

**EXHIBIT NO. ___(DEM-4C)
DOCKET NO. UE-11___/UG-11___
2011 PSE GENERAL RATE CASE
WITNESS: DAVID E. MILLS**

**BEFORE THE
WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION**

**WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,**

Complainant,

v.

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.,

Respondent.

**Docket No. UE-11___
Docket No. UG-11___**

**THIRD EXHIBIT (CONFIDENTIAL) TO THE
PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
DAVID E. MILLS
ON BEHALF OF PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.**

**REDACTED
VERSION**

JUNE 13, 2011

Energy Cost Risk Management

March 2007

PSE actively hedges both our Gas & Power Portfolios to reduce risk and rate volatility

- Insulate customers from volatile wholesale commodity markets, and thus provide stable rates
- Reduce PSE's earnings volatility by removing power portfolio risk
- Both portfolios are hedged in a programmatic manner, but with some execution timing discretion
 - ◆ Minimum hedge requirements must be met regardless of price
 - ◆ Hedging can be accelerated/decelerated based on market view
- Existing hedge strategies are constantly being reviewed with an eye towards continuous improvement

PSE considers a variety of issues when making our energy commodity hedging decisions

- Probabilistic Position
 - ◆ Volumetric forecast given price volatility, weather variability, and resource outages
 - ◆ Portfolio \$\$\$ exposure to spot market price fluctuations
- Power Cost & Margin @ Risk
 - ◆ Measures variability of power cost and earnings over specific future operating periods
 - ◆ Quantifies risk reduction as a result of incremental hedging
 - ◆ Allows for comparative assessment of different hedge strategies
- Fundamental Market Views
 - ◆ Attempts to lower costs to customers vs. purely mechanistic hedging

PSE's Hedging Strategies have evolved over time

Jan 2003

Core Power

Fixed
Price
Hedges

Ratable
Volumetric
Averaging

Apr 2003

Exposure-based
Dollar Cost
Average

Programmatic
Matrix Approach

May 2004



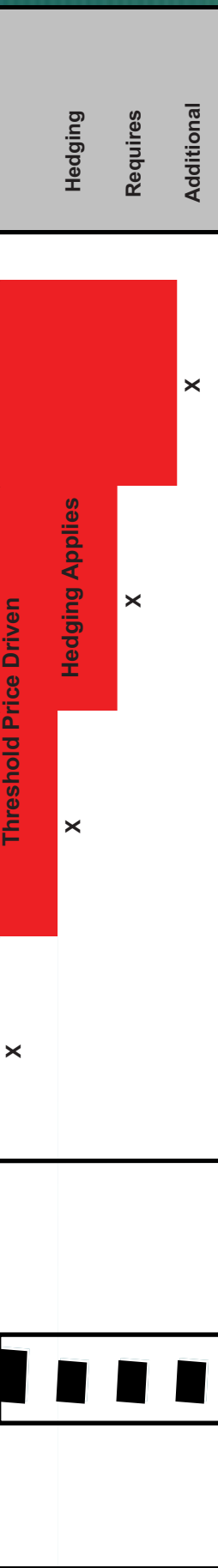
Exposure-based
Dollar Cost
Average
informed by
Margin at Risk

Core Gas hedging strategy is seasonal and programmatic

- Mandates that [REDACTED] of the average load be hedged going into winter (Nov - Mar).
 - ◆ Storage accounts for another [REDACTED] hedged
- Mandates that [REDACTED] of the average load be hedged going into summer (Apr - Oct)
 - ◆ Storage is [REDACTED]
- Hedging is accelerated if market prices drop below our “threshold price level”
- Whole Portfolio approach
 - ◆ We hedge the most volatile & likely high priced supply regions, based on probabilistic outcomes and volatility analysis, (Sumas, Rockies or AECO)

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.... with timing discretion in [] month intervals

<p>Total Quantity</p>					
<p>Total Portfolio</p>	<p>Time to Spot Market Delivery</p> 				
<p>Percentage Hedged (Floor - Minimum)</p> 	<p>Threshold Price Driven</p> <p>X</p> <p>Hedging Applies</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>				
<p>Regional (Sumas, Rockies, AECO) Hedge Selection based on Probabilistic outcomes & Volatility analysis</p>					
<p>Hedging Requires Additional RMC Approval</p>					

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■ Timing is based on fundamental and sometimes technical analysis

Proposed revisions to hedging strategies

- In 2006 GRC the WUTC approved establishing of dedicated line of credit for hedging which prompts us to review our existing hedging strategies
- We have previously benchmarked utility practices that support hedge tenor of [REDACTED]
- Conducted in-depth market research that shows customers favor retail rate stability
- Existing programmatic hedge strategy structure has performed well
- Proposal for discussion:
 - ◆ Power: (a) Extend tenor from [REDACTED]
(b) Extend current maximum [REDACTED]
 - ◆ Core Gas: Extend from [REDACTED]

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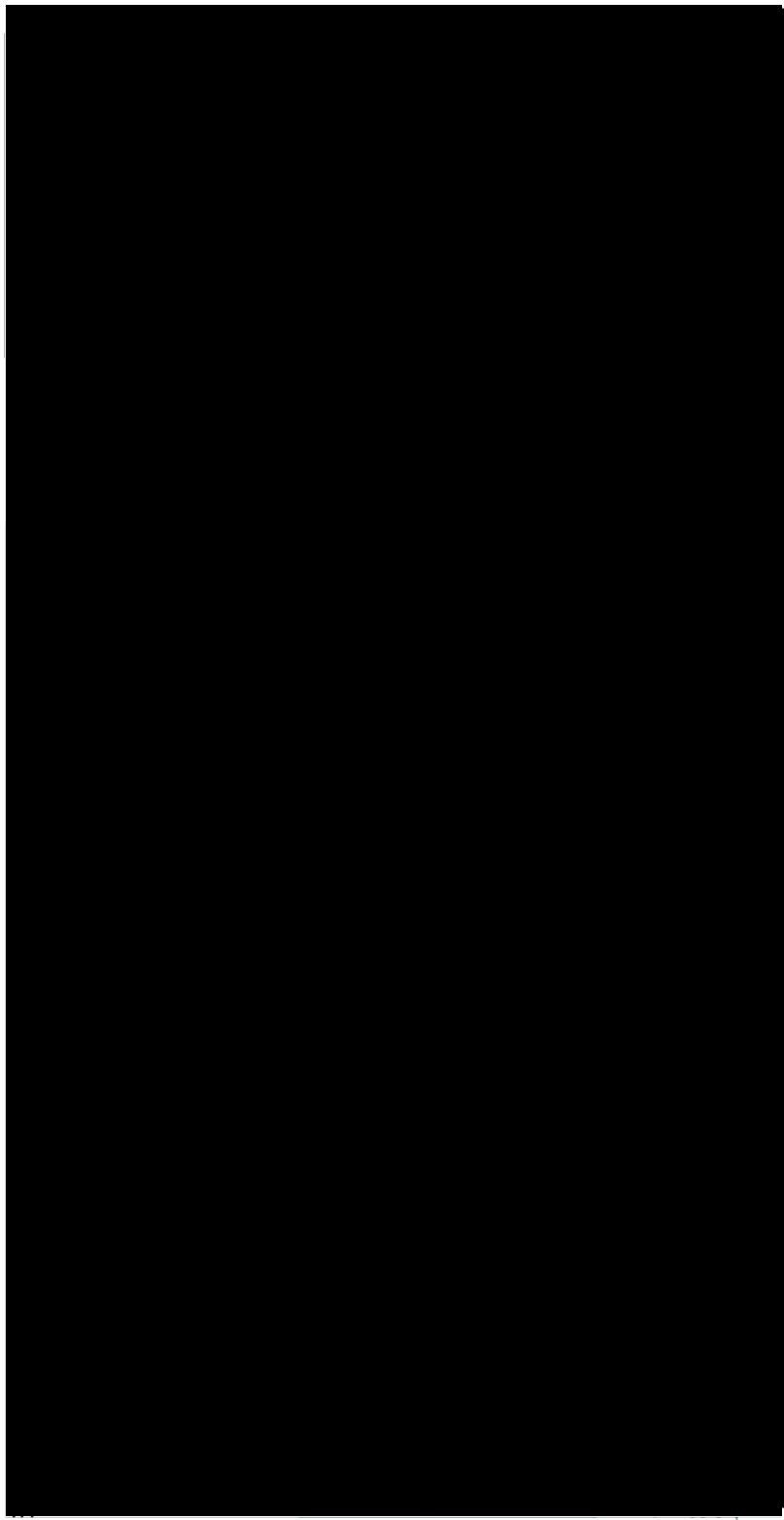
Revised strategy retains many of the features of our current approach

- Programmatic design, meaning some amount of hedging must be done on a ratable, monthly basis
- Allows the volume of hedging to be adjusted as informed by market fundamentals
- Extends the tenor of hedges from [REDACTED]
- Revised approach differs by:
 - ◆ Extending the existing [REDACTED] exposure from [REDACTED] months for the power book.

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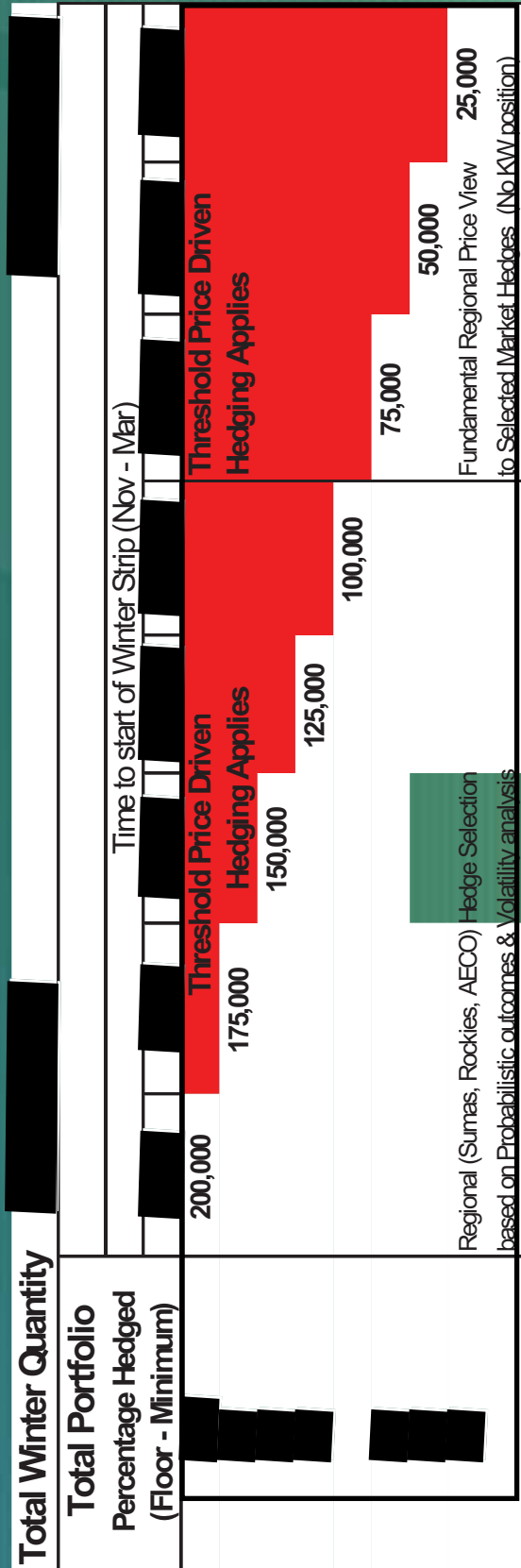
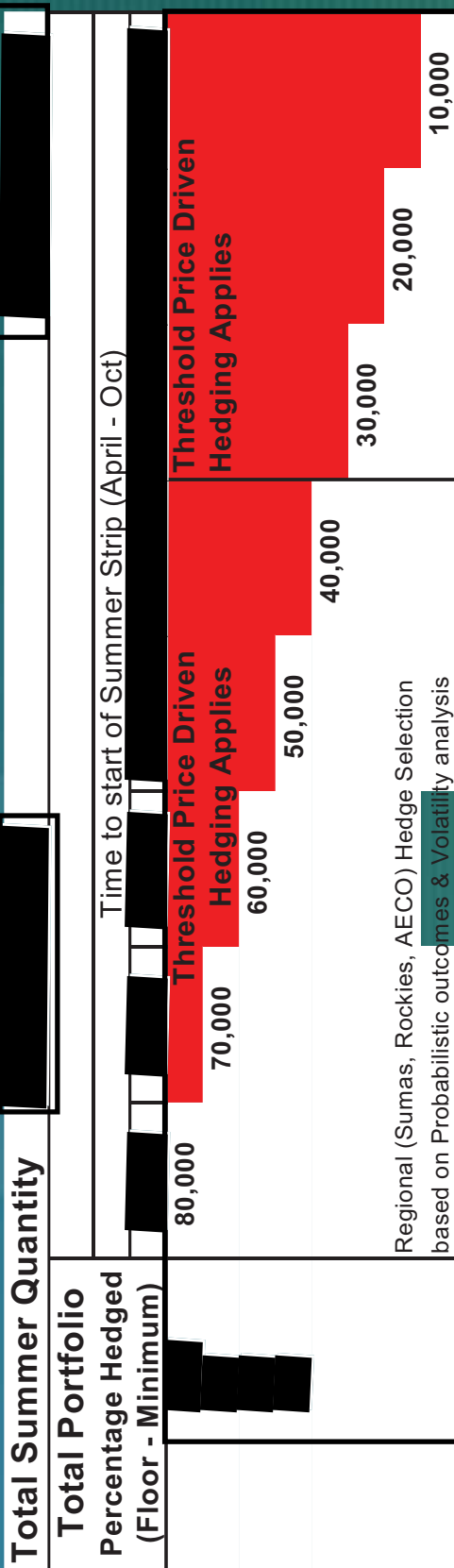
Illustrative Power Hedging Methodology: Quarterly Hedges

Pre-hedge spot exposure
(MW)



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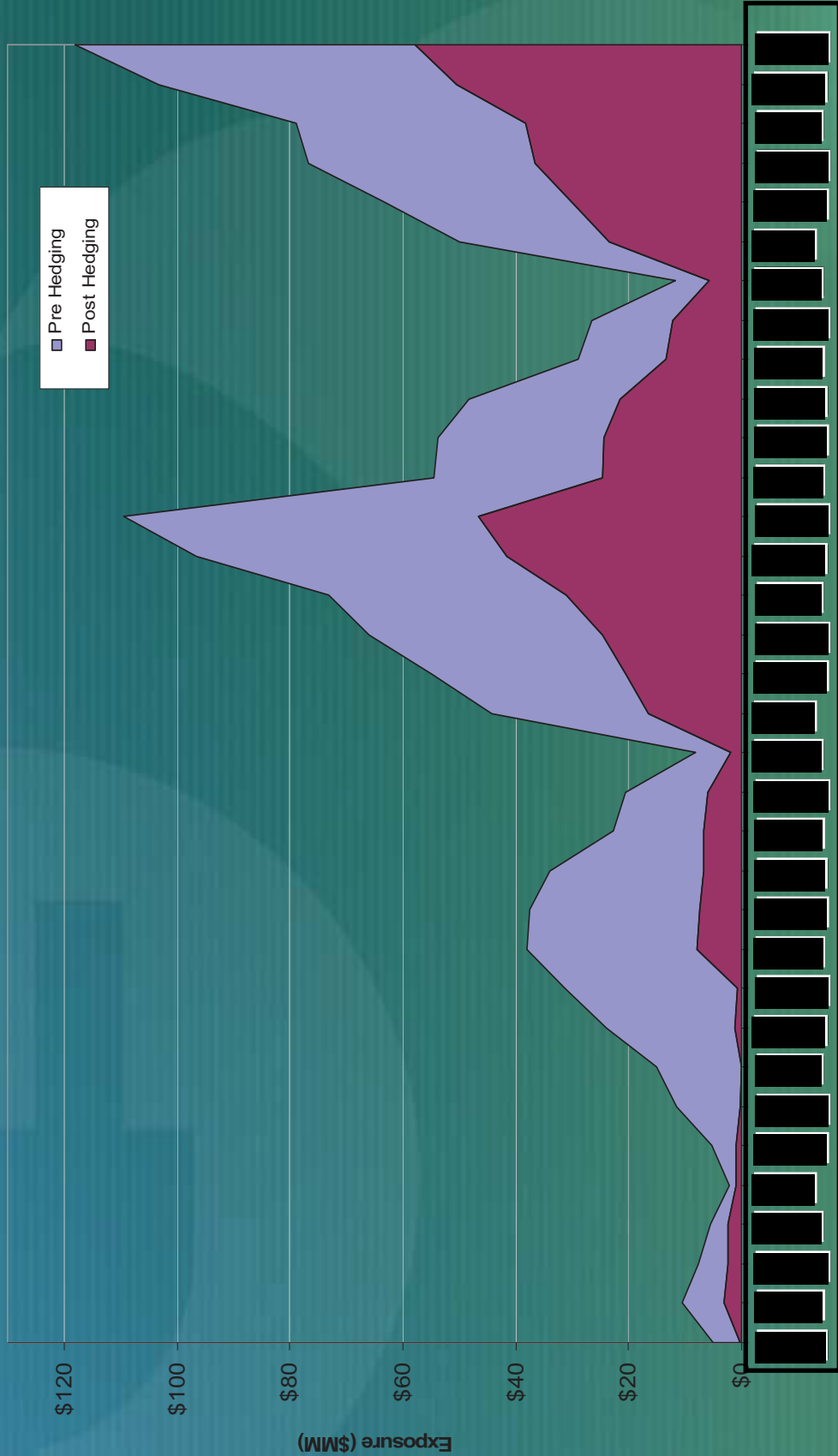
Revised Core Gas strategy would add [REDACTED] gas "seasons", beginning with the [REDACTED] season



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Power book exposure before and after revised hedging strategy

Monthly Exposure (With Goldendale)



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APPENDIX: Survey of Current Hedging Practices

External benchmarking of other utility practices support [REDACTED] tenor of hedging

- It can be concluded from the data collected from other regulated companies that the majority of hedging programs are conducted in the [REDACTED] forward periods. Almost none hedge beyond [REDACTED] forward.
 - According to two Risk Advisory surveys of 20 gas and electric utilities in North America, utility hedges are for less than [REDACTED]
 - According to the Western Energy Institute survey, 7 entities, including Avista Corp, engage in hedging of [REDACTED] and most have incorporated short-term programmatic hedging protocols.
- In general, those companies who hedged solely customer risk tended toward [REDACTED]

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Benchmarking: What we learned about the Industry

- Differences between gas & electric utilities:
 - ◆ Power hedged more than gas & for longer periods of time
 - ◆ Power often unwound hedges, while gas kept them in place
 - ◆ Annual budgets trigger hedging for electric, not gas utilities:
 - ◆ Most gas utilities are “full pass through”; electric less so
 - ◆ Cost control perception
 - ◆ All electric utilities surveyed measure credit exposure as A/R + MTM, not gas all gas utilities do
- Similarities between gas & electric utilities:
 - ◆ 70% of all utilities hedge to reduce volatility
 - ◆ Supply & Risk personnel
 - ◆ Hedging approaches: 50%+ programmatic, 27% discretionary
 - ◆ Creditworthiness is the most important counterparty characteristic

Findings of 6 leading utilities' Annual Reports

- Overall Impressions: Transparency
 - ◆ Explicit VaR calculations detail actual and potential losses
 - ◆ Describe volatilities used & how they are applied
 - ◆ Describe all types of derivatives & financial instruments
 - ◆ Attempt to show risk / reward profile of deregulated business
- Credit
 - ◆ Credit derivatives & default swaps are sometimes used
 - ◆ Detail of the impact of forward market moves & ratings downgrades
- FAS 133
 - ◆ Much time is devoted to the impact of these rules on earnings
- Other
 - ◆ AEP - Actively involved in the Committee of Chief Risk Officers

Benchmarking (Sources Reviewed)

- Consultants' Recommendations
 - ◆ Pace Global Consulting Group
 - ◆ National Economic Research Associates
- Annual Reports (10K) of Industry Leaders
 - ◆ Constellation
 - ◆ Duke
 - ◆ Entergy
 - ◆ AEP
 - ◆ Cinergy
 - ◆ XCEL
- Surveys & Benchmarking studies
 - ◆ KWI (survey of 7 companies)
 - ◆ Western Energy Institute (survey of 8 Western energy companies)
 - ◆ Risk Advisory (2 surveys of Canadian utilities & US utilities)