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UIL May 11, 2012

Robert Stein
Chairman
Connecticut Siting Council
Ten Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Re: Re: F2012/2013

Dear Chairman Stein:

I enclose an original and fifteen (15) copies of The United Illuminating Company's responses to the Connecticut Siting Council's pre-hearing interrogatories. If you have any questions about this filing, please do not hesitate to contact me at 203-499-2422.

Very truly yours,

Bruce L. McDermott
Managing Counsel – Operations
On Behalf of The United Illuminating Company

cc: Service List

Enclosures

Interrogatory CSC-1

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Witness: Mark P. Colca
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC-1: Provide the predicted (not actual) 50/50 forecast loads for 2002 through 2011 from The United Illuminating Company's (UI) 2002 forecast report.

A-CSC-1: The forecasted loads for 2002 through 2011 from the 2002 load forecast report are given in Attachment CSC-1-1, attached to this response.

Attachment CSC-1-1

Witness: Mark P. Colca

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Historic and Forecasted Peak Load

from the Update for the
Connecticut Siting Council
March 7, 2002

	Year	System Peak MWs
Actual	1991	1,149
	1992	1,034
	1993	1,115
	1994	1,131
	1995	1,157
	1996	1,045
	1997	1,173
	1998	1,156
	1999	1,273
	2000	1,157
	2001	1,318
Forecast	2002	1,195
	2003	1,198
	2004	1,204
	2005	1,204
	2006	1,207
	2007	1,210
	2008	1,216
	2009	1,216
	2010	1,220
	2011	1,223

Interrogatory CSC-2

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Witness: Robert Manning
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC-2: Explain the methodology of how historical actual peak load data are converted to weather-normalized historical peak load data.

A-CSC-2: The historic peak loads are normalized using regression models that relate daily MW System Peak Loads to the respective daily 12-hour average (prior to the peak hour) temperature humidity index (THI) for the period June 1 through August 31. THI is an index to determine the effect of summer conditions on human comfort combining temperature and humidity. Only THI observations greater than 70 are used in each year's normalization equation.

The peak normalization develops a "90/10" System Peak Load normalized value, as well as a "most likely" or "50/50" value. Hourly system peak data were analyzed to determine the hours of the day that the UI system most frequently reached its peak load. The analysis showed that UI's system peaks occurred between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. in the past ten-years. Therefore, only the 3:00 p.m. through 5:00 p.m. daily peak observations were used to calculate the "50/50" and "90/10" 12-hour average THI weather normal value.

The models developed for the respective year and hour are used to weather normalize the historic actual peak load values to a "most likely" and "extreme" weather condition.

Interrogatory CSC-3

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Witness: Patrick McDonnell
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC-3: Provide a break-down of the projected number of megawatts (MW) of load reduction for UI's territory due to conservation, load response/load management, and distributed generation (if applicable) for each year from 2012 through 2021. If possible, also include a similar estimated break-down by megawatt-hours or gigawatt-hours.

A-CSC-3: The attached chart shows the energy and demand savings assumptions for the ratepayer funded C&LM programs.

	Historical and Forecasted Conservation Impacts										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual MW	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
Cumulative MW	148.3	153.8	159.2	164.6	169.9	175.1	180.2	185.0	190.0	195.0	200.1
Annual GWh	44.3	42.4	41.9	40.8	40.0	38.8	37.5	34.2	35.5	35.7	35.4
Cumulative GWh	876.2	918.5	960.4	1,001.2	1,041.2	1,080.0	1,117.5	1,151.8	1,187.2	1,222.9	1,258.4

Interrogatory CSC-4

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Witness: Robert Manning
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC-4: Provide the basic underlying assumptions associated with the distributed generation (DG) included in the 2012 UI Forecast, including but not limited to the DG projects approved, number of megawatts of each DG project, the number of units expected to go into service or the assumed probability that they will go into service, etc.

A-CSC-4: Distributed generation (DG) units that were on-line are included in the historical data set used to develop UI's sales and peak load forecast. This effectively reduces the energy and peak demand forecasts. Similar to previous years' forecasts, the 2012 UI Forecast includes only new annual incremental increases from DG units that have received PURA approval for grants under Public Act 05-01, June Special Session, *An Act Concerning Energy Independence* ("PA 05-01"). The sales forecast shown in Exhibit 1 reflects the utilization of an 85% capacity factor for forecasted units. The incremental impact to the sales forecast is reflected in 2012 and no impact is assumed in subsequent years.

Regarding the development of the peak load forecasts, an incremental reduction in the system peak load forecast due to DG was projected to be 14.8 MW in 2012 and no incremental impact in subsequent years. The 14.8 MW reduction is based on one project totaling 10.4 MW going operational on October 1, 2011, and an additional 4.4 MW based on 50% of the total capacity of the forecasted projects for 2012. The assumption of 50% of the currently planned DG capacity in the 2012 Forecast is due to the volatile economic conditions and the cancellation of many planned projects in all industries. At the time of the development of the 2012 Forecast, UI was unaware of any additional DG interconnections after 2012.

Interrogatory CSC-5

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Witness: Robert Manning

Q-CSC-5: Does UI's 2012 Forecast include any additions due to possible loads and/or electrical energy consumption from electric vehicles? If yes, provide any assumptions made regarding electric vehicles.

A-CSC-5: UI's 2012 sales and peak load forecasts do not include any additions explicitly based on assumptions related to electric vehicles. The Company tracks electric vehicle ownership within its service territory. As more customers procure electric vehicles, their contribution to energy consumption and peak load will be in historic data sets used to develop forecast models.

Interrogatory CSC-6

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Witness: Robert Manning
Page 1 of 1

Q-CSC-6: Is UI's Extreme Weather forecast in Exhibit 1 essentially the same as the Extreme Weather Forecast provided in Exhibit 2, except for the exclusion of conservation and load management (C&LM), DG, and new larger customer planned loads in Exhibit 2? Are these both 90/10 forecasts?

A-CSC-6: Yes, UI's Extreme Weather Forecast in Exhibit 1 is essentially the same as the Extreme Weather Forecast provided in Exhibit 2. The difference in the two forecasts is that the Extreme Weather Forecast in Exhibit 1 ***includes*** the impact of distributed generation and conservation and load management as offsets to load, and the net impact of new large customer planned load additions and deletions as identified by UI's Economic Development group. The Extreme Weather Forecast in Exhibit 2 ***excludes*** the impact of distributed generation and conservation and load management as offsets to load, and the net impact of new large customer planned load additions and deletions as identified by UI's Economic Development group. The forecast presented in Exhibit 2 is comparable to the assumptions used in the development of the Independent System Operator-New England ("ISO-NE") Capacity, Energy, Loads and Transmission peak load forecast. The Extreme Weather Forecasts provided in both Exhibits 1 and 2 are 90/10 forecasts.

Interrogatory CSC-7

The United Illuminating Company
Docket No. CSC F-2012

Witness: Alex Boutsioulis

Q-CSC-7: In Exhibit 3 of the UI's 2012 forecast report, which town(s) would the Naugatuck Valley 115-kV Reliability Improvement Project be located in?

A-CSC-7: There are multiple alternatives currently under consideration to address the transmission reliability needs in the Naugatuck Valley area. Most of the alternatives under consideration involve upgrades in the towns of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton. However, an alternative for the Naugatuck Valley 115-kV Reliability Improvement Project has not yet been selected.