oral testimony in support of “estimation of Market Value, Stranded Investment, and Restructuring Gains for Major Massachusetts Utilities,” July 1996.

Stranded costs. Calculation of loss or gain. Valuation of utility assets.

- 139. MDPU** in Docket No. DPU 96-70; Massachusetts Attorney General. July 1996.
Market-based allocation of gas-supply costs of Essex County Gas Company.
- 140. MDPU** Docket No. DPU 96-60; Massachusetts Attorney General. Direct testimony, July 1996; surrebuttal, August 1996.
Market-based allocation of gas-supply costs of Fall River Gas Company.
- 141. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8725; Maryland Office of People's Counsel. July 1996.
Proposed merger of Baltimore Gas & Electric Company, Potomac Electric Power Company, and Constellation Energy. Cost allocation of merger benefits and rate reductions.
- 142. New Hampshire PUC** Case No. DR 96-150, Public Service Company of New Hampshire stranded costs; New Hampshire Office of Consumer Advocate. December 1996.
Market price of capacity and energy; value of generation plant; restructuring gain and stranded investment; legal status of PSNH acquisition premium; interim stranded-cost charges.
- 143. Ontario Energy Board** EBRO 495, LRAM and shared-savings incentive for DSM performance of Consumers Gas; Green Energy Coalition. March 1997.
LRAM and shared-savings incentive mechanisms in rates for the Consumers Gas Company Ltd.
- 144. New York PSC** Case 96-E-0897, Consolidated Edison restructuring plan; City of New York. April 1997.
Electric-utility competition and restructuring; critique of proposed settlement of Consolidated Edison Company; stranded costs; market power; rates; market access.
- 145. Vermont PSB** Docket No. 5980, proposed statewide energy plan; Vermont Department of Public Service. Direct, August 1997; rebuttal, December 1997.
Justification for and estimation of statewide avoided costs; guidelines for distributed IRP.
- 146. MDPU** Docket No. 96-23, Boston Edison restructuring settlement; Utility Workers Union of America. September 1997.
Performance incentives proposed for the Boston Edison company.
- 147. Vermont PSB** Docket No. 5983, Green Mountain Power rate increase; Vermont Department of Public Service. Direct, October 1997; rebuttal, December 1997.

In three separate pieces of prefiled testimony, addressed the Green Mountain Power Corporation's (1) distributed-utility-planning efforts, (2) avoided costs, and (3) prudence of decisions relating to a power purchase from Hydro-Quebec.

- 148. MDPU** Docket No. 97-63, Boston Edison proposed reorganization; Utility Workers Union of America. October 1997.

Increased costs and risks to ratepayers and shareholders from proposed reorganization; risks of diversification; diversion of capital from regulated to unregulated affiliates; reduction in Commission authority.

- 149. MDTE** Docket No. 97-111, Commonwealth Energy proposed restructuring; Cape Cod Light Compact. Joint testimony with Jonathan Wallach, January 1998.

Critique of proposed restructuring plan filed to satisfy requirements of the electric-utility restructuring act of 1997. Failure of the plan to foster competition and promote the public interest.

- 150. NH PUC** Docket DR 97-241, Connecticut Valley Electric fuel and purchased-power adjustments; City of Claremont, N.H. February 1998.

Prudence of continued power purchase from affiliate; market cost of power; prudence disallowances and cost-of-service ratemaking.

- 151. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8774; APS-DQE merger; Maryland Office of People's Counsel. February 1998.

Power-supply arrangements between APS's operating subsidiaries; power-supply savings; market power.

- 152. Vermont PSB** Docket No. 6018, Central Vermont Public Service Co. rate increase; Vermont Department of Public Service. February 1998.

Prudence of decisions relating to a power purchase from Hydro-Quebec. Reasonableness of avoided-cost estimates. Quality of DU planning.

- 153. Maine PUC** Docket No. 97-580, Central Maine Power restructuring and rates; Maine Office of Public Advocate. May 1998; Surrebuttal, August 1998.

Determination of stranded costs; gains from sales of fossil, hydro, and biomass plant; treatment of deferred taxes; incentives for stranded-cost mitigation; rate design.

- 154. MDTE** Docket No. 98-89, purchase of Boston Edison municipal streetlighting, Towns of Lexington and Acton. Affidavit, August 1998.

Valuation of municipal streetlighting; depreciation; applicability of unbundled rate.

- 155. Vermont PSB** Docket No. 6107, Green Mountain Power rate increase, Vermont Department of Public Service. September 1998.

Prudence of decisions relating to a power purchase from Hydro-Quebec. Least-cost planning and prudence. Quality of DU planning.

- 156. MDTE** Docket No. 97-120, Western Massachusetts Electric Company proposed restructuring; Massachusetts Attorney General. Joint testimony with Jonathan Wallach, October 1998. Joint surrebuttal with Jonathan Wallach, January 1999.

Market value of the three Millstone nuclear units under varying assumptions of plant performance and market prices. Independent forecast of wholesale market prices. Value of Pilgrim and TMI-1 asset sales.

- 157. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8794 and 8804; BG&E restructuring and rates; Maryland Office of People's Counsel. Direct, December 1998; rebuttal, March 1999.

Implementation of restructuring. Valuation of generation assets from comparable-sales and cash-flow analyses. Determination of stranded cost or gain.

- 158. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8795; Delmarva Power & Light restructuring and rates; Maryland Office of People's Counsel. December 1998.

Implementation of restructuring. Valuation of generation assets and purchases from comparable-sales and cash-flow analyses. Determination of stranded cost or gain.

- 159. Maryland PSC** Case No. 8797; Potomac Edison Company restructuring and rates; Maryland Office of People's Counsel. Direct, January 1999; rebuttal, March 1999.

Implementation of restructuring. Valuation of generation assets and purchases from comparable-sales and cash-flow analyses. Determination of stranded cost or gain.

- 160. Connecticut DPUC** Docket No. 99-02-05; Connecticut Light and Power Company stranded costs; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. April 1999.

Projections of market price. Valuation of purchase agreements and nuclear and non-nuclear assets from comparable-sales and cash-flow analyses.

- 161. Connecticut DPUC** Docket No. 99-03-04; United Illuminating Company stranded costs; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. April 1999.

Projections of market price. Valuation of purchase agreements and nuclear assets from comparable-sales and cash-flow analyses.

- 162. Washington UTC** Docket No. UE-981627; PacifiCorp–Scottish Power Merger, Office of the Attorney General. June 1999.

Review of proposed performance standards and valuation of performance. Review of proposed low-income assistance.

- 163. Utah PSC** Docket No. 98-2035-04; PacifiCorp–Scottish Power Merger, Utah Committee of Consumer Services. June 1999.

Review of proposed performance standards and valuation of performance.

- 164. Connecticut DPUC** Docket No. 99-03-35; United Illuminating Company proposed standard offer; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. July 1999.

Design of standard offer by rate class. Design of price adjustments to preserve rate decrease. Market valuations of nuclear plants. Short-term stranded cost

- 165. Connecticut DPUC** Docket No. 99-03-36; Connecticut Light and Power Company proposed standard offer; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. Direct, July 1999; Supplemental, July 1999.

Design of standard offer by rate class. Design of price adjustments to preserve rate decrease. Market valuations of nuclear plants. Short-term stranded cost.

- 166. W. Virginia PSC** Case No. 98-0452-E-GI; electric-industry restructuring, West Virginia Consumer Advocate. July 1999.

Market value of generating assets of, and restructuring gain for, Potomac Edison, Monongahela Power, and Appalachian Power. Comparable-sales and cash-flow analyses.

- 167. Ontario Energy Board** File No. RP-1999-0034; Ontario Performance-Based Rates; Green Energy Coalition. September 1999.

Rate design. Recovery of demand-side-management costs under PBR. Incremental costs.

- 168. Connecticut DPUC** Docket No. 99-08-01; standards for utility restructuring; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. Direct, November 1999; Supplemental January 2000.

Appropriate role of regulation. T&D reliability and service quality. Performance standards and customer guarantees. Assessing generation adequacy in a competitive market.

- 169. Connecticut Superior Court** Docket No. CV 99-049-7239; Connecticut Light and Power Company stranded costs; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. Affidavit, December 1999.

Errors of the CDPUC in deriving discounted-cash-flow valuations for Millstone and Seabrook, and in setting minimum bid price.

- 170. Connecticut Superior Court** Docket No. CV 99-049-7597; United Illuminating Company stranded costs; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. December 1999.

Errors of the CDPUC, in its discounted-cash-flow computations, in selecting performance assumptions for Seabrook, and in setting minimum bid price.

- 171. Ontario Energy Board** File No. RP-1999-0044; Ontario Hydro transmission-cost allocation and rate design; Green Energy Coalition. January 2000.

Cost allocation and rate design. Net vs. gross load billing. Export and wheeling-through transactions. Environmental implications of utility proposals.

- 172. Utah PSC** Docket No. 99-2035-03; PacifiCorp Sale of Centralia plant, mine, and related facilities; Utah Committee of Consumer Services. January 2000.

Prudence of sale and management of auction. Benefits to ratepayers. Allocation and rate treatment of gain.

- 173. Connecticut DPUC** Docket No. 99-09-12; Nuclear Divestiture by Connecticut Light & Power and United Illuminating; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. January 2000.

Market for nuclear assets. Optimal structure of auctions. Value of minority rights. Timing of divestiture.

- 174. Ontario Energy Board** File No. RP-1999-0017; Union Gas PBR proposal; Green Energy Coalition. March 2000.

Lost-revenue-adjustment and shared-savings incentive mechanisms for Union Gas DSM programs. Standards for review of targets and achievements, computation of lost revenues. Need for DSM expenditure true-up mechanism.

- 175. NY PSC** Case No. 99-S-1621; Consolidated Edison steam rates; City of New York. April 2000.

Allocation of costs of former cogeneration plants, and of net proceeds of asset sale. Economic justification for steam-supply plans. Depreciation rates. Weather normalization and other rate adjustments.

- 176. Maine PUC** Docket No. 99-666; Central Maine Power alternative rate plan; Maine Public Advocate. Direct, May 2000; Surrebuttal, August 2000.

Likely merger savings. Savings and rate reductions from recent mergers. Implications for rates.

- 177. MEFSB** 97-4; MMWEC gas-pipeline proposal; Town of Wilbraham, Mass. June 2000.

Economic justification for natural-gas pipeline. Role and jurisdiction of EFSB.

- 178. Connecticut DPUC** 99-09-03; Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation Merger and Rate Plan; Connecticut office of Consumer Counsel. September 2000.

Performance-based ratemaking in light of mergers. Allocation of savings from merger. Earnings-sharing mechanism.

- 179. Connecticut DPUC** Docket No. 99-09-12RE01; Proposed Millstone Sale; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. November 2000.

Requirements for review of auction of generation assets. Allocation of proceeds between units.

- 180. MDTE** Docket No. 01-25; Purchase of Streetlights from Commonwealth Electric; Cape Light Compact. January 2001

Municipal purchase of streetlights; Calculation of purchase price under state law; Determination of accumulated depreciation by asset.

- 181. Connecticut DPUC** Dockets Nos. 00-12-01 and 99-09-12RE03; Connecticut Light & Power rate design and standard offer; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. March 2001.

Rate design and standard offer under restructuring law; Future rate impacts; Transition to restructured regime; Comparison of Connecticut and California restructuring challenges.

- 182. Vermont PSB** Dockets Nos. 6460 & 6120; Central Vermont Public Service rates; Vermont Department of Public Service. Direct, March 2001; Surrebuttal, April 2001.

Review of power-planning decisions from early 1990s; Calculation of present damages from imprudence.

- 183. New Jersey BPU** Docket No. EM00020106; Atlantic City Electric Company sale of fossil plants; New Jersey Ratepayer Advocate. Affidavit, May 2001.

Comparison of power-supply contracts. Comparison of plant costs to replacement power cost. Allocation of sales proceeds between subsidiaries.

- 184. New Jersey BPU** Docket No. GM00080564; Public Service Electric and Gas transfer of gas supply contracts; New Jersey Ratepayer Advocate. Direct, May 2001.

Transfer of gas transportation contracts to unregulated affiliate. Potential for market power in wholesale gas supply and electric generation. Importance of reliable gas supply. Valuation of contracts. Effect of proposed requirements contract on rates. Regulation and design of standard-offer service.

- 185. Connecticut DPUC** Dockets Nos. 99-04-18 Phase 3, 99-09-03 Phase 2; Southern Connecticut Natural Gas and Connecticut Natural Gas rates and charges; Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel. Direct, June 2001; Supplemental, July 2001.

Identifying, quantifying, and allocating merger-related gas-supply savings between ratepayers and shareholders. Establishing baselines. Allocations between affiliates. Unaccounted-for gas.

Exhibit DPS-PLC-2: Valuation of Nuclear Asset Transfers

Sale Dates			Seller	Buyer	MW	% sold	Years left on license	Case	Cash at Closing for		Later Cash	PPA	Other Payment	Decom funding w/ 2% real return	Total	\$/kW cash	\$/kW w/ Decom funding	\$/kW w/o Decom funding
Deal	Closed	Unit(s)							Plant	Fuel								
Jun-98	Jan-00	Seabrook	EUA (Montaup)	BayCorp	33	2.90%	24		\$3.2 M	\$1.7 M			\$2.5 M		\$7.4 M	\$147/kW	\$222/kW	\$222/kW
Jul-98	Dec-99	Three Mile Island 1	GPU	AmerGen	786		14		\$23 M	\$77 M			\$80 M ^a	\$7 M	\$187 M	\$127/kW	\$237/kW	\$229/kW
Nov-98	Jul-99	Pilgrim	BEC	Entergy	670		12	Rll est of market value	\$80 M	\$41 M		(\$30)M	\$(11)M ^b	\$81 M	\$161 M	\$181/kW	\$240/kW	\$120/kW
					670			UI est of market price	\$80 M	\$41 M		(\$36)M	\$(11)M	\$81 M	\$155 M	\$181/kW	\$232/kW	\$111/kW
Apr-99	Dec-99	Clinton	Illinois Power	AmerGen	930		27		\$20 M				\$160 M ^c	\$126 M	\$306 M	\$22/kW	\$329/kW	\$194/kW
Sep-99	Oct-01	Peach Bottom 2, 3	Conectiv	Exelon & PSEG	328	15.02%	11 & 12		\$9 M					<i>not estimated</i>	\$9 M	\$29/kW	\$29/kW	
Sep-99	Oct-01	Salem 1, 2	Conectiv	PSEG	328	14.82%	14 & 18		\$9 M					<i>not estimated</i>	\$9 M	\$29/kW	\$29/kW	
Sep-99	Oct-01	Hope Creek	Conectiv	PSEG	52	5.00%	24		\$2 M					<i>not estimated</i>	\$2 M	\$30/kW	\$30/kW	
Sep-99	Oct-01	Total	Conectiv	PECo & PSEG	709				\$21 M	\$44 M				\$150 M ^d	\$215 M	\$91/kW	\$303/kW	\$91/kW
Sep-99	Aug-00	Oyster Creek	GPU	AmerGen	619		9		\$10 M		\$59 M ^e			\$100 M	\$169 M	\$16/kW	\$273/kW	\$112/kW
Oct-98	Dec-99	Beaver Valley 1	DQE	First Energy	385	47.53%	26											
Oct-98	Dec-99	Beaver Valley 2	DQE	First Energy	113	13.95%	16											
Oct-98	Dec-99	Perry	DQE	First Energy	161	13.48%	27											
Oct-98	Dec-99	Total	DQE	First Energy	659			30% Discount ^f					\$542 M	\$105 M	\$647 M		\$982/kW	\$822/kW
					659			Full Value ^g					\$115 M	\$105 M	\$219 M		\$333/kW	\$174/kW
Jun-99	Cancel	Nine Mile 1	NiMo	AmerGen	610		9		\$72 M					\$271 M	\$343 M	\$118/kW	\$562/kW	\$118/kW
Jun-99	Cancel	Nine Mile 2	NiMO, NYSEG	AmerGen	468	41.00%	28		\$64 M					\$168 M	\$231 M	\$136/kW	\$494/kW	\$136/kW
Oct-99	Cancel	Vermont Yankee	Vermont Yankee	AmerGen	510		10		\$24 M					\$81 M	\$105 M	\$46/kW	\$205/kW	\$46/kW

NOTES

^aRSA.

^bO&M support, net of property-tax support.

^cDoes not include buyback (value unknown).

^dCompared to NRC benchmark.

^eRefueling costs.

^fAssumes minority shares of coal plants worth 70% of full control.

^gNo minority discount.

Exhibit DPS-PLC-2: Valuation of Nuclear Asset Transfers

Sale Dates		Unit(s)	Seller	Buyer	MW	% sold	Years left on license	Case	Cash at Closing for Plant		Later Cash	PPA	Other Payment	Decom funding w/ 2%	Total	Cash	All But Decom funding	Including Decom funding
Deal	Closed								Plant	Fuel & M&S								
Mar-00	Nov-00	Fitzpatrick & Indian Point 3	NYPA	Entergy	1,790	100%	15 & 16	Low RSA Value	\$50 M		\$631 M	\$33 M	\$15 M	\$264 M	\$994 M	\$322/kW	\$408/kW	\$555/kW
Mar-00	Nov-00	Fitzpatrick & Indian Point 3	NYPA	Entergy	1,790	100%	15 & 16	High RSA Value	\$50 M		\$631 M	\$33 M	\$128 M	\$264 M	\$1,107 M	\$322/kW	\$471/kW	\$618/kW
Apr-00	Canceled Apr-01	Palo Verde 1-3	SCEdison	Pinnacle West	602	15.8%	23		\$250 M			—		not estimated	\$250 M	\$415/kW	\$415/kW	
Aug-00	Mar-01	Millstone 2	NU NU & others	Dominion	875	100%	15		\$372 M	\$72 M		—			\$443 M	\$507/kW	\$507/kW	
Aug-00	Mar-01	Millstone 3	NU & NU & other	Dominion	1,082	93.5%	25		\$751 M	\$92 M		—			\$843 M	\$779/kW	\$779/kW	
Aug-00	Mar-01	Millstone 2, 3	NU & other	Dominion	1,957		15, 25		\$1,124 M	\$164 M		—		\$512 M	\$1,800 M	\$658/kW	\$658/kW	\$920/kW
Nov-00	Sep-01	Indian Point 2	ConED	Entergy	970	100%	13	Low PPA Value	\$372 M	\$100 M		\$60 M	\$30 M	\$236 M	\$798 M	\$487/kW	\$579/kW	\$823/kW
Nov-00	Sep-01	Indian Point 2	ConED	Entergy	970	100%	13	High PPA Value	\$372 M	\$100 M		\$100 M	\$30 M	\$236 M	\$838 M	\$487/kW	\$621/kW	\$864/kW
Dec-00	Nov-01	Nine Mile 1	NiMo NiMO, NYSEG, RG&E,	Constellati on	610	100%	9		\$117 M		\$117 M	\$116 M		\$56 M	\$406 M	\$384/kW	\$574/kW	\$665/kW
Dec-00	Nov-01	Nine Mile 2	CHG&E NiMO, NYSEG, RG&E,	Constellati on	936	82%	26	Low RSA Value	\$291 M		\$291 M	\$221 M	\$11 M	\$33 M	\$846 M	\$621/kW	\$869/kW	\$904/kW
Dec-00	Nov-01	Nine Mile 2	CHG&E	Constellati on	936	82%	26	High RSA Value	\$291 M		\$291 M	\$221 M	\$151 M	\$33 M	\$987 M	\$622/kW	\$1,019/kW	\$1,054/kW
Aug-01	Pending	Vermont Yankee	Vermont Yankee	Entergy	510	100%	11	Biewald PPA estimate	\$116 M	\$64 M		\$15 M		not estimated	\$195 M	\$353/kW	\$382/kW	
Aug-01	Pending	Vermont Yankee	Vermont Yankee	Entergy	510	100%	11	JPM PPA estimate	\$116 M	\$64 M		\$173 M		not estimated	\$353 M	\$353/kW	\$693/kW	

Exhibit DPS-PLC-3:**Comparison of Regional Market Prices for Power**

Around-the-Clock Monthly Average Energy Prices (Dollars per MWh)

	NEPOOL Vermont Yankee & Millstone	NY ISO Zone C Fitzpatrick & Nine Mile Point	Difference
<i>Dec-99</i>	\$24.33	\$43.76	-\$19.43
<i>Jan-00</i>	\$37.15	\$33.54	\$3.61
<i>Feb-00</i>	\$34.17	\$24.69	\$9.48
<i>Mar-00</i>	\$23.90	\$22.59	\$1.31
<i>Apr-00</i>	\$26.17	\$27.33	-\$1.16
<i>May-00</i>	\$72.78	\$29.52	\$43.26
<i>Jun-00</i>	\$38.80	\$35.68	\$3.12
<i>Jul-00</i>	\$37.14	\$27.84	\$9.30
<i>Aug-00</i>	\$42.23	\$34.69	\$7.54
<i>Sep-00</i>	\$43.15	\$39.77	\$3.38
<i>Oct-00</i>	\$50.33	\$48.28	\$2.05
<i>Nov-00</i>	\$49.30	\$45.87	\$3.43
<i>Dec-00</i>	\$62.55	\$53.29	\$9.26
<i>Jan-01</i>	\$62.57	\$48.22	\$14.35
<i>Feb-01</i>	\$43.01	\$36.91	\$6.10
<i>Mar-01</i>	\$50.18	\$40.76	\$9.42
<i>Apr-01</i>	\$36.23	\$39.51	-\$3.28
<i>May-01</i>	\$41.01	\$39.57	\$1.44
<i>Jun-01</i>	\$35.41	\$33.48	\$1.93
<i>Jul-01</i>	\$52.24	\$34.90	\$17.34
<i>Aug-01</i>	\$43.34	\$53.07	-\$9.73
<i>Sep-01</i>	\$31.74	\$29.54	\$2.20
<i>Oct-01</i>	\$30.22	\$27.87	\$2.35
<i>Average</i>	\$42.08	\$36.99	\$5.10

Exhibit DPS-PLC-4:
Characteristics of Recent Northeastern Plant Sales

Unit(s)	Seller	Purchaser	MW	% sold	Multiple Operating Units on Same Site?	Date of Operation	License Expiration Date	Sale Announced	Licence Years Left	2000 Average Capacity Factor	Reactor Type
Fitzpatrick	NYPA	Entergy	820	100%	If NMP owned	Oct 1974	Oct 2014	Mar 2000	15	83%	BWR
Indian Point 3	NYPA	Entergy	970	100%	If IP2 owned	Apr 1976	Dec 2015	Mar 2000	16	99%	PWR
Millstone 2	NU	Dominion	875	100%	Yes	Sep 1975	Jul 2015	Aug 2000	15	82%	PWR
Millstone 3	NU & others	Dominion	1,082	93.5%	Yes	Jan 1986	Nov 2025	Aug 2000	25	100%	PWR
Indian Point 2	ConEd	Entergy	970	100%	Yes	Sep 1973	Sep 2013	Nov 2000	13	12%	PWR
Nine Mile 1	NiMo	Constellation	610	100%	Yes	Aug 1969	Aug 2009	Dec 2000	9	80%	BWR
Nine Mile 2	NiMo, NYSEG, RG&E, CHG&E	Constellation	936	82%	Yes	Jul 1987	Oct 2026	Dec 2000	26	80%	BWR
Vermont Yankee	Vermont Yankee	Entergy	510	100%	No	Feb 1973	Mar 2012	Aug 2001	11	102%	BWR

Exhibit DPS-PLC-5: Summary of Contracts Associated with Recent Nuclear Sales

Unit(s)	Seller	Purchaser	Purchased Power Agreement				Revenue Sharing Agreement			
			Term	% Unit Output	Guaranteed capacity factor	Price (\$/MWh)	Term	Strike Prices		% of Excess to Seller
Fitzpatrick	NYPA	Entergy	2000-2004	37%	85%	32.00	2005-2014	38.01	51.80	50%
Fitzpatrick	NYPA	Entergy	2000-2003	61%	85%	29.00	-	-	-	-
Indian Point 3	NYPA	Entergy	2000-2004	100%		36.00	2005-2014	42.76	58.27	50%
Indian Point 2	Con Edison	Entergy	2001-2004	100%		39.00	-	-	-	-
Nine Mile 1	NiMo	Constellation	2002-2010	90%		35.70 - 36.32	-	-	-	-
Nine Mile 2	NiMO, NYSEG, RG&E, CHG&E	Constellation	2002-2011	74%		35.70 - 36.05	2011-2020	40.75	48.70	80%
Vermont Yankee	Vermont Yankee	Entergy	2002-2012	100%		35.50 - 45.00	-	-	-	-

Notes: The FitzPatrick PPA % are averages over the period of the sales.

The IP2 PPA price is \$46.80/MWh in the summer period (June through August), and \$36.40/MWh in other months.