

**EXHIBIT NO. \_\_\_(DEM-4)  
DOCKET NO. UE-08\_\_\_  
PCA 6 COMPLIANCE  
WITNESS: DAVID E. MILLS**

**BEFORE THE  
WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION**

**In the Matter of the Petition of  
PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.,  
For Approval of its March 2008 Power Cost  
Adjustment Mechanism Report**

**Docket No. UE-08\_\_\_**

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

**MARCH 31, 2008**

# Margin at Risk And Forward Hedging

May 17, 2004

RMC Meeting

*The energy to do great things*



**PUGET SOUND ENERGY**

[pse.com](http://pse.com)

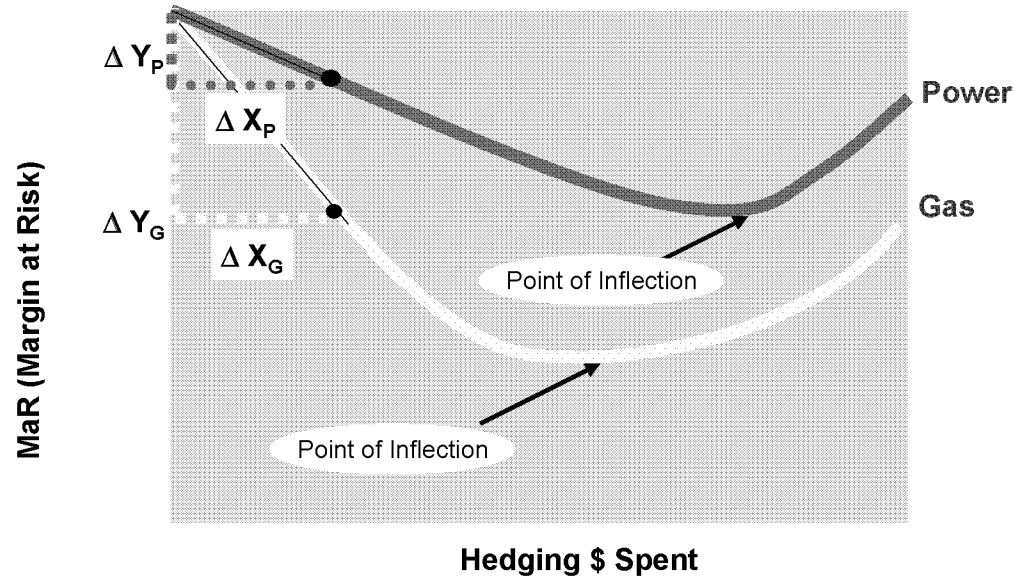
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# Current Basis for Hedging Decisions

- Probabilistic Position
  - ◆ Volumetric forecast of load resource, given energy market volatility, resource outages and hydrological forecasts.
- Exposure Report
  - ◆ Captures portfolio exposure to spot market price fluctuations.
- Fundamental market views
- Marginal MaR Ratio
  - ◆ Measures risk reduction as a result of incremental hedging.
  - ◆ Ratio allows for comparative assessment of different commodity hedges.
    - ☞ Identifies best commodity and month for hedge transactions.
    - ☞ Useful tool to allocate credit.

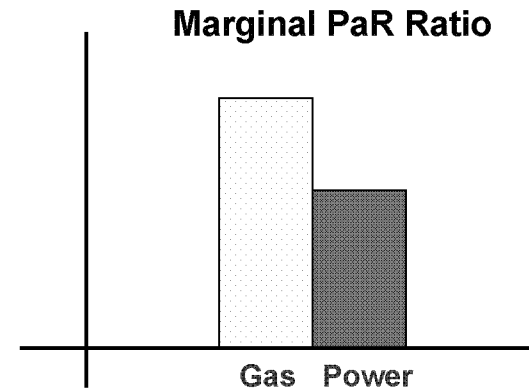
# MaR - Overview



*For illustration purposes only*

$$\text{Marginal MaR Ratio} = \frac{\text{Change in MaR } (\Delta Y)}{\text{Hedging \$ Spent } (\Delta x)}$$

Marginal MaR Ratio approximates the the amount of portfolio risk removed for each hedging dollar spent.



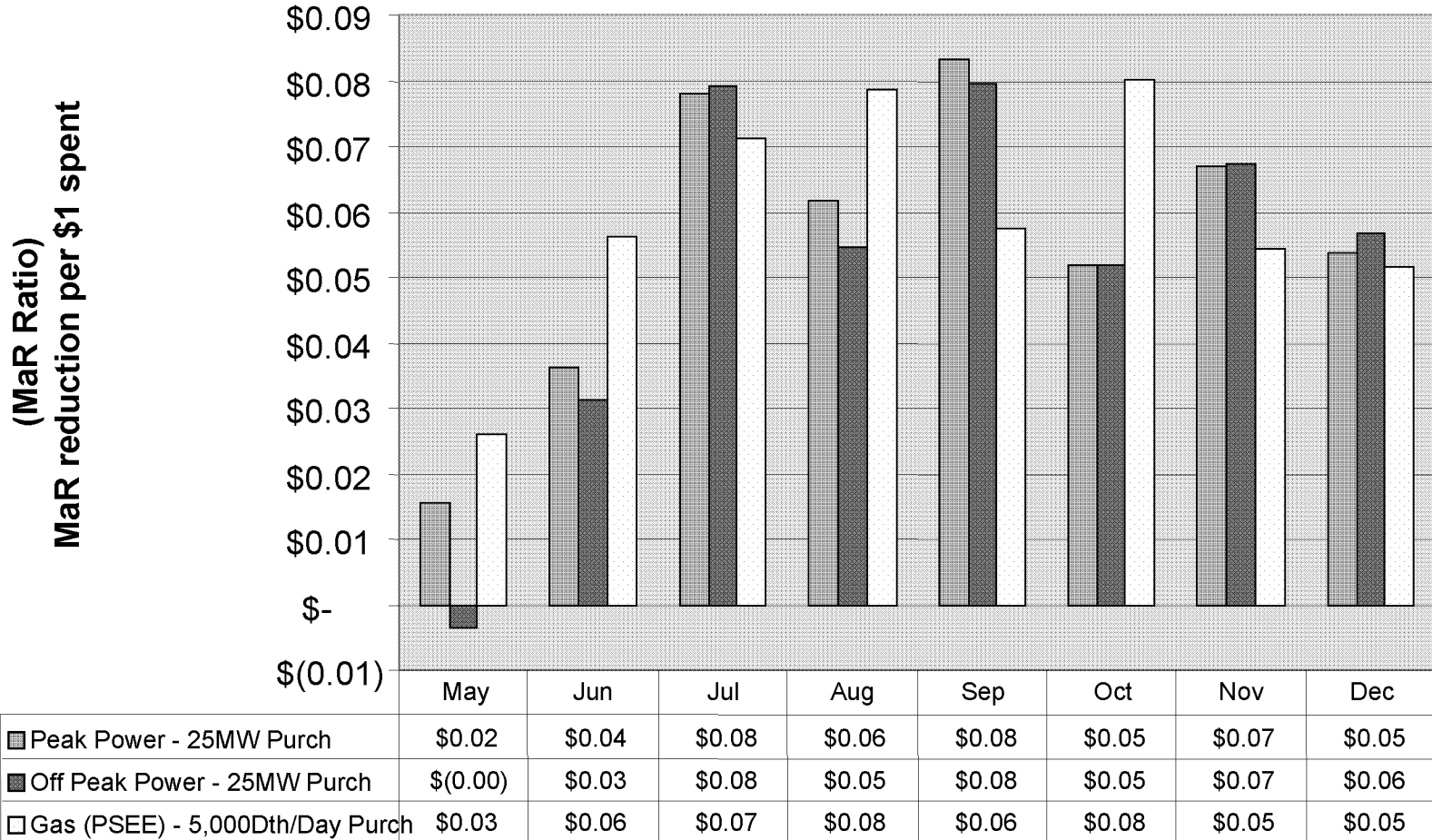
# MaR - Calculation

*For illustration purposes only*

	Probabilistic	Scen 1- Worse Case	Scen 2	Scen 3	Scen 4	Scen 5
Load	-194	-225	-220	-150	-180	-195
Hydro (MWs)	90	70	80	80	110	110
Resources Sensitive to Heat Rates (MWs)	42	50	50	40	40	30
<u>Other Resources &amp; Fixed Price Contracts (MWs)</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>170</b>
Fixed Price Gas Hedges (MMBTu's)	400	400	400	400	400	400
Power Spot Position (MWs)	-32	-75	-60	0	0	-25
Gas Spot Position (MMBTu's)	-20	-100	-100	0	0	100
Power Spot Exposure	-\$2,470	-\$6,375	-\$5,100	\$0	\$0	-\$875
Gas Spot Exposure	-\$180	-\$650	-\$650	\$0	\$0	\$400
<b>Margin</b>	<b>\$3,498</b>	<b>\$530</b>	<b>\$1,470</b>	<b>\$3,380</b>	<b>\$5,390</b>	<b>\$6,720</b>
Power Price (\$/MWhr)	\$65.00	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$35.00
<u>Gas Price (\$/MMBTu)</u>	<u>\$5.80</u>	<u>\$6.50</u>	<u>\$6.50</u>	<u>\$6.00</u>	<u>\$6.00</u>	<u>\$4.00</u>
Heat Rate (MMBTu/MWhr)	11.21	13.08	13.08	10.00	10.00	8.75

	MaR	Marginal MaR Ratio
<b>Base Case</b>	<b>\$2,968</b>	
Purchase 25MW Power @ \$65	\$2,468	\$0.31
Purchase 5,000 Dth/Day Gas @ \$5.80	\$2,560	\$0.34

# Marginal MaR Ratio (Week Of 4/19/04)



# Future Enhancements

- Implement optimal total hedge quantities by month and commodity.
- Determine sensitivity in probabilistic position with respect to change in price/heat rate. (“gamma”)
  - ◆ Enables better understanding sensitivities of PSE’s asset heat rates vs. market heat rates.
  - ◆ Relationship is nonlinear.
- Incorporation of nonlinear hedges in Marginal MaR Ratio Analysis (Collars, HR call options etc.)
- Continued incorporation of fundamental views in generation and price modeling.
- Enhance optimal hedging strategies to minimize downside and maximize upside.

# Appendix

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# Historical Hedging: Example 1

- Probabilistic June 2004 position as of 4/20/04

Total Net Exposure	(\$.22 million)
Gas Exposure	(\$3.83 million)
Power Exposure (peak)	\$2.3 million
Power Exposure (off-peak)	\$1.32 million

- Portfolio is long power and short gas
- MaR analysis indicates buying gas and selling power reduces downside risk.
- Fundamentally bearish market heat rates. Monetize relatively high heat rates
- Hedging transaction: Sell 75 aMWs flat and purchase 15,000 MMBtus/day.

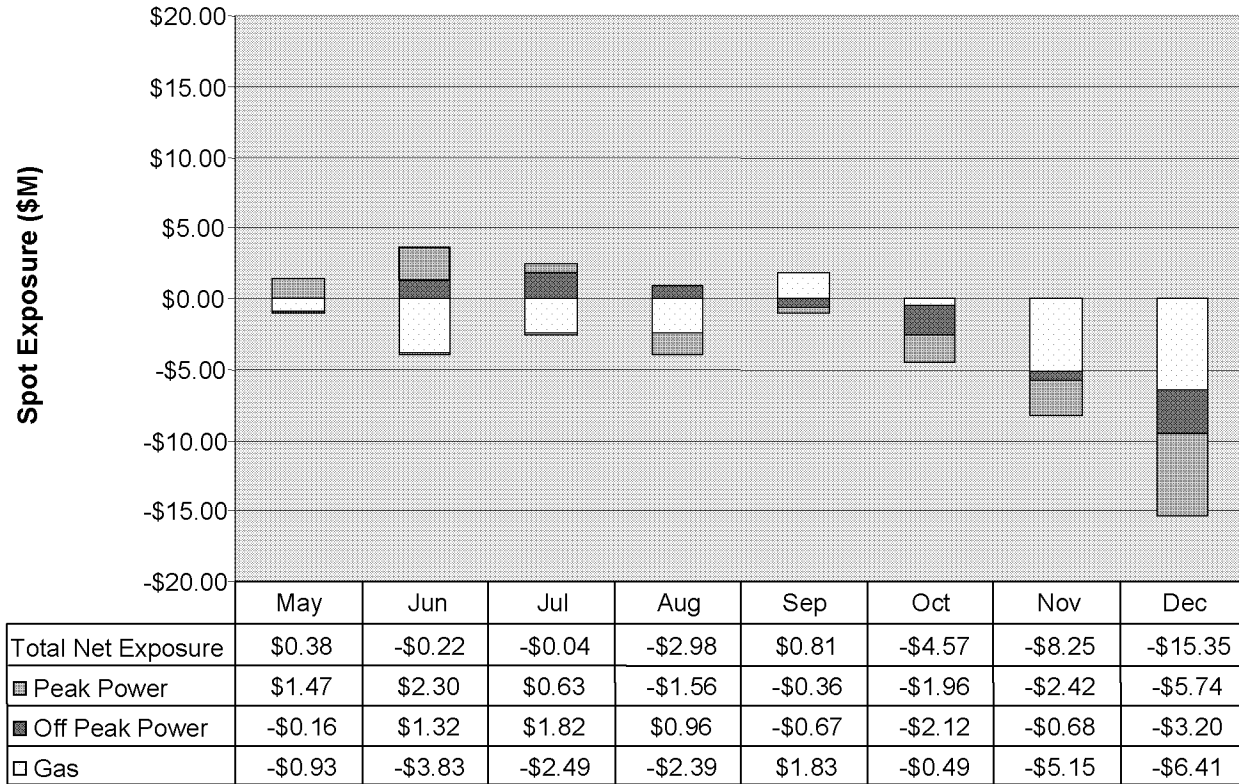
# Historical Hedging: Example 2

- Probabilistic August 2004 position as of 4/20/04

Total Net Exposure	(\$2.98 million)
Gas Exposure	(\$2.39 million)
Power Exposure (peak)	(\$1.56 million)
Power Exposure (off-peak)	\$0.96 million

- Portfolio is short on peak power and gas; long off peak power.
- MaR analysis indicates buying gas reduces downside.
- Hedging transaction: Purchase 10,000 MMBtus/day.

# Spot Exposure & Probabilistic Position (4/19/04)



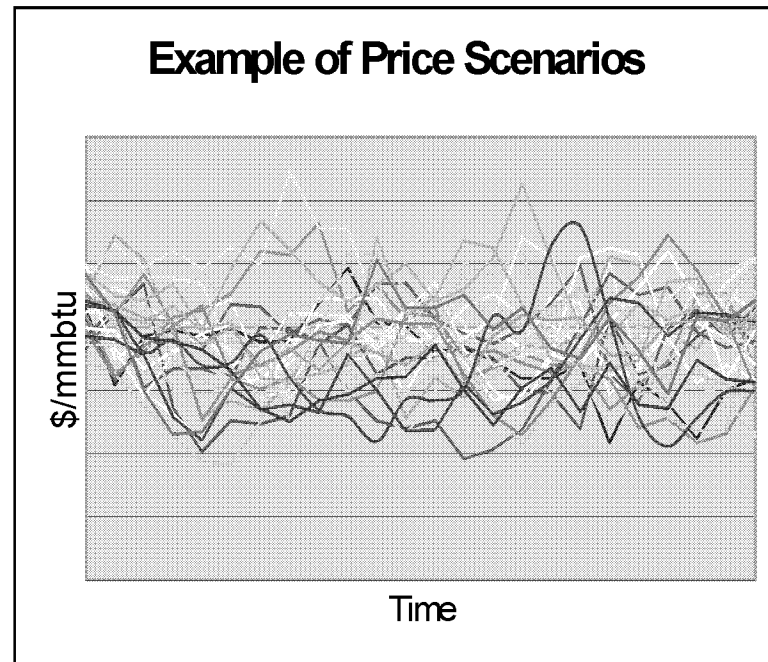
## Forecasted Spot Purchases or (Sales)

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Power	-80	-90	-25	70	35	145	168	281
Off Peak Power	-14	-117	-140	-76	71	184	70	215
Gas	8,103	30,481	19,287	17,818	-9,562	5,802	34,880	40,617

# Developing Key Inputs

## Price Modeling

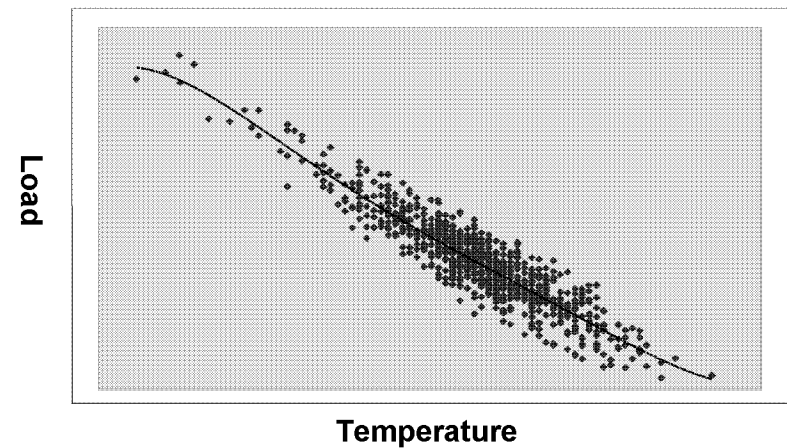
- Scenarios of prices are modeled to represent possible futures spot outcomes.
  - ◆ Econometric regression equations are used to assess correlations between supply and demand factors.
  - ◆ To produce price scenarios, these equations are solved using fundamental forecasts (e.g. GDP) and stochastic variables (e.g. weather).



# Developing Key Inputs

## Load Modeling

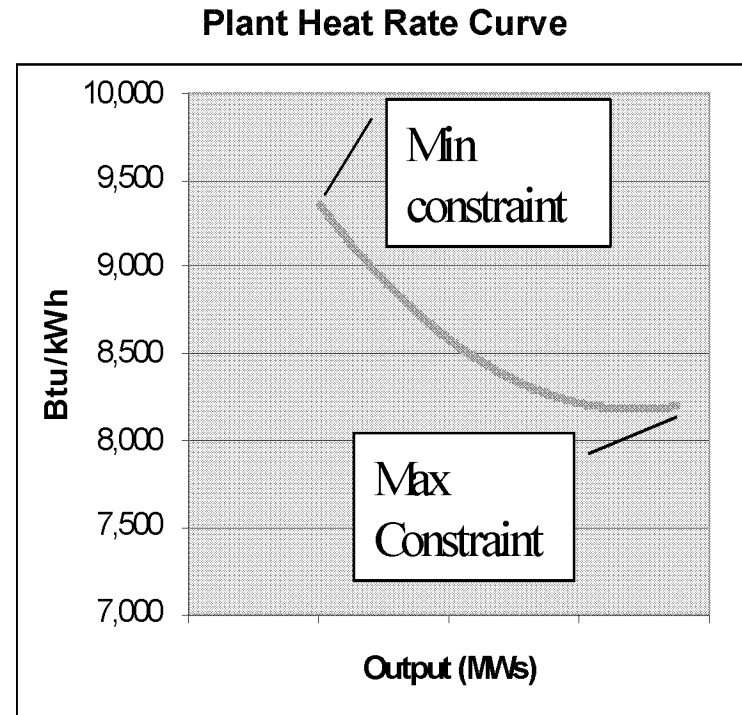
- Another large risk is load uncertainty due to weather
  - ◆ relationship between load and temperature is derived
  - ◆ historical temperature variations are used in conjunction with load and temperature relationship to develop load scenarios



# Developing Key Inputs

## Thermal Modeling

- Modeling physical characteristics of thermal units
  - ◆ operational constraints
  - ◆ efficiency
  - ◆ outage characteristics
  - ◆ NUG contract complexity
- Gas-Power price correlation
  - ◆ not always linear



# Developing Key Inputs Hydro Modeling

- Over one-third of PSE capacity is hydro based
  - ◆ Scenarios of hydro production are modeled to represent possible futures outcomes.
  - ◆ Uncertainty in hydro production represents a huge volumetric uncertainty
  - ◆ Correlation between price and hydro