



**Public Service
of New Hampshire**

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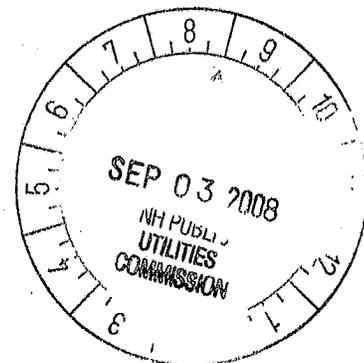
The Northeast Utilities System

Gary A. Long
President and Chief Operating Officer

September 2, 2008

Ms. Debra A. Howland
Executive Director and Secretary
New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission
21 Fruit Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

**Re: *Docket No. DE 08-103
Public Service Company of New Hampshire
Merrimack Station Scrubber Project
Request for Information***



Dear Secretary Howland:

Pursuant to the Commission's Secretarial Letter, dated August 22, 2008, Public Service Company of New Hampshire ("PSNH" or the "Company") provides this response to the Request for Information regarding the legislatively mandated installation of wet flue gas desulphurization technology ("scrubber" technology) at Merrimack Station, to be installed as soon as possible but in no case later than July 2013. We have enclosed an original and six copies of PSNH's response.

This filing demonstrates that following the installation of the scrubber, Merrimack Station will continue to be a vital base-load source for reliable and affordable power in the State of New Hampshire, and will have the added benefit of being among the cleanest coal-burning plants in the nation. PSNH is confident that up to the initiation of this inquiry, it was diligently pursuing and complying with the legal mandates contained in 2006 N.H. Laws, Chapter 105, the mercury emissions reduction law ("Scrubber Law"), by moving forward rapidly with the installation of scrubber technology at Merrimack Station.

As required by the Commission's Request for Information, PSNH is providing a memorandum of law, project status report, and response to specific economic inquiries. This information will serve to support the legislature's finding that the installation of the scrubber at Merrimack Station ("the scrubber project" or "Clean Air Project") is "in the public interest of the citizens of New Hampshire and the customers of the affected sources." RSA 125-O:11, VI. The legislature, in reaching its conclusion that the scrubber installation is in the public interest, did

not limit itself to economic considerations, but rather performed a careful balancing of the costs and the ensuing benefits to the public health, welfare, economy, and environment (including improved air quality and the protection of natural resources)—benefits which contribute to sustaining the vibrancy of the State and its citizens as a whole. As part of its inquiry, the Commission must review and comply with the General Court’s Statement of Purpose and Findings (RSA 125-O:11) as well as the larger statutory context as delineated in the Findings and Purpose of the Multiple Pollutant Reduction Program (RSA 125-O:1) (“the Clean Power Act”) in which these societal prerogatives are prioritized.

PSNH has a long history of collaboration with state policymakers and the resolution of difficult and challenging environmental issues. We are proud of our consistently proactive environmental stewardship which includes: installation of the first-in-the-nation utility-owned selective catalytic reduction system at Merrimack Station Unit 2 in 1995 and Unit 1 in 1999 to capture NOx emissions; the successful, internationally lauded conversion of a fossil-fuel unit (Schiller Unit 5) in our fleet to a wood-burning facility; our vigorous collaboration on, and crafting of, the first-in-the-nation groundbreaking four-pollutant bill, the Clean Power Act, RSA Chapter 125-O; and now, the aggressive installation of a scrubber system at Merrimack Station to significantly reduce mercury and sulfur dioxide emissions in compliance with the Scrubber Law. At its core, the Scrubber Law is an environmentally motivated law which will result in improvements to air quality. With the Clean Air Project, PSNH will capture, at a minimum, 80% of the mercury entering its coal-fired power boilers which otherwise could be released to the atmosphere. Additionally, the scrubber technology will remove more than 30,000 tons of SO2 emissions each year. These significant environmental benefits were viewed by the legislature as critical goals, in the public interest, to be accomplished on an accelerated basis.

The Scrubber Law is itself another example of PSNH’s willingness to work with state policymakers in resolving critical issues. It is the product of a lengthy collaborative effort that PSNH spearheaded along with the Governor’s Office, the Office of Energy and Planning, the Department of Environmental Services, and a number of legislators and environmental groups. (See the legislative history included in PSNH’s Memorandum of Law.) The legislature, recognizing that the Scrubber Law represented the delicate balancing of numerous interests, found the law in its entirety to be in the public interest, as it has plainly and clearly stated within the law itself, and, in fact, further determined to protect the integrity of the statutory language with a finding emphasizing the non-severability of the law’s provisions. (RSA 125-O:11, VIII: “The mercury reduction requirements set forth in this subdivision represent a careful, thoughtful balancing of cost, benefits, and technological feasibility and therefore the requirements shall be viewed as an integrated strategy of non-severable components.”)

The Clean Air Project is a vast and complex engineering and craft labor challenge that is in progress and will take another four years to complete. At its peak, and in addition to the engineering and management support services, the project will require the efforts of more than 300 union craft workers. PSNH has reached a written accord with organized labor leadership to utilize union labor on this project to ensure the availability of critical skilled craft workers and to prioritize work safety on the job. In a recessionary national economy, the importance of this

project to craft labor in terms of steady in-state employment cannot be over-emphasized—one more example of an important public interest.

Because of its size and complexity, the Clean Air Project must be an extremely well managed, carefully orchestrated project, and must firmly adhere to critical milestones established in the overarching project schedule which will control the work of numerous contractors and subcontractors. PSNH has already completed a number of critical milestones to ensure project success, as further detailed in this filing.

At this juncture, PSNH has diligently gone through competitive bidding processes for each major “island” of work and has proceeded to negotiate fixed-price contracts with selected vendors. The contracts for the scrubber itself and for the new chimney stand ready to be finalized and executed; the contract for the waste-water treatment facility and site preparation are in final negotiations. Any delay in issuing these contracts will be a major setback for this project and will result in additional costs to our customers. Contractors and their subcontractors are only willing to hold fixed prices for an abbreviated period of time given the rapid escalation of the prices of raw materials and their need to lock in shop time well in advance for the manufacturing of components. If any one of PSNH’s major contractors is unwilling to hold prices or contractual terms or to extend the deadline for execution of contracts, the scrubber project schedule has the potential to be irreparably disrupted and harmed. This is because the nature of the scrubber project and the site layout require the sequential completion of many of the construction islands (for example, consider the new chimney: the foundation work must be done in non-winter months, followed by the construction of the chimney “shell” which must be completed in order for the area surrounding the chimney or “drop zone” to be released before other work can proceed for obvious safety reasons). As a result, this means that even a short delay now will have a domino effect and a greater than day-for-day impact on the entire project with the likely result of significant additional costs to the project.

We are mindful of the legislature’s mandate that the scrubber project proceed on an accelerated basis and refer the Commission, once again, to the Statement of Purpose and Findings, as well as the legislative history (see PSNH’s Memorandum of Law). Any delay in this project will result in added costs, while, conversely, an accelerated schedule will save money. Shaving six months to a year off the project timeline saves significantly on AFUDC costs, avoids escalation in costs of materials and labor, and will result in early compliance credits for PSNH’s customers (Economic Performance Incentives, RSA 125-O:16). We respectfully ask the Commission’s assistance in complying with the law by expediting the resolution of this inquiry.

It should surprise no one that the costs of this project have increased significantly over the original preliminary estimates made in late 2004-2005. On May 15, 2008, the *Wall Street Journal* reported on the escalation in prices of commodities due to unrelenting global demand--steel prices, just five months into the new year, were already up 40-50% for the year; coking coal and scrap steel, key ingredients in steelmaking, had soared 100%; along with a 71% increase in iron ore prices--all of which are “part of a broader surge in raw-materials prices amid tight supplies and soaring global demand, fueled in part by the rapid industrialization of India, China and other developing nations.” However, the cost increases involved in a plant modification are

dwarfed by the costs of constructing a new plant which have more than doubled in recent years. According to the Cambridge Energy Research Associates, “the construction of new generating capacity that would have cost \$1 billion in 2000 would cost \$2.31 billion if construction began today” with most of that increase occurring since 2005. (*Wall Street Journal*, May 27, 2008.) PSNH would like to emphasize: time is money in this market.

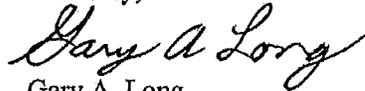
Merrimack Station’s continued operation ensures that New England has continued fuel diversity and energy security. The New England region is already highly reliant on natural gas, and subject to its high price volatility and the vagaries of the natural gas market, as a fuel source for the power generation sector. Even so, there is very limited activity, and to this point in time, very unsuccessful efforts, to add new base-load power generation to the New England grid. As the economy remains difficult, and credit markets tight, the ability to site, permit, finance, and construct new base-load generation has become nearly impossible. Preservation of the key existing base-load generation resources like Merrimack Station, while maintaining its positive economics for customers, is critical to the region’s future. This is particularly true in the case of Merrimack Station which provides not only low-cost energy but has a remarkable record of reliability characterized by record-breaking periods of lengthy continuous operation (in 2004, Merrimack Unit 1 and Merrimack Unit 2 both outperformed previous station operation records—Merrimack Unit 1 ran continuously 122 days and Merrimack Unit 2 ran 147 days). In addition, in 2007, Merrimack Station produced more energy than it ever has in its decades of operation. Clearly, the Station is functioning extremely well, as a direct result of strategic equipment repairs and replacements, well executed maintenance work, well performed operations activities, a dedicated workforce, and a strong and experienced management team.

Beyond the benefits PSNH's operation of Merrimack Station provides to customers in terms of lower electric energy prices and reliability to the New England electric grid, it should be recognized that the operation of Merrimack Station is a significant contributor to the local and state economy—another fact supporting the legislature’s public interest finding. Merrimack Station employs approximately 100 highly skilled and dedicated employees in what has become an increasingly limited "manufacturing" sector of our state's economy. In addition, there is significant company support staff for the Station. During annual outages and construction projects, the number of jobs provided increases substantially. PSNH, through its operation of Merrimack Station, contributes annually \$758,000 in state utility/property taxes and \$2.7 million in local property taxes. This in-state support to the economy reaches beyond wages and tax benefits and extends to the large quantity of materials and supplies and services for which PSNH contracts to operate and maintain the facility on an annual basis.

PSNH has met every environmental challenge head on and met or exceeded expectations in achieving environmental benefits, all of which have been in the public interest. Today, the challenge is mercury—a challenge we are striving to meet. With the installation of a scrubber at Merrimack Station, PSNH will maintain and enhance its standing as the lowest emitting coal-fired power generator in the region. We are excited about this project and the positive impact it will have on our environment. We remain confident that this can be achieved while continuing to provide economic, reliable base-load power for our customers over the period of the scrubber's operation.

PSNH urges the Commission to act expeditiously to resolve this inquiry so that PSNH may resume the commitment of capital and manpower necessary to install the scrubber technology at its Merrimack Station as mandated by law. PSNH stands ready and willing to keep the Commission up to date on the status and progress of the Clean Air Project once we are able to proceed in accordance with the law.

Sincerely,



Gary A. Long
President and Chief Operating Officer

Public Service Company of New Hampshire
Docket No. DE 11-250

Data Request TC-01

Dated: 06/04/2012

Q-TC-007-SP01

Page 1 of 1

Witness: William H. Smagula, Terrance J. Large
Request from: TransCanada

Question:

(Originally numbered TC-01, Q-TC-007 in the Temporary Rates portion of this docket) Please identify any individual employed by or otherwise compensated by PSNH to work on its behalf to achieve legislative approval for "An ACT relative to the reduction of mercury emissions" that took effect on June 8, 2006.

Response:

PSNH rejects the premise that it employed or compensated individuals "to work on its behalf to achieve legislative approval for" the referenced act. PSNH did participate in the legislative process to protect its interests and the interests of its customers. Employees involved in that effort were Terrance Large, Linda Landis, Elizabeth Tillotson, Donna Gamache, Gary Long, John MacDonald and William Smagula; other individuals involved were David Collins and James Demers.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire
Docket No. DE 11-250

Data Request TC-01
Dated: 06/04/2012
Q-TC-009
Page 1 of 36

Witness: Terrance J. Large, William H. Smagula
Request from: TransCanada

Question:

(Originally numbered TC-01, Q-TC-009 in the Temporary Rates portion of this docket) Please provide a copy of any document provided to any elected or appointed government official in New Hampshire related to its position opposing legislative approval for Senate Bill 152 and House Bill 496 in 2009.

Response:

Please see the attached. Also, please see the report at the following link:

<http://www.gcglaw.com/resources/economic/pdfs/scrubber.pdf>

Industry FORECAST

The 2009 NH

ENERGY & UTILITIES

BY GARY A. LONG

GARY A. LONG is the President and Chief Operating Officer of Public Service of New Hampshire, the state's largest electric utility.



As we begin 2009, America is entering a new era, under new leadership, wherein clean and secure energy has emerged as one of the topmost priorities on the national agenda.

In New Hampshire, we have the resources to lead this transformation from the ground up. We can become the most energy-efficient state in the nation. We can dramatically expand our renewable energy resources. And we can power economic growth by investing in clean energy innovations.

We can do all of these things. In fact, we must. Scientists say it is necessary to reduce carbon emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 to avoid the worst effects of climate change. This is a massive undertaking, but it is not impossible.

To be successful, we will need every tool at our disposal.

THE NEW ENERGY EQUATION

A key element of President Obama's energy plan is diversifying America's energy sources. "There are no silver bullet solutions to our energy crises," he has said. "Our economy, security and environment will be best served through a sustained effort to diversify our energy sources."

President Obama is right. The goals are too immense to be solved by any single approach. To make aggressive and sustained progress toward a renewable energy future, we need to focus on four key steps:

1. **Expand energy efficiency.** This is our first step, because it can be deployed immediately, on a wide-scale, for low-cost. This is just the first step, however, we need all four to bring about the large-scale reductions in greenhouse gasses that we can and must achieve over the next 40 years.
2. **Make existing fossil fuel power plants as clean as possible.** We will need these "workhorse" plants to serve as a bridge over the next 10 to 15 years as we develop renewables on a much larger scale. In the meantime, we should cut down on emissions as much as possible.
3. **Build more renewables.** We need solar, wind, biomass, geothermal—everything we can get.
4. **Offset the need for new fossil-fuel power plant construction in New England by importing clean hydro power from Canada.** About 75 percent of the proposed generation in New England is fossil-fueled. We can reduce the need for these new plants by connecting to the massive hydroelectric reserves just over the border in Canada.

THE RENEWABLE ECONOMY

The economic upheaval of 2008 will impact our progress along the renewable path. For one, the credit crunch is making it harder for merchant power plant developers to access capital for their renewable projects. And energy prices will continue to go up across the board. We should all expect that and prepare for it.

The good news is that the renewable energy revolution can help invigorate our economy at a time when job growth is desperately needed. Electric utilities like PSNH have an important role to play in this transition.

PSNH can be a valuable asset to New Hampshire because, unlike merchant power plant developers, we are regulated by the state. If permitted by the legislature, we can start building more renewable energy resources right away—and we have the proven ability to get things done. Our Northern Wood Power Project, which converted a coal-burning boiler to burn clean wood chips, is a great example of the innovation and capability we bring to the table.

Regulated utilities are also uniquely positioned to partner with businesses and research labs to pilot clean energy technologies and help bring new products to market. PSNH can help prove the worth of advanced "green" technologies to other businesses and to the general public. And we can create hundreds of new jobs in the process.

COLLABORATION IS KEY

Each of us must do our part to bring about a clean energy future. For families and businesses, that means reducing energy consumption and investing in small-scale renewable projects like solar panels. For merchant developers, it means providing a baseline fleet of commercial renewable energy projects for the state and the region. PSNH can supplement this fleet with regulated renewable plants, build infrastructure to import hydroelectric energy from Canada, and pilot clean energy technologies.

The time has come for us to start making real, tangible progress in each of these areas. These are the years when we can make the most difference in reducing the impact of greenhouse gas emissions. We can't afford to spend this time stalled in disputes and bureaucracy.

Our goal is nothing less than the complete transformation of our energy landscape. Only by working together can we make this vision a reality.

THE BRIDGE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

The Scrubber Project at Merrimack Station is Our Bridge to a Clean Energy Future



New Hampshire can and must transition to a clean energy future. This transition is necessary to avoid the worst effects of climate change, and to reduce our dependence on foreign oil and gas.

That said, we have a lot of work to do. Today, only about 13 percent of New England's electricity comes from renewable resources (PSNH's fuel mix is about 17 percent renewable, by comparison). Increasing that number to 25 or 50 or 80 percent will take many years and a huge amount of investment; but if we work together, it can be done, and Public Service of New Hampshire is putting real money behind its ideas to lead the way.

In fact, PSNH is pursuing an arsenal of strategies to advance clean energy in New Hampshire. We're expanding our energy-efficiency programs, piloting alternative energy sources at our facilities, investing in small-scale renewable energy projects in New Hampshire, and forwarding a proposal to bring clean hydroelectric power down from Canada.

We're also investing in our existing power plants to make sure they're as clean as possible. At Merrimack Station in Bow, we're currently halfway through a six-year project to install "scrubber technology" that will significantly cut emissions of mercury and sulfur dioxide. This project is an important middle step in the transition to a clean energy future.

Cutting emissions at PSNH's largest power plant is critical because we will need it to serve as a "bridge" over the next 10 to 20 years while alternative energy sources are developed and built on a much larger scale. The scrubber will make Merrimack Station one of the cleanest coal plants in the nation.

Many businesses, utilities, and other organizations are working to advance renewable projects in New Hampshire, but the challenges are great, and the transition will not occur overnight. In the meantime, Merrimack Station is an ideal "bridging" power plant to invest in. It is a major asset to our state because it runs on coal, not natural gas, which the New England region is becoming hugely over-reliant on as a fuel source for electric generation.

Coal makes Merrimack Station much less vulnerable to spikes in energy prices and fuel shortages. It gives New Hampshire something to fall back on when other fuel sources are too expensive, or in short supply. And—even with the cost of the scrubber, Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative credits, and all other known state and federal environmental regulations included—Merrimack Station will continue to produce electricity for consumers at below-market prices.

PSNH has shown through projects like Northern Wood Power and its power supply agreement with the Lempster wind farm that it is very much in support of renewable energy. And the scrubber installation at Merrimack Station will in no way prevent renewable energy development in New Hampshire. There is an enormous demand for more renewable energy in the region to address climate change issues and meet Renewable Portfolio Standard requirements. PSNH would be building more renewable resources, itself, if state law allowed.

The choice we face today is not between Merrimack Station and renewable energy development; it is between action and inaction. We can invest in technology that is required by state law, and supported by PSNH, that will significantly clean up one of New Hampshire's most reliable and cost-effective power plants. And we can work together to escalate renewable energy projects at the same time. Or, we can spend our time and resources second-guessing a project that is already half done, and paralyze real progress toward a cleaner energy future, indefinitely, as researchers debate what the future will bring.



**Public Service
of New Hampshire**

The Northeast Utilities System

Public Service Company of New Hampshire
Docket No. DE 11-250

Data Request STAFF-02
Dated: 08/30/2012
Q-STAFF-002
Page 1 of 50

Witness: William H. Smagula
Request from: New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission Staff

Question:

With respect to the increase in estimated costs of the scrubber project to \$457 million announced in 2008:

- a. Please provide copies of all (i) communications, information and data of any kind and in any form presented at any time by any person, including but not limited to employees and outside consultants, to any PSNH or NU-affiliated management person(s) or board of directors/trustees (including but not limited to management and directors' committees and councils), including but not limited to power point presentations, documents, reports, analyses, evaluations and opinions, in any way concerning approving the \$457 million estimate, making a decision about whether or not to proceed with the scrubber project, or otherwise reacting to the increase in estimated costs.
- b. Please also provide copies of all minutes or other record of decisions by any PSNH or NU-affiliated management person(s) or board of directors/trustees (including but not limited to management and directors' committees and councils) in any way concerning making a decision about whether or not to proceed with the scrubber project or otherwise reacting to the increase in estimated costs.

Response:

On June 25, 2008, NU corporate management at a meeting of the Risk and Capital Committee was provided a detailed project description at an estimated cost of \$457M for the purpose of capital project review and approval. The minutes of that meeting are attached. NU corporate management recommended approval of the project by the NU Chairman and CEO. The presentation to the Risk and Capital Committee as well as the presentation provided to the Board of Trustees at the July 14, 2008 meeting are both provided. Although both documents were labeled as confidential documents protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, PSNH waives the privilege in this specific instance to facilitate the review of this project. On July 14, 2008, NU Board of Trustees approved the \$457M for Merrimack Clean Air Project Estimate. PSNH Senior Management obtained NU corporate management approval of an advanced in-service date for the project of mid 2012. The recommendation and approval are attached.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES
RISK AND CAPITAL COMMITTEE
(Committee Meeting, June 25, 2008)

RECOMMEND APPROVAL OF CAPITAL FUNDING FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CLEAN AIR PROJECT BY THE CEO OF NU AND THE CHAIRMAN
OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Long directed the Committee's attention to the presentation entitled "Public Service Company of New Hampshire Clean Air Project" (the Clean Air Project) included in the material for the meeting and filed with the records thereof. He then reviewed the New Hampshire Mercury Reduction Act that mandates compliance to mercury emissions standards, and specifies the installation of scrubber technology at Merrimack Units 1 and 2 no later than July 1, 2013. The law stipulates that Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH) must achieve no less than a removal of total mercury resulting in 80% capture of the total amount of mercury contained in the coal burned at all of PSNH's coal-fired units, which includes Schiller Station. Prior RaCC reviews of the Clean Air Project include a conceptual review on April 18, 2007, approval of an initial capital funding request on May 30, 2007, and approval of a revised initial capital funding request of \$10 million and up to \$35 million of commitment authority on September 24, 2007. An update on the Clean Air Project's schedule, cost, engineering activities, risk assessment and an economic analysis was also provided to the Committee on April 25, 2008.

Mr. Long stated that PSNH management is now seeking approval of funding for the entire Clean Air Project, currently estimated at \$457 million, inclusive of funds spent to date. He noted that the cost estimates have been defined by a competitive bidding process, and that prices have escalated from original estimates made in 2006 due to much higher raw material pricing and higher costs of engineering services. The bid proposals indicate that an in-service date of mid-2012 is achievable if two key contracts can be given a limited notice to proceed by June 30. The earlier in-service date reduces the cost of the allowance for funds used during construction, and would allow

NORTHEAST UTILITIES
RISK AND CAPITAL COMMITTEE
(Committee Meeting, June 25, 2008)

PSNH to take advantage of incentives built into the New Hampshire legislation for “early reductions” of mercury. Mr. Long stated that despite the capital cost increases, the Clean Air Project remains economic for customers. The continued operation of Merrimack Station with a scrubber will maintain fuel diversity and security of domestic fuel supply in the region, while providing PSNH customers with low cost energy. Messrs. Long and Vancho then reviewed the components of the \$457 million cost estimate, including contingencies of \$53 million, the cash flow and earnings projection, financial sensitivities, financial scenarios and key financial takeaways. During the review of the presentation, the Committee raised questions and discussed risks and other matters of concern. It was indicated that according to the Capital Approval Policy, since this project was greater than \$50 million it would require Board of Trustees review at the July Board meeting. Messrs. Robb and Shivery left the meeting during this discussion.

After discussion, and upon motion made and seconded, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Public Service Company of New Hampshire (“PSNH”) management provided the Committee with a capital project approval proposal for the PSNH Clean Air Project and have requested \$457 million of capital funding, inclusive of funds spent to date; and

WHEREAS, this Committee has reviewed said proposal;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT

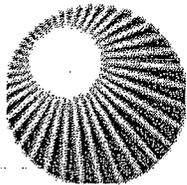
RESOLVED, that this Committee finds the following capital funding by Public Service Company of New Hampshire (“PSNH”) of the PSNH Clean Air Project as described in the material submitted to this meeting and ordered filed with its records thereof acceptable.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Year of Completion</u>
PSNH Clean Air Project	\$457 million, inclusive of funds spent to date	2012

**NORTHEAST UTILITIES
RISK AND CAPITAL COMMITTEE
(Committee Meeting, June 25, 2008)**

RESOLVED, that this Committee recommends that the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Northeast Utilities and the Chairman of PSNH approve the capital funding by PSNH of the PSNH Clean Air Project, provided however that this Committee further recommends that a status update on the project be submitted to the Committee no less frequently than quarterly and the capital funding by PSNH set forth above shall not be exceeded without prior approval by the Committee.

Mrs. Kuhlman and Messrs. Hitchko, Large, Long and MacDonald left the meeting at this point.



**Northeast
Utilities System**



**Clean Air Project
Merrimack Station**

Public Service Company of New Hampshire Clean Air Project

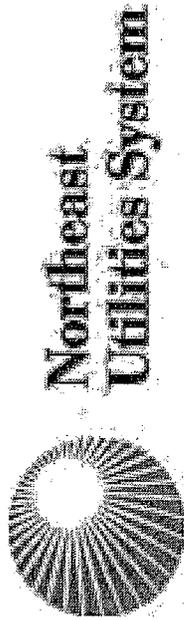
Capital Project Review and Approval

Northeast Utilities

Risk and Capital Committee

Gary Long/John MacDonald/Jim Vancho

June 25, 2008



Public Service Company of New Hampshire Clean Air Project

Capital Project Review and Approval

Northeast Utilities

Board of Trustees

Gary Long/Cameron Bready

July 15, 2008