EXHIBIT NO. __(DEM-3C) DOCKET NO. UE-07___ PCA 7 COMPLIANCE WITNESS: DAVID E. MILLS

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petition of

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.

Docket No. UE-09

For Approval of its March 2009 Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism Report

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

REDACTED VERSION

MARCH 31, 2009

PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.

SECOND EXHIBIT (CONFIDENTIAL) TO THE PREFILED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DAVID E. MILLS

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ILLUSTRATION OF PSE'S PORTFOLIO AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR PCA PERIOD 7 POWER SUPPLY FOR THE SINGLE MONTH MAY 2008

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this exhibit is to illustrate the manner in which Puget Sound Energy 6 7 ("PSE" or "the Company") manages its electric portfolio, including risk management 8 activities, by describing how PSE managed power supply and costs for a single month 9 during PCA period 7: May 2008. Power and Gas Supply Operations Staff ("Staff") follow 10 the Energy Management Committee ("EMC") approved programmatic hedging plan to 11 guide them in the specific time periods and quantities of energy to hedge. The original 12 programmatic hedging strategy was approved by the EMC on July 22, 2004, with a Staff 13 transactional purview of months. The term of the EMC approved strategy consisted of months of the months purview ("Programmatically Managed Hedge"). The 14 the last 15 first months of the months purview are actively managed ("Actively Managed 16 Hedge") in accordance with the Energy Supply Hedging and Optimization Procedures 17 Manual. In October 2007, the Company extended Staff's transactional purview from to 18 months. At that time, the first full months became the Actively Managed Hedge 19 period in accordance with the Energy Supply Hedging and Optimization Procedures 20 Manual and the remaining months became the period Programmatically Managed 21 Hedge in accordance with the EMC approved strategy. The Programmatically Managed Hedge is designed to reduce the Company's net power portfolio exposure starting months 22

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1	in advance of delivery, subject to minimum and maximum exposure reduction, based upon
2	a fundamental view. Staff can make recommendations to hedge further out in time,
3	departing from this plan, but execution of such hedges are subject to EMC approval. The
4	majority of transactions for May 2008 were executed after the extension of the hedging
5	strategy and at least months prior to delivery, leaving primarily only balancing
6	transactions needed to respond to changes in market heat rates and hydro conditions. The
7	EMC is responsible for providing oversight and direction on all portfolio risk issues in
8	addition to approving long-term resource contracts and acquisitions.
9	II. PROGRAMMATICALLY MANAGED HEDGE
10	On July 22, 2004, the EMC approved the Rolling Month Hedging Plan as
11	recommended by Staff to guide hedging decisions for the t to t months time frame. On
12	January 7, 2006, the Rolling Month Hedging Plan was amended to be a Rolling
13	Month Hedge to guide hedging decisions for the to month time frame. In October
14	2007, this hedging plan was extended and now covers the set to set months time frame.
15	The strategy authorizes Staff to use dollar cost averaging hedging, informed by Margin at
16	Risk ("MaR") analysis, with defined minimum and maximum monthly exposure limits.
17	See Exhibit No. (DEM-4). This hedging plan increases Staff's ability to react to
18	position changes due to stream or hydro flow variation, forced thermal plant outages, and
19	changing market conditions.
20	The Programmatically Managed Hedge is designed to reduce the power portfolio's
21	total net exposure for each month, so that the total net exposure will fall below the EMC
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1	exposure limits when each month falls into Staff's Actively Managed Hedge. The
2	"maximum" monthly hedge is calculated by dividing the total net exposure by the
3	remaining months prior to the time when the position falls into the Actively Managed
4	Hedge. The "minimum" monthly hedge is calculated by dividing the total net exposure
5	(plus or minus the Director's limit authority) by the remaining months prior to the time
6	when the position falls into the Actively Managed Hedge. If such a month's position
7	already falls within the Director's limit authority, there is no monthly hedge requirement.
8	(The Director has exposure authority up to the CFO level (\$); exposure above the CFO
9	level requires notification to the EMC.)
10	During this Actively Managed Hedge purview Staff manages the monthly net
11	exposure in accordance with the Energy Supply Hedging and Optimization Procedures
12	Manual The exposure is calculated individually for peak off-peak and gas for power
13	positions The authority limit is calculated on the net spot exposure of all three Spot
14	market exposure is measured by multiplying the open position by the hourly spot price. See
15	Exhibit No (DEM-5C)
10	
16	Margin at Risk measures risk reduction as a result of incremental hedging. As
17	PSE's hedging strategy evolved, the MaR concept was added to the evaluation process in
18	May 2004 for the Programmatically Managed Hedge strategy to measure risk reduction for
19	various alternatives and was extended in October 2007. MaR analysis shows how much
20	risk reduction is gained by month and by strategy – providing an additional tool to
21	determine which commodity is the best choice and for which month given a credit
22	constrained environment. The MaR calculation shows the amount of portfolio risk

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removed for each hedging dollar spent when 25 MW of power or 5,000-mmbtu/day of gas
is purchased.

3	The remainder of this report will illustrate the systems and tools used by Staff and
4	their application for PCA Period 7 by describing actual hedging strategy decisions and their
5	execution undertaken by PSE. Detailed explanation is provided in section IV for one
6	specific month – Example 1 , with respect to power supply for delivery in May 2008.
7	For all subsequent months, please reference section V and VI which provides a summary of
8	— May 2008, and reviews the analysis and fundamental views relied upon
9	by Staff to make hedging decisions for May 2008. See Exhibit No. (DEM-4) through
10	Exhibit No. (DEM-13C) for additional detail supporting this narrative.
11	III. OCTOBER 2004
12	In October 2004, Staff entered into two long-term, fixed gas supply agreements to
13	supply fuel for its gas-fired generating fleet for the period November 2005 through June
14	2008, as described in more detail in the Company's 2005 Power Cost Only Rate Case,
15	Docket No. UE-050870. These contracts effectively replaced the 1993 CanWest contract
16	that CanWest prematurely terminated in October 2005.
17	IV.
18	In Example 1 , May 2008 rolled into Staff's Programmatically Managed Hedge
19	purview. At the beginning of Contraction , the position report indicated the May 2008 net
20	exposure was with a WW on-peak power was position, when MW off-
21	peak power position and position -mmbtu/day natural gas position. See Exhibit
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as "Q2", which includes the months of April, May, and June. Oftentimes, the forward 1 2 power market – especially for delivery beyond six months from execution – is only liquidly 3 traded on a quarterly basis and does not trade monthly until the delivery date approaches 4-4 6 months.

5 , the net exposure for May 2008 increased from Bv mid to 6 as a result of including a higher, more recent customer load forecast, F06, in the forward power position. See Exhibit No. (DEM-6C). The position report showed a 7 8 MW on-peak power MW off-peak power and a mmbtu/day natural 9 gas 10 Fundamental variables affecting supply for Q2 2008 included: gas prices (another

active hurricane season could cause significant gas supply losses and production 12 disruptions), weather, and precipitation (recall that October 1, 2007 marks the start of the 13 new water year).

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V. – MAY 2008

15 During the months through , Staff managed the May 16 2008 spot market exposure similar to the previous month – pursuant to the 17 Programmatically Managed Hedge strategy – with an eye towards market conditions and 18 fundamentals, water supply, and weather. 19 the hedging strategy for the Programmatically Managed Hedge was In 20 changed. Staff noted that the forward markets were at a month low and natural gas supply was ample as winter weather had been mild. It therefore made sense to hedge in 21 REDACTED

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1 In 2005 when two hurricanes directly hit the Gulf of 2 Mexico and wiped out all of the production, Sumas daily gas prices from May – October 3 averaged \$7.50/MMBtu. The forward market in for that time period was /MMBtu. Also, the water year for 2005 was only 89% of normal, whereas in 4 \$ 5 the latest Northwest River Forecast Center predicted a water year at of normal 6 for the period. And finally, the overall natural gas storage 7 inventory for the United States was 320 Bcf higher, and the western region was 32 Bcf or 8 16% ahead of where it was in 2005. 9 As a result, market heat rates remained steady in the 6,000 range then rose to the 10 mid 7,000's from when it began falling to return to the 6,000 range 11 During this time period Staff continued to reduce the net exposure of its power portfolio for May 2008 at levels. Heading into delivery month the 12 13 position was relatively flat as a result of the hedges Staff had transacted. Beginning May 1, 14 2008, Staff managed the position on a daily basis. 15 Monthly spot market exposure for May 2008 over the period through April 2008 can be found in the exposure charts in Exhibit No. (DEM-6C). 16 17 These charts illustrate peak power, off-peak power, and gas for power exposure as they 18 19 strategy for the Programmatically Managed Hedge. (Note that this hedging strategy can 20 vary for a specific month during the period if Staff's fundamental view warrants 21 accelerating or decelerating that hedging strategy.) For example, in **the hedging**, the hedging 22 strategy for the Programmatically Managed Hedge was changed from exposure REDACTED Exhibit No. (DEM-3C) Page 9 of 12

19	dispatch logic used to determine which CT's are "in the money".
17 18	Daily heat rate trends for May 2008 can be found in Exhibit No. (DEM-8C). Heat rates fluctuate daily depending on the power and gas prices, and are part of the
16	given a credit constrained environment.
15	by strategy – providing Staff with an additional tool to evaluate which commodity to hedge
14	As stated previously, MaR analysis shows how much risk reduction is gained by month and
13	Monthly MaR analysis for May 2008 can be found in Exhibit No(DEM-7C).
12	base load power off-line until the middle of sector .
11	Columbia Generating Stations's nuclear refueling outage which would take 1,100 MW of
10	middle Columbia over the next few months. However, this was likely to be off-set by
9	normal, there was hope there would be more hydro generation than normal in the upper and
8	and with the Mica and Revelstoke dams in British Columbia still at 111% above
7	With BPA raising its flood elevation target 10 feet at Grand Coulee in the early part of
6	average. Most of the rest of the Western region was averaging around 50% of normal.
5	miracle for the Sierras – their current average snow water content ranged from 17 – 46% of
4	but the Cascades and British Columbia looked in dismal shape. There was no spring
2	were likely to materialize in the near future. Staff noted that on the hydro front everything
1	hadge to exposure reduction limits because significant weather related price risks

1	The Northwest River Forecast Center ("NWRFC") issued its first official water
2	supply forecast of the 2008 water year on December 13, 2007. Thousands of Acre Feet
3	("KAF") for the January-July period at Grand Coulee was projected at 63,900 KAF. The
4	30-year average (1971-2000), also referred to as "normal," for the January-July period at
5	Grand Coulee is 62,900 KAF. Thus, NWRFC predicted January-July runoff at 102% of
6	normal at Grand Coulee (63,900 KAF/62,900 KAF). All subsequent forecasts for the 2008
7	water year can be found in Exhibit No. (DEM-12). Also found in Exhibit
8	No. (DEM-12) are the monthly runoff volumes at Grand Coulee for water years 2006,
9	2007, 2008 and October through March for water year 2009.
10	Staff's monthly Hedging Outlook Summaries and Energy Market Drivers Reports
11	can be found in Exhibit No. (DEM-13C). The monthly Hedging Outlook by Staff offer
12	an overview of the power and natural gas markets, weather, oil, and hydro as they relate to
13	the Programmatically Managed Hedge strategy. The Energy Market Drivers offer an
14	overview of current events and what their affects are on forward prices.
15	The above referenced tools, forecasts, and fundamental views were used to manage
16	the monthly spot market exposure for delivery month May 2008. May 2008 hedges were
17	executed in accordance with both the Programmatically Managed Hedge and Actively
18	Managed Hedge strategies and the hedges are shown for both power and gas for power in
19	Exhibit No(DEM-9C).
20	VII. MAY 2008 – WITHIN MONTH OVERVIEW
21	Spot prices increased in May from April as the NWRFC revised runoff down two
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