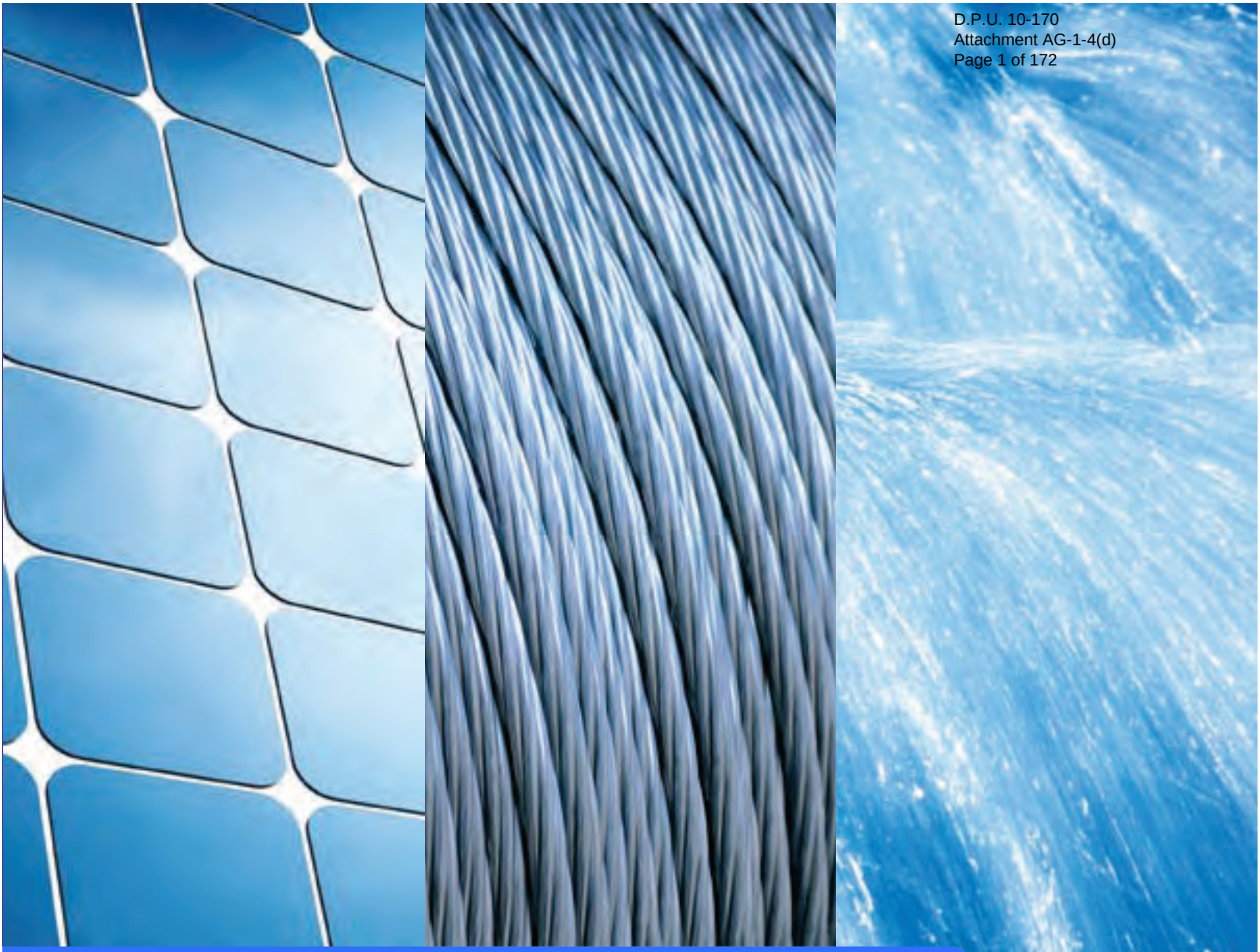

Strength. Stability. Sustainability.

Northeast Utilities

2009 Annual Report

Strength. Stability. Sustainability.

In tough times, strong leaders find ways to overcome obstacles, to persevere and to prevail. Amid a persistent economic recession, Northeast Utilities (NU) was such a leader in 2009. We embraced the responsibility of leadership with vision, high-quality service and a strong financial performance. At NU, we don't just imagine a better energy future for our customers — we go out and create it. Our 2009 story is a portrait in strength, stability and sustainability.

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financial highlights

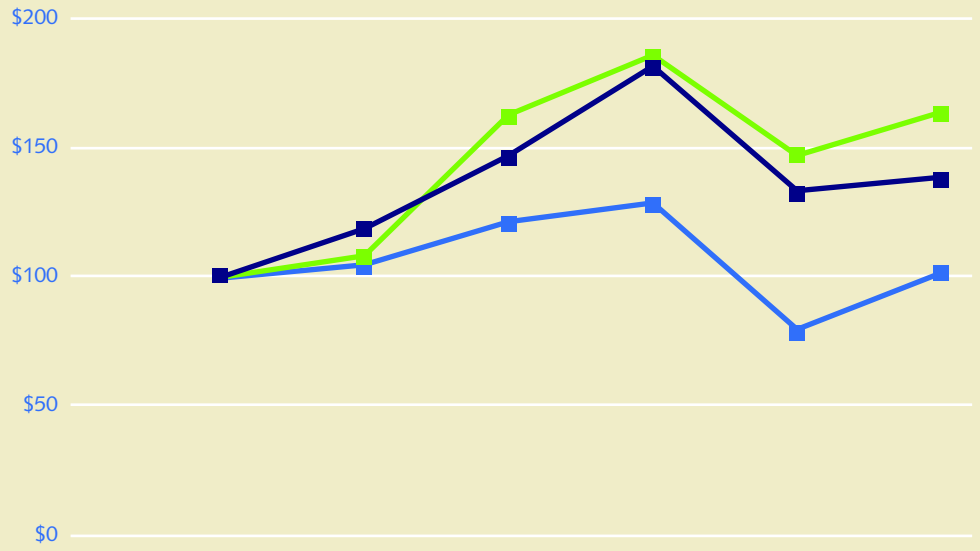
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(Thousands of dollars, except share information and statistical data)

	2009	2008
Operating Revenues	$ 5,439,430	$ 5,800,095
Operating Income	$ 751,375	$ 590,765
Net Income Attributable to NU Common Shares	$ 330,033	$ 260,828
Fully Diluted Earnings per Common Share	$ 1.91	$ 1.67
Fully Diluted Common Shares Outstanding (Weighted Average)	172,717,246	155,999,240
Dividends per Share	$ 0.950	$ 0.825
Sales of Electricity (Regulated Retail, KWH-millions)	33,645	34,883
Electric Customers (Average)	1,900,776	1,902,221
Natural Gas Customers (Average)	206,438	204,834
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net (As of Year End)	$ 8,839,965	$ 8,207,876
Market Capitalization (As of Year End)	$ 4,529,240	$ 3,749,375
Share Price (As of Year End)	$ 25.79	$ 24.06

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE

(Assumes $100 invested on December 31, 2004, in NU common shares, S&P Electric Utilities Index and S&P 500 Index with all dividends reinvested)



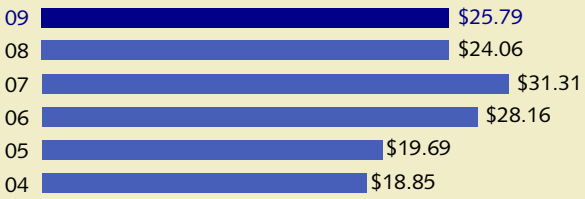
	December 31, 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NU Common	$100	$108	$160	$182	$145	$161
S&P Electric Utilities	$100	$118	$145	$178	$132	$137
S&P 500	$100	$105	$121	$128	$81	$102

DIVIDENDS PAID/SHARE

For the Years Ended December 31,

CLOSING SHARE PRICE

At Year End



Charles W. Shivery

nu has been one source of stability and vision

chairman's message

To Our Shareholders:

2009 will go down in history as one of the most tumultuous and difficult years in the past century for financial and credit markets the world over, and equally challenging for our local and regional economies. Northeast Utilities (NU), its companies and our customers have not been immune from this turmoil. But amid volatility, our customers and our communities look to leaders and organizations with the strength, the energy and the vision needed to overcome obstacles and ensure stability.

This past year, NU has been one source of stability and vision. We embraced the responsibility of leadership and delivered value to our customers and shareholders. We focused on our core business of delivering safe and reliable electric and natural gas service to our customers, while keeping our eyes on opportunities that will help to propel our region toward a more sustainable energy future.

Energy Solutions for the Next Era

In 2009, we advanced our growing portfolio of energy solutions to address New England's long-term energy and environmental goals.

The most recent of these is the solar generation program we launched at our subsidiary, Western Massachusetts Electric Company (WMECo). In 2009, WMECo became the first Massachusetts utility to receive approval of a landmark solar program. The decision by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (DPU) allows WMECo to build up to 6 megawatts of solar over the next three years and is consistent with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' goal to install 250 megawatts of solar by 2017. Under the Green Communities Act, each Massachusetts electric utility may own up to 50 megawatts of solar generation, subject to approval by the DPU.

WMECo will begin construction of the first of several solar energy facilities this spring at the William Stanley Business Park in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, an eight-acre brownfield site where we will install 1.8 megawatts of solar generation. We continue to evaluate other sites to complete the remainder of the 6 megawatt authorization we received from the DPU.

we are proud of the progress we continue to make in creating a sustainable energy future

The Clean Air Project now under way at NU's Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH) Merrimack Generating Station, further demonstrates our commitment to improving our region's environment. This innovative project will use wet flue gas desulfurization technology – known as a "scrubber" system – and is now 40 percent complete with a workforce of more than 200 craft workers on site. Once completed in 2012, Merrimack Station will dramatically reduce mercury emissions by more than 80 percent and sulfur dioxide emissions by more than 90 percent from its two coal-fired generation units, while continuing to provide the region with needed fuel diversity.

Another way we are demonstrating our commitment to creating sustainable solutions for our energy future is our work in developing a proposed high-voltage, direct-current transmission line to bring low-carbon power from Canada to the load centers of New England. This will be the first major energy interconnection built between the U.S. and Québec in more than 20 years.

We continue to make progress negotiating a series of agreements for the proposed project, known as the Northern Pass, which we plan to build with NSTAR, the utility that serves Boston, and with Hydro-Québec, the provincial utility in Québec. This project will import 1,200 megawatts of Québec's mainly hydroelectric generation to New England. Unlike many projects, for this "participant-funded" project, customers will only pay for the delivered power; there will be no increase to the customer's transmission rate. This will be the first such project that will stand entirely on its own economic and environmental merits.

We have essentially completed a joint development agreement and expect to complete a transmission services agreement in the first half of this year and anticipate filing the latter agreement with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for its review and approval by mid-2010.

Although contingent on finalizing negotiations and siting approvals, we anticipate beginning construction of the line in 2012, and we expect it to begin delivering base load power into New England in 2015. This project will provide our customers and our investors with significant benefits, providing clean power for approximately one million homes and significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

As you can imagine, we are proud of the progress we continue to make in creating a sustainable energy future for our customers, as well as for the region. We are committed to developing and implementing additional initiatives that embrace a new era in clean energy.

Increasing Efficiency; Caring for the Environment

While we are covering new ground with clean energy sources and projects, NU and its companies are committed to providing customers with sound solutions for increasing energy conservation and efficiency. We have been a national leader for more than three decades in providing conservation and energy efficiency products and services to our customers. We fully plan to continue to enhance

in 2009, we invested nearly $1 billion to further upgrade, strengthen and modernize our energy distribution and transmission systems

our leadership role by helping our customers save energy, money and the environment.

We are also excited about our work to date in developing and implementing new programs for smart grid technology. Smart grid technology will enable customers to better manage their energy use by providing hourly energy usage information and dynamic pricing.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company's (CL&P) "Plan-It Wise" smart meter rate pilot was completed in 2009 and yielded significant insights in the way our customers took advantage of different technologies and pricing options. We expect to gain additional insight from our similar 2011 pilot program focused on the needs of our WMECo customers.

Closely related to our smart grid initiatives is our support of the development of electric vehicles and the charging infrastructure that will be needed for them. In 2009, we continued to examine the emerging industry of plug-in electric vehicles. We are spearheading the Regional Electric Vehicle Initiative and are participating in national efforts with the Edison Electric Institute and the Electric Power Research Institute to develop and test early electric vehicle charging infrastructure requirements.

NU is also an active member on Connecticut's Electric Vehicles Infrastructure Council, established by the Governor's executive order, which has set a preliminary target of 50,000 plug-in vehicles registered in the state by 2020. By collaborating with state and local transportation policy leaders, we are on the road toward reducing New England's greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on imported oil.

We are also experimenting with natural gas-powered vehicles. As part of NU's corporate sustainability initiatives, Yankee Gas Services Company, our natural gas distribution subsidiary, operates some natural gas vehicles (NGVs) for business use. These vehicles help promote natural gas as an alternative automotive fuel and provide the opportunity to educate consumers and area businesses about the reduced carbon footprint and environmental benefits of NGVs. With nearly zero emissions, these vehicles have been certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as the cleanest internal-combustion automobiles in the world.

Keeping Our Commitments

As proud as we are to be leading our company into the future by supporting the regional growth of clean energy, we are equally proud of the performance we delivered in 2009.

As always, we are unwavering in our focus on our core business of delivering safe and reliable electric and natural gas service to our customers. Despite the year's harsh economic conditions, we delivered value to our customers, communities and shareholders.

For our customers, we know that future demand for energy cannot be satisfied by efficiency measures alone. This is why NU companies in Connecticut, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts continue to invest in the region's infrastructure. In 2009, we

invested nearly $1 billion to further upgrade, strengthen and modernize our energy distribution and transmission systems. Over the next five years, we expect to invest another $6.5 billion in New England's energy infrastructure.

In 2009, we continued to advance the New England East-West Solutions (NEEWS) family of transmission projects. These projects will improve regional reliability and provide a strong transmission connection for the flow of power throughout southern New England.

The largest of the NEEWS projects, the Greater Springfield Reliability Project, will extend new transmission from Ludlow, Massachusetts, around Springfield to Bloomfield, Connecticut. The project must be approved by both states and is currently moving through the siting and permitting stages. If we secure approvals from both states by the end of the summer, we expect to begin construction by the end of 2010 and complete the project in 2013.

NEEWS also includes two other large projects and a number of smaller initiatives. The Interstate Reliability Project and the Central Connecticut Reliability Project remain within ISO-New England's regional system plan while ISO-New England is continuing to review their estimates as to when they are needed.

Yankee Gas Services Company continues to expand Connecticut's energy options by increasing the availability of natural gas as a fuel of choice for its cleanliness, efficiency and reliability. Anchored by our liquefied natural gas facility in Waterbury, Connecticut, completed in 2007, we are moving forward with a complementary $67 million project that will expand the distribution gas pipeline between Wallingford and Waterbury, Connecticut. The project consists of 16 miles of 16-inch steel pipe and enables us to retire aged propane peaking facilities and reliably meet growing customer demand. A portion of the new pipeline is expected to be operational in 2010 with the project fully completed in time for the 2011-2012 winter heating season.

Our large capital projects provide opportunities to build financial value for our shareholders, while increasing reliability and improving the environment. In fact, environmental leadership helps guide our energy resource decisions; our progress in forging a sustainable energy future was captured in 2009 by our first Corporate Social Responsibility Report. The report aggregates the many actions we are taking today that are helping to shape a sustainable tomorrow. The report also establishes a baseline on our sustainability to measure how we grow and improve.

Supporting Our Communities

Even as we provide stability in the form of energy reliability and environmental stewardship, we also provide stability through our corporate giving program and employee volunteerism in the communities we serve. We continue to play a critical role as a steady contributor to the local and regional economy. In 2009, we provided jobs by hiring more than 250 new employees, and we provided much-needed funding for vital civic and philanthropic organizations across our service areas.

In addition to the thousands of employees who contribute their time and resources providing public

our strong 2009 financial performance enabled us to stay apace of our business plan

service in the communities where they live and work, our operating companies and The Northeast Utilities Foundation provided a total of $3.4 million in grants to nonprofit organizations across our three-state service area in 2009. In Connecticut, we remain the largest corporate contributor to Operation Fuel, a nonprofit program offering emergency energy assistance to residents ineligible for other support. In 2009, we donated $112,000 to this worthy cause.

We continue to be proud of the sustained success we have been able to bring to NU's annual Employee Giving Campaign to benefit the United Way. Last year, with increased participation by our more than 6,000 employees in Connecticut, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts – along with corporate and foundation incentive grants – we exceeded our $1 million pledge goal by over $65,000.

Giving back to our communities is second nature for NU and its employees. The same NU employees who keep the lights on during the harshest days of winter and through driving rainstorms in the summer are also your good neighbors, the coaches of our Little League teams and members of many critical community organizations contributing countless hours of their own time in their home towns and cities.

In a move reinforcing our commitment to the Connecticut community, in 2009, we relocated our corporate headquarters to downtown Hartford while continuing to fully utilize our suburban Berlin campus. The move was warmly received by city and state officials as NU became the fifth Fortune 500 company based in the capital city. NU further strengthened its commitment to our long-time home of Berlin, Connecticut, when we announced plans to expand our campus there with an 18,500-square-foot, three-story addition to accommodate the growing business needs of CL&P, Yankee Gas and NU's Transmission business.

Financial Strength and Discipline

Our strong 2009 financial performance enabled us to stay apace of our business plan. We delivered earnings per share of $1.91, compared with $1.67 per share in 2008, while regulated company earnings totaled $323.5 million in 2009, compared with $289.1 million in 2008. In an economic environment that saw many companies cut dividends, we increased our dividend for the ninth consecutive year, and at a faster pace than the industry average. We raised our dividend in early 2009 from an annualized rate of $0.85 per share to $0.95 cents per share. In the first quarter of 2010, we raised the dividend again to an annualized rate of $1.025 per share. Our total shareholder return during 2009 was 11.8 percent, including our dividend.

We were also pleased when Standard & Poor's announced in March 2009 that it was adding NU to the S&P 500 Index – one of the world's most recognized stock indices. This recognition helped to increase the breadth and scope of our shareholder base.

Committed and Confident

Behind every major project and business decision – and at the center of our ability to deliver energy solutions for a new generation – are the people of NU. In 2009, the Edison Electric Institute named NU a winner of the prestigious Edison Award – the electric utility industry's highest honor – for the completion of our southwest Connecticut transmission upgrades. Every day our employees serve our customers with excellence and deliver safe and reliable energy to the region. We are proud to recognize and thank our employees for their many achievements.

At NU, we do more than imagine a better energy future; we work to create one. Our scale and geographic reach give us a unique position to provide leadership that makes a difference in the region's energy landscape, both now and in the future. Whether we are working to reduce our customer's carbon footprint, or reaching out to policymakers, our peer utilities and project developers about accessing new sources of renewable power, NU and its companies are prepared to face today's challenges and welcome the opportunities of tomorrow.

Our ability to perform well in a highly challenging year is powerful validation of our long-term strategy, our commitment to financial discipline and our dedicated and talented employees. We will continue to deliver excellent service for our customers and value for our shareholders in 2010 and beyond. Thank you for placing your confidence in us.

Finally, we would like to thank a member of our Board of Trustees who is retiring from the board this year. James F. Cordes has served NU well for many years. We sincerely appreciate his valuable contributions and wish him well.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Shivery

Charles W. Shivery
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

March 5, 2010

trustees and officers
(as of March 5, 2010)

Northeast Utilities Trustees

Richard H. Booth
Vice Chairman, Guy Carpenter & Company, LLC, a global reinsurance intermediary and a subsidiary of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

John S. Clarkeson
Chairman Emeritus,
The Boston Consulting Group, Inc.

Cotton M. Cleveland
President, Mather Associates, a leadership and organizational development consulting firm

Sanford Cloud, Jr.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Cloud Company, LLC, a real estate development and business investment firm

James F. Cordes
Retired, Former Executive Vice President,
The Coastal Corporation

E. Gail de Planque
President, Strategy Matters, Inc., a consulting firm

John G. Graham
Retired, Former Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, GPU, Inc.

Elizabeth T. Kennan *
President Emeritus,
Mount Holyoke College, and Partner, Cambus-Kenneth Farm

Kenneth R. Leibler
Former Chairman, Boston Options Exchange

Robert E. Patricelli
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Women's Health USA Inc., a provider of women's health care services, and Evolution Benefits, Inc., a provider of employee benefit services

Charles W. Shivery
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, Northeast Utilities

John F. Swope
Attorney, Retired

Dennis R. Wraase
Retired, Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Pepco Holdings, Inc.

* Lead Trustee

Northeast Utilities Officers

Charles W. Shivery
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer

David R. McHale
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Leon J. Olivier
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Gregory B. Butler
Senior Vice President and General Counsel

Jay S. Buth
Vice President – Accounting and Controller

Randy A. Shoop
Vice President and Treasurer

Samuel K. Lee
Secretary

O. Kay Comendul
Assistant Secretary

Susan B. Weber
Assistant Treasurer – Finance

Northeast Utilities Service Company Officers

Charles W. Shivery
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

David R. McHale
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Leon J. Olivier
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Gregory B. Butler
Senior Vice President and General Counsel

James B. Robb
Senior Vice President – Enterprise Planning and Development

James A. Muntz
President – Transmission

Michael F. Ahern
Vice President – Utility Services

Michael J. Auseré
Vice President – Finance

Laurie E. Aylsworth
Vice President – Transmission Projects, Engineering and Maintenance

David H. Boguslawski
Vice President – Transmission Strategy and Operations

Jay S. Buth
Vice President – Accounting and Controller

Jeffrey R. Kotkin
Vice President – Investor Relations

Jean M. LaVecchia
Vice President – Human Resources

Johnny D. Magwood
Vice President – Customer Experience and Chief Customer Officer

Margaret L. Morton
Vice President – Governmental Affairs

Shirley M. Payne
Vice President – Shared Services

Randy A. Shoop
Vice President and Treasurer

Lisa J. Thibdaue
Vice President – Rates and Regulatory

Marie T. van Luling
Vice President – Communications

Samuel K. Lee
Secretary

Electric & Gas Operating Company Officers

CL&P – The Connecticut Light and Power Company

PSNH – Public Service Company of New Hampshire

WMECo – Western Massachusetts Electric Company

Yankee Gas – Yankee Gas Services Company

Charles W. Shivery
Chairman, CL&P, PSNH, WMECo and Yankee Gas

Leon J. Olivier
Chief Executive Officer, CL&P, PSNH, WMECo and Yankee Gas

Jeffrey D. Butler
President and Chief Operating Officer, CL&P

Peter J. Clarke
President and Chief Operating Officer, WMECo

Gary A. Long
President and Chief Operating Officer, PSNH

Rodney O. Powell
President and Chief Operating Officer, Yankee Gas

David R. McHale
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, CL&P, PSNH, WMECo and Yankee Gas

Gregory B. Butler
Senior Vice President and General Counsel, CL&P, PSNH, WMECo and Yankee Gas

James A. Muntz
Senior Vice President – Transmission, CL&P, PSNH and WMECo

Marc N. Andrukiewicz
Vice President – Operations, Yankee Gas

Laurie E. Aylsworth
Vice President – Transmission Projects, Engineering and Maintenance, CL&P, PSNH and WMECo

David H. Boguslawski
Vice President – Transmission Strategy and Operations, CL&P, PSNH and WMECo

Kenneth B. Bowes
Vice President – Customer Operations, CL&P

Jay S. Buth
Vice President – Accounting and Controller, CL&P, PSNH, WMECo and Yankee Gas

Dana L. Louth
Vice President – Energy Delivery Services, CL&P

John M. MacDonald
Vice President – Generation, PSNH

William J. Quinlan
Vice President – Customer Solutions, CL&P

Paul E. Ramsey
Vice President – Energy Delivery, PSNH

Randy A. Shoop
Vice President and Treasurer, CL&P, PSNH, WMECo and Yankee Gas

Samuel K. Lee
Secretary, CL&P, PSNH and Yankee Gas and Secretary and Clerk, WMECo

Northeast Utilities

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number	Registrant; State of Incorporation; Address; and Telephone Number	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
1-5324	**NORTHEAST UTILITIES** (a Massachusetts voluntary association) One Federal Street Building 111-4 Springfield, Massachusetts 01105 Telephone: (413) 785-5871	04-2147929
0-00404	**THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY** (a Connecticut corporation) 107 Selden Street Berlin, Connecticut 06037-1616 Telephone: (860) 665-5000	06-0303850
1-6392	**PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE** (a New Hampshire corporation) Energy Park 780 North Commercial Street Manchester, New Hampshire 03101-1134 Telephone: (603) 669-4000	02-0181050
0-7624	**WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY** (a Massachusetts corporation) One Federal Street Building 111-4 Springfield, Massachusetts 01105 Telephone: (413) 785-5871	04-1961130

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Registrant	Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Northeast Utilities	Common Shares, $5.00 par value	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Registrant	Title of Each Class
The Connecticut Light and Power Company	Preferred Stock, par value $50.00 per share, issuable in series, of which the following series are outstanding:

$1.90	Series	of 1947
$2.00	Series	of 1947
$2.04	Series	of 1949
$2.20	Series	of 1949
3.90%	Series	of 1949
$2.06	Series E	of 1954
$2.09	Series F	of 1955
4.50%	Series	of 1956
4.96%	Series	of 1958
4.50%	Series	of 1963
5.28%	Series	of 1967
$3.24	Series G	of 1968
6.56%	Series	of 1968

Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Western Massachusetts Electric Company meet the conditions set forth in General Instruction I(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-K and are therefore filing this Form 10-K with the reduced disclosure format specified in General Instruction I(2) to Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are well-known seasoned issuers, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes	No
✓	

Indicate by check mark if the registrants are not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes	No
	✓

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants (1) have filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes	No
✓	

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrants' knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [✓]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

	Large Accelerated Filer	**Accelerated Filer**	**Non-accelerated Filer**
Northeast Utilities	✓		
The Connecticut Light and Power Company			✓
Public Service Company of New Hampshire			✓
Western Massachusetts Electric Company			✓

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are shell companies (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

	Yes	No
Northeast Utilities		✓
The Connecticut Light and Power Company		✓
Public Service Company of New Hampshire		✓
Western Massachusetts Electric Company		✓

The aggregate market value of **Northeast Utilities'** Common Shares, $5.00 par value, held by non-affiliates, computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of Northeast Utilities' most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2009) was **$3,909,588,738** based on a closing sales price of **$22.31** per share for the 175,239,298 common shares outstanding on June 30, 2009. **Northeast Utilities** holds all of the 6,035,205 shares, 301 shares, and 434,653 shares of the outstanding common stock of **The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire** and **Western Massachusetts Electric Company,** respectively.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrants' classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

Company - Class of Stock	Outstanding as of January 31, 2010
Northeast Utilities	
Common shares, $5.00 par value	175,692,984 shares
The Connecticut Light and Power Company	
Common stock, $10.00 par value	6,035,205 shares
Public Service Company of New Hampshire	
Common stock, $1.00 par value	301 shares
Western Massachusetts Electric Company	
Common stock, $25.00 par value	434,653 shares

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Description	Part of Form 10-K into Which Document is Incorporated
Portions of the Northeast Utilities Proxy Statement expected to be dated April 1, 2010	Part III

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following is a glossary of frequently used abbreviations or acronyms that are found in this report:

CURRENT OR FORMER NU COMPANIES, SEGMENTS OR INVESTMENTS

Boulos	E. S. Boulos Company
CL&P	The Connecticut Light and Power Company
HWP	HWP Company, formerly Holyoke Water Power Company
NAESCO	North Atlantic Energy Service Corporation
NGC	Northeast Generation Company
NGS	Northeast Generation Services Company and subsidiaries
NU or the Company	Northeast Utilities and subsidiaries
NU Enterprises	NU Enterprises, Inc. is the parent company of Select Energy, Boulos, NGS, and SECI. For further information, see *Note 17*, "Segment Information," to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
NUSCO	Northeast Utilities Service Company
NU parent and other companies	NU parent and other companies is comprised of NU parent, NUSCO, and other subsidiaries, including HWP, The Rocky River Realty Company (a real estate subsidiary), Mode 1 Communications, Inc. (telecommunications) and the non-energy-related subsidiaries of Yankee (Yankee Energy Services Company and Yankee Energy Financial Services Company).
PSNH	Public Service Company of New Hampshire
Regulated companies	NU's regulated companies, comprised of the electric distribution and transmission segments of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, the generation segment of PSNH, and Yankee Gas, a natural gas local distribution company. For further information, see *Note 17*, "Segment Information," to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
SECI	Select Energy Contracting, Inc.
Select Energy	Select Energy, Inc.
SESI	Select Energy Services, Inc.
WMECO	Western Massachusetts Electric Company
Yankee	Yankee Energy System, Inc.
Yankee Gas	Yankee Gas Services Company

REGULATORS

CDEP	Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DPU	Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities
DPUC	Connecticut Department of Public Utilities
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
NHPUC	New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission

OTHER

AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
C&LM	Conservation and Load Management
CfD	Contract for Differences
COLA	Cost of Living Adjustment
CTA	Competitive Transition Assessment
CYAPC	Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company
EPS	Earnings Per Share
ES	Default Energy Service
ESOP	Employee Stock Ownership Plan
ESPP	Employee Stock Purchase Plan
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FMCC	Federally Mandated Congestion Charges
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GSC	Generation Service Charge
GWh	Gigawatt Hours
IPP	Independent Power Producers
ISO-NE	New England Independent System Operator or ISO New England, Inc.
KV	Kilovolt
KWH or kWh	Kilowatt-hours
LBCB	Lehman Brothers Commercial Bank, Inc.
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOC	Letter of Credit
MGP	Manufactured Gas Plant
Millstone	Millstone Nuclear Generating station, made up Millstone 1, Millstone 2, and Millstone 3. All three units were sold in March 2001.
Money Pool or Pool	Northeast Utilities Money Pool
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt-hours
MYAPC	Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company
NEEWS	New England East-West Solutions
NU supplemental benefit trust	The NU trust under SERP
NYMPA	New York Municipal Power Agency
PBO	Projected Benefit Obligation
PBOP	Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions
PCRBs	Pollution Control Revenue Bonds
PPA	Pension Protection Act
Regulatory ROE	The average cost of capital method for calculating the return on equity related to the distribution and generation business segments excluding the wholesale transmission segment.
RMR	Reliability Must Run
RNS	Regional Network Service
ROE	Return on Equity
RRB	Rate Reduction Bonds or Rate Reduction Certificates issued by the Regulated Companies
RSU	Restricted Share Units
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
SBC	Systems Benefits Charge
SCRC	Stranded Cost Recovery Charge
SERP	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan
TCAM	Transmission Cost Adjustment Mechanism
TSO	Transitional Standard Offer
UI	The United Illuminating Company
VAR	Voltage Ampere Reactive
VIE	Variable Interest Entity
YAEC	Yankee Atomic Electric Company
Yankee Companies	CYAPC, MYAPC and YAEC

NORTHEAST UTILITIES
THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY

2009 Form 10-K Annual Report
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NORTHEAST UTILITIES
THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to "NU," "we," "our," and "us" refer to Northeast Utilities and its consolidated subsidiaries.

From time to time we make statements concerning our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, assumptions of future events, financial performance or growth and other statements that are not historical facts. These statements are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can generally identify our forward-looking statements through the use of words or phrases such as "estimate," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "project," "believe," "forecast," "should," "could," and other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on the current expectations, estimates, assumptions or projections of management and are not guarantees of future performance. These expectations, estimates, assumptions or projections may vary materially from actual results. Accordingly, any such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are accompanied by, the following important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in our forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to:

- actions or inaction by local, state and federal regulatory bodies
- changes in business and economic conditions, including their impact on interest rates, bad debt expense, and demand for our products and services
- changes in weather patterns
- changes in laws, regulations or regulatory policy
- changes in levels and timing of capital expenditures
- disruptions in the capital markets or other events that make our access to necessary capital more difficult or costly
- developments in legal or public policy doctrines
- technological developments
- changes in accounting standards and financial reporting regulations
- fluctuations in the value of our remaining competitive electricity positions
- actions of rating agencies, and
- other presently unknown or unforeseen factors.

Other risk factors are detailed in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and updated from time to time, and we encourage you to consult such disclosures.

All such factors are difficult to predict, contain uncertainties which may materially affect our actual results and are beyond our control. You should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, each speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors, nor can it assess the impact of each such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. For more information, see Item 1A*, Risk Factors,* included in this combined Annual Report on Form 10-K. This Annual Report on Form 10-K also describes material contingencies and critical accounting policies and estimates in the accompanying *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and *Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*. We encourage you to review these items.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES
THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY

PART I

Item 1. Business

NU, headquartered in Hartford, Connecticut, is a public utility holding company subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005. We are engaged primarily in the energy delivery business through the following wholly-owned utility subsidiaries:

- The Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL&P), a regulated electric utility which serves residential, commercial and industrial customers in parts of Connecticut;
- Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH), a regulated electric utility which serves residential, commercial and industrial customers in parts of New Hampshire and continues to own generation assets used to serve customers;
- Western Massachusetts Electric Company (WMECO), a regulated electric utility which serves residential, commercial and industrial customers in parts of western Massachusetts; and
- Yankee Gas Services Company (Yankee Gas), a regulated gas utility which serves residential, commercial and industrial customers in parts of Connecticut.

We sometimes refer to CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas collectively in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as the "regulated companies."

NU also owns certain unregulated businesses through its wholly-owned subsidiary, NU Enterprises, Inc. (NU Enterprises). We have exited most of these businesses. As of December 31, 2009, NU Enterprises' remaining business consisted of (i) Select Energy Inc.'s few remaining energy wholesale marketing contracts, and (ii) NU Enterprises' remaining electrical contracting business.

Although NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO each report their financial results separately, we also include information in this report on a segment, or line-of-business basis. The regulated companies include three business segments: the electric distribution segment (which includes PSNH's regulated generation activities), the natural gas distribution segment, and the electric transmission segment. The regulated companies' segment of our business represented approximately 98 percent of our total earnings of $330 million for 2009, with electric distribution (including PSNH's generation activities) representing approximately 41.9 percent, electric transmission representing approximately 49.8 percent, and natural gas distribution representing approximately 6.4 percent. The remaining two percent of our 2009 earnings come from our competitive businesses, which are being wound down. See "Overview - Competitive Businesses" in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

For information regarding each of NU's segments, see Note 17, "Segment Information," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

REGULATED ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION

General

NU's distribution segment is made up of the distribution businesses of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, which are primarily engaged in the distribution of electricity in Connecticut, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts, respectively, plus PSNH's regulated electric generation business. The following table shows the sources of 2009 electric franchise retail revenues for NU's electric distribution companies, collectively, based on categories of customers:

Sources of Revenue	Total Operating Companies
Residential	58%
Commercial	34%
Industrial	7%
Other	1%
Total	100%

A summary of changes in the regulated companies' retail electric gigawatt-hour (GWh) sales for 2009 as compared to 2008 on an actual and weather normalized basis (using a 30-year average) is as follows:

	Electric							
	CL&P		PSNH		WMECO		Total	
	Percentage Decrease	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Decrease	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Decrease	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
Residential	(0.7)%	1.5 %	(0.2)%	0.6 %	(1.6)%	0.2 %	(0.7)%	1.2 %
Commercial	(2.9)%	(1.4)%	(1.5)%	(0.7)%	(4.8)%	(3.4)%	(2.8)%	(1.5)%
Industrial	(17.6)%	(16.6)%	(8.2)%	(7.1)%	(11.7)%	(10.9)%	(14.1)%	(13.1)%
Other	(2.5)%	(2.5)%	(3.2)%	(3.2)%	12.7 %	12.7 %	(1.6)%	(1.6)%
Total	(3.8)%	(2.1)%	(2.2)%	(1.4)%	(4.8)%	(3.4)%	(3.5)%	(2.1)%

Retail electric sales in 2009 were lower than 2008 and were significantly impacted by the weather and economic conditions. The spring and summer months in 2009 were significantly cooler than normal and when compared to 2008, the amount of cooling degree days, a unit of measurement used to relate a day's temperature to the energy demands of air conditioning, was approximately 23 percent lower in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts and approximately 22 percent lower in New Hampshire. The negative trend in our sales continues to be most prevalent in the industrial class where many customers have been negatively impacted by the weak economic conditions of our region and nation. We believe the reduction in industrial sales is primarily driven by a reduced number of shifts and days of operations. Commercial sales and residential sales in 2009 were also lower than 2008, although residential sales increased by 1.2 percent over 2008 on a weather-normalized basis. In 2010, we expect economic conditions to continue to affect our customers, and we estimate our retail electric sales across all three states will be approximately 1 percent lower than 2009 on a weather-normalized basis.

Recovery of our distribution revenues, however, is not wholly dependent on sales and it varies between customer classes. About two-thirds of CL&P's and WMECO's distribution revenues and about one-half of PSNH's distribution revenue are recovered through charges, such as the customer charge and demand charge, that are not dependent on overall sales volumes. As compared to other customer classes, a greater portion of residential revenues is recovered through volumetric charges. In contrast to residential rates, a greater portion of commercial and industrial revenues is recovered through fixed charges not dependent on volume. Distribution rates for certain large businesses are structured so that we recover 100 percent of the distribution revenues through non-volumetric charges. In this regard, rate design has significantly mitigated the impact of declining commercial and industrial sales on distribution revenues and earnings.

Our expense related to uncollectible receivable balances (our uncollectibles expense) for all of our regulated companies is influenced by the weak economic conditions of our region, which continue to have a negative effect on our customers. Fluctuations in our uncollectibles expense are mitigated, however, from an earnings perspective because a portion of the total uncollectibles expense for each of the electric distribution companies is allocated to the respective company's energy supply rate and recovered through its tariffs. Additionally, for CL&P and Yankee Gas, write-offs of uncollectible receivable balances attributable to qualified customers under financial or medical duress (or hardship customers) are fully recovered through their respective tariffs. In 2009, our total uncollectibles expense was approximately $21 million higher than 2008 and approximately $19 million of the increase impacted our 2009 earnings. The majority of the $19 million increase was incurred by Yankee Gas and CL&P. In 2010, we expect the uncollectibles expense that impacts earnings to be approximately $12 million lower than it was in 2009 and approximately $10 million of the $12 million improvement is expected to be recognized by Yankee Gas. The anticipated decrease in 2010 uncollectibles expense is based on continued account receivable collection efforts, a decline in overall Yankee Gas revenues as a result of lower natural gas prices, and an expectation that the economic conditions will begin to improve.

THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY - DISTRIBUTION

CL&P's distribution segment is primarily engaged in the purchase, delivery and sale of electricity to its residential, commercial and industrial customers. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P furnished retail franchise electric service to approximately 1.2 million customers in 149 cities and towns in Connecticut. CL&P does not own any electric generation facilities. CL&P has contracts with two Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to purchase electricity monthly in amounts aggregating approximately 1.5 million MWh per year through March 2015 under one of these contracts and 0.1 million MWh per year through December 2020 under the second contract. CL&P sells the output of these contracts in the spot market operated by the New England Independent System Operator (ISO-NE).

The following table shows the sources of 2009 electric franchise retail revenues for CL&P based on categories of customers:

	CL&P
Residential	62%
Commercial	32%
Industrial	5%
Other	1%
Total	100%

Rates

CL&P is subject to regulation by the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) which, among other things, has jurisdiction over rates, accounting procedures, certain dispositions of property and plant, mergers and consolidations, issuances of long-term securities, standards of service, management efficiency and construction and operation of facilities. CL&P's present general rate structure consists of various rate and service classifications covering residential, commercial and industrial services. CL&P's retail rates include a delivery service component, which includes distribution, transmission, conservation, renewables, competitive transition assessment (CTA), systems benefits charge (SBC) and other charges that are assessed on all customers.

The CTA is a charge assessed to recover stranded costs associated with electric restructuring as well as various IPP contracts. The SBC recovers costs associated with various hardship and low income programs as well as payments to municipalities to compensate them for losses in property tax revenue due to decreases in the value of electric generating facilities resulting directly from electric restructuring. The CTA and SBC are annually reconciled to true up to actual costs.

Under state law, all of CL&P's customers are entitled to choose their energy suppliers while CL&P remains their electric distribution company. Under "Standard Service" rates for customers with less than 500 kW of demand and "Supplier of Last Resort Service" rates for customers with 500 kW of demand or greater, CL&P purchases power for those customers who do not choose a competitive energy supplier and passes the cost to customers through a combined "Generation Service Charge" (GSC) and "Bypassable Federally Mandated Congestion Charge" (BFMCC) on customers' bills. The combined GSC and BFMCC charges for both types of service recover all of the costs of procuring energy from CL&P's wholesale suppliers and are adjusted periodically and reconciled semi-annually in accordance with the directives of the DPUC.

Although more CL&P customers chose competitive energy suppliers in 2009, CL&P continues to supply approximately 50 percent of its customer load at Standard Service rates or Supplier of Last Resort Service rates while the other 50 percent of its customer load has migrated to competitive energy suppliers. The majority of this load migration is from large customers. Because this customer migration is only for energy supply service, there is no impact on the delivery portion of the business or the operating income of CL&P.

Distribution Rates: CL&P implemented new distribution rates in 2009 to reflect the DPUC's 2008 rate decision allowing a $20.1 million annualized increase in distribution rates, effective February 1, 2009.

On January 8, 2010, CL&P filed an application with the DPUC to raise distribution rates by $133.4 million, effective July 1, 2010, and by an additional $44.2 million, effective July 1, 2011. Among other items, CL&P is seeking an increase in its authorized return on equity (ROE) from the current 9.4 percent to 10.5 percent. CL&P proposed that the first year's increase be deferred until January 1, 2011 and that the projected $67 million of deferred revenue from the second half of 2010 be recovered from CL&P customers between January 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. If approved by the DPUC, the application would require an annualized $210 million increase in distribution rates to take effect on January 1, 2011. However, CL&P believes that as a result of the decline in stranded cost recoveries due to the final amortization of CL&P's rate reduction bonds in December 2010, CL&P's CTA will decline by approximately $230 million on an annualized basis on January 1, 2011, more than offsetting the impact of the distribution rate increase. A DPUC decision in the case is expected in mid-2010.

CL&P has a transmission adjustment clause as part of its rates, which reconciles on a semi-annual basis the transmission revenues billed to customers against the transmission costs of acquiring such services, thereby recovering all of its transmission expenses on a timely basis. (See "Regulated Electric Transmission" in this Item 1, *Business* in this Annual Report on Form 10-K).

For further information on CL&P rates and regulatory actions affecting CL&P, see "Regulatory Developments and Rate Matters" in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

On December 1, 2009, CL&P filed with the DPUC the results of a three-month dynamic pricing smart meter pilot program that involved nearly 3,000 customers (1,500 residential and 1,500 commercial and industrial (C&I) customers). CL&P plans to file a smart metering and dynamic pricing plan with the DPUC by March 31, 2010. The total cost of the pilot program was approximately $13 million and is being recovered through CL&P FMCC rates.

Sources and Availability of Electric Power Supply

As noted above, CL&P does not own any generation assets and purchases energy to serve its Standard Service and Supplier of Last Resort Service loads from a variety of competitive sources through periodic requests for proposals (RFPs). CL&P issues RFPs periodically for periods of up to three years to layer Standard Service full requirements supply contracts in order to mitigate price volatility for its residential and small and medium load commercial and industrial customers. CL&P issues RFPs for Supplier of Last Resort service for larger commercial and industrial customers every three months. Currently, CL&P has contracts in place with various suppliers for all of its Standard Service loads and Supplier of Last Resort Service loads through 2010 and for approximately 60 percent of expected load for 2011 and 20 percent of expected load in 2012.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE - DISTRIBUTION

PSNH's distribution segment (which includes its regulated generation) is primarily engaged in the generation, purchase, delivery and sale of electricity to its residential, commercial and industrial customers. As of December 31, 2009, PSNH furnished retail franchise electric service to approximately 490,000 retail customers in 211 cities and towns in New Hampshire. PSNH also owns and operates approximately 1,200 MW of electricity generation assets. Included in those generation assets is a 50 MW wood-burning generating

unit (Northern Wood Power Project) at its Schiller Station in Portsmouth, New Hampshire and approximately 70 MW of hydroelectric generating units. PSNH also has contracts with certain IPPs, the output of which it uses to serve its customer load or sell into the market.

The following table shows the sources of 2009 electric franchise retail revenues based on categories of customers:

	PSNH
Residential	49%
Commercial	39%
Industrial	11%
Other	1%
Total	100%

Rates

PSNH is subject to regulation by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (NHPUC) which has jurisdiction over, among other things, rates, certain dispositions of property and plant, mergers and consolidations, issuances of securities, standards of service, management efficiency and construction and operation of facilities.

PSNH's Energy Service (ES) rate recovers PSNH's generation and purchased power costs, including an ROE of 9.81 percent on its generation assets. PSNH defers for future recovery or refund any difference between its ES revenues and the actual costs incurred.

Under New Hampshire law, the Stranded Cost Recovery Charge (SCRC) allows PSNH to recover its stranded costs, including expenses incurred through mandated power contracts and other long-term investments and obligations. PSNH has financed a significant portion of its stranded costs through securitization by issuing RRBs secured by the right to recover these stranded costs from customers over time. It recovers the costs of these bonds through the SCRC rate. On an annual basis, PSNH files with the NHPUC an ES/SCRC reconciliation filing for the preceding year. The difference between ES/SCRC revenues and ES/SCRC costs are included in the ES/SCRC rate calculation and refunded to/recovered from customers in the subsequent period approved by the NHPUC. The NHPUC's last order, issued in December 2009, had no material impact on PSNH.

The Transmission Cost Adjustment Mechanism (TCAM) allows PSNH to recover on a fully reconciling basis its transmission related costs. The TCAM is adjusted July 1 of each year.

Distribution Rates: In April 2009, PSNH filed an application with the NHPUC seeking a temporary increase of $36.4 million in distribution rates on an annualized basis, effective August 1, 2009, and on June 30, 2009, PSNH filed an application requesting a permanent increase of approximately $51 million on an annualized basis to be effective on August 1, 2009, and another $17 million effective July 1, 2010. The application also requested a regulatory ROE of 10.5 percent. On July 31, 2009, the NHPUC approved a settlement agreement on a temporary rate increase of $25.6 million effective August 1, 2009. PSNH expects a decision on the permanent rate application in mid-2010. Any differences between temporary and permanent rates will be reconciled back to August 1, 2009.

For further information on PSNH's rates and regulatory actions affecting it, see "Regulatory Developments and Rate Matters" in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Under the terms of the order issued by the NHPUC approving PSNH's Northern Wood Power Project, a wood-burning unit which replaced one of the three 50 MW coal-fired boiler units at the Schiller Station, certain revenue, credits and cost avoidances (revenue sources) are shared between PSNH and its customers. These revenue sources include sales of renewable energy certificates (RECs) to other utilities, brokers, or suppliers, production tax credits, and avoided CO_2 allowance costs under regulations pursuant to the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). In any given year, if the combination of revenue sources falls short of a stipulated revenue level, PSNH and its customers each share half of any deficiency, and if the combination exceeds the stipulated revenue level, PSNH and its customers each share half of any excess. Revenue sources exceeded stipulated levels in 2009 due to its performance and favorable pricing in the Massachusetts and Rhode Island markets for the RECs. As a result, customers and shareholders will share equally a benefit of about $13 million of incremental revenues for 2009.

PSNH's customers are entitled to choose competitive energy suppliers, with PSNH providing default energy service under its ES rate for those customers who do not elect to use a third party supplier. Prior to 2009, PSNH experienced only a minimal amount of customer migration. However, PSNH's customer migration levels increased significantly in 2009 as energy costs decreased from their historic high levels. Third party energy suppliers with more pricing flexibility were able to offer electricity supply at lower prices than PSNH. At December 31, 2009, approximately 28.1 percent of PSNH's customers, mostly large commercial and industrial customers, had switched to other energy suppliers. The increased level of migration has caused an increase in the ES rate, as fixed costs must be spread over lower sales volume and a smaller group of customers. The customers that did not switch to a third party supplier, predominately residential and small commercial/industrial customers, are now paying a larger proportion of these fixed costs.

PSNH cannot predict if the upward pressure on ES rates will continue into the future, as future customer migration levels, which are dependent on market prices and supplier alternatives, are uncertain. If future market prices once more exceed the ES rate level, some or all of these customers on third party supply may migrate back to PSNH.

PSNH is constructing its Clean Air Project, a sulfur dioxide and mercury scrubber at its Merrimack coal-fired generation station, currently expected to cost $457 million. The project is expected to be under budget and completed in mid-2012. PSNH will recover all related costs through its ES rates. PSNH has spent approximately $146.8 million on the project to date, of which $119.3 million was capitalized in 2009. Construction of the project was approximately 34 percent complete as of December 31, 2009.

Sources and Availability of Electric Power Supply

During 2009, about 67.7 percent of PSNH's load was met through its own generation, long-term power supply provided pursuant to orders of the NHPUC, and contracts with third parties. The remaining 32.3 percent of PSNH's load was met by short-term (less than one year) purchases and spot purchases in the competitive New England wholesale power market. PSNH expects to meet its load requirements in 2010 in a similar manner.

New Hampshire's "Electric Renewable Portfolio Standard Act" establishes renewable portfolio standards (RPS) for electricity sold in the state and requires annual increases in the percentage of the electricity sold to retail customers having direct ties to renewable sources. The renewable sourcing requirements began in 2008 and increase each year to reach 23.8 percent by 2025. For each MWh of energy produced from a qualifying resource, the producer will receive one REC. Energy suppliers, like PSNH, purchase RECs from these producers and use them to satisfy the RPS requirements. PSNH also owns renewable sources and uses internally generated RECs in meeting its RPS obligations. To the extent that PSNH is unable to purchase sufficient RECs, it makes up the difference between the RECs purchased and its total obligation by making an alternative compliance payment (ACP) for each REC requirement for which PSNH is deficient. The costs of both the RECs and ACPs do not impact earnings, as these costs are recovered by PSNH through its ES rates. For further information, see "Regulatory Developments and Rate Matters" in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,* in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY - DISTRIBUTION

WMECO's distribution segment is engaged in the purchase, delivery and sale of electricity to residential, commercial and industrial customers. At December 31, 2009, WMECO furnished retail franchise electric service to approximately 205,000 retail customers in 59 cities and towns in the western third of Massachusetts. WMECO does not own any electricity generating facilities. WMECO has contracts with two IPPs, the output of which WMECO sells into the market.

The following table shows the sources of 2009 electric franchise retail revenues based on categories of customers:

	WMECO
Residential	58%
Commercial	32%
Industrial	9%
Other	1%
Total	100%

Rates

WMECO is subject to regulation by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (DPU), which has jurisdiction over, among other things, rates, accounting procedures, certain dispositions of property and plant, mergers and consolidations, issuances of long-term securities, acquisition of securities, standards of service, management efficiency and construction and operation of distribution, production and storage facilities. WMECO's present general rate structure consists of various rate and service classifications covering residential, commercial and industrial services. Massachusetts utilities are entitled under state law to charge rates that are sufficient to allow them an opportunity to cover their reasonable operation and capital costs, to attract needed capital and maintain their financial integrity, while also protecting relevant public interests.

Under state law, all of WMECO's customers are now entitled to choose their energy suppliers, while WMECO remains their distribution company. WMECO purchases electric power for and passes through the cost to those customers who do not choose a competitive energy supplier (basic service). Basic service charges are adjusted and reconciled on an annual basis. Most of WMECO's residential and smaller customers have continued to buy their power from WMECO at basic service rates. A greater proportion of large commercial and business customers have opted for a competitive energy supplier.

WMECO recovers certain costs through various tracking mechanisms in its retail rates, including transmission costs and prudently incurred stranded costs (a portion of which have been financed through securitization by issuing RRBs) with periodic true-up adjustments. The last such adjustment, effective January 1, 2010, resulted in a 3.7 percent increase in customer rates.

On September 2, 2008, WMECO notified the DPU that it expects to file its next distribution rate case in mid-2010 to be effective January 1, 2011. That case will include a proposal to fully decouple distribution revenues from Kilowatt-hours (KWh) sales in compliance with the DPU's July 16, 2008 decision in a generic decoupling docket. We expect a decision from the DPU by the end of 2010.

For further information on WMECO's rates and regulatory actions affecting WMECO, see "Regulatory Developments and Rate Matters" in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

WMECO is subject to service quality (SQ) metrics that measure safety, reliability and customer service. Any charges incurred for failure to meet such metrics are paid by WMECO to customers through a method approved by the DPU. WMECO will likely be required to pay an assessment charge for its 2009 reliability performance, primarily as a result of a power outage impacting WMECO's Springfield underground service territory in 2009. WMECO has performed at target for other non-storm related reliability metrics. WMECO will file its 2009 SQ results and assessment calculation with the DPU in March 2010.

On October 16, 2009, WMECO filed its proposal for a dynamic pricing smart meter pilot program with the DPU. The program proposes to involve 1,750 customers in WMECO's service region for a term of six months beginning in April 2011. The total cost of the project is estimated to be $7 million, which would be recovered through rates WMECO would charge to customers. A decision is expected from the DPU in the first half of 2010.

On August 12, 2009, the DPU approved a stipulation agreement between WMECO and the AG concerning WMECO's proposal, under the Massachusetts Green Communities Act (GCA), to install 6 MW of solar energy generation in its service territory at an estimated cost of $41 million. Under the agreement, no more than 3 MW will be commissioned in any one year between 2010 and 2012, the ROE on these assets will be a fully-tracking 9 percent, and the benefits of renewable energy and tax credits will be used to reduce the impact on customer bills. WMECO will need to file an additional application with the DPU if it seeks to develop more than the initial 6 MW under the GCA, which allows for electric utility ownership of up to 50 MW of solar energy generating facilities.

Sources and Availability of Electric Power Supply

As noted above, WMECO does not own any generation assets and purchases its energy requirements from a variety of competitive sources through periodic RFPs. For basic service power supply, WMECO issues RFPs periodically, consistent with DPU regulations.

REGULATED GAS DISTRIBUTION – YANKEE GAS SERVICES COMPANY

Yankee Gas operates the largest natural gas distribution system in Connecticut as measured by number of customers (approximately 205,000), and size of service territory (2,187 square miles). Total throughput (sales and transportation) in 2009 was 52.5 billion cubic feet (Bcf) compared with 49.8 Bcf in 2008. Yankee Gas provides firm gas sales service to customers who require a continuous gas supply throughout the year, such as residential customers who rely on gas for their heating, hot water and cooking needs, and commercial and industrial customers who choose to purchase gas from Yankee Gas. Yankee Gas also offers firm transportation service to its commercial and industrial customers who purchase gas from sources other than Yankee Gas as well as interruptible transportation and interruptible gas sales service to those certain commercial and industrial customers that have the capability to switch from natural gas to an alternative fuel on short notice. Yankee Gas can interrupt service to these customers during peak demand periods or at any other time to maintain distribution system integrity. Yankee Gas also owns a 1.2 Bcf Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facility in Waterbury, Connecticut which enables the company to buy natural gas in periods of low demand, store it and use it during peak demand periods when prices are typically higher.

The following table shows the sources of 2009 and 2008 total gas operating revenues based on categories of customers:

	Yankee Gas	
	2009	2008
Residential	48%	45%
Commercial	31%	29%
Industrial	18%	23%
Other	3%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Yankee Gas earned $21 million in 2009 compared to $27.1 million in 2008. The 2009 results were lower than 2008 due primarily to higher operating costs, partially offset by higher revenues attributable to a 6.9 percent increase in firm natural gas sales. For more information regarding Yankee Gas financial results, see Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,* and Item 8, *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*, which includes Note 17, "Segment Information," contained within this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

A summary of firm natural gas sales in million cubic feet for Yankee Gas for 2009 and 2008 and the percentage changes in 2009 as compared to 2008 on an actual and weather normalized basis (using a 30-year average) is as follows:

	Firm Natural Gas Sales (mcf)			
	2009	2008	Percent Increase	Weather Normalized Percentage (Decrease)/Increase
Residential	13,562	13,467	0.7%	(1.8)%
Commercial	14,063	12,939	8.7%	6.3 %
Industrial	14,825	13,311	11.3%	10.7 %
Total	42.450	39,717	6.9%	5.0 %

Actual and weather normalized firm natural gas sales in 2009 were higher than 2008. The 2009 results for the commercial and industrial classes have benefitted substantially from the addition of new gas-fired distributed generation in Yankee Gas' service region during the last twelve to fifteen months. Yankee Gas recovers almost half of its total distribution revenues through non-usage charges, and thus, similar to our electric distribution companies, changes in sales have less of an impact on revenues. In 2010, we estimate our total weather normalized firm natural gas sales will be essentially the same as 2009.

On January 6, 2010, the DPUC issued a decision approving Yankee Gas' request to sell its four remaining propane plants that were used to supply gas during peak periods. As a result, in order to meet future supply needs during peak periods, Yankee Gas has initiated a project to construct 16 miles of main gas pipeline between Waterbury, Connecticut and Wallingford, Connecticut and an expansion of the Yankee Gas LNG facility's vaporization output (collectively, the WWL Project), which together are estimated to cost approximately $67 million. The WWL Project will connect the LNG storage facility, which is located in Waterbury, Connecticut and is capable of storing the equivalent of 1.2 Bcf of natural gas, to areas with growing demand. We expect to begin construction on this project in the second quarter of 2010 and complete it by the end of 2011.

Rates

Yankee Gas is subject to regulation by the DPUC, which has jurisdiction over, among other things, rates, accounting procedures, certain dispositions of property and plant, mergers and consolidations, issuances of long-term securities, standards of service, management efficiency and construction and operation of distribution, production and storage facilities.

Under a settlement of its distribution rate filing with the Connecticut Office of Consumer Counsel and the DPUC's Prosecutorial Division in 2007, Yankee Gas' base rate increased, effective July 1, 2007, by $22 million, or 4.2 percent, net of expected pipeline and commodity cost savings resulting primarily from completion of Yankee Gas' LNG facility, and Yankee Gas was allowed an authorized regulatory ROE of 10.1 percent. Yankee Gas is required to return to customers 100 percent of all earnings in excess of the allowed 10.1 percent regulatory ROE. It has not been necessary for Yankee Gas to return any earnings to customers as its regulatory ROE was 6.6 percent in 2009 and 8.3 percent in 2008. Yankee Gas is considering filing a rate case for new rates with the DPUC.

Sources and Availability of Natural Gas Supply

The DPUC requires that Yankee Gas meet the needs of its firm customers under all weather conditions. Specifically, Yankee Gas must structure its portfolio to meet customer needs under a design day scenario (defined as the coldest day in 30 years) and under a design year scenario (defined as the average of the four coldest years in the last 30 years). Yankee Gas' LNG facility enables Yankee Gas to buy natural gas in periods of low demand, store it and use it during peak demand periods when prices are typically higher. Yankee Gas' on-system stored LNG and underground storage supplies help to meet consumption needs during the coldest days of winter. Yankee Gas obtains its interstate supplies from the three interstate pipelines that currently serve Connecticut: the Algonquin, Tennessee and Iroquois Pipelines. Yankee Gas has long-term firm contracts for capacity on TransCanada Pipelines Limited pipeline, Vector Pipeline, L.P., Tennessee Gas Pipeline, Algonquin Pipeline, and Texas Eastern Transmission, L.P. pipelines. Yankee Gas considers such transportation arrangements adequate for its needs.

REGULATED ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION

General

CL&P, PSNH and WMECO and most other New England utilities, generation owners and marketers are parties to a series of agreements that provide for coordinated planning and operation of the region's generation and transmission facilities and the rules by which they participate in the wholesale markets and acquire transmission services. Under these arrangements, ISO-NE, a non-profit corporation whose board of directors and staff are independent from all market participants, has served as the Regional Transmission Operator (RTO) of the New England transmission system since February 1, 2005. ISO-NE works to ensure the reliability of the system, administers the independent system operator tariff, subject to FERC approval, oversees the efficient and competitive functioning of the regional wholesale power market and determines which costs of our major transmission facilities are shared by consumers throughout New England.

Wholesale Transmission Rates

Wholesale transmission revenues are based on formula rates that are approved by the FERC. A significant portion of our transmission revenues comes from ISO-NE charges to the distribution segments of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO which are collected under ISO-NE's FERC Electric Tariff No. 3, Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff (Tariff No. 3). Tariff No. 3 includes the Regional Network Service (RNS) and Schedule 21 - NU rate schedules to recover costs of transmission and other transmission-related services. The RNS rate, administered by ISO-NE and billed to all New England transmission users, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO's transmission businesses, is reset on June 1st of each year and recovers the revenue requirements associated with transmission facilities that benefit the entire New England region. The Schedule 21 - NU rate, administered by NU, is reset on January 1st and June 1st of each year and recovers the revenue requirements for local transmission facilities and other transmission costs not recovered under the RNS rate, including 100 percent of the construction work in progress (CWIP) that is included in rate base on the New England East-West Solutions (NEEWS) projects. The Schedule 21 - NU rate calculation recovers total transmission revenue requirements net of revenues received from other sources (i.e., RNS, rentals, etc.), thereby ensuring that NU recovers all regional and local revenue requirements as prescribed in Tariff No. 3. Both the RNS and Schedule 21 - NU rates provide for annual true-ups to actual costs. The financial impacts of differences between actual and projected costs are deferred for future recovery from or refunded to customers.

FERC ROE Decision

Pursuant to a series of orders issued in 2008, FERC set the base ROE for New England transmission projects at 11.14 percent and provided for certain incentives which could increase the ROE to 13.1 percent. As a result CL&P earns between 12.64 percent and 13.1 percent on its major transmission projects completed by the end of 2008. Certain state regulators and municipal utilities had sought rehearing which was denied by FERC. Connecticut state regulators appealed the order to the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals which appeal was denied on January 29, 2010.

On November 17, 2008, the FERC issued an order granting certain incentives and rate amendments to National Grid USA (National Grid) and us for certain components of the proposed NEEWS projects. The approved incentives included (1) an ROE of 12.89 percent; (2) inclusion of 100 percent CWIP costs in rate base; and (3) full recovery of prudently incurred costs if any portion of NEEWS is abandoned for reasons beyond our control. Our portion of the components that received these incentives is estimated to cost approximately $1.41 billion of our $1.49 billion share of the total NEEWS projects. Several parties have sought rehearing of this FERC order on which FERC has not yet acted.

Transmission Projects

NEEWS

In October 2008, CL&P and WMECO made state siting filings with the Connecticut Siting Council (CSC) in Connecticut and the Energy Facilities Siting Board (EFSB) in Massachusetts, respectively, for the first and largest component of our New England East-West Solutions (NEEWS) project, the Greater Springfield Reliability Project (GSRP). In October 2009, ISO-NE affirmed the need and need date for GSRP. In Connecticut, hearings have been completed and final briefs were filed in mid-January 2010 with the CSC. We believe a final decision may be received from the CSC as early as March 2010. In Massachusetts, hearings were completed in mid-February 2010 with final briefs expected to be filed in the spring. We expect to receive a final decision from the EFSB in the third quarter of 2010. GSRP, which involves the construction of a 115 kilovolt (KV)/345 KV line from Ludlow, Massachusetts to Bloomfield, Connecticut, is the largest and most complicated project within NEEWS and is expected to cost approximately $714 million if built according to our preferred route configuration. Following decisions from the state siting boards, we expect to commence construction in late 2010 and to place the project in service in 2013.

Our second major NEEWS project is the Interstate Reliability Project, which is being designed and built in coordination with National Grid USA. CL&P's share of this project includes an approximately 40-mile 345 KV line from Lebanon, Connecticut to the Connecticut-Rhode Island border where it would connect with enhancements National Grid USA is designing. We estimate CL&P's share of the costs of this project will be approximately $250 million. Municipal consultations concluded in November 2008, and CL&P plans to file its siting application with Connecticut regulators later in 2010, following the completion of ISO-NE's reassessment of the need date and issuance of its regional system plan. We currently expect the project to be placed in service in 2014.

The third major part of NEEWS is the Central Connecticut Reliability Project, which involves construction of a new line from Bloomfield, Connecticut to Watertown, Connecticut. This line would provide us with another 345 KV connection to move power across the state of Connecticut. The timing of this project would be six to twelve months behind the Interstate Reliability Project. This project is currently expected to cost approximately $315 million.

ISO-NE is currently performing an evaluation of all projects in its regional system plan, including the Interstate Reliability Project and the Central Connecticut Reliability Project, and assessing the presently estimated need dates for these projects. We expect ISO-NE's view on need dates for the second and third major NEEWS projects to be updated in the next version of the regional system plan, which we expect to see as a draft during the third quarter of 2010.

Included as part of NEEWS are approximately $211 million of associated reliability related expenditures for projects, over $50 million of which are moving forward through the siting and construction phases and are expected to be completed in advance of the three major projects.

We estimate that CL&P's and WMECO's total capital expenditures for NEEWS will be $1.49 billion. Our current capital expenditure and rate base forecasts assume that all NEEWS projects are completed by the end of 2014. However, the timing and amount of our projected annual capital spending could be affected if receipt of siting approvals is delayed or if the need dates for these projects change through ISO-NE's regional system planning process. During the siting approval process, state regulators may require changes in configuration (including placing some lines underground) to address local concerns that could increase construction costs. Our current design for NEEWS does not contemplate any underground lines. Building any lines underground, particularly 345 KV lines, would increase total costs of the project beyond our current projections.

HQ Tie Line Project

NU and NSTAR, a major Massachusetts utility that serves the greater Boston area, are jointly planning a new, participant-funded, high voltage direct current transmission line from New Hampshire to Canada (HQ tie line project) where it will interconnect with a transmission line being planned by Hydro-Québec (HQ), a large Canadian utility. Under the proposed arrangement, NU and NSTAR would sell to HQ 1,200 MW of firm electric transmission service over the HQ tie line project in order for HQ to sell and deliver this same amount of firm electric power from Canadian low-carbon energy resources to New England. FERC granted approval of the HQ tie line project structure in May 2009.

We have made significant progress in the design of the HQ tie line project and reached conceptual agreement in the development of Transmission Services Agreement (TSA) with HQ. There are several routing options still under technical review and we expect to resolve them by the end of the first half of 2010. We anticipate that we will be filing the TSA with FERC, which will regulate the tariff charges under the TSA, and the project design with ISO-NE for technical review by mid-2010. In addition, there are a number of state and Federal permits that will be required to site the HQ tie line project and we anticipate filing those applications in 2010 as well. Though contingent on timely siting approvals, we currently expect to begin construction of the line in 2012 and have power flowing in 2015 (which coincides with HQ's planned completion of several new hydro-electric facilities). We estimate NU's share of this project to be $675 million.

In addition, we have started to negotiate a long term power purchase agreement with HQ for power flows over the HQ tie line project. Our intention is to create a power purchase agreement structure that could be offered to other load serving entities in addition to NU and NSTAR. Power purchase agreement terms will be subject to state regulatory approvals and critical to winning state policy maker support for the HQ tie line project. We anticipate these agreements to be filed in 2010 as well.

Transmission Rate Base

Under our FERC-approved tariff, transmission projects enter rate base once they are placed in commercial operation. Additionally, 100 percent of the NEEWS projects will enter rate base during their construction period. At the end of 2009, our transmission rate base was approximately $2.6 billion, including approximately $2.1 billion at CL&P, $315 million at PSNH and $183 million at WMECO. We forecast that our total transmission rate base will grow to approximately $4.67 billion by the end of 2014. This increase in transmission rate base is driven by the need to improve the capacity and reliability of our regulated transmission system and the construction of the HQ tie line project.

Based on the 2009 actual and 2010 through 2014 projected capital expenditures, our 2009 actual and 2010 through 2014 projected transmission rate base as of December 31 of each year are as follows:

	As of December 31,					
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
CL&P transmission	$ 2,099	$ 2,105	$ 2,134	$ 2,318	$ 2,545	$ 2,563
PSNH transmission	315	335	433	530	608	584
WMECO transmission	183	240	429	665	889	851
HQ tie line Project	-	-	-	-	-	675
Total transmission	$ 2,597	$ 2,680	$ 2,996	$ 3,513	$ 4,042	$ 4,673

The projected rate base amounts reflected above assume our projected capital expenditures occur as planned, including capital expenditures of $1.49 billion for CL&P and WMECO in the NEEWS program. Capital expenditures could vary from the projected amounts for the companies and periods above. The continuation of weak economic conditions in the Northeast could impact the timing of our major transmission projects. Most of these capital investment projections, including those for the HQ tie line project, assume timely regulatory approval, which in some cases requires extensive review. Delays in or denials of those approvals could reduce the levels of expenditures and associated rate base projections. For more information regarding Regulated Transmission matters, see "Transmission Rate Matters and FERC Regulatory Issues" and "Business Development and Capital Expenditures" under Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CONSTRUCTION AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The principal focus of our construction and capital improvement program is maintaining, upgrading and expanding our existing electric generation, transmission and distribution systems and our natural gas distribution system. Our consolidated capital expenditures in 2009, including amounts incurred but not paid, cost of removal, allowance for funds used during construction and the capitalized portion of pension expense or income (all of which are non-cash factors in determining rate base), totaled approximately $969.2

million, almost all of which ($916.5 million) was expended by the regulated companies. The capital expenditures of these companies in 2010 are estimated to total approximately $1.09 billion. Of this amount, approximately $441 million is expected to be expended by CL&P, $355 million by PSNH, $119 million by WMECO and $112 million by Yankee Gas. This capital budget includes anticipated costs for all committed capital projects (i.e. generation, transmission, distribution, environmental compliance and others) and those reasonably expected to become committed projects in 2010. We expect to evaluate needs beyond 2010 in light of future developments, such as restructuring, industry consolidation, performance and other events. Increases in proposed distribution capital expenditures stem primarily from increasing labor and material costs and an aging infrastructure. The costs (both labor and material) that our regulated companies incur to construct and maintain their energy delivery systems have increased dramatically in recent years. These increases have been driven primarily by higher demand for commodities and electrical products, as well as increased demand for skilled labor. Our regulated companies have many major classes of equipment that are approaching or are beyond their useful lives, such as old distribution poles, underground primary cables and substation switchgear. Replacement of this equipment is extremely costly.

CL&P's transmission capital expenditures in 2009 totaled approximately $163 million compared to $586.3 million in 2008. The decrease in transmission segment capital expenditures in 2009 as compared with 2008 was primarily due to the completion in 2008 of the major southwest Connecticut transmission projects discussed above. For 2010, CL&P projects transmission capital expenditures of approximately $136 million. During the period 2010 through 2014, CL&P plans to invest approximately $1.06 billion in transmission projects, the majority of which will be for NEEWS.

In addition to its transmission projects, CL&P plans distribution capital expenditures to meet growth requirements and improve the reliability of its distribution system. In 2009, CL&P's distribution capital expenditures totaled approximately $283 million. CL&P projects its distribution capital expenditures in 2010 to be approximately $305 million. CL&P plans to spend approximately $1.55 billion on distribution projects during the period 2010 through 2014. If all of the distribution and transmission projects are built as proposed, CL&P's rate base for electric transmission is projected to increase from approximately $2.1 billion at the end of 2009 to approximately $2.56 billion by the end of 2014, and its rate base for distribution assets is projected to increase from approximately $2.1 billion to approximately $2.91 billion over the same period.

In 2009, PSNH's transmission capital expenditures totaled approximately $61.1 million, its distribution capital expenditures totaled $98.8 million and its generation capital expenditures totaled $145 million. For 2010, PSNH projects transmission capital expenditures of approximately $55 million, distribution capital expenditures of approximately $113 million and generation capital expenditures of approximately $187 million. The increase in generation capital expenditures is mostly due to the expenditures for the Merrimack Clean Air Project. During the period 2010 through 2014, PSNH plans to spend approximately $376 million on transmission projects, approximately $594 million on distribution projects, and $480 million on generation projects. If all of the distribution, generation and transmission projects are built as proposed, PSNH's rate base for electric transmission is projected to increase from approximately $315 million at the end of 2009 to approximately $584 million by the end of 2014, and its rate base for distribution and generation assets is projected to increase from approximately $1.18 billion to approximately $2.0 billion over the same period.

In 2009, WMECO's transmission capital expenditures totaled approximately $67.7 million and its distribution capital expenditures totaled approximately $37.7 million. In 2010, WMECO projects transmission capital expenditures of approximately $66 million, distribution capital expenditures of approximately $33 million and $20 million on solar generation. During the period 2010 through 2014, WMECO plans to spend approximately $812 million on transmission projects, with the bulk of that amount to be spent on the NEEWS Greater Springfield Reliability Project, approximately $179 million on distribution projects and $41 million on solar generation. If all of the generation, distribution and transmission projects are built as proposed, WMECO's rate base for electric transmission is projected to increase from approximately $183 million at the end of 2009 to approximately $851 million by the end of 2014 and its rate base for distribution and generation assets is projected to increase from approximately $412 million to approximately $486 million over the same period.

In 2009, Yankee Gas capital expenditures totaled approximately $59.6 million. For 2010, Yankee Gas projects total capital expenditures of approximately $112 million. During the period 2010 through 2014, Yankee Gas plans on making approximately $461 million of capital expenditures, including approximately $62.7 million on the WWL Project and the expansion of the Yankee Gas LNG plant's vaporization output. If all of Yankee Gas projects are built as proposed, Yankee Gas investment in its regulated assets is projected to increase from approximately $691 million at the end of 2009 to approximately $974 million by the end of 2014.

Projected Capital Expenditures: A summary of the capital expenditures for the regulated companies' transmission and the distribution and generation segments, by company, for 2009, and projections for 2010 through 2014, including our corporate service companies' capital expenditures on behalf of the regulated companies, is as follows:

	Year						
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2010-2014 Totals**
CL&P transmission	$ 163	$ 136	$ 203	$ 281	$ 286	$ 155	$ 1,061
PSNH transmission	61	55	118	107	74	22	376
WMECO transmission	68	66	256	328	156	6	812
HQ tie line Project	-	16	49	90	236	282	673
Subtotal transmission	$ 292	$ 273	$ 626	$ 806	$ 752	$ 465	$ 2,922
CL&P distribution	283	305	313	306	305	317	1,546
PSNH distribution	99	113	111	115	121	134	594
WMECO distribution	38	33	39	36	35	36	179
Subtotal electric distribution	$ 420	$ 451	$ 463	$ 457	$ 461	$ 487	$ 2,319
PSNH generation	145	187	117	82	68	26	480
WMECO generation	-	20	14	7	-	-	41
Subtotal generation	$ 145	$ 207	$ 131	$ 89	$ 68	$ 26	$ 521
Yankee Gas distribution	60	112	104	80	82	83	461
Corporate service companies	52	48	25	22	25	14	134
Totals	$ 969	$ 1,091	$ 1,349	$ 1,454	$ 1,388	$ 1,075	$ 6,357

For more information regarding NU and its subsidiaries' construction and capital improvement programs, see "Business Development and Capital Expenditures" under Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

STATUS OF COMPETITIVE ENERGY BUSINESSES

Since 2005, we have been in the process of exiting our competitive energy businesses and are now focusing predominantly on our regulated businesses. At December 31, 2009, our competitive businesses consisted of (i) Select Energy's few remaining wholesale energy marketing contracts, and NGS and its affiliates, which are winding down, and (ii) Boulos, NU Enterprises' remaining active electrical contracting business.

Select Energy's wholesale energy contract with The New York Municipal Power Agency (NYMPA) and related energy supply contracts expire in 2013. In addition to the NYMPA contract, Select Energy's only other long-term wholesale obligation is a contract to operate and purchase the output of a generating facility in New England through mid-2012.

For more information regarding our exit from competitive businesses, see "NU Enterprises Divestitures" under Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,* and Note 1B, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Presentation," to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FINANCING

We paid common dividends of $162.4 million in 2009, compared with $129.1 million in 2008. The increase is the result of increases of 6.3 percent and 11.8 percent in our common dividend rate that took effect in the third quarter of 2008 and in the first quarter of 2009, respectively, and a higher number of shares outstanding in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2009. On February 9, 2010, our Board of Trustees declared a common dividend of $0.25625 per share, ($1.025 on an annual basis) payable on March 31, 2010 to shareholders of record as of March 1, 2010 representing an increase of approximately 7.9 percent over the 2009 dividend rate.

We target paying out approximately 50 percent of consolidated earnings in the form of common dividends. Our ability to pay common dividends is subject to approval by our Board of Trustees and our future earnings and cash flow requirements and may be limited by certain state statutes, the leverage restrictions in our revolving credit agreement and the ability of our subsidiaries to pay common dividends to NU. The Federal Power Act limits the payment of dividends by CL&P, PSNH and WMECO to their respective retained earnings balances unless a higher amount is approved by FERC, and PSNH is required to reserve an additional amount of retained earnings under its FERC hydroelectric license conditions. Relevant state statutes may impose additional limitations on the payment of dividends by the regulated companies. CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas also are parties to a revolving credit agreement that imposes leverage restrictions.

In general, the regulated companies pay approximately 60 percent of their earnings to NU parent in the form of common dividends. In 2009, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, and Yankee Gas paid $113.8 million, $40.8 million, $18.2 million, and $19.1 million, respectively, in common dividends to NU parent. In 2009, NU parent made equity contributions of $147.6 million, $68.9 million, $0.9 million and $2.7 million to CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas, respectively.

During 2009, the NU companies issued an aggregate of $462 million of debt, as follows:

- CL&P issued $250 million of first mortgage bonds on February 13, 2009 with an interest rate of 5.5 percent and maturity date of February 1, 2019.
- CL&P remarketed $62 million of Pollution Control Revenue Bonds on April 2, 2009 which it had repurchased and had been holding since 2008. The bonds carry a coupon of 5.25 percent and are subject to a mandatory tender for purchase on April 1, 2010, at which time they will be remarketed.
- PSNH issued $150 million of first mortgage bonds on December 14, 2009 with an interest rate of 4.5 percent and a maturity date of December 1, 2019.

As a result of Lehman Brothers Commercial Bank, Inc. (LBCB) refusing to continue to fund its commitment of approximately $56 million under our credit facilities in 2008 described below, our aggregate borrowing capacity under our credit facilities was reduced from $900 million to $844 million. This borrowing capacity, when combined with our access to other funding sources, provides us with adequate liquidity.

NU parent has a credit facility in a nominal aggregate amount of $500 million, $482.3 million excluding the commitment of LBCB, which expires on November 6, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, NU parent had $41 million of letters of credit (LOCs) issued for the benefit of certain subsidiaries (primarily PSNH) and $100.3 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted-average interest rate on these short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2009 was 0.63 percent, which is based on a variable rate plus an applicable margin based on NU parent's credit ratings.

The regulated companies maintain a joint credit facility in a nominal aggregate amount of $400 million, $361.8 million excluding the commitment of LBCB, which also expires on November 6, 2010. There were no borrowings outstanding under this facility as of December 31, 2009.

Our credit facilities and bond indentures require that NU parent and certain of its subsidiaries, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants as are customarily included in such agreements, including maintaining a ratio of consolidated debt to total capitalization of no more than 65 percent. All such companies currently are, and expect to remain in compliance with these covenants.

While we expect to renew our credit facilities in November, 2010, costs associated with the new facilities are likely to be higher than those associated with the existing credit facilities due to market conditions.

We are planning long-term debt issuances in 2010 aggregating approximately $145 million with $95 million being issued by WMECO and $50 million being issued by Yankee Gas. The proceeds from these financings will be used primarily to repay short-term borrowings and fund our capital programs. On January 22, 2010, the DPUC approved WMECO's application to issue and sell up to $150 million of senior secured or unsecured long-term debt.

For more information regarding NU and its subsidiaries' financing, see Note 2, "Short-Term Debt," and Note 11, "Long-Term Debt," to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "Liquidity" under Item 7*, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING

General

CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and other New England electric utilities are stockholders in three inactive regional nuclear generation companies, Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company (CYAPC), Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company (MYAPC) and Yankee Atomic Electric Company (YAEC) (the Yankee Companies). The Yankee Companies have completed the physical decommissioning of their respective generation facilities and are now engaged in the long-term storage of their spent nuclear fuel. Each Yankee Company collects decommissioning and closure costs through wholesale FERC-approved rates charged under power purchase agreements with CL&P, PSNH and WMECO and several other New England utilities. These companies in turn recover these costs from their customers through state regulatory commission-approved retail rates. The ownership percentages of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO in the Yankee Companies are set forth below:

	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	Total
CYAPC	34.5%	5.0%	9.5%	49.0%
MYAPC	12.0%	5.0%	3.0%	20.0%
YAEC	24.5%	7.0%	7.0%	38.5%

Our share of the obligations to support the Yankee Companies under FERC-approved contracts is the same as the ownership percentages above.

For more information regarding decommissioning and nuclear assets, see "Deferred Contractual Obligations" under Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OTHER REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

General

We are regulated in virtually all aspects of our business by various federal and state agencies, including the FERC, the SEC, and various state and/or local regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the industry and the service areas in which each of our companies operates, including the DPUC, which has jurisdiction over CL&P and Yankee Gas, the NHPUC, which has jurisdiction over PSNH, and the DPU, which has jurisdiction over WMECO.

Environmental Regulation

We are subject to various federal, state and local requirements with respect to water quality, air quality, toxic substances, hazardous waste and other environmental matters. Additionally, our major generation and transmission facilities may not be constructed or significantly modified without a review of the environmental impact of the proposed construction or modification by the applicable federal or state agencies. PSNH owns approximately 1,200 MW of generation assets in New Hampshire and is spending approximately $457 million to install a wet flue gas desulphurization system at Merrimack Station (Clean Air Project) to reduce its mercury and sulfur dioxide emissions. Compliance with additional increasingly stringent environmental laws and regulations, particularly air and water pollution control requirements may limit operations or require further substantial investments in new equipment at existing facilities.

Water Quality Requirements

The federal Clean Water Act requires every "point source" discharger of pollutants into navigable waters to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the United States Environmental Protection Agency or state environmental agency specifying the allowable quantity and characteristics of its effluent. States may also require additional permits for discharges into state waters. We are in the process of obtaining or renewing all required NPDES or state discharge permits in effect for our facilities. The need to comply with NPDES and state discharge permits has necessitated substantial expenditures and may require further significant expenditures, which are difficult to estimate because of additional requirements or restrictions that could be imposed in the future.

Air Quality Requirements

The Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA), as well as New Hampshire law, impose stringent requirements on emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_X) for the purpose of controlling acid rain and ground level ozone. In addition, the CAAA address the control of toxic air pollutants. Installation of continuous emissions monitors and expanded permitting provisions also are included.

In New Hampshire, the Multiple Pollutant Reduction Program capped NO_X, $SO_2$and carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions beginning in 2007. In addition, a 2006 New Hampshire law requires PSNH to install a wet flue gas desulphurization system, known as "scrubber" technology, to reduce mercury emissions of its coal fired plants by at least 80 percent (with the co-benefit of reductions in SO_2 emissions as well). The Clean Air Project addresses this requirement. PSNH began site work for this project in November 2008, which is scheduled to be completed by mid-2012.

In addition, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts are each members of the RGGI, a cooperative effort by ten northeastern and mid-Atlantic states, to develop a regional program for stabilizing and reducing CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel-fired electric generating plants. Because CO_2 allowances issued by any participating state will be usable across all ten RGGI state programs, the individual state CO_2 trading programs, in the aggregate, will form one regional compliance market for CO_2 emissions. A regulated power plant must hold CO_2 allowances equal to its emissions to demonstrate compliance at the end of a three-year compliance period that began in 2009.

Because neither CL&P nor WMECO own any generating assets, neither is required to acquire CO_2 allowances; however, the CO_2 allowance costs borne by generators which provide energy supply to CL&P and WMECO will likely be included in wholesale rates charged to them, which costs will be recoverable from customers.

PSNH anticipates that its generating units will emit between 4 million and 5 million tons of CO_2 per year after taking into effect the operation of PSNH's Northern Wood Power Project. Under the RGGI formula, this Project decreased PSNH's responsibility for reducing fossil-fired CO_2 emissions by approximately 425,000 tons per year, or almost ten percent. New Hampshire legislation provides up to 2.5 million banked CO_2 allowances per year for PSNH's fossil fueled generating plants during the 2009 through 2011 compliance period. These banked CO_2 allowances will initially comprise approximately one-half of the yearly CO_2 allowances required for PSNH's generating plants to comply with RGGI. Such banked allowances will decrease over time. PSNH expects to satisfy its remaining RGGI requirements by purchasing CO_2 allowances at auction or in the secondary market. The cost of complying with RGGI requirements is recoverable from PSNH customers.

Each of the states in which we do business also has RPS requirements, which generally require fixed percentages of energy supply to come from renewable energy sources such as solar, hydropower, landfill gas, fuel cells and other similar sources. New Hampshire's RPS provision requires increasing percentages of the electricity PSNH sells to its retail customers to have direct ties to renewable sources, beginning in 2008 at 4 percent and ultimately reaching 23.8 percent by 2025. We expect that the additional costs incurred to meet this requirement will be recovered through PSNH's energy service rates. Connecticut's RPS statutes require that a specific

percentage of the energy provided to Connecticut consumers be produced from renewable energy sources. Beginning with a 4 percent requirement in 2004, the requirement increases each year. For 2009, the requirement was 12 percent, increasing to 14 percent by 2010, 19.5 percent by 2015 and 27 percent by 2020. Massachusetts' RPS program required electricity suppliers to meet a 1 percent renewable energy standard in 2003, which increased to 4 percent for 2009 and has a goal of 15 percent by 2015. Any costs incurred in complying with RPS would be passed on to customers through rates.

In addition, many states and environmental groups have challenged certain of the federal laws and regulations relating to air emissions as not being sufficiently strict. As a result, it is possible that state and federal regulations could be developed that will impose more stringent limitations on emissions than are currently in effect.

Hazardous Materials Regulations

Prior to the last quarter of the 20th century when environmental best practices and laws were implemented, residues from operations were often disposed of by depositing or burying such materials on-site or disposing of them at off-site landfills or facilities. Typical materials disposed of include coal gasification waste, fuel oils, ash, gasoline and other hazardous materials that might contain polychlorinated biphenyls. It has since been determined that deposited or buried wastes, under certain circumstances, could cause groundwater contamination or create other environmental risks. We have recorded a liability for what we believe is, based upon currently available information, our estimated environmental investigation and/or remediation costs for waste disposal sites for which we expect to bear legal liability. We continue to evaluate the environmental impact of our former disposal practices. Under federal and state law, government agencies and private parties can attempt to impose liability on us for such past disposal. At December 31, 2009, the liability recorded by us for our reasonably estimable and probable environmental remediation costs for known sites needing investigation and/or remediation, exclusive of recoveries from insurance or from third parties, was approximately $26 million, representing 57 sites. These costs could be significantly higher if remediation becomes necessary or when additional information as to the extent of contamination becomes available.

The most significant liabilities currently relate to future clean up costs at former manufactured gas plant (MGP) facilities. These facilities were owned and operated by predecessor companies to us from the mid-1800's to mid-1900's. By-products from the manufacture of gas using coal resulted in fuel oils, hydrocarbons, coal tar, purifier wastes, metals and other waste products that may pose risks to human health and the environment. We, through our subsidiaries, currently have partial or full ownership responsibilities at 28 former MGP sites. Of our total recorded liabilities of $26 million, a reserve of approximately $24.1 million has been established to address future investigation and/or remediation costs at MGP sites.

HWP Company (HWP), formerly known as Holyoke Water Power Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NU, is continuing to evaluate additional potential remediation requirements at a river site in Massachusetts containing tar deposits associated with an MGP site which it sold to Holyoke Gas and Electric (HG&E), a municipal electric utility, in 1902. HWP is at least partially responsible for this site and has already conducted substantial investigative and remediation activities.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) issued a letter on April 3, 2008 to HWP and HG&E, which share responsibility for the site, providing conditional authorization for additional investigatory and risk characterization activities and providing detailed comments on HWP's 2007 reports and proposals for further investigations. MA DEP also indicated that further removal of tar in certain areas was necessary prior to HWP commencing many of the additional studies and evaluation. This letter represents guidance from the MA DEP, rather than mandates. HWP has developed and implemented site characterization studies to further delineate tar deposits in conformity with MA DEP's guidance letter, including estimated costs and schedules. These matters are subject to ongoing discussions with MA DEP and HG&E and may change from time to time.

HWP first established a reserve for this site in 1994. The cumulative expense recorded to this reserve through December 31, 2009 was approximately $17 million, of which $15.9 million had been spent, leaving approximately $1.1 million in the reserve as of December 31, 2009. At this time, we believe that the $1.1 million remaining in the reserve is at the low end of a range of probable and estimable costs of approximately $1.1 million to $1.8 million and will be sufficient for HWP to evaluate the results of the additional tar delineation and site characterization studies, evaluate its approach to this matter and conduct certain soft tar remediation. There are many outcomes that could affect our estimates and require an increase to the reserve for HWP's costs on this matter, and a reserve increase would be reflected as a charge to pre-tax earnings. However, we cannot reasonably estimate the range of additional investigation and remediation costs because they will depend on, among other things, the level and extent of the remaining tar, the extent of remediation required by the DEP and the related scope and timing, all of which are difficult to estimate because of a number of uncertainties at this time. Further developments may require a material increase to this reserve.

HWP's share of the remediation costs related to this site is not recoverable from customers.

For further information on environmental liabilities, see Note 7A, "Commitments and Contingencies - Environmental Matters," to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Electric and Magnetic Fields

For more than twenty years, published reports have discussed the possibility of adverse health effects from electric and magnetic fields (EMF) associated with electric transmission and distribution facilities and appliances and wiring in buildings and homes. Although weak health risk associations reported in some epidemiology studies remain unexplained, most researchers, as well as numerous scientific review panels, considering all significant EMF epidemiology and laboratory studies, have concluded that the available body of scientific information does not support the conclusion that EMF affects human health.

We have closely monitored research and government policy developments for many years and will continue to do so. In accordance with recommendations of various regulatory bodies and public health organizations, we reduce EMF associated with new transmission lines by the use of designs that can be implemented without additional cost or at a modest cost. We do not believe that other capital expenditures are appropriate to minimize unsubstantiated risks.

Global Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emission Issues

Global climate change and greenhouse gas emission issues have received an increased focus from state governments and the federal government, particularly in the last year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has initiated a rulemaking addressing greenhouse gas emissions and, on December 7, 2009, issued a finding that concluded that greenhouse gas emissions are "air pollution" and endanger public health and welfare and should be regulated. The largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. is the electricity generating sector.

We are continually evaluating the risks presented by climate change concerns and issues. Such concerns could potentially lead to additional rules and regulations that impact how we operate our business, both in terms of the generating facilities we own and operate as well as general utility operations. (See "Air Quality Requirements" in this section for information concerning RGGI) These could include federal “cap and trade” laws, or regulations requiring additional capital expenditures at our generating facilities. In addition, such rules or regulations could potentially impact the prices we pay for goods and services provided by companies directly affected by such rules or regulations. We would expect that any costs of these rules and regulations would be recovered from customers, but such costs could impact energy use by our customers.

Global climate change could potentially impact weather patterns such as increasing the frequency and severity of storms or altering temperatures. These changes could affect our facilities and infrastructure and could also impact energy usage by our customers.

FERC Hydroelectric Project Licensing

Federal Power Act licenses may be issued for hydroelectric projects for terms of 30 to 50 years as determined by the FERC. Upon the expiration of an existing license, (i) the FERC may issue a new license to the existing licensee, or (ii) the United States may take over the project or (iii) the FERC may issue a new license to a new licensee, upon payment to the existing licensee of the lesser of the fair value or the net investment in the project, plus severance damages, less certain amounts earned by the licensee in excess of a reasonable rate of return.

PSNH owns nine hydroelectric generating stations with a current claimed capability representing winter rates of approximately 71 MW, eight of which are licensed by the FERC under long-term licenses that expire on varying dates from 2017 through 2047. As a licensee under the Federal Power Act (FPA), PSNH and its hydroelectric projects are subject to conditions set forth in the FPA and related FERC regulations, including provisions related to the condemnation of a project upon payment of just compensation, amortization of project investment from excess project earnings, possible takeover of a project after expiration of its license upon payment of net investment and severance damages and other matters.

Licensed operating hydroelectric projects are not generally subject to decommissioning during the license term in the absence of a specific license provision which expressly permits the FERC to order decommissioning during the license term. However, the FERC has taken the position that under appropriate circumstances it may order decommissioning of hydroelectric projects at relicensing or may require the establishment of decommissioning trust funds as a condition of relicensing. The FERC may also require project decommissioning during a license term if a hydroelectric project is abandoned, the project license is surrendered or the license is revoked.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2009, we employed a total of 6,078 employees, excluding temporary employees, of which 1,870 were employed by CL&P, 1,250 by PSNH, 348 by WMECO, 425 by Yankee Gas and 2,185 were employed by Northeast Utilities Service Company (NUSCO). Approximately 2,231 employees of CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, NUSCO and Yankee Gas are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and The United Steelworkers and are covered by 11 union agreements.

INTERNET INFORMATION

Our website address is www.nu.com. We make available through our website a link to the SEC's EDGAR website (http://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.html), at which site NU's, CL&P's, WMECO's and PSNH's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports may be reviewed. Printed copies of these reports may be obtained free of charge by writing to our Investor Relations Department at Northeast Utilities, 56 Prospect Street, Hartford, CT 06103.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We are subject to a variety of significant risks in addition to the matters set forth under "Safe Harbor Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995" in Item 1, *Business,* above. Our susceptibility to certain risks, including those discussed in detail below, could exacerbate other risks. These risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our risk profile.

The actions of regulators can significantly affect our earnings, liquidity and business activities.

The rates that our regulated companies charge their respective retail and wholesale customers are determined by their state utility commissions and by FERC. These commissions also regulate the companies' accounting, operations, the issuance of certain securities and certain other matters. FERC also regulates their transmission of electric energy, the sale of electric energy at wholesale, accounting, issuance of certain securities and certain matters. The commissions' policies and regulatory actions could have a material impact on the regulated companies' financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

Our transmission and distribution systems may not operate as expected, and could require unplanned expenditures which could adversely affect our earnings and cash flows.

The ability to manage the operations of our transmission and distribution systems is critical to the financial performance of our business. Our transmission and distribution businesses face several operational risks, including the breakdown or failure of or damage to equipment or processes (especially due to age), accidents and labor disputes. The costs (both labor and material) that our regulated companies incur to construct and maintain their electric delivery systems have increased in recent years. These increases have been driven primarily by higher demand for commodities and electrical products, as well as increased demand for skilled labor. A high percentage of our regulated company equipment, such as distribution poles, underground primary cables and substation switchgear is old or obsolete, or nearing or at the end of its life cycle. The failure of our transmission and distributions systems to operate as planned may result in increased capital investments, reduced earnings or unplanned increases in operation and maintenance costs. Such costs which are not recoverable from our customers would have an adverse effect on our earnings.

Limits on our access to capital may adversely impact our ability to execute our business plan.

We use short-term debt and the long-term capital markets as a significant source of liquidity and funding for capital requirements not obtained from our operating cash flow. If access to these sources of liquidity becomes constrained, our ability to implement our business strategy could be adversely affected. Events beyond our control, such as the disruption in global capital and credit markets in 2008, or a downgrade of our credit ratings, could increase our cost of borrowing and cost of capital or restrict our ability to access the capital markets and negatively affect our ability to maintain and to expand our businesses.

Our counterparties may not meet their obligations to us.

We are exposed to the risk that counterparties to various arrangements who owe us money, or contracted to supply us with energy, coal, or other commodities or services, will not be able to perform their obligations or, with respect to our credit facilities, fail to honor their commitments. Should the counterparties to commodity arrangements fail to perform their obligations, we might be forced to replace the underlying commitment at higher market prices. Should any more lenders under our credit facilities fail to perform, the level of borrowing capacity under those arrangements could decrease. In such an event, our results of operations, financial position, or liquidity could be adversely affected.

Changes in regulatory or legislative policy and/or regulatory decisions, difficulties in obtaining siting, design or other approvals, global demand for critical resources, environmental or other concerns, or construction of new generation may delay completion of or displace our planned transmission projects or adversely affect our ability to recover our investments or result in lower than expected rates of return.

The successful implementation of our transmission construction plans could be affected by new legislation, regulations or judicial or regulatory interpretations of applicable law or regulations or regulatory decisions, delays in obtaining approvals or difficulty in obtaining critical resources required for construction. Any of such events could cause delays in our construction schedule adversely affecting our ability to achieve forecasted earnings.

The regulatory approval process for our planned transmission projects encompasses an extensive permitting, design and technical approval process. Various factors could result in increased cost estimates and delayed construction. These include environmental and community concerns and design and siting issues. Recoverability of all such investments in rates may be subject to prudence review at the FERC. While we believe that all such expenses have been and will be prudently incurred, we cannot predict the outcome of future reviews should they occur.

In addition, to the extent that new generation facilities are proposed or built to address the region's energy needs, our planned transmission projects may be delayed or displaced, which could result in reduced transmission capital investments, reduced earnings, and limited future growth prospects.

Many of our currently planned transmission projects are expected to help alleviate identified reliability issues and to help reduce customers' costs. However, if, due to further regulatory or other delays, the projected in-service date for one or more of these projects

is delayed, there may be increased risk of failures in the existing electricity transmission system and supply interruptions or blackouts may occur which could have an adverse effect on our earnings.

The FERC has followed a policy of providing incentives designed to encourage the construction of new transmission facilities, including higher returns on equity and allowing facilities under construction to be placed in rate base before completion. Our projected earnings and growth could be adversely affected were FERC to reduce these incentives in the future below the level presently anticipated.

Increases in electric and gas prices, the continued economic slowdown, focus on conservation and self-generation by customers and changes in legislative and regulatory policy may adversely impact our business.

Energy consumption is significantly impacted by the general level of economic activity and cost of energy supply. Economic downturns such as the one which began in 2008, or periods of high energy supply costs typically lead to reductions in energy consumption and increased conservation, energy efficiency and self-generation on the part of customers and on legislative and regulatory policies. This focus on conservation, energy efficiency and self-generation may result in a decline in electricity and gas sales in our service territories. If any such declines were to occur without corresponding adjustments in rates, then our revenues would be reduced and our future growth prospects would be limited. A period of prolonged economic weakness could impact customers' ability to pay bills in a timely manner and increase customer bankruptcies, which may lead to increased bad debt expenses or other adverse effects on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In addition, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts have each announced policies aimed at increased energy efficiency and conservation. In connection with such policies, all three states have investigated revenue decoupling as a mechanism to align the interests of customers and utilities relative to conservation. In Connecticut, the DPUC authorized decoupling via a rate design that is intended to recover proportionately greater distribution revenue through fixed charges, and proportionately less distribution revenue through usage-based charges. In New Hampshire, the NHPUC conducted a decoupling docket and determined that utilities were free to propose decoupling in the context of a rate case and demonstrate the effect decoupling would have on its risk profile and ROE. In Massachusetts, the DPU conducted a generic decoupling docket and as a result required each utility to include rate decoupling in its next rate case. At this time it is uncertain what mechanisms will ultimately be adopted by New Hampshire and Massachusetts and what impact these decoupling mechanisms will have on our companies.

Changes in regulatory and/or legislative policy could negatively impact regional transmission cost allocation rules.

The existing New England transmission tariff allocates the costs of transmission investment that provide regional benefits to all customers in New England. As new investment in regional transmission infrastructure occurs in any one state, there is a sharing of their regional costs across New England. This regional cost allocation is set forth in the Transmission Operating Agreement signed by all of the New England transmission owning utilities. However, effective February 1, 2010, this agreement can be modified with the approval of a majority of the transmission owning utilities and FERC. In addition, other parties, such as state regulators, may seek certain changes to the regional cost allocation, which could have adverse effects on our distribution companies' local rates. However, the current cost allocation is presumed reasonable, and those other parties seeking change would have to show that the allocation is no longer just and reasonable and demonstrate to FERC why such changes are necessary. We are working to retain the existing regional cost allocation treatment but cannot predict the actions of the states or utilities in the region.

Changes in regulatory or legislative policy or unfavorable outcomes in regulatory proceedings could jeopardize our full and/or timely recovery of costs incurred by our regulated companies.

Under state law, our utility companies are entitled to charge rates that are sufficient to allow them an opportunity to recover their reasonable operating and capital costs, to attract needed capital and maintain their financial integrity, while also protecting relevant public interests. Each of these companies prepares and submits periodic rate filings with their respective state regulatory commissions for review and approval. There is no assurance that these state commissions will approve the recovery of all costs prudently incurred by our regulated companies, such as for construction, operation and maintenance, as well as a return on investment on their respective regulated assets. Increases in these costs, coupled with increases in fuel and energy prices could lead to consumer or regulatory resistance to the timely recovery of such prudently incurred costs, thereby adversely affecting our cash flows and results of operations.

In addition, CL&P and WMECO procure energy for a substantial portion of their customers' needs via requests for proposal on an annual, semi-annual or quarterly basis. CL&P and WMECO receive approvals of recovery of these contract prices from the DPUC and DPU, respectively. While both regulatory agencies have consistently approved the solicitation processes, results and recovery of costs, management cannot predict the outcome of future solicitation efforts or the regulatory proceedings related thereto.

The energy requirements for PSNH are currently met primarily through PSNH's generation resources and fixed-price forward purchase contracts. PSNH's remaining energy needs are met primarily through spot market purchases. Unplanned forced outages of its generating plants could increase the level of energy purchases needed by PSNH and therefore increase the market risk associated with procuring the necessary amount of energy to meet requirements. PSNH recovers these costs through its ES rate, subject to a prudence review by the NHPUC. We cannot predict the outcome of future regulatory proceedings related to recovery of these costs.

Judicial or regulatory proceedings or changes in regulatory or legislative policy could jeopardize completion of, or full recovery of costs incurred by PSNH in constructing, the Clean Air Project.

Pursuant to New Hampshire law, PSNH is building the Clean Air Project at its Merrimack Station in Bow, New Hampshire. As a result of an increase in the estimated cost of the project from $250 million to $457 million, several parties initiated legal proceedings challenging the project. These proceedings, or new legislation, regulations or judicial or regulatory interpretations of applicable law or regulations could result in the delay or cancelation of this project or add to its cost. Any delay or cancelation of the project would adversely affect our ability to achieve forecasted levels of earnings. At this time, we cannot predict any legislative or regulatory changes or the outcome of the pending legal proceedings.

In addition, PSNH's investment in the project after it is completed is subject to prudence review by the NHPUC at the time the project is placed in service. A prudence disallowance of a material nature could adversely affect PSNH's cash flows and results of operations. While we believe that all expenditures to date have been prudently incurred, we cannot predict the outcome of any prudency reviews should they occur. Our projected earnings and growth could be adversely affected were the NHPUC to deny recovery of some or all of PSNH's investment in the project.

The loss of key personnel or the inability to hire and retain qualified employees could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations depend on the continued efforts of our employees. Retaining key employees and maintaining the ability to attract new employees are important to both our operational and financial performance. We cannot guarantee that any member of our management or any key employee at the NU parent or subsidiary level will continue to serve in any capacity for any particular period of time. In addition, a significant portion of our workforce, including many workers with specialized skills maintaining and servicing the electrical infrastructure, will be eligible to retire over the next five to ten years. Such highly skilled individuals cannot be quickly replaced due to the technically complex work they perform. We have developed strategic workforce plans to identify key functions and proactively implement plans to assure a ready and qualified workforce, but cannot predict the impact of these plans on our ability to hire and retain key employees.

Grid disturbances, severe weather, or acts of war or terrorism could negatively impact our business.

Because our generation and transmission systems are part of an interconnected regional grid, we face the risk of possible loss of business continuity due to a disruption or black-out caused by an event (severe storm, generator or transmission facility outage, or terrorist action) on an interconnected system or the actions of another utility. In addition, we are subject to the risk that acts of war or terrorism, including cyber-terrorism could negatively impact the operation of our system. Any such disruption could result in a significant decrease in revenues and significant additional costs to repair assets, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Severe weather, such as ice and snow storms, hurricanes and other natural disasters, may cause outages and property damage which may require us to incur additional costs that may not be recoverable from customers. The cost of repairing damage to our operating subsidiaries' facilities and the potential disruption of their operations due to storms, natural disasters or other catastrophic events could be substantial. The effect of the failure of our facilities to operate as planned would be particularly burdensome during a peak demand period, such as during the hot summer months.

Market performance or changes in assumptions could require us to make significant contributions to our pension and other post-employment benefit plans.

We provide a defined benefit pension plan and other post-retirement benefits for a substantial number of employees, former employees and retirees. The measurement of our expected future pension obligations, costs and liabilities is highly dependent on a variety of assumptions, most of which relate to factors beyond our control. These assumptions include investment returns, interest rates, health care cost trends, benefit improvements, salary increases and the demographics of plan participants. If our assumptions prove to be inaccurate, our future costs could increase significantly. In addition, various factors, including underperformance of plan investments, could increase the amount of contributions required to fund our pension plan in the future. Large funding requirements, when combined with the financing requirements of our construction program, could impact the timing and amount of future equity and debt financings and would negatively affect our financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

Costs of compliance with environmental regulations, including climate change legislation, may increase and have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our subsidiaries' operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental statutes, rules and regulations which govern, among other things, air emissions, water discharges and the management of hazardous and solid waste. Compliance with these requirements requires us to incur significant costs relating to environmental monitoring, installation of pollution control equipment, emission fees, maintenance and upgrading of facilities, remediation and permitting. The costs of compliance with existing legal requirements or legal requirements not yet adopted may increase in the future. An increase in such costs, unless promptly recovered, could have an adverse impact on our business and our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

In addition, global climate change issues have received an increased focus from federal and state governments, which could potentially lead to additional rules and regulations that impact how we operate our business, both in terms of the power plants we own

and operate as well as general utility operations. Although we would expect that any costs of these rules and regulations would be recovered from customers, their impact on energy use by customers and the ultimate impact on our business would be dependent upon the specific rules and regulations adopted and cannot be determined at this time. The impact of these additional costs to customers could lead to a further reduction in energy consumption resulting in a decline in electricity and gas sales in our service territories, which would have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Any failure by us to comply with environmental laws and regulations, even if due to factors beyond our control, or reinterpretations of existing requirements, could also increase costs. Existing environmental laws and regulations may be revised or new laws and regulations seeking to protect the environment may be adopted or become applicable to us. Revised or additional laws could result in significant additional expense and operating restrictions on our facilities or increased compliance costs which may not be fully recoverable in distribution company rates. The cost impact of any such laws, rules or regulations would be dependent upon the specific requirements adopted and cannot be determined at this time. For further information, see Item 1, *Business* - "Other Regulatory and Environmental Matters" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As a holding company with no revenue-generating operations, NU parent is dependent on dividends from its subsidiaries, primarily the regulated companies, its bank facility, and its ability to access the long-term debt and equity capital markets.

NU parent is a holding company and as such, has no revenue-generating operations of its own. Its ability to meet its financial obligations associated with the debt service obligations on its debt and to pay dividends on its common shares is primarily dependent on the earnings and cash flows of its operating subsidiaries, primarily the regulated companies; the ability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends or to repay funds due NU parent; and/or NU parent's ability to access its credit facility or the long-term debt and equity capital markets. Prior to funding NU parent, the regulated companies have financial obligations that must be satisfied, including among others, their respective debt service, preferred dividends (in the case of CL&P) and obligations to trade creditors. Additionally, the regulated companies could retain their free cash flow to fund their capital expenditures in lieu of receiving equity contributions from NU parent. Should the regulated companies not be able to pay dividends or repay funds due to NU parent or if NU parent cannot access its bank facilities or the long-term debt and equity capital markets, NU parent's ability to pay interest and dividends would be restricted.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

We do not have any unresolved SEC staff comments.

Item 2. Properties

Transmission and Distribution System

As of December 31, 2009, our electric operating subsidiaries owned 31 transmission and 432 distribution substations that had an aggregate transformer capacity of 4,462,000 kilovolt amperes (kVa) and 29,811,000 kVa, respectively; 3,098 circuit miles of overhead transmission lines ranging from 69 KV to 345 KV, and 433 cable miles of underground transmission lines ranging from 69 KV to 345 KV; 34,935 pole miles of overhead and 2,999 conduit bank miles of underground distribution lines; and 538,032 underground and overhead line transformers in service with an aggregate capacity of 36,968,352 kVa.

Electric Generating Plants

As of December 31, 2009, PSNH owned the following electric generating plants:

Type of Plant	Number of Units	Year Installed	Claimed Capability* (megawatts)
Total - Fossil-Steam Plants	(5 units)	1952-74	932
Total - Hydro-Conventional	(20 units)	1901-83	71
Total – Biomass – Steam Plant	(1 unit)	1954	46
Total - Internal Combustion	(5 units)	1968-70	103
Total PSNH Generating Plant	(31 units)		1,152

* Claimed capability represents winter ratings as of December 31, 2009. The combined nameplate capacity of the generating plants is approximately 1,200 MW.

Neither CL&P nor WMECO owned any electric generating plants during 2009.

Yankee Gas

As of December 31, 2009, Yankee Gas owned 28 active gate stations, approximately 200 district regulator stations and 3,200 miles of gas main pipelines. Yankee Gas also owns a 1.2 Bcf LNG facility in Waterbury, Connecticut as well as a propane facility in Kensington, Connecticut.

Franchises

CL&P. Subject to the power of alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly of Connecticut and subject to certain approvals, permits and consents of public authority and others prescribed by statute, CL&P has, subject to certain exceptions not deemed material, valid franchises free from burdensome restrictions to provide electric transmission and distribution services in the respective areas in which it is now supplying such service.

In addition to the right to provide electric transmission and distribution services as set forth above, the franchises of CL&P include, among others, limited rights and powers, as set forth in Title 16 of the Connecticut General Statutes and the special acts of the General Assembly constituting its charter, to manufacture, generate, purchase and/or sell electricity at retail, including to provide Standard Service, Supplier of Last Resort service and backup service, to sell electricity at wholesale and to erect and maintain certain facilities on public highways and grounds, all subject to such consents and approvals of public authority and others as may be required by law. The franchises of CL&P include the power of eminent domain. Title 16 of the Connecticut General Statutes was amended by Public Act 03-135, "An Act Concerning Revisions to the Electric Restructuring Legislation," to prohibit an electric distribution company from owning or operating generation assets. However, Public Act 05-01, "An Act Concerning Energy Independence," allows CL&P to own up to 200 MW of peaking facilities if the DPUC determines that such facilities will be more cost effective than other options for mitigating FMCCs and LICAP costs. In addition, Section 83 of Public Act 07-242, "An Act Concerning Electricity and Energy Efficiency" states that if an existing electric generating plant located in Connecticut is offered for sale, then an electric distribution company, such as CL&P, would be eligible to purchase the generation plant upon obtaining prior approval from the DPUC and a determination by the DPUC that such purchase is in the public interest.

PSNH. The NHPUC, pursuant to statutory requirements, has issued orders granting PSNH exclusive franchises to distribute electricity in the respective areas in which it is now supplying such service.

In addition to the right to distribute electricity as set forth above, the franchises of PSNH include, among others, rights and powers to manufacture, generate, purchase, and transmit electricity, to sell electricity at wholesale to other utility companies and municipalities and to erect and maintain certain facilities on certain public highways and grounds, all subject to such consents and approvals of public authority and others as may be required by law. The distribution and transmission franchises of PSNH include the power of eminent domain.

WMECO. WMECO is authorized by its charter to conduct its electric business in the territories served by it, and has locations in the public highways for transmission and distribution lines. Such locations are granted pursuant to the laws of Massachusetts by the Department of Public Works of Massachusetts or local municipal authorities and are of unlimited duration, but the rights thereby granted are not vested. Such locations are for specific lines only and for extensions of lines in public highways. Further similar locations must be obtained from the Department of Public Works of Massachusetts or the local municipal authorities. In addition, WMECO has been granted easements for its lines in the Massachusetts Turnpike by the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority and pursuant to state laws, has the power of eminent domain.

The Massachusetts restructuring legislation defines service territories as those territories actually served on July 1, 1997 and following municipal boundaries to the extent possible. The restructuring legislation further provides that until terminated by law or otherwise, distribution companies shall have the exclusive obligation to serve all retail customers within their service territories and no other person shall provide distribution service within such service territories without the written consent of such distribution companies. Pursuant to the Massachusetts restructuring legislation, the DPU (then, the Department of Telecommunications and Energy) was required to define service territories for each distribution company, including WMECO. The DPU subsequently determined that there were advantages to the exclusivity of service territories and issued a report to the Massachusetts Legislature recommending against, in this regard, any changes to the restructuring legislation.

Yankee Gas. Yankee Gas, directly and from its predecessors in interest, holds valid franchises to sell gas in the areas in which Yankee Gas supplies gas service. Generally, Yankee Gas holds franchises to serve customers in areas designated by those franchises as well as in most other areas throughout Connecticut so long as those areas are not occupied and served by another gas utility under a valid franchise of its own or are not subject to an exclusive franchise of another gas utility. Yankee Gas' franchises are perpetual but remain subject to the power of alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, the power of revocation by the DPUC and certain approvals, permits and consents of public authorities and others prescribed by statute. Generally, Yankee Gas' franchises include, among other rights and powers, the right and power to manufacture, generate, purchase, transmit and distribute gas and to erect and maintain certain facilities on public highways and grounds, and the right of eminent domain, all subject to such consents and approvals of public authorities and others as may be required by law.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

1. Yankee Companies v. U.S. Department of Energy

Yankee Atomic Electric Company (YAEC), Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company (MYAPC), and Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company (CYAPC) (the Yankee Companies) commenced litigation in 1998 against the United States Department of Energy (DOE) charging that the federal government breached contracts it entered into with each company in 1983 under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to begin removing spent nuclear fuel from the respective nuclear plants no later than January 31, 1998 in return for payments by each company into the Nuclear Waste Fund. The funds for those payments were collected from regional electric customers. The Yankee Companies initially claimed damages for incremental spent nuclear fuel storage, security, construction and other costs through 2010.

In 2006, the Court of Federal Claims held that the DOE was liable for damages to CYAPC for $34.2 million through 2001, YAEC for $32.9 million through 2001 and MYAPC for $75.8 million through 2002. In December 2006, the DOE appealed the decision and the Yankee Companies filed cross-appeals. The Court of Appeals disagreed with the trial court's method of calculation of the amount of the DOE's liability, among other things, and vacated the decision of the Court of Federal Claims and remanded the case to make new findings consistent with its decision. The application of any damages which are ultimately recovered to benefit customers is established in the Yankee Companies' FERC-approved rate settlement agreements, although implementation will be subject to the final determination of the FERC.

In December 2007, the Yankee Companies filed a second round of lawsuits against the DOE seeking recovery of actual damages incurred in the years following 2001 and 2002.

2. Connecticut MGP Cost Recovery

In September 2006, CL&P and Yankee Gas (the NU Companies) filed a complaint against UGI Utilities, Inc. (UGI) in the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut seeking past and future remediation costs related to historic manufactured gas plant (MGP) operations on thirteen sites currently or formerly owned by the NU Companies (Yankee Gas is responsible for ten of the sites, CL&P for two of the sites, and both companies share responsibility for one site) in a number of different locations throughout the State of Connecticut. The NU Companies allege that UGI controlled operations of the plants at various times throughout the period 1883 to 1941, when UGI was forced to divest its interests. Investigations and remediation expenditures at the sites to date total over $20 million, and projected potential remediation costs for all sites, based on litigation modeling assumptions, could total as much as $232 million. A trial was held in April 2009.

On May 22, 2009, the court granted judgment in favor of the NU Companies with respect to the Waterbury-North site, and granted judgment in favor of UGI with respect to the remaining sites. On June 19, 2009, the NU Companies filed a Notice of Appeal with respect to the court's decision. Any recovery resulting from the case (following the appeal) would flow back to the NU Companies' customers, and the NU companies would continue to seek recovery as appropriate of remediation and other associated costs with regard to the sites for which no recovery from UGI will be forthcoming.

3. Other Legal Proceedings

For further discussion of legal proceedings see the following sections of Item 1, *Business* – "Regulated Electric Distribution," "- Regulated Gas Operations," and "- Regulated Electric Transmission" for information about various state regulatory and rate proceedings, civil lawsuits related thereto, and information about proceedings relating to power, transmission and pricing issues; "- Nuclear Decommissioning" for information related to high-level nuclear waste; and "- Other Regulatory and Environmental Matters" for information about proceedings involving surface water and air quality requirements, toxic substances and hazardous waste, EMF, licensing of hydroelectric projects, and other matters. In addition, see Item 1A, *Risk Factors*, for general information about several significant risks.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following table sets forth the executive officers of NU as of February 25, 2010. All of the Company's officers serve terms of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified:

Name	Age	Title
Jay S. Buth*	40	Vice President – Accounting and Controller.
Gregory B. Butler	52	Senior Vice President and General Counsel.
Jean M. LaVecchia**	58	Vice President - Human Resources of Northeast Utilities Service Company (NUSCO), a subsidiary of NU.
David R. McHale	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NU.
Leon J. Olivier	61	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of NU.
James B. Robb**	49	Senior Vice President, Enterprise Planning and Development of NUSCO.
Charles W. Shivery	64	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of NU.

* Mr. Buth was elected Vice President – Accounting and Controller, effective June 9, 2009.
** Deemed executive officer of NU pursuant to Rule 3b-7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Jay S. Buth. Mr. Buth became Vice President – Accounting and Controller of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, effective June 9, 2009. Previously, Mr. Buth served as Controller, and Vice President and Controller at NJR Service Corporation, a subsidiary of New Jersey Resources Corporation, a gas utility holding company, from June 2006 to January 2009. He also served as Director - Finance at Allegheny Energy, Inc. from May 2004 to May 2006.

Gregory B. Butler. Mr. Butler became Senior Vice President and General Counsel of NU effective December 1, 2005, and of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, subsidiaries of NU, effective March 9, 2006, and was elected a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO April 22, 2009 and a Director of Northeast Utilities Foundation, Inc. effective December 1, 2002. Previously Mr. Butler served as Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of NU from August 31, 2003 to December 1, 2005 and Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of NU from May 1, 2001 through August 30, 2003.

Jean M. LaVecchia. Ms. LaVecchia was elected Vice President - Human Resources of NUSCO, effective January 1, 2005 and was elected a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO April 22, 2009 and a Director of Northeast Utilities Foundation, Inc. effective January 30, 2007. Previously Ms. LaVecchia served as Vice President - Human Resources and Environmental Services from May 1, 2001 to December 31, 2004.

David R. McHale. Mr. McHale was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NU, CL&P, WMECO and PSNH, effective January 1, 2009, elected a Director of PSNH and WMECO, effective January 1, 2005, of CL&P effective January 15, 2007 and of Northeast Utilities Foundation, Inc. effective January 1, 2005. Previously, Mr. McHale served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2008 and Vice President and Treasurer of NU, WMECO and PSNH from July 1998 to December 31, 2004.

Leon J. Olivier. Mr. Olivier was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of NU effective May 13, 2008; He also has served as Chief Executive Officer of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO since January 15, 2007; a Director of PSNH and WMECO since January 17, 2005 and a Director of CL&P since September 2001. Previously, Mr. Olivier served as Executive Vice President - Operations of NU from February 13, 2007 to May 12, 2008; Executive Vice President of NU from December 1, 2005 to February 13, 2007; President - Transmission Group of NU from January 17, 2005 to December 1, 2005; and President and Chief Operating Officer of CL&P from September 2001 to January 2005.

James B. Robb. Mr. Robb was elected Senior Vice President, Enterprise Planning and Development of NUSCO on September 4, 2007 and was elected a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO April 22, 2009. Previously, Mr. Robb served as Managing Director, Russell Reynolds Associates from December 2006 to August 2007; Entrepreneur in Residence, Mohr Davidow Ventures from March 2006 to November 2006; Senior Vice President, Retail Marketing, Reliant Energy, Inc. from December 2003 to December 2006; and Senior Vice President, Performance Management, Reliant Resources, Inc. from November 2002 to December 2003.

Charles W. Shivery. Mr. Shivery was elected Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of NU effective March 29, 2004; Chairman and a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO effective January 19, 2007 and a Director of Northeast Utilities Foundation effective March 3, 2004. Previously, Mr. Shivery served as President (interim) of NU from January 1, 2004 to March 29, 2004; and President - Competitive Group of NU and President and Chief Executive Officer of NU Enterprises, Inc., from June 2002 through December 2003.

Item 4. [RESERVED]

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrants' Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

NU. Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The ticker symbol is "NU," although it is frequently presented as "Noeast Util" and/or "NE Util" in various financial publications. The high and low closing sales prices for the past two years, by quarter, are shown below.

Year	Quarter	High	Low
2009	First	$ 25.05	$ 19.45
	Second	22.40	19.99
	Third	24.72	21.38
	Fourth	26.33	22.54
2008	First	$ 31.15	$ 24.01
	Second	27.74	25.12
	Third	28.03	24.52
	Fourth	25.97	19.15

There were no purchases made by or on behalf of our company or any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), of common stock during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2009.

As of January 31, 2010, there were 42,273 common shareholders of our company on record. As of the same date, there were a total of 195,503,401 common shares issued, including 102,281 unallocated Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares held in the ESOP trust.

Pursuant to NU parent's Shareholder Rights Plan (the "Plan"), NU parent distributed to shareholders of record as of May 7, 1999, a dividend in the form of one common share purchase right (a "Right") for each common share owned by the shareholder. The Rights and the Plan expired at the end of the 10-year term on February 23, 2009.

On February 9, 2010, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 25.625 cents per share, payable on March 31, 2010 to shareholders of record as of March 1, 2010.

On October 13, 2009, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 23.75 cents per share, payable on December 31, 2009 to shareholders of record as of December 1, 2009.

On July 14, 2009, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 23.75 cents per share, payable on September 30, 2009 to shareholders of record as of September 1, 2009.

On April 14, 2009, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 23.75 cents per share, payable on June 30, 2009 to shareholders of record as of June 1, 2009.

On February 10, 2009, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 23.75 cents per share, payable on March 31, 2009 to shareholders of record as of March 1, 2009.

On October 14, 2008, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 21.25 cents per share, payable on December 31, 2008 to shareholders of record as of December 1, 2008.

On May 12, 2008, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 21.25 cents per share, payable on September 30, 2008 to shareholders of record as of September 1, 2008.

On April 8, 2008, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 20 cents per share, payable on June 30, 2008 to shareholders of record as of June 1, 2008.

On February 12, 2008, our Board of Trustees declared a dividend of 20 cents per share, payable on March 31, 2008 to shareholders of record as of March 1, 2008.

Information with respect to dividend restrictions for us, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO is contained in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, under the caption "Liquidity" and in the *Combined Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*, within this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

There is no established public trading market for the common stock of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. All of the common stock of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO is held solely by NU.

During 2009 and 2008, CL&P approved and paid $113.8 million and $106.5 million, respectively, of common stock dividends to NU.

During 2009 and 2008, PSNH approved and paid $40.8 million and $36.4 million, respectively, of common stock dividends to NU.

During 2009 and 2008, WMECO approved and paid $18.2 million and $39.7 million, respectively, of common stock dividends to NU.

For information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, see Item 12, *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*, included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

NU Selected Consolidated Financial Data (Unaudited)

(Thousands of Dollars, except percentages and share information)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Balance Sheet Data:					
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	$ 8,839,965	$ 8,207,876	$ 7,229,945	$ 6,242,186	$ 6,417,230
Total Assets	14,057,679	13,988,480	11,581,822	11,303,236	12,567,875
Total Capitalization (a)	8,253,323	7,293,960	6,667,920	5,879,691	5,595,405
Obligations Under Capital Leases (a)	12,873	13,397	14,743	14,425	13,987
Income Data:					
Operating Revenues	$ 5,439,430	$ 5,800,095	$ 5,822,226	$ 6,877,687	$ 7,346,226
Income/(Loss) from Continuing Operations	335,592	266,387	251,455	138,495	(251,344)
Income from Discontinued Operations	-	-	587	337,642	4,420
Income/(Loss) Before Cumulative Effects of Accounting Changes, Net of Tax Benefits	335,592	266,387	252,042	476,137	(246,924)
Cumulative Effects of Accounting Changes, Net of Tax Benefits	-	-	-	-	(1,005)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	5,559	5,559	5,559	5,559	5,559
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 330,033	$ 260,828	$ 246,483	$ 470,578	$ (253,488)
Common Share Data:					
Basic Earnings/(Loss) Per Common Share:					
Income/(Loss) from Continuing Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 1.91	$ 1.68	$ 1.59	$ 0.86	$ (1.95)
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	-	-	-	2.20	0.03
Cumulative Effects of Accounting Changes, Net of Tax Benefits	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 1.91	$ 1.68	$ 1.59	$ 3.06	$ (1.93)
Fully Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Common Share:					
Income/(Loss) from Continuing Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 1.91	$ 1.67	$ 1.59	$ 0.86	$ (1.95)
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	-	-	-	2.19	0.03
Cumulative Effects of Accounting Changes, Net of Tax Benefits	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 1.91	$ 1.67	$ 1.59	$ 3.05	$ (1.93)
Basic Common Shares Outstanding (Average)	172,567,928	155,531,846	154,759,727	153,767,527	131,638,953
Fully Diluted Common Shares Outstanding (Average)	172,717,246	155,999,240	155,304,361	154,146,669	131,638,953
Dividends Per Share	$ 0.95	$ 0.83	$ 0.78	$ 0.73	$ 0.68
Market Price - Closing (high) (b)	$ 26.33	$ 31.15	$ 33.53	$ 28.81	$ 21.79
Market Price - Closing (low) (b)	$ 19.45	$ 19.15	$ 26.93	$ 19.24	$ 17.61
Market Price - Closing (end of year) (b)	$ 25.79	$ 24.06	$ 31.31	$ 28.16	$ 19.69
Book Value Per Share (end of year)	$ 20.37	$ 19.38	$ 18.79	$ 18.14	$ 15.85
Tangible Book Value Per Share (end of year) (c)	$ 18.74	$ 17.54	$ 16.93	$ 16.28	$ 13.98
Rate of Return Earned on Average Common Equity (%) (d)	10.2	8.8	8.6	18.0	(10.7)
Market-to-Book Ratio (end of year) (e)	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.2
Capitalization:					
Common Shareholders' Equity	44 %	41 %	44 %	48 %	43 %
Preferred Stock, not subject to mandatory redemption	1	2	2	2	2
Long-Term Debt (a)	55	57	54	50	55
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

(a) Includes portions due within one year, but excludes RRBs.

(b) Market price information reflects closing prices as reflected by the New York Stock Exchange.

(c) Common Shareholder's Equity adjusted for goodwill and intangibles divided by total common shares outstanding.

(d) Net Income divided by the average change in Common Shareholder's Equity.

(e) The closing market price divided by the book value per share.

See the *Combined Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements* for a description of any accounting changes materially affecting the comparability of the information reflected in the table above.

CL&P Selected Consolidated Financial Data (Unaudited)

(Thousands of Dollars)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Operating Revenues	$ 3,424,538	$ 3,558,361	$ 3,681,817	$ 3,979,811	$ 3,466,420
Net Income	216,316	191,158	133,564	200,007	94,845
Cash Dividends on Common Stock	113,848	106,461	79,181	63,732	53,834
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	5,340,561	5,089,124	4,401,846	3,634,370	3,166,692
Total Assets	8,364,564	8,336,118	7,018,099	6,321,294	5,765,072
Rate Reduction Bonds	195,587	378,195	548,686	743,899	856,479
Long-Term Debt (a)	2,582,361	2,270,414	2,028,546	1,519,440	1,258,883
Preferred Stock, not subject to mandatory redemption	116,200	116,200	116,200	116,200	116,200
Obligations Under Capital Leases (a)	10,956	11,207	13,602	14,264	13,488

PSNH Selected Consolidated Financial Data (Unaudited)

(Thousands of Dollars)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Operating Revenues	$ 1,109,591	$ 1,141,202	$ 1,083,072	$ 1,140,900	$ 1,128,427
Net Income	65,570	58,067	54,434	35,323	41,739
Cash Dividends on Common Stock	40,844	36,376	30,720	41,741	42,383
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	1,814,714	1,580,985	1,388,405	1,242,378	1,155,423
Total Assets	2,697,191	2,628,833	2,106,969	2,071,276	2,294,583
Rate Reduction Bonds	188,113	235,139	282,018	333,831	382,692
Long-Term Debt (a)	836,255	686,779	576,997	507,099	507,086
Obligations Under Capital Leases (a)	1,670	1,931	1,141	1,356	498

WMECO Selected Consolidated Financial Data (Unaudited)

(Thousands of Dollars)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Operating Revenues	$ 402,413	$ 441,527	$ 464,745	$ 431,509	$ 409,393
Net Income	26,196	18,330	23,604	15,644	15,085
Cash Dividends on Common Stock	18,203	39,706	12,779	7,946	7,685
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	705,760	624,205	559,357	526,094	499,317
Total Assets	1,101,800	1,048,489	991,088	988,693	945,996
Rate Reduction Bonds	58,735	73,176	86,731	99,428	111,331
Long-Term Debt (a)	305,475	303,868	303,872	261,777	259,487
Obligations Under Capital Leases (a)	105	126	-	-	-

(a) Includes portions due within one year, but excludes RRBs.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related combined notes included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. References in this Annual Report to "NU," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Northeast Utilities and its consolidated subsidiaries. All per share amounts are reported on a fully diluted basis.

The only common equity securities that are publicly traded are common shares of NU. The earnings and earnings per share (EPS) of each business discussed below do not represent a direct legal interest in the assets and liabilities allocated to such business but rather represent a direct interest in our assets and liabilities as a whole. EPS by business is a financial measure not recognized under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) that is calculated by dividing the net income or loss attributable to controlling interest of each business by the weighted average fully diluted NU common shares outstanding for the period. We use this non-GAAP financial measure to evaluate earnings results and to provide details of earnings results and guidance by business. We believe that this measurement is useful to investors to evaluate the actual and projected financial performance and contribution of our businesses. This non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered as an alternative to our consolidated fully diluted EPS determined in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of operating performance.

The discussion below also includes non-GAAP financial measures referencing our 2008 earnings and EPS excluding a significant charge resulting from the settlement of litigation. We use these non-GAAP financial measures to more fully compare and explain the 2009, 2008 and 2007 results without including the impact of this settlement. Due to the nature and significance of the litigation settlement charge to Net income, management believes that this non-GAAP presentation is more representative of our performance and provides additional and useful information to readers of this report in analyzing historical and future performance. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as alternatives to reported Net income attributable to controlling interest or EPS determined in accordance with GAAP as indicators of operating performance.

Reconciliations of the above non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures of consolidated fully diluted EPS and Net income attributable to controlling interest are included under "Financial Condition and Business Analysis-Overview-Consolidated" and "Financial Condition and Business Analysis-Future Outlook" in *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, herein.

Financial Condition and Business Analysis

Executive Summary

The following items in this executive summary are explained in more detail in this Annual Report:

Results, Strategy and Outlook:

- We earned $330 million, or $1.91 per share, in 2009, compared with $260.8 million, or $1.67 per share, in 2008. Excluding the after-tax charge of $29.8 million, or $0.19 per share, for the settlement of litigation, we earned $290.6 million, or $1.86 per share, in 2008. The increase in 2009 results was due primarily to a $34.4 million increase in earnings from our regulated distribution and transmission segments. The EPS for 2009 reflected the issuance of approximately 19 million common shares on March 20, 2009.

- Our regulated companies, which consist of The Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL&P), Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH), Western Massachusetts Electric Company (WMECO), and Yankee Gas Services Company (Yankee Gas), earned $323.5 million, or $1.87 per share, in 2009, compared with $289.1 million, or $1.85 per share, in 2008.

- Earnings at the distribution segments of our regulated companies (which also include Yankee Gas and the generation business of PSNH) totaled $159.2 million in 2009, compared with $150.8 million in 2008. Earnings at the transmission segments of our regulated companies totaled $164.3 million in 2009, compared with $138.3 million in 2008. The increase in distribution segment results was due primarily to lower operating costs as a result of cost management efforts, lower storm costs, distribution rate increases at CL&P and PSNH, higher generation-related earnings and the absence of a $3.5 million after-tax charge recorded in 2008 that related to the refund of the 2004 procurement incentive fee. The higher transmission segment results were due to an increased investment in transmission infrastructure after the completion of major projects in 2008.

- Our competitive businesses, which are held by NU Enterprises, Inc. (NU Enterprises), earned $15.8 million, or $0.09 per share, in 2009, compared with $13.1 million, or $0.08 per share, in 2008. The after-tax mark-to-market gain on wholesale marketing contracts increased by $2.7 million from $1.1 million in 2008 to $3.8 million in 2009. The 2008 mark-to-market included a net after-tax charge of $3.2 million due to the implementation of fair value measurement accounting guidance.

- NU parent and other companies recorded net expenses of $9.3 million, or $0.05 per share, in 2009, compared with net expenses of $41.4 million, or $0.26 per share, in 2008. Results for 2008 included the after-tax charge of $29.8 million, or $0.19 per share, associated with the settlement of litigation.

- We project consolidated 2010 earnings of between $1.80 per share and $2.00 per share, including distribution segment earnings of between $0.95 per share and $1.05 per share, transmission segment earnings of between $0.90 per share and $0.95 per share, competitive business earnings of between zero and $0.05 per share, and net expenses at NU parent and other companies of approximately $0.05 per share. PSNH filed a distribution rate case in June 2009 and CL&P filed a distribution rate case in

January 2010. There are uncertainties over the outcomes of these distribution rate cases, both of which are expected to conclude in mid-2010. WMECO intends to file a distribution rate case in mid-2010 with an expected decision by the end of 2010 and a distribution rate case filing for Yankee Gas is also under consideration, neither of which are included in the 2010 projections.

- We paid common dividends of $162.4 million in 2009, compared with $129.1 million in 2008. The increase is the result of 6.3 percent and 11.8 percent increases that took effect in the third quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, respectively, and a higher number of shares outstanding in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2009.

- We project that we will achieve a compound average annual EPS growth rate for the five-year period from 2010 to 2014 of between 6 percent and 9 percent, using 2009 EPS of $1.91 as the base level.

- Regulated company capital expenditures are expected to total approximately $6.4 billion from 2010 through 2014, which would enable our total rate base to grow at a compound average annual growth rate of 9.5 percent from approximately $7 billion at the end of 2009 to $11.1 billion at the end of 2014. This projection assumes the projects we have included in our five-year plan are built according to our schedule and on budget. Significant projects included in the plan are the CL&P and WMECO New England East-West Solutions (NEEWS) project, the PSNH Clean Air Project, the Hydro-Québec (HQ) tie line project, and the Yankee Gas Waterbury to Wallingford Pipeline Project.

Legal, Regulatory and Other Items:

- On May 22, 2009, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) granted approval of the structure of a proposed project between NU, NSTAR, a Massachusetts utility company that serves the greater Boston area, and HQ, a large Canadian utility, involving a high voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission line from New Hampshire to Canada (HQ tie line project) to deliver and sell 1,200 megawatts (MW) of low-carbon energy in New England.

- On June 30, 2009, PSNH filed an application with the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (NHPUC) requesting a permanent increase in distribution rates of approximately $51 million on an annualized basis to be effective August 1, 2009, and another $17 million to be effective July 1, 2010. On July 31, 2009, the NHPUC approved a temporary increase in distribution rates of $25.6 million on an annualized basis, effective August 1, 2009. PSNH expects a decision on the permanent distribution rate request in mid-2010. Any differences between allowed temporary rates and permanent rates will be reconciled back to August 1, 2009.

- On August 12, 2009, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (DPU) approved the installation of 6 MW of solar energy generation in WMECO's service territory at an estimated cost of $41 million. The return on equity (ROE) on these assets will be a fully tracking 9 percent.

- On January 8, 2010, CL&P filed an application with the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) to raise distribution rates by $133.4 million to be effective July 1, 2010, and by an additional $44.2 million to be effective July 1, 2011. CL&P proposed that the first year's increase would be deferred until January 1, 2011 and that approximately $67 million of cash revenue requirement for the second half of 2010 would be deferred and recovered from CL&P customers between January 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. A DPUC decision on this rate application is expected in mid-2010.

Liquidity:

- NU completed a public offering of approximately 19 million common shares on March 20, 2009, resulting in $370.8 million of net proceeds to the Company after offering expenses of $12.5 million. The proceeds were used to fund capital investment programs for our regulated companies and to repay short-term borrowings. We anticipate a single public offering of approximately $300 million in NU common shares in the next five years, which is expected no earlier than 2012.

- We issued $462 million of debt in 2009 ($312 million at CL&P and $150 million at PSNH), comprised of $400 million in first mortgage bonds at rates of 4.5 percent and 5.5 percent, and $62 million in remarketed pollution control revenue bonds (PCRBs) at a one-year fixed rate of 5.25 percent. We expect to issue an aggregate amount of approximately $145 million of long-term debt in the first half of 2010 ($95 million at WMECO and $50 million at Yankee Gas).

- We had total outstanding long-term and short-term debt of approximately $4.7 billion as of December 31, 2009, compared with approximately $4.8 billion as of December 31, 2008. The decline reflects a reduction of approximately $520 million in notes payable to banks, partially offset by approximately $400 million in increases to long-term debt. The decline in total debt was due primarily to increased cash flows from operations and the sale by NU of approximately 19 million common shares.

- Our cash capital expenditures totaled $908.1 million in 2009, compared with $1.3 billion in 2008. The decrease in our cash capital expenditures was primarily the result of lower transmission segment capital expenditures, particularly at CL&P, due to the completion in 2008 of three major transmission projects in southwest Connecticut. We project total capital expenditures of approximately $1.1 billion in 2010 (including non-cash factors) due to higher expenditures for NEEWS and other regulated company projects.

- After rate reduction bond (RRB) payments included in financing activities, we had cash flows provided by operating activities in 2009 of $745 million, which represented an increase of approximately $321 million from 2008. The improved cash flows were due

primarily to higher transmission revenues at CL&P; approximately $225 million more in cash collected in 2009 compared to 2008 for costs that are tracked and passed on to customers; approximately $100 million less in cash expenditures on fuel, materials and supplies in 2009 (largely due to lower amounts spent for Yankee Gas storage due to lower natural gas prices); and the absence in 2009 of the litigation settlement payment of $49.5 million made in March 2008.

- We project consolidated cash flows provided by operating activities, net of RRB payments, of approximately $4 billion from 2010 through 2014, ranging from approximately $700 million in 2010 to approximately $1.1 billion in 2014. This projection reflects a cash contribution of approximately $45 million into the Company's pension plan in the third quarter of 2010, as well as a potential contribution in 2011 of approximately $200 million.

- Our cash and cash equivalents totaled $27 million as of December 31, 2009, compared with $89.8 million as of December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2009, we also had $702.8 million of aggregate borrowing availability on our revolving credit lines, as compared to $157.8 million of availability as of December 31, 2008. This increase in availability was primarily a result of the 2009 equity and debt issuances, higher cash flows provided by operating activities and lower capital expenditures. Our credit facilities in a total nominal amount of $900 million will expire on November 6, 2010. While we expect to renew these facilities before the expiration date, costs associated with the new facilities will likely be higher than those associated with the existing credit facilities due to changes in credit market conditions.

Overview

Consolidated: We earned $330 million, or $1.91 per share, in 2009, compared with $260.8 million, or $1.67 per share, in 2008 and $246.5 million, or $1.59 per share, in 2007. Excluding the after-tax charge of $29.8 million, or $0.19 per share, for the settlement of litigation, we earned $290.6 million, or $1.86 per share, in 2008. The increase in 2009 results was due primarily to a $34.4 million increase in earnings from our regulated distribution and transmission segments, which includes their shares of the resolution of several routine income tax audits that increased NU earnings in 2009 and 2008 by $13.8 million and $8.9 million, respectively. The EPS for 2009 reflected the issuance of approximately 19 million common shares on March 20, 2009. A summary of our earnings by business, which also reconciles the non-GAAP financial measures of consolidated non-GAAP earnings and EPS, as well as EPS by business, to the most directly comparable GAAP measures of consolidated net income attributable to controlling interest and fully diluted EPS, for 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,					
	2009		2008		2007	
(Millions of Dollars, except per share amounts)	Amount	Per Share	Amount	Per Share	Amount	Per Share
Net income attributable to controlling interest (GAAP)	$ 330.0	$ 1.91	$ 260.8	$ 1.67	$ 246.5	$ 1.59
Regulated companies	$ 323.5	$ 1.87	$ 289.1	$ 1.85	$ 228.7	$ 1.47
Competitive businesses	15.8	0.09	13.1	0.08	11.7	0.08
NU parent and other companies	(9.3)	(0.05)	(11.6)	(0.07)	6.1	0.04
Non-GAAP earnings	330.0	1.91	290.6	1.86	246.5	1.59
Litigation charge (after-tax)	-	-	(29.8)	(0.19)	-	-
Net income attributable to controlling interest (GAAP)	$ 330.0	$ 1.91	$ 260.8	$ 1.67	$ 246.5	$ 1.59

Regulated Companies: Our regulated companies operate in two segments: electric transmission and electric and gas distribution, with PSNH generation included in its distribution segment. A summary of regulated company earnings by segment for 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	2009	2008	2007
CL&P Transmission	$ 136.8	$ 115.6	$ 66.7
PSNH Transmission	18.0	16.7	10.7
WMECO Transmission	9.5	6.0	5.1
Total Transmission	$ 164.3	$ 138.3	$ 82.5
CL&P Distribution	$ 74.0	$ 70.0	$ 61.4
PSNH Distribution	47.5	41.4	43.7
WMECO Distribution	16.7	12.3	18.5
Yankee Gas	21.0	27.1	22.6
Total Distribution	$ 159.2	$ 150.8	$ 146.2
Net Income - Regulated Companies	$ 323.5	$ 289.1	$ 228.7

The higher 2009 and 2008 transmission segment earnings reflect an increased investment in this segment as we continued to build out our transmission infrastructure to meet our customers' and the region's reliability needs. The results primarily reflect the effect of CL&P's investment of approximately $1.6 billion since the beginning of 2005 in the southwest Connecticut transmission projects that were completed in late 2008. Our transmission segment rate base has increased from approximately $1.5 billion as of December 31, 2007 to approximately $2.6 billion as of December 31, 2009.

CL&P's 2009 distribution segment earnings were $4 million higher than 2008 due primarily to lower operating costs as a result of cost management efforts, lower storm costs, higher distribution revenues resulting from distribution rate increases effective February 1st in both 2008 and 2009, gains from the NU supplemental benefit trust, and the absence of a $5.8 million pre-tax charge recorded in 2008 that related to the refund of the 2004 procurement incentive fee. Partially offsetting these favorable variances were higher expenses related to uncollectible receivable balances, higher pension costs, increased depreciation as a result of greater plant balances in service and greater income taxes as a result of a higher effective income tax rate. CL&P's retail electric sales in 2009 were 3.8 percent lower than 2008. CL&P's distribution segment regulatory ROE was 7.3 percent in 2009, well below its current authorized level of 9.4 percent, and 7.5 percent in 2008. We expect CL&P's regulatory ROE to continue to deteriorate before it improves starting in the second half of 2010 when we anticipate the DPUC will issue a decision on CL&P's request to raise its distribution rates effective July 1, 2010. CL&P's request includes an authorized regulatory ROE of 10.5 percent.

PSNH's 2009 distribution segment earnings were $6.1 million higher than 2008. The increase in 2009 is due primarily to higher generation-related earnings, higher revenues attributable to the temporary distribution rate increase effective August 1, 2009, lower carrying costs as a result of significant decreases in energy service regulatory obligations owed to customers, and gains from the NU supplemental benefit trust, all of which were partially offset by higher pension costs, increased depreciation as a result of greater plant balances in service, increased amortization costs, higher property taxes as a result of both a larger taxable base and increased local municipal tax rates, and greater income taxes as a result of a higher effective income tax rate. PSNH's retail electric sales in 2009 were 2.2 percent lower than 2008. PSNH's distribution segment regulatory ROE was 7.2 percent in 2009 (including generation), which reflects a regulatory ROE for the distribution business of 3.6 percent compared with its current authorized level of 9.67 percent. In 2008, PSNH's distribution segment regulatory ROE was 8.3 percent and the regulatory ROE for the distribution business was 6.3 percent. We expect PSNH's regulatory ROE to continue to deteriorate before it improves starting in the second half of 2010 when we anticipate the NHPUC will issue a decision on PSNH's permanent distribution rate request. PSNH's request includes an authorized regulatory ROE of 10.5 percent for its distribution business.

WMECO's 2009 distribution segment earnings were $4.4 million higher than 2008 due primarily to lower operating costs as a result of cost management efforts, lower storm costs, gains from the NU supplemental benefit trust, and the absence of a $1.6 million pre-tax charge recorded in 2008 related to a DPU ruling. These positive factors were partially offset by higher property taxes as a result of both a greater asset base and increased local municipal tax rates, increased depreciation as a result of greater plant in service balances, increased amortization, and a 4.8 percent decline in retail electric sales. WMECO's distribution segment regulatory ROE was 8.4 percent in 2009 and 7.2 percent in 2008. We expect WMECO's distribution segment regulatory ROE will be approximately 6 percent in 2010.

Yankee Gas' 2009 earnings were $6.1 million lower than 2008 due primarily to higher operating costs including expenses related to uncollectible receivable balances, employee benefits, and depreciation, partially offset by higher revenues attributable to a 6.9 percent increase in firm natural gas sales and the absence of a $5.8 million pre-tax charge recorded in 2008 for refunds of previous gas cost recoveries. Yankee Gas' regulatory ROE was 6.6 percent in 2009, due primarily to higher uncollectible expenses, and 8.3 percent in 2008. Yankee Gas' authorized regulatory ROE is 10.1 percent. We expect Yankee Gas' regulatory ROE will be approximately 9 percent in 2010 due primarily to results from improved collection efforts of customer receivables and higher distribution revenues.

For the distribution segment of our regulated companies, a summary of changes in CL&P, PSNH and WMECO retail electric gigawatt-hour (GWh) sales and Yankee Gas firm natural gas sales for 2009 as compared to 2008 on an actual and weather normalized basis (using a 30-year average) is as follows:

	Electric								Firm Natural Gas	
	CL&P		PSNH		WMECO		Total		Yankee Gas	
	Percentage Decrease	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Decrease	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Decrease	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Increase	Weather Normalized Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
Residential	(0.7)%	1.5 %	(0.2)%	0.6 %	(1.6)%	0.2 %	(0.7)%	1.2 %	0.7%	(1.8)%
Commercial	(2.9)%	(1.4)%	(1.5)%	(0.7)%	(4.8)%	(3.4)%	(2.8)%	(1.5)%	8.7%	6.3 %
Industrial	(17.6)%	(16.6)%	(8.2)%	(7.1)%	(11.7)%	(10.9)%	(14.1)%	(13.1)%	11.3%	10.7 %
Other	(2.5)%	(2.5)%	(3.2)%	(3.2)%	12.7 %	12.7 %	(1.6)%	(1.6)%	-	-
Total	(3.8)%	(2.1)%	(2.2)%	(1.4)%	(4.8)%	(3.4)%	(3.5)%	(2.1)%	6.9%	5.0 %

A summary of our retail electric sales in GWh for CL&P, PSNH and WMECO and firm natural gas sales in million cubic feet for Yankee Gas for 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Electric			Firm Natural Gas		
	2009	2008	Percentage Decrease	2009	2008	Percentage Increase
Residential	14,412	14,509	(0.7)%	13,562	13,467	0.7%
Commercial	14,474	14,885	(2.8)%	14,063	12,939	8.7%
Industrial	4,423	5,149	(14.1)%	14,825	13,311	11.3%
Other	336	340	(1.6)%	-	-	-
Total	33,645	34,883	(3.5)%	42,450	39,717	6.9%

Actual retail electric sales in 2009 were lower than 2008 and were significantly impacted by the weather and economic conditions. The spring and summer months in 2009 were significantly cooler than normal and when compared to 2008, the amount of cooling degree days was approximately 23 percent lower in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts and approximately 22 percent lower in New Hampshire. The negative trend in our sales continues to be most prevalent in the industrial class where many customers have been negatively impacted by the weak economic conditions of our region and nation. We believe the reduction in industrial sales is primarily driven by a reduced number of shifts and days of operations. Commercial sales and residential sales in 2009 were also lower than 2008, although residential sales increased by 1.2 percent over 2008 on a weather-normalized basis. In 2010, we expect the economic conditions to continue to affect our customers and on a weather normalized basis, we estimate our retail electric sales, across all three states, will be approximately 1 percent lower than 2009.

Recovery of our distribution revenues, however, is not wholly dependent on sales and it varies between customer classes. About two-thirds of CL&P's and WMECO's distribution revenues and about one-half of PSNH's distribution revenues are recovered through charges, such as the customer charge and demand charge, that are not dependent on overall sales volumes. As compared to other customer classes, a greater portion of residential revenues is recovered through volumetric charges. In contrast to residential rates, a much smaller portion of commercial and industrial revenues is recovered through volumetric charges. Distribution rates for certain large businesses are structured so that we recover 100 percent of the distribution revenues through non-volumetric charges. In this regard, rate design has significantly mitigated the impact of the declining commercial and industrial sales on distribution revenues and earnings.

Actual and weather normalized firm natural gas sales in 2009 were higher than 2008. The 2009 results have improved due to an increase in customers and, for the commercial and industrial sectors, have benefited substantially from the addition of new gas-fired distributed generation in Yankee Gas' service region during the last fifteen to eighteen months ended December 31, 2009. Yankee Gas recovers almost half of its total distribution revenues through non-usage charges, and thus, similar to our electric distribution companies, changes in sales have less of an impact on revenues. In 2010, we estimate our total weather normalized firm natural gas sales will be essentially the same as 2009, but the change will vary for each customer class.

Our expense related to uncollectible receivable balances (our uncollectibles expense) is influenced by the economic conditions of our region and the weak conditions in the Northeast continue to have a negative effect on our customers. Fluctuations in our uncollectibles expense are mitigated, however, from an earnings perspective because a portion of the total uncollectibles expense for each of the electric distribution companies is allocated to the respective company's energy supply rate and recovered through its tariffs. Additionally, for CL&P and Yankee Gas, write-offs of uncollectible receivable balances attributable to qualified customers under financial or medical duress (or hardship customers) are fully recovered through their respective tariffs. In 2009, our total uncollectibles expense was approximately $21 million higher than 2008 and approximately $19 million of the increase impacted our 2009 earnings. The majority of the $19 million increase was incurred by Yankee Gas and CL&P. In 2010, we expect the uncollectibles expense that impacts earnings to be approximately $12 million lower than it was in 2009 and approximately $10 million of the $12 million improvement is expected to be recognized by Yankee Gas. The anticipated decrease in 2010 uncollectibles expense is based on continued account receivable collection efforts, a small decline in overall Yankee Gas revenues as a result of lower natural gas prices, and an expectation that the economic conditions will begin to improve.

Competitive Businesses: NU Enterprises, which continues to manage to completion Select Energy, Inc.'s (Select Energy) remaining wholesale marketing contracts and to manage its electrical contracting business, earned $15.8 million, or $0.09 per share, in 2009, compared with $13.1 million, or $0.08 per share, in 2008 and $11.7 million, or $0.08 per share, in 2007. Competitive business earnings in 2009 included an after-tax mark-to-market gain of $3.8 million associated with Select Energy's wholesale marketing contracts, as compared to a $1.1 million after-tax mark-to-market gain in 2008 and a $3.8 million after-tax mark-to-market loss in 2007. The mark-to-market gain in 2008 included a net after-tax charge to Net income of $3.2 million associated with the implementation of accounting guidance for fair value measurements. Results for NU Enterprises are not expected to continue at the earnings levels of the past three years, as the margins Select Energy earns on its remaining contracts are expected to decline in future years. We project that NU Enterprises will earn between zero and $0.05 per share in 2010.

NU Parent and Other Companies: NU parent and other companies recorded net expenses of $9.3 million, or $0.05 per share, in 2009, compared with net expenses of $41.4 million, or $0.26 per share, in 2008 and net income of $6.1 million, or $0.04 per share, in 2007. The net expenses in 2008 included a $29.8 million, or $0.19 per share, after-tax charge resulting from the payment of $49.5 million made in March 2008 associated with the settlement of litigation. Excluding the charge, the 2009 net expenses decreased by $2.3 million as compared to 2008 due primarily to a favorable return on equity investments and lower interest expense. Net income in 2007 included interest income for NU parent on a higher level of cash received from the sale of our competitive generation business in late 2006.

Future Outlook

EPS Guidance: A summary of our projected 2010 EPS by business, which also reconciles consolidated fully diluted EPS to the non-GAAP financial measures of EPS by business, is as follows:

	2010 EPS Range	
(Approximate amounts)	Low	High
Fully Diluted EPS (GAAP)	$ 1.80	$ 2.00
Regulated companies:		
Distribution segment	$ 0.95	$ 1.05
Transmission segment	0.90	0.95
Total regulated companies	1.85	2.00
Competitive businesses	-	0.05
NU parent and other companies	(0.05)	(0.05)
Fully Diluted EPS (GAAP)	$ 1.80	$ 2.00

We have included estimated impacts from current economic conditions in the assumptions that were used to develop our earnings guidance. The 2010 distribution segment guidance reflects an assumed one percent annual decrease in total weather-normalized retail electric sales, a decrease in Yankee Gas' uncollectibles expense, and uncertainty around the outcomes of the PSNH distribution rate case that was filed in June 2009 and the CL&P distribution rate case filed in January 2010. Both the PSNH and CL&P rate case decisions are expected in mid-2010.

A WMECO distribution rate case is expected to be filed in mid-2010 with a decision expected by the end of 2010. A Yankee Gas rate case filing is also being considered. Additional earnings from the WMECO and Yankee Gas filings are not included in the above projections.

In 2009, the NU effective tax rate was 34.9 percent. For 2010, we estimate that the effective tax rate for NU will be approximately 34 percent.

Long-Term Growth Rate: We project that we will achieve a compound average annual EPS growth rate for the five-year period from 2010 to 2014 of between 6 percent and 9 percent, using 2009 EPS of $1.91 as the base level. This EPS growth rate assumes regulatory ROEs averaging approximately 12.25 percent for the transmission segment and an average of approximately 10 percent for the distribution segment (including PSNH and WMECO generation). We believe this growth will be achieved if our capital program is completed in accordance with our plans, distribution rate case orders enable us to earn the assumed level of regulatory ROEs, and FERC's current transmission policies remain consistent and enable us to achieve projected transmission ROEs. In addition to the assumptions above, there are certain items that will likely impact this earnings growth rate. These items include, but are not limited to, sales levels; operating expense levels, including maintenance, pension and uncollectibles expense; and lower margins that NU Enterprises expects to earn on Select Energy’s remaining contracts.

Liquidity

Consolidated: We had $27 million of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2009, compared with $89.8 million as of December 31, 2008. The combined borrowings and letters of credit (LOCs) outstanding on our revolving credit facilities totaled $141.3 million as of December 31, 2009, compared with approximately $706 million as of December 31, 2008. The decrease in short-term borrowings was primarily a result of higher cash flows provided by operating activities, lower capital expenditures, the issuance of approximately 19 million common shares by NU on March 20, 2009, which yielded net proceeds of $370.8 million after offering expenses of $12.5 million, and total 2009 debt issuances of $462 million.

On February 13, 2009, CL&P issued $250 million of first mortgage bonds due February 1, 2019 and carrying a coupon of 5.5 percent. On December 14, 2009, PSNH issued $150 million of first mortgage bonds due December 1, 2019 and carrying a coupon of 4.5 percent. Proceeds from these issuances were used to repay short-term debt and fund capital expenditures.

On April 1, 2009, using funds borrowed from the NU Money Pool, Yankee Gas retired $50 million of first mortgage bonds carrying a coupon of 6.2 percent that were issued in January 1999.

On April 2, 2009, CL&P remarketed $62 million of tax-exempt PCRBs it had elected to acquire in October 2008. The PCRBs, which mature on May 1, 2031, carry a coupon of 5.25 percent during the current fixed-rate period that ends on the mandatory tender purchase date of April 1, 2010, at which time CL&P expects to remarket the bonds with a new coupon rate set through an auction process.

Our planned financings for 2010 total approximately $145 million of new long-term debt to be issued in the first half of the year comprised of $95 million at WMECO and $50 million at Yankee Gas. We have only annual sinking fund requirements of $4.3 million continuing in 2010 through 2012, the mandatory tender of $62 million of PCRBs by CL&P in April 2010, and no debt maturities until April 1, 2012. The proceeds from our 2010 financings will be used primarily to repay short-term borrowings and fund our capital programs.

On January 22, 2010, the DPU approved WMECO's application to issue and sell up to $150 million of senior secured or unsecured long-term debt, and WMECO continues to assess whether to issue secured or unsecured debt. If WMECO decides to issue first mortgage bonds, then WMECO will be obligated to secure its $195 million of currently outstanding senior unsecured notes equally and ratably with such first mortgage bonds.

We had total outstanding long-term and short-term debt of approximately $4.7 billion as of December 31, 2009, compared with approximately $4.8 billion as of December 31, 2008. The decline reflects a reduction of approximately $520 million in notes payable to banks, partially offset by approximately $400 million in increases to long-term debt. The decline in total debt was due primarily to increased cash flows from operations and the sale of approximately 19 million common shares.

We had positive cash flows provided by operating activities in 2009 of $745 million, compared with positive operating cash flows of $424.1 million in 2008 and negative operating cash flows of $5.7 million in 2007 (all amounts are net of RRB payments, which are included in financing activities). The improved cash flows in 2009 were due primarily to higher transmission revenues at CL&P after significant projects were placed in service in late 2008, as well as cost management efforts; a decrease of approximately $225 million related primarily to amounts spent on CL&P's Federally Mandated Congestion Charge (FMCC) and Generation Service Charge (GSC), the costs of which are passed on to customers; approximately $100 million less in cash expenditures on fuel, materials and supplies in 2009 due primarily to the lower cost of gas being stored by Yankee Gas for the winter heating season; and the absence in 2009 of the litigation settlement payment of $49.5 million made in 2008. A cash flow increase due to improved collections of accounts receivable in 2009 was more than offset by increased payments in 2009 from storm costs from December 2008. The increase in operating cash flows from 2007 to 2008 was due primarily to the absence in 2008 of approximately $400 million in tax payments made in 2007 related to the 2006 sale of the Company's former competitive generation business.

We project consolidated cash flows provided by operating activities of approximately $4 billion from 2010 through 2014, net of RRB payments, ranging from approximately $700 million in 2010 to approximately $1.1 billion in 2014, assuming our capital projects are completed as expected and we receive fair regulatory treatment on related expenditures. We expect the vast majority of our capital programs to be funded through cash flows provided by operating activities and new debt issuances and currently anticipate a single NU common share issuance in the next five years of approximately $300 million, which is expected no earlier than 2012. The projection for 2010 operating cash flows reflects a cash contribution of approximately $45 million, the majority of which will be funded by PSNH, into the Company's pension plan in the third quarter of 2010 as described under "Liquidity-Impact of Financial Market Conditions" in this *Management's Discussion and Analysis*. This contribution will be the first contribution into the Company's pension plan in approximately 20 years. In addition, we will potentially contribute approximately $200 million into our pension plan in 2011.

A summary of the current credit ratings and outlooks by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) for senior unsecured debt of NU parent and WMECO and senior secured debt of CL&P and PSNH is as follows:

	Moody's		S&P		Fitch	
	Current	Outlook	Current	Outlook	Current	Outlook
NU parent	Baa2	Stable	BBB-	Stable	BBB	Stable
CL&P	A2	Stable	BBB+	Stable	A-	Stable
PSNH	A3	Stable	BBB+	Stable	BBB+	Stable
WMECO	Baa2	Stable	BBB	Stable	BBB+	Stable

In August 2009, Moody's completed an industry-wide review of the number of levels between utility first mortgage bonds and utility unsecured debt. Moody's stated that its review of utility credit defaults showed a much higher rate of recovery for first mortgage bonds than for unsecured debt. The review resulted in one-level upgrades of CL&P and PSNH first mortgage bonds by Moody's. In the second half of 2009, subsequent to those upgrades, all three rating agencies reaffirmed all of their existing credit ratings and stable outlooks on NU parent, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. On January 22, 2010, Fitch downgraded CL&P's preferred stock rating from BBB to BBB- as a result of revised guidelines for rating preferred stock and hybrid securities in general.

If NU parent's senior unsecured debt ratings were to be reduced to below investment grade level by either Moody's or S&P, a number of Select Energy's supply contracts would require Select Energy to post additional collateral in the form of cash or LOCs. If such an event had occurred as of December 31, 2009, Select Energy, under its remaining contracts, would have been required to provide additional cash or LOCs in an aggregate amount of $29.8 million to various unaffiliated counterparties and additional cash or LOCs in the aggregate amount of $8.6 million to independent system operators. NU parent would have been and remains able to provide that collateral on behalf of Select Energy.

We paid common dividends of $162.4 million in 2009, compared with $129.1 million in 2008 and $121 million in 2007. The increase from 2007 to 2009 is the result of a 6.7 percent increase in our common dividend rate that took effect in the third quarter of 2007, additional 6.3 percent and 11.8 percent increases that took effect in the third quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009, respectively, and a higher number of shares outstanding in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2009. On February 9, 2010, our Board of Trustees declared a quarterly common dividend of $0.25625 per share, payable on March 31, 2010 to shareholders of record as of March 1, 2010, which represents a 7.9 percent increase from the quarterly 2009 common dividend rate. The new annualized rate of $1.025 per share represents an increase of $0.075 per share above the previous annualized rate of $0.95 per share.

We target paying out approximately 50 percent of consolidated earnings in the form of common dividends. Our ability to pay common dividends is subject to approval by our Board of Trustees and our future earnings and cash flow requirements and may be limited by certain state statutes, the leverage restrictions in our revolving credit agreement and the ability of our subsidiaries to pay common

dividends to NU parent. The Federal Power Act limits the payment of dividends by CL&P, PSNH and WMECO to their respective retained earnings balances unless a higher amount is approved by FERC; PSNH is required to reserve an additional amount of retained earnings under its FERC hydroelectric license conditions. In addition, relevant state statutes may impose additional limitations on the payment of dividends by the regulated companies. CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas also are parties to a revolving credit agreement that imposes leverage restrictions.

In general, the regulated companies pay approximately 60 percent of their earnings to NU parent in the form of common dividends. In 2009, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, and Yankee Gas paid $113.8 million, $40.8 million, $18.2 million, and $19.1 million, respectively, in common dividends to NU parent. In 2009, NU parent made equity contributions of $147.6 million, $68.9 million, $0.9 million and $2.7 million to CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas, respectively.

Cash capital expenditures included on the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows and described in this "Liquidity" section do not include amounts incurred on capital projects but not yet paid, cost of removal, the allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) related to equity funds, and the capitalized portions of pension and postretirement benefits other than pension (PBOP) expense or income. A summary of our cash capital expenditures by company for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
CL&P	$ 435.7	$ 849.5	$ 826.2
PSNH	266.4	238.9	167.7
WMECO	105.4	78.3	47.3
Yankee Gas	54.8	58.3	57.6
Other	45.8	30.4	16.0
Totals	$ 908.1	$ 1,255.4	$ 1,114.8

The decrease in our total cash capital expenditures was primarily the result of lower transmission segment capital expenditures, particularly at CL&P, due to the completion in 2008 of three major transmission projects in southwest Connecticut, offset by increases at PSNH and WMECO resulting from higher generation capital expenditures related to the PSNH Clean Air Project and higher transmission capital expenditures related to WMECO's expenditures for the NEEWS project (refer to "Business Development and Capital Expenditures" of this *Management's Discussion and Analysis* for further discussion).

As a result of Lehman Brothers Commercial Bank's (LBCB) refusal in 2008 to continue to fund its commitment of approximately $56 million under our credit facilities, our aggregate borrowing capacity under our credit facilities was reduced from $900 million to $844 million. This borrowing capacity, when combined with our access to other funding sources, provides us with adequate liquidity.

NU parent’s credit facility, in a nominal aggregate amount of $500 million, $482.3 million excluding the commitment of LBCB, expires on November 6, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, NU parent had $41 million of LOCs issued for the benefit of certain subsidiaries (primarily PSNH) and $100.3 million of borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted-average interest rate on these short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2009 was 0.63 percent, which is based on a variable rate plus an applicable margin based on NU parent's credit ratings. NU parent had approximately $341 million of borrowing availability on this facility as of December 31, 2009, excluding LBCB's commitment, as compared to $101.3 million of availability as of December 31, 2008.

The regulated companies maintain a joint credit facility in a nominal aggregate amount of $400 million, $361.8 million excluding the commitment of LBCB, which also expires on November 6, 2010. There were no borrowings outstanding under this facility as of December 31, 2009, and the $361.8 million facility was available. The regulated companies had approximately $56.5 million of aggregate borrowing availability on this facility as of December 31, 2008, excluding LBCB's commitment and subject to each individual company's borrowing limits.

Our credit facilities and bond indentures require that NU parent and certain of its subsidiaries, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants as are customarily included in such agreements, including maintaining a ratio of consolidated debt to total capitalization of no more than 65 percent. All such companies currently are, and expect to remain, in compliance with these covenants. Refer to Note 2, "Short-Term Debt," and Note 11, "Long-Term Debt," to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion of material terms and conditions of these agreements.

Impact of Financial Market Conditions: While the impact of continued market volatility and the extent and impacts of the declining economic environment cannot be predicted, we are confident that we currently have operating flexibility and access to funding sources to maintain adequate liquidity. The credit outlooks for NU parent and its regulated companies are all stable. Our companies have low risk of calls for collateral due to our business model, and we have no long-term debt maturing until April 2012. An estimated cash contribution to our pension plan of approximately $45 million is expected to be made in the third quarter of 2010, and we project capital expenditures for 2010 of approximately $1.1 billion. However, we project cash flows provided by operating activities for 2010 of approximately $700 million, net of RRB payments, and, based on our successful financings in 2009, we expect to be able to access the capital markets in 2010 for our total planned debt issuances of approximately $145 million.

While we expect to renew our credit facilities before their November 6, 2010 expiration dates, costs associated with the new facilities will likely be higher than those associated with the existing credit facilities due to changes in credit market conditions.

On October 7, 2009, the Internal Revenue Service issued final regulations on the Pension Protection Act (PPA) funding rules, which allows us to maximize our funding flexibility by using the October 2008 yield curve rate for the January 1, 2009 valuation of pension plan liabilities. Using the October 2008 yield curve rate, our pension plan funded ratio (the value of plan assets divided by the funding target in accordance with the requirement of the PPA) was 100 percent as of January 1, 2009. As of January 1, 2010, the fair value of our pension plan assets increased by $232.8 million to $1.79 billion, and our estimated pension plan funded ratio was 90 percent. We currently estimate that a contribution of approximately $45 million will be made in the third quarter of 2010 for the purpose of satisfying benefit obligations accrued during 2009. We will potentially make contributions totaling approximately $200 million in 2011. The actual amounts of contributions in 2011 and in future plan years will depend on many factors, including the performance of existing plan assets, valuation of the plan's liabilities, and long-term discount rates.

Business Development and Capital Expenditures

Consolidated: Our consolidated capital expenditures, including amounts incurred but not paid, cost of removal, AFUDC, and the capitalized portions of pension and PBOP expense or income (all of which are non-cash factors), totaled $969.2 million in 2009, compared with $1.3 billion in both 2008 and 2007. These amounts included $52.7 million in 2009, $33.2 million in 2008, and $16 million in 2007 that related to our corporate service companies that support the regulated companies.

Regulated Companies: Capital expenditures for the regulated companies totaled $916.5 million ($446 million for CL&P) in 2009.

Transmission Segment: Transmission segment capital expenditures decreased by $422.5 million in 2009, as compared with 2008, due primarily to a $423.3 million reduction in expenditures at CL&P, which completed three major transmission projects in southwest Connecticut in the second half of 2008. A summary of transmission segment capital expenditures by company in 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
CL&P	$ 163.0	$ 586.3	$ 660.6
PSNH	61.1	81.9	80.7
WMECO	67.7	46.1 *	20.5 *
Totals	$ 291.8	$ 714.3	$ 761.8

* Includes $1.9 million in 2008 and $1.2 million in 2007 of capital additions of HWP Company (HWP), formerly known as Holyoke Water Power Company, which were transferred to WMECO in December 2008.

In October 2008, CL&P and WMECO made state siting filings in Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively, for the first and largest component of our New England East-West Solutions (NEEWS) project, the Greater Springfield Reliability Project (GSRP). In October 2009, the New England Independent System Operator (ISO-NE) affirmed the need and need date for GSRP. In Connecticut, hearings have been completed and final briefs were filed in mid-January 2010 with the Connecticut Siting Council (CSC). We believe a final decision may be received from the CSC as early as March 2010. In Massachusetts, hearings were completed in mid-February 2010 with final briefs expected to be filed in the spring. We expect to receive a final decision from the Energy Facilities Siting Board in the third quarter of 2010. GSRP, which involves the construction of a 115 kilovolt (KV)/345 KV line from Ludlow, Massachusetts to Bloomfield, Connecticut, is the largest and most complicated project within NEEWS and is expected to cost approximately $714 million if built according to our preferred route configuration. Following decisions from the state siting boards, we expect to commence construction in late 2010 and to place the project in service in 2013.

Our second major NEEWS project is the Interstate Reliability Project, which is being designed and built in coordination with National Grid USA. CL&P's share of this project includes an approximately 40-mile, 345 KV line from Lebanon, Connecticut to the Connecticut-Rhode Island border where it would connect with enhancements National Grid USA is designing. We estimate CL&P's share of the costs of this project will be approximately $250 million. Municipal consultations concluded in November 2008, and CL&P plans to file its siting application with Connecticut regulators later in 2010, following the completion of ISO-NE's reassessment of the need date and issuance of its regional system plan. We currently expect the project to be placed in service in 2014.

The third major part of NEEWS is the Central Connecticut Reliability Project, which involves construction of a new line from Bloomfield, Connecticut to Watertown, Connecticut. This line would provide another 345 KV connection to move power across the state of Connecticut. The timing of this project would be six to twelve months behind the Interstate Reliability Project. This project is currently expected to cost approximately $315 million.

ISO-NE is currently performing an evaluation of all projects in its regional system plan, including the other components of NEEWS, and assessing the presently estimated need dates for these projects. We expect ISO-NE's view on need dates for the second and third major NEEWS projects to be updated in the next version of the regional system plan, which we expect to see as a draft during the third quarter of 2010.

Included as part of NEEWS are approximately $211 million of associated reliability related expenditures for projects, over $50 million of which are moving forward through the siting and construction phases and are expected to be completed in advance of the three major projects. We estimate that CL&P's and WMECO's total capital expenditures for NEEWS will be $1.49 billion. Our current capital expenditure and rate base forecasts assume that all NEEWS projects are completed by the end of 2014. However, the timing and amount of our projected annual capital spending could be affected if receipt of siting approvals is delayed or if the need dates for these projects change through ISO-NE's regional system planning process. During the siting approval process, state regulators may require

changes in configuration (including placing some lines underground) to address local concerns that could increase construction costs. Our current design for NEEWS does not contemplate any underground lines. Building any lines underground, particularly 345 KV lines, would increase total costs of the project beyond those reflected above. Since inception of NEEWS through December 31, 2009, CL&P and WMECO have capitalized approximately $67.5 million and $74.3 million, respectively, in costs associated with NEEWS, of which $34.2 million and $40 million, respectively, were capitalized in 2009.

NU and NSTAR are jointly planning a new, participant-funded, HVDC transmission line from New Hampshire to Canada (HQ tie line project) where it will interconnect with a transmission line being planned by Hydro-Québec (HQ), a large Canadian utility. Under the proposed arrangement, NU and NSTAR would sell to HQ 1,200 MW of firm electric transmission service over the HQ tie line project in order for HQ to sell and deliver this same amount of firm electric power from Canadian low-carbon energy resources to New England. The FERC granted approval of the HQ tie line project structure on May 22, 2009.

We have made significant progress in the design of the HQ tie line project and reached conceptual agreement in the development of a Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) with HQ. There are several routing options still under technical review and we expect to resolve them by the end of the first half of 2010. We anticipate that we will be filing the TSA with the FERC, which will regulate the tariff charges under the TSA, and the project design with ISO-NE for technical review by mid-2010. In addition, there are a number of state and federal permits that will be required to site the HQ tie line project and we anticipate filing those applications in 2010 as well. Though contingent on timely siting approvals, we currently expect to begin construction of the line in 2012 and have power flowing in 2015 (which coincides with HQ's planned completion of several new hydro-electric facilities). We estimate NU's share of this project to be $675 million.

In addition, we have started to negotiate a long term power purchase agreement with HQ for power flows over the HQ tie line project. Our intention is to create a power purchase agreement structure that could be offered to other load serving entities in addition to NU and NSTAR. Power purchase agreement terms will be subject to state regulatory approvals and critical to winning state policy maker support for the HQ tie line project. We anticipate these agreements to be filed in 2010 as well.

Distribution Segment: Distribution segment capital expenditures increased by $73.6 million in 2009, as compared with 2008, due primarily to increased generation business capital expenditures at PSNH related to its Clean Air Project and the absence in 2009 of a $17.5 million capital cost recovery by Yankee Gas related to a legal settlement in February 2008. A summary of distribution segment capital expenditures by company for 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
CL&P	$ 283.0	$ 296.6	$ 283.3
PSNH	98.8	98.2	88.3
WMECO	37.7	37.8	34.0
Totals - electric distribution (excluding generation)	419.5	432.6	405.6
Yankee Gas	59.6	44.0	63.7
Other	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total distribution	479.7	477.1	469.7
PSNH generation	145.0	74.0	35.3
Total distribution segment	$ 624.7	$ 551.1	$ 505.0

PSNH's Clean Air Project is a $457 million wet scrubber project at its Merrimack coal station, the cost of which will be recovered through PSNH's default energy service (ES) rates under New Hampshire law. Construction is expected to be under budget and completed in mid-2012. Since inception of the project, PSNH has capitalized approximately $146.8 million associated with this project, of which $119.3 million was capitalized in 2009. Construction of the project was approximately 34 percent complete as of December 31, 2009.

On January 6, 2010, the DPUC issued a decision approving Yankee Gas' request to sell its four remaining propane plants that were used to supply gas during peak periods. As a result, in order to meet future supply needs during peak periods, Yankee Gas has initiated a project to construct 16 miles of main gas pipeline between Waterbury, Connecticut and Wallingford, Connecticut and an expansion of the Yankee Gas liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant's vaporization output (collectively, the WWL project), which are estimated to cost $67 million. The WWL Project will connect the LNG storage facility, which is located in Waterbury, Connecticut and is capable of storing the equivalent of 1.2 bcf of natural gas, to areas with growing demand. This project is scheduled to begin construction in the second quarter of 2010 and completed by late 2011. In 2009, Yankee Gas capitalized $0.8 million associated with this project.

Strategic Initiatives: We continue to evaluate certain development projects, some of which would benefit our customers, such as investments in AMI systems and other projects that are detailed below:

Over the past two years, we have participated in discussions with other utilities, policymakers, and prospective developers of renewable energy projects in the New England region regarding a framework whereby renewable power projects built in rural areas of northern New England could be connected to the electric load centers of New England. We believe there are significant opportunities for developers to build wind and biomass projects in northern New England that could help the region meet its renewable portfolio standards. We believe that a collaborative approach among project developers and transmission owners is necessary to be able to construct needed projects and bring their electrical output into the market. To date, most discussions have been conceptual in nature and therefore we have not yet included any capital expenditures associated with potential projects in our five-year capital program.

On December 1, 2009, CL&P filed with the DPUC the results of a three-month dynamic pricing smart meter pilot program that involved nearly 3,000 customers (1,500 residential and 1,500 commercial and industrial (C&I) customers). CL&P plans to file a smart metering and dynamic pricing plan with the DPUC by March 31, 2010. The total cost of the pilot program was approximately $13 million and is being recovered through CL&P FMCC rates.

On October 16, 2009, WMECO filed its proposal for a dynamic pricing smart meter pilot program with the DPU. The program proposes to involve 1,750 customers in WMECO's service region for a term of six months beginning in April 2011. The total cost of the project is estimated to be $7 million, which would be recovered through rates WMECO would charge to customers. A decision is expected from the DPU in the first half of 2010.

On August 12, 2009, the DPU approved a stipulation agreement between WMECO and the AG concerning WMECO's proposal, under the Massachusetts Green Communities Act (GCA), to install 6 MW of solar energy generation in its service territory at an estimated cost of $41 million. Under the agreement, no more than 3 MW will be commissioned in any one year between 2010 and 2012, the ROE on these assets will be a fully tracking 9 percent, and the benefits of renewable energy and tax credits will be used to reduce the impact on customer bills. WMECO will need to file an additional application with the DPU if it seeks to develop more than the initial 6 MW under the GCA, which allows for electric utility ownership of up to 50 MW of solar energy generating facilities.

The estimated capital expenditures discussed below include expenditures for the WMECO solar program.

Projected Capital Expenditures and Rate Base Estimates: A summary of the projected capital expenditures for the regulated companies' transmission and the distribution and generation businesses, by company, for 2010 through 2014, including our corporate service companies' capital expenditures on behalf of the regulated companies, is as follows:

	Year					
(Millions of Dollars)	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2010-2014 Totals**
CL&P transmission	$ 136	$ 203	$ 281	$ 286	$ 155	$ 1,061
PSNH transmission	55	118	107	74	22	376
WMECO transmission	66	256	328	156	6	812
HQ tie line project	16	49	90	236	282	673
Subtotal transmission	$ 273	$ 626	$ 806	$ 752	$ 465	$ 2,922
CL&P distribution	305	313	306	305	317	1,546
PSNH distribution	113	111	115	121	134	594
WMECO distribution	33	39	36	35	36	179
Subtotal electric distribution	$ 451	$ 463	$ 457	$ 461	$ 487	$ 2,319
PSNH generation	187	117	82	68	26	480
WMECO generation	20	14	7	-	-	41
Subtotal generation	$ 207	$ 131	$ 89	$ 68	$ 26	$ 521
Yankee Gas distribution	112	104	80	82	83	461
Corporate service companies	48	25	22	25	14	134
Totals	$ 1,091	$ 1,349	$ 1,454	$ 1,388	$ 1,075	$ 6,357

Actual capital expenditures could vary from the projected amounts for the companies and periods above. The continuation of weak economic conditions in the Northeast could impact the timing of our major transmission projects. Most of these capital investment projections, including those for the HQ tie line project, assume timely regulatory approval, which in some cases requires extensive review. Delays in or denials of those approvals could reduce the levels of expenditures, associated rate base, and anticipated EPS growth.

Based on the 2009 actual and 2010 through 2014 projected capital expenditures, the 2009 actual and 2010 through 2014 projected transmission, distribution, and generation rate base as of December 31 of each year are as follows:

	As of December 31,					
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
CL&P transmission	$ 2,099	$ 2,105	$ 2,134	$ 2,318	$ 2,545	$ 2,563
PSNH transmission	315	335	433	530	608	584
WMECO transmission	183	240	429	665	889	851
HQ tie line project	-	-	-	-	-	675
Subtotal transmission	$ 2,597	$ 2,680	$ 2,996	$ 3,513	$ 4,042	$ 4,673
CL&P distribution	2,119	2,333	2,497	2,629	2,778	2,911
PSNH distribution	772	849	941	1,030	1,090	1,156
WMECO distribution	412	413	434	447	456	461
Subtotal electric distribution	$ 3,303	$ 3,595	$ 3,872	$ 4,106	$ 4,324	$ 4,528
PSNH generation	407	404	414	848	874	857
WMECO generation	-	-	29	31	28	25
Subtotal generation	$ 407	$ 404	$ 443	$ 879	$ 902	$ 882
Yankee Gas distribution	691	764	843	892	932	974
Totals	$ 6,998	$ 7,443	$ 8,154	$ 9,390	$ 10,200	$ 11,057

Transmission Rate Matters and FERC Regulatory Issues

CL&P, PSNH and WMECO and most other New England utilities, generation owners and marketers are parties to a series of agreements that provide for coordinated planning and operation of the region's generation and transmission facilities and the rules by which these parties participate in the wholesale markets and acquire transmission services. Under these arrangements, ISO-NE, a non-profit corporation whose board of directors and staff are independent from all market participants, has served as the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) for New England since February 1, 2005. ISO-NE works to ensure the reliability of the New England transmission system, administers the independent system operator tariff, subject to FERC approval, oversees the efficient and competitive functioning of the regional wholesale power market and determines the portion of the costs of our major transmission facilities that are regionalized throughout New England.

Transmission - Wholesale Rates: NU's transmission rates recover total transmission revenue requirements, ensuring that we recover all regional and local revenue requirements. These rates provide for annual true-ups to actual costs. The financial impacts of differences between actual and projected costs are deferred for future recovery from or refund to customers. As of December 31, 2009, NU was in a total underrecovery position of $38.8 million ($28.2 million for CL&P) that will be collected from customers in June 2010.

FERC ROE Decision: On March 24, 2008, the FERC issued a rehearing order confirming its initial decision setting the base ROE for transmission projects for the New England transmission owners. Including a final adjustment, the order provides a base ROE of 11.14 percent for the period beginning November 1, 2006. The order also affirmed the FERC's earlier decision granting a 100 basis point adder for transmission projects that are part of the ISO-NE Regional System Plan and are "completed and on line" by December 31, 2008. In addition, while not an issue in this rehearing, the initial order increasing the ROE by 50 additional basis points for transmission owners joining a RTO and giving the RTO operational control of the transmission facilities still stands. This order was appealed to the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals by numerous state regulators and consumer advocates. On January 29, 2010, the Court unanimously rejected the claims on appeal, confirming FERC's award of the 100 basis point adder. It is not known at this time if appellants will seek further review from the U.S. Supreme Court.

On May 16, 2008, CL&P filed an application with the FERC to receive ROE incentives for its Middletown-Norwalk project and to seek a waiver of the "completed and on line" date of December 31, 2008 to earn incentives, pursuant to the FERC's March 24, 2008 order on rehearing. Alternatively, we requested the FERC to find that this project met the nexus test requirements for incentives under the FERC's guidelines for new projects, and requested an additional 50 basis point adder for advanced technology used in the project.

In July 2008, the FERC granted the waiver request and approved the 100 basis point ROE incentive for the entire Middletown-Norwalk project. The FERC also found that the project met the nexus test and granted an additional 50 basis point adder for the advanced technology aspects of the 24-mile underground portion of the project. The 50 basis point adder results in a total ROE for the underground portion of the Middletown-Norwalk project of 13.1 percent, which represents the overall ROE limit established by the FERC. Connecticut state regulators have taken an appeal to the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals. A schedule for the appeal has not yet been set.

NEEWS Incentives: On November 17, 2008, the FERC issued an order granting incentives and rate amendments to us and National Grid USA for the NEEWS projects. The approved incentives included:

- An ROE of 12.89 percent, representing an incentive of 125 basis points;
- 100 percent inclusion of prudently incurred construction work in progress (CWIP) in rate base; and
- Full recovery of prudently incurred costs if NEEWS, or any portion thereof, is cancelled as a result of factors beyond NU's or National Grid USA's control.

Our share of NEEWS is estimated to cost $1.49 billion, and we received incentives on a portion of the transmission upgrades with a current estimated cost to NU of $1.41 billion. Several parties have sought rehearing of the FERC order granting incentives for NEEWS, which has not yet been acted on by the FERC.

Legislative Matters

2009 Federal Legislation: The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provides resources through grants and loans for several energy-related areas that are relevant to NU, including funding for energy efficiency, smart grid, renewable energy and transmission projects. This legislation also extended tax rules allowing the accelerated deduction of depreciation, which had a positive impact to our 2009 operating cash flows of approximately $100 million.

Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Issues: Global climate change and greenhouse gas emission issues have received an increased focus from state governments and the federal government, particularly in the last year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has initiated a rulemaking addressing greenhouse gas emissions and, on December 7, 2009, issued a finding that concluded that greenhouse gas emissions are "air pollution" and endanger public health and welfare and should be regulated. The largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. is the electricity generating sector.

Climate change concerns and greenhouse gas issues could lead to additional rules and regulations that impact how we operate our business, both in terms of the generating facilities we own and operate as well as general utility operations. These could include federal “cap and trade” laws, or regulations requiring additional capital expenditures at our generating facilities. Any such regulations or laws will likely impact PSNH's generating plants and possibly the prices that CL&P and WMECO pay for generation service. In addition, such legislation could potentially impact the prices we pay for goods and services provided by companies directly affected by such legislation. We would expect that any costs of these rules and regulations would be recovered from customers, but such costs could impact energy use by our customers. To date, the regulatory consequences of global climate change have not materially affected us, and it is uncertain what effects, if any, this issue will have on us in the future. For further information see “Other Regulatory and Environmental Matters - Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Issues” in Item 1, *Business*.

2009 Massachusetts Legislation: In November 2009, in response to a severe winter storm in December 2008, Massachusetts passed legislation that authorizes the DPU to levy financial penalties if utilities do not follow approved storm plans and puts into law existing requirements for utility storm restoration plans. The new law provides that under a declared state of emergency, the Governor may authorize the DPU Chairman to issue extraordinary temporary orders on utilities to expend funds and redeploy resources to restore service with failure to carry out such an order subject to investigation and a penalty of up to $1 million per violation. The law also codifies existing requirements for utilities to file storm restoration plans and creates significant new financial penalties for late filing and for any failure to implement such plans and requires each utility to submit annual emergency response plans for DPU review and approval. There is no current impact on WMECO’s financial condition from this legislation.

Regulatory Developments and Rate Matters

Connecticut - CL&P:

Distribution Rates: CL&P implemented new distribution rates in 2009 to reflect the DPUC's 2008 decision allowing a $20.1 million annualized increase in distribution rates, effective February 1, 2009. On January 8, 2010, CL&P filed an application with the DPUC to raise distribution rates by $133.4 million, or 3.4 percent over current revenues, to be effective July 1, 2010, and by an additional $44.2 million, or 1.1 percent over current revenues, to be effective July 1, 2011. Among other items, CL&P is seeking an increase in its authorized ROE from the current 9.4 percent to 10.5 percent. CL&P proposed that the first year’s increase be deferred until January 1, 2011 and that approximately $67 million of cash revenue requirement for the second half of 2010 would be deferred and recovered from CL&P customers between January 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. If approved by the DPUC, the application would require an annualized $210 million increase in distribution rates to take effect on January 1, 2011. CL&P expects that as a result of a decline in stranded cost recoveries due to the final amortization of CL&P’s rate reduction bonds in December 2010, CL&P’s Competitive Transition Assessment (CTA) will decline by approximately $230 million on an annualized basis on January 1, 2011, more than offsetting the impact of the distribution rate increase. Hearings before the DPUC are scheduled to begin in March 2010 and a decision is expected in mid-2010.

Standard Service and Last Resort Service Rates: CL&P's residential and small commercial customers who do not choose competitive suppliers are served under Standard Service (SS) rates, and large commercial and industrial customers who do not choose competitive suppliers are served under Last Resort Service (LRS) rates. Effective January 1, 2009, the DPUC approved an increase to CL&P’s total average SS rate of approximately 2.4 percent and a decrease to CL&P’s total average LRS rate of approximately 5.9 percent. Effective April 1, 2009, the DPUC approved a decrease to CL&P’s total average LRS rate of approximately 22 percent. Effective July 1, 2009, the DPUC approved total average SS rates that did not change from the previous rates, though the energy supply portion of the rates increased from 12.316 cents per kilowatt-hour (KWh) to 12.516 cents per KWh. The DPUC also approved a decrease to CL&P's total average LRS rates of approximately 2.3 percent, which was primarily the result of the energy supply portion decreasing to 7.944 cents per KWh. Effective October 1, 2009, the DPUC approved an increase to CL&P's total average LRS rates of approximately 5.8 percent, which was primarily the result of the energy supply portion increasing to 8.657 cents per KWh. Effective January 1, 2010, the DPUC approved a decrease to CL&P’s total average SS rates of approximately 4.6 percent and an increase in the total average LRS rate of approximately 10.2 percent. The energy supply portion of the total average SS rate decreased from 12.516 cents per KWh to 11.289 cents per KWh. The energy supply portion of the total average LRS rate increased from 8.657 cents per KWh to 9.662 cents per KWh. CL&P is fully recovering from customers the costs of its SS and LRS services.

CTA and SBC Reconciliation: On March 31, 2009, CL&P filed with the DPUC its 2008 CTA and Systems Benefits Charge (SBC) reconciliation, which compared CTA and SBC revenues charged to customers to revenue requirements, which allow for full recovery of these amounts. For the 12 months ended December 31, 2008, total CTA revenues exceeded CTA revenue requirements by $84.9 million, which was recorded as a decrease to Regulatory assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For the 12 months ended December 31, 2008, the SBC revenues exceeded SBC revenue requirements by $2.5 million, which was recorded as a decrease to Regulatory assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. On September 30, 2009, the DPUC issued a final decision in this docket that approved the 2008 CTA and SBC reconciliations as filed and provided for a subsequent review that resulted in the DPUC increasing the CTA rate by approximately 0.1 cent per KWh, effective January 1, 2010.

FMCC Filing: On February 6, 2009, CL&P filed with the DPUC its semi-annual FMCC filing, which reconciled actual FMCC revenues and charges and GSC revenues and expenses, for the period July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and also included the previously filed revenues and expenses for the January 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008 period. The filing identified an underrecovery for the full year totaling approximately $31.9 million. On November 25, 2009, the DPUC issued a final decision accepting CL&P's calculations as filed. On August 3, 2009, CL&P filed with the DPUC its semi-annual FMCC filing for the period January 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009, which identified a net underrecovery of $7.1 million for that period. On December 16, 2009, the DPUC issued a final decision on this filing accepting CL&P's calculations as filed. On February 5, 2010, CL&P filed with the DPUC its semi-annual filing, which reconciled actual FMCC revenues and charges and GSC revenues and expenses, for the period July 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, and also included the previously filed revenues and expenses for the January 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009 period. The filing identified a total net underrecovery of $6.5 million, which includes the remaining uncollected portions of previous filings' underrecoveries and has been recorded as a Regulatory asset on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. We do not expect the outcome of the DPUC's review of this filing to have a material adverse impact on CL&P's earnings, financial position or cash flows.

Renewable Energy Contracts: In May 2009, pursuant to Connecticut's "Act Concerning Energy Independence," the DPUC approved five renewable energy plant projects with total capacity of 27.3 MW. Contracts for the purchase of energy, capacity and renewable energy certificates from these projects have been signed by CL&P and were approved by the DPUC on August 4, 2009. Purchases under the contracts are scheduled to begin from September 2010 through July 2011 and to extend for 15 to 20 years. As directed by the DPUC, CL&P and The United Illuminating Company (UI) have signed a sharing agreement under which they will share the costs and benefits of these contracts with 80 percent to CL&P and 20 percent to UI. CL&P's portion of the costs and benefits of these contracts will be paid by or refunded to CL&P's customers.

Procurement Fee Rate Proceedings: In prior years, CL&P submitted to the DPUC its proposed methodology to calculate the variable incentive portion of its transition service procurement fee, which was effective for the years 2004, 2005 and 2006, and requested approval of the pre-tax $5.8 million 2004 incentive fee. CL&P has not recorded amounts related to the 2005 or 2006 procurement fee in earnings. CL&P recovered the $5.8 million pre-tax amount, which was recorded in 2005 earnings, through the CTA reconciliation process. On January 15, 2009, the DPUC issued a final decision in this docket reversing its December 2005 draft decision and stated that CL&P was not eligible for the procurement incentive compensation for 2004. A $5.8 million pre-tax charge (approximately $3.5 million net of tax) was recorded in the 2008 earnings of CL&P, and an obligation to refund the $5.8 million to customers was established as of December 31, 2008. CL&P filed an appeal of this decision on February 26, 2009. On February, 4, 2010, the Connecticut Superior Court reversed the DPUC decision. The Court remanded the case back to the DPUC for the correction of several specific errors. We do not yet know if the DPUC will appeal the Court's finding or what the schedule of the remanded case will be.

New Hampshire:

Merrimack Clean Air Project: On July 7, 2009, the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee voted that PSNH's Clean Air Project to install wet scrubber technology at its Merrimack Station was not subject to the Committee's review as a "sizeable" addition to a power plant under state law. That Committee upheld its decision in an order dated January 15, 2010, denying requests for rehearing. This order was appealed on February 23, 2010; however, we do not believe that the appeal will have a material impact on the timing or costs of the project. On August 5, 2009, the New Hampshire Supreme Court dismissed an appeal of a prior NHPUC ruling on the project, holding the appellants were not harmed and thus lacked standing to bring their challenge. PSNH continues to develop this project, which has a total estimated cost of $457 million and for which construction is approximately 34 percent complete as of December 31, 2009.

Distribution Rates: The NHPUC issued an order on July 31, 2009 approving a temporary increase of $25.6 million in PSNH's distribution rates on an annualized basis, effective August 1, 2009. Included in the $25.6 million temporary increase is $6 million to begin the recovery of PSNH's approximately $49 million deferral of storm costs incurred in December 2008.

On June 30, 2009, PSNH filed an application with the NHPUC requesting a permanent increase in distribution rates of approximately $51 million on an annualized basis to be effective August 1, 2009, and another $17 million to be effective July 1, 2010. Hearings before the NHPUC are scheduled for April 2010 and PSNH expects a decision in mid-2010. Any differences between allowed temporary rates and permanent rates will be reconciled back to August 1, 2009.

ES and SCRC Rates: On July 23, 2009 and July 24, 2009, the NHPUC approved stranded cost recovery charge (SCRC) and ES rates of 1.14 cents and 9.03 cents per KWh, respectively, which were effective August 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009. On December 22, 2009 and December 31, 2009, the NHPUC approved SCRC and ES rates of 1.18 cents and 8.96 cents per KWh, respectively, which are effective January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010.

TCAM Rates: On July 24, 2009, the NHPUC approved a transmission cost adjustment mechanism (TCAM) rate of 1.195 cents per KWh, which is effective August 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.

ES and SCRC Reconciliation: On an annual basis, PSNH files with the NHPUC an ES/SCRC reconciliation filing for the preceding year. On May 1, 2009, PSNH filed its 2008 ES/SCRC reconciliation with the NHPUC, whose evaluation includes a prudence review of PSNH's generation activities. During 2008, ES revenues exceeded ES costs by $20.7 million, and SCRC costs exceeded SCRC revenues by $6.4 million, resulting in an ES regulatory liability for refunds to customers and a SCRC regulatory asset for costs that will be recovered from customers. PSNH includes these deferrals in the subsequent ES/SCRC rate calculation as a means of refunding/recovering these amounts to/from customers in the next ES/SCRC rate period. On December 30, 2009, the NHPUC approved a settlement on the reconciliation filing that did not have a material adverse impact on PSNH's earnings, financial position or cash flows.

Massachusetts:

Customer Rates: On December 30, 2009, the DPU approved rate changes for WMECO's various tracking mechanisms effective January 1, 2010. On an aggregate basis, these changes resulted in an increase in customer rates of 0.509 cents per KWh, or 3.7 percent. WMECO intends to file a distribution rate case in mid-2010 to be effective January 1, 2011. The distribution rate case will include a proposal, as required by the DPU, to fully decouple distribution revenues from KWh sales.

Basic Service Rates: In 2009, basic service rates ranged from 8.554 cents per KWh to 11.805 cents per KWh for residential customers, 9.179 cents per KWh to 12.074 cents per KWh for small commercial and industrial customers, and 7.256 cents per KWh to 10.212 cents per KWh for medium and large commercial and industrial customers. Effective January 1, 2010, the rates for all basic service customers changed to reflect the basic service solicitations conducted by WMECO in November 2009. Basic service rates for residential customers decreased to 8.257 cents per KWh, rates for small commercial and industrial customers decreased to 8.992 cents per KWh and rates for medium and large commercial and industrial customers increased to 8.913 cents per KWh.

Transition Cost Reconciliations: On June 2, 2009, the DPU issued a decision on WMECO's 2007 transition cost reconciliation, which did not have a material adverse impact on WMECO's earnings, financial position or cash flows. On July 2, 2009, WMECO filed its 2008 cost reconciliation for transition, transmission, basic/default service, basic/default service adder, and capital projects scheduling list. The briefing period ended on December 28, 2009. The DPU is expected to issue a decision in 2010. We do not expect the outcome of the DPU's review of this filing to have a material adverse impact on WMECO's earnings, financial position or cash flows.

Pension Factor Reconciliation Filing: On July 2, 2009, WMECO filed the 2008 reconciliation for its pension factor revenues and expenses. There is currently no timeline for the DPU's review of this filing. We do not expect the outcome of the DPU's review of this filing to have a material adverse impact on WMECO's earnings, financial position or cash flows.

Service Quality Performance Assessment: WMECO is subject to service quality (SQ) metrics that measure safety, reliability and customer service. Any charges incurred for failure to meet these standards are paid by WMECO to customers through a method approved by the DPU. WMECO will likely be required to pay assessment charges for its 2008 and 2009 reliability performance against the metrics established for those years, primarily as a result of significant storm activity in 2008 and a power outage impacting WMECO's Springfield underground service territory in 2009. WMECO has performed at target for certain other non-storm related reliability metrics. WMECO filed its 2008 SQ results and assessment calculation with the DPU in March 2009 and will file its 2009 information with the DPU in March 2010. In 2009 and 2008, WMECO recorded estimated pre-tax charges of $0.7 million and $1.3 million, respectively, to Net income for these assessments.

Deferred Contractual Obligations

We have decommissioning and plant closure cost obligations to Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company (CYAPC), Yankee Atomic Electric Company (YAEC) and Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company (MYAPC) (Yankee Companies), which have each completed the physical decommissioning of their respective nuclear facilities and are now engaged in the long-term storage of their spent fuel. The Yankee Companies collect decommissioning and closure costs through wholesale, FERC-approved rates charged under power purchase agreements with several New England utilities, including our electric utility subsidiaries. These companies recover these costs through state regulatory commission-approved retail rates. Our percentage share of the obligation to support the Yankee companies under FERC-approved rate tariffs is the same as our ownership percentage. For further information, see Note 1K, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Equity Method Investments," to the consolidated financial statements.

The Yankee Companies are currently collecting amounts that we believe are adequate to recover the remaining decommissioning and closure cost estimates for their respective plants. We believe CL&P and WMECO will recover their shares of these decommissioning and closure obligations from their customers. PSNH has already recovered its share of these costs from its customers.

Spent Nuclear Fuel Litigation: In 1998, CYAPC, YAEC and MYAPC filed separate complaints against the United States Department of Energy (DOE) in the Court of Federal Claims seeking monetary damages resulting from the DOE's failure to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel for disposal by January 31, 1998 pursuant to the terms of the 1983 spent fuel and high level waste disposal contracts between the Yankee Companies and the DOE. In a ruling released on October 4, 2006, the Court of Federal Claims held that the DOE was liable for damages to CYAPC for $34.2 million through 2001, YAEC for $32.9 million through 2001 and MYAPC for $75.8 million through 2002. In December 2007, the Yankee Companies each filed subsequent lawsuits against the DOE seeking recovery of actual damages incurred in the years following 2001/2002.

In December 2006, the DOE appealed the ruling, and the Yankee Companies filed a cross-appeal. The Court of Appeals issued its decision on August 7, 2008, effectively agreeing with the trial court's findings as to the liability of the DOE but disagreeing with the method that the trial court used to calculate damages. The Court of Appeals vacated the decision and remanded the case for new findings consistent with its decision.

The refund to CL&P, PSNH and WMECO of any damages that may be recovered from the DOE will be realized through the Yankee Companies' FERC-approved rate settlement agreements, subject to final determination of the FERC. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO cannot at this time determine the timing or amount of any ultimate recovery from the DOE, through the Yankee Companies, on this matter. However, we believe that any net settlement proceeds we receive would be incorporated into FERC-approved recoveries, which would be passed on to our customers through reduced charges.

NU Enterprises Divestitures

We have exited most of our competitive businesses. NU Enterprises continues to manage to completion its remaining wholesale marketing contracts and to manage its electrical contracting business.

Wholesale Marketing: During 2009, Select Energy continued to manage its long-term wholesale energy sales contract with the New York Municipal Power Agency (NYMPA), an agency comprised of municipalities, that expires in 2013, and related energy supply contracts. In addition to the NYMPA portfolio, Select Energy has a contract to operate and purchase the output of a generating facility in New England through mid-2012.

Energy Services: Most of NU Enterprises' energy services businesses were sold in 2005 and 2006. Certain other businesses were wound down in 2007, and we continue to wind down minimal activity at the other energy services businesses other than E.S. Boulos Company (Boulos), an electrical contractor based in Maine that we continue to own and manage.

NU Enterprises Contracts

Wholesale Energy Contracts: NU Enterprises' wholesale energy contracts (managed through its subsidiary Select Energy), which are accounted for as derivatives, are subject to mark-to-market accounting. Numerous factors could either positively or negatively affect the realization of the net fair value amounts of these energy contracts to cash. These factors include: 1) volatility of commodity prices until the derivative contracts result in deliveries, are exited or expire; 2) differences between expected and actual volumes; 3) the performance of counterparties; and 4) other factors.

Select Energy has policies and procedures requiring all of its wholesale energy positions to be valued daily and segregating responsibilities between the individuals actually transacting (front office) and those confirming the trades (middle office). The middle office is responsible for determining the portfolio's fair value independent from the front office.

The methods Select Energy used to determine the fair value of its wholesale energy contracts are identified and segregated in the table of fair value of wholesale derivative contracts as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. A description of each method is as follows: 1) prices actively quoted primarily represent NYMEX futures and swaps that are marked to closing exchange prices; and 2) prices provided by external sources primarily include over-the-counter forwards and options, including bilateral contracts for the purchase or sale of electricity, and are marked to the mid-point of bid and ask market prices. The mid-points of market prices are adjusted to include all applicable market information, such as historical experience with intra-month price volatility and exit pricing assumptions. Currently, a portion of the NYMPA contract's fair value related to intra-month volatility and an exit price premium are determined based upon a model.

Generally, valuations of short-term derivative contracts derived from quotes or other external sources are more reliable should there be a need to liquidate the contracts, while valuations for longer-term derivative contracts are less certain. Accordingly, there is a risk that derivative contracts will not be realized at the amounts recorded.

The tables below disaggregate the estimated fair value of the wholesale energy derivative contracts. Valuations of individual contracts are broken into their component parts based upon prices actively quoted, prices provided by external sources and model-based amounts. Under accounting guidance for fair value measurements, contracts are classified in their entirety according to the lowest level for which there is at least one input that is significant to the valuation. Therefore, all of these contracts are classified as Level 3 under this guidance. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the sources of the fair value of wholesale energy derivative contracts are included in the following tables:

(Millions of Dollars)

	Fair Value of Wholesale Contracts as of December 31, 2009			
Sources of Fair Value	**Maturity Less than One Year**	**Maturity of One to Four Years**	**Maturity in Excess of Four Years**	**Total Fair Value**
Prices actively quoted	$ (5.5)	$ (18.8)	$ -	$ (24.3)
Prices provided by external sources	(3.3)	(8.1)	-	(11.4)
Model-based	(2.0)	(7.5)	-	(9.5)
Totals [1]	$ (10.8)	$ (34.4)	$ -	$ (45.2)

(Millions of Dollars)	Fair Value of Wholesale Contracts as of December 31, 2008			
Sources of Fair Value	**Maturity Less than One Year**	**Maturity of One to Four Years**	**Maturity in Excess of Four Years**	**Total Fair Value**
Prices actively quoted	$ (10.1)	$ (7.3)	$ (1.2)	$ (18.6)
Prices provided by external sources	(2.7)	(21.2)	(10.0)	(33.9)
Model-based	(1.7)	(6.7)	(3.0)	(11.4)
Totals	$ (14.5)	$ (35.2)	$ (14.2)	$ (63.9)

(1) Excludes $2.1 million of cash collateral posted under master netting agreements.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the changes in fair value of these contracts are included in the following table:

	Total Portfolio Fair Value	
	2009	**2008**
(Millions of Dollars)		
Fair value of wholesale contracts outstanding at the beginning of the year	$ (63.9)	$ (94.0)
Pre-tax effects of implementing fair value measurement accounting guidance ($3.2 million after-tax) (1)	-	(6.1)
Contracts realized or otherwise settled during the year (2)	12.4	29.2
Change in unrealized gains included in pre-tax earnings	6.3	7.0
Fair value of wholesale contracts outstanding at the end of the year	$ (45.2)	$ (63.9)

(1) Pre-tax effect recorded in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

(2) Amount includes purchases, issuances and settlements of $12.5 million and $24.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and net realized intra-month (losses)/gains of $(0.1) million and $5 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

For further information regarding Select Energy's derivative contracts, see Note 3, "Derivative Instruments," to the consolidated financial statements.

Counterparty Credit: Counterparty credit risk relates to the risk of loss that Select Energy would incur because of non-performance by counterparties pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations. Select Energy has established credit policies with regard to its counterparties to minimize overall credit risk. These policies require an evaluation of potential counterparties' financial condition (including credit ratings), collateral requirements under certain circumstances (including cash advances, LOCs, and parent guarantees), and the use of standardized agreements that allow for the netting of positive and negative exposures associated with a single counterparty. This evaluation results in Select Energy establishing credit limits prior to entering into contracts. The appropriateness of these limits is subject to continuing review. Concentrations among these counterparties may affect Select Energy's overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that the counterparties may be similarly affected by changes in economic, regulatory or other conditions. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 98 percent of Select Energy's counterparty credit exposure to wholesale counterparties was non-rated, and approximately 2 percent was collateralized. All of the non-rated credit exposure is comprised of one counterparty, which is a non-rated public entity that we have assessed as creditworthy. To date, this counterparty has met all of its contractual obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Letters of Credit: NU parent provides standby LOCs for the benefit of its subsidiaries under its revolving credit agreement. PSNH posts such LOCs as collateral with counterparties and ISO-NE. As of December 31, 2009, PSNH had posted $39 million in such NU parent LOCs, which includes $10 million with ISO-NE. In addition, Select Energy had posted a $2 million NU parent LOC with ISO-NE as of December 31, 2009.

Competitive Businesses: We have various guarantees and indemnification obligations outstanding on behalf of former subsidiaries in connection with the exit from our competitive businesses. See Note 7E, "Commitments and Contingencies - Guarantees and Indemnifications," to the consolidated financial statements for information regarding the maximum exposure and amounts recorded under these guarantees and indemnification obligations.

Enterprise Risk Management

We have implemented an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology for identifying the principal risks to the Company. ERM involves the application of a well-defined, enterprise-wide methodology that will enable our Risk and Capital Committee, comprised of our senior officers, to oversee the identification, management and reporting of the principal risks of the business. However, there can be no assurances that the ERM process will identify and manage every risk or event that could impact our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The findings of this process are periodically discussed with our Board of Trustees.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates, assumptions and, at times, difficult, subjective or complex judgments. Changes in these estimates, assumptions and judgments, in and of themselves, could materially impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Our management communicates to and discusses with our Audit Committee of the Board of Trustees critical accounting policies and estimates. The following are the accounting policies and estimates that we believe are the most critical in nature. See Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to our consolidated financial statements for discussions of these policies and estimates as well as other accounting policies, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Regulatory Accounting: The accounting policies of the regulated companies conform to GAAP applicable to rate-regulated enterprises and historically reflect the effects of the rate-making process.

The application of accounting guidance applicable to rate-regulated enterprises results in recording regulatory assets and liabilities. Regulatory assets represent the deferral of incurred costs that are probable of future recovery in customer rates. In some cases, we record regulatory assets before approval for recovery has been received from the applicable regulatory commission. We must use judgment to conclude that costs deferred as regulatory assets are probable of future recovery. We base our conclusion on certain factors, including but not limited to changes in the regulatory environment, recent rate orders issued by the applicable regulatory agencies and the status of any potential new legislation. Regulatory liabilities represent revenues received from customers to fund expected costs that have not yet been incurred or probable future refunds to customers.

We use our best judgment when recording regulatory assets and liabilities; however, regulatory commissions can reach different conclusions about the recovery of costs, and those conclusions could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. We believe it is probable that the regulated companies will recover the regulatory assets that have been recorded. If we determined that we could no longer apply the accounting guidance applicable to rate-regulated enterprises to our operations, or if we could not conclude that it is probable that costs would be recovered or reflected in future rates, the costs would be charged to earnings in the period in which they were incurred. If we determine that a regulatory asset is no longer probable of recovery in rates, then we would record the charge in earnings at that time.

For further information, see Note 1H, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Regulatory Accounting," to the consolidated financial statements.

Unbilled Revenues: The determination of retail energy sales to residential, commercial and industrial customers is based on the reading of meters, which occurs on a systematic basis throughout the month. Billed revenues are based on these meter readings and the majority of recorded revenues is based on actual billings. At the end of each month, amounts of energy delivered to customers since the date of the last meter reading are estimated, and an estimated amount of unbilled revenues is recorded.

Unbilled revenues represent an estimate of electricity or gas delivered to customers but not yet billed. Unbilled revenues are included in Operating revenues on the statement of income and are assets on the balance sheet that are reclassified to accounts receivable in the following month as customers are billed. Such estimates are subject to adjustment when actual meter readings become available, when changes in estimating methodology occur and under other circumstances. There were no changes in estimating methodology in 2009.

The regulated companies estimate unbilled revenues monthly using the daily load cycle (DLC) method. The DLC method allocates billed sales to the current calendar month based on the daily load for each billing cycle. The billed sales are subtracted from total calendar month sales to estimate unbilled sales. Unbilled revenues are estimated by first allocating sales to the respective rate classes and then applying an average rate to the estimate of unbilled sales.

The estimate of unbilled revenues is sensitive to numerous factors, such as energy demands, weather and changes in the composition of customer classes that can significantly impact the amount of revenues recorded. Estimating the impact of these factors is complex and requires our judgment. The estimate of unbilled revenues is important to our consolidated financial statements, as adjustments to that estimate could significantly impact operating revenues and earnings.

Wholesale transmission revenues are based on formula rates that are approved by the FERC. These rates are based on forecasted transmission formulas, primarily derived from historical financial results and estimates of forecasted plant in service, which are subject to annual true-ups in the subsequent year. There can be differences in estimated versus actual transmission rates and revenues depending upon a variety of factors, including transmission plant placed in service earlier or later than expected and FERC orders that change the authorized ROEs.

For further information, see Note 1E, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Revenues," to the consolidated financial statements.

Pension and PBOP: Our subsidiaries participate in a uniform noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan (Pension Plan) covering substantially all of our regular employees. In addition to the Pension Plan, we also participate in the PBOP Plan to provide certain health care benefits, primarily medical and dental, and life insurance benefits to retired employees. For each of these plans, the development of the benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets, funded status and net periodic benefit credit or cost is based on several significant assumptions. If these assumptions were changed, the resulting changes in benefit obligations, fair values of plan assets, funded status and net periodic expense could have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Pre-tax periodic pension expense for the Pension Plan was $39.7 million, $2.4 million and $17.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, excluding a one-time termination benefit of $0.3 million in 2007. The pre-tax net PBOP Plan expense was $37.2 million, $36.2 million and $38.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Long-Term Rate of Return Assumptions and Plan Assets: In developing our expected long-term rate of return assumptions for the Pension Plan and the PBOP Plan, we evaluated input from actuaries and consultants, as well as long-term inflation assumptions and historical returns. Our expected long-term rates of return on assets are based on certain target asset allocation assumptions and corresponding assumed rates of returns. We used 8.75 percent for 2009 for the aggregate long-term rate of return on Pension Plan and PBOP Plan life and non-taxable health assets and 6.85 percent for PBOP taxable health assets. We will continue to evaluate these actuarial assumptions at least annually and will adjust them as necessary. We routinely review the actual asset allocations and periodically rebalance the investments to the targeted asset allocations when appropriate. For information regarding actual asset values, see Note 5A, "Employee Benefits - Pension Benefits and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions," to the consolidated financial statements.

Investment securities are exposed to various risks, including interest rate, credit and market price volatility. As a result of these risks, the market values of investment securities could increase or decrease in the near term, resulting in a material impact on the value of our plan assets. Increases or decreases in market values could materially affect the future level of pension and other postretirement benefit expense.

Actuarial Determination of Expense: Pension and PBOP expense consists of the service cost and prior service cost determined by our actuaries, the interest cost based on the discounting of the obligations and the amortization of the net transition obligation, offset by the expected return on plan assets. Pension and PBOP expense also includes amortization of actuarial gains and losses, which represent differences between assumptions and actual or updated information.

We calculate the expected return on plan assets by applying our assumed rate of return to a four-year rolling average of plan asset fair values, which reduces year-to-year volatility. This calculation recognizes in plan assets investment gains or losses over a four-year period from the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the calculated expected return and the actual return based on the change in the fair value of assets during the year. As of December 31, 2009, total investment losses to be reflected in the four-year rolling average of plan assets over the next four years were $350.4 million and $30.9 million for the Pension Plan and the PBOP Plan, respectively. As these asset losses are reflected in the average plan asset fair values, they will be subject to amortization with other unrecognized gains or losses. The Plans currently amortize unrecognized gains or losses as a component of pension and PBOP expense over the average future employee service period of approximately 12 years.

As of December 31, 2009, the net actuarial losses on the Pension and PBOP Plan liabilities, also subject to amortization over the next 12 years, were $570 million and $154 million, respectively.

Discount Rate: Cash flows related to the Pension Plan or PBOP Plan liability stream are discounted at interest rates applicable to the timing of the cash flow. The discount rate that is utilized in determining future pension and PBOP obligations is based on a yield-curve approach. The yield curve is developed from the top quartile of "AA-rated" Moody's and S&P's bonds without callable features outstanding as of December 31, 2009. This process calculates the present values of these cash flows and calculates the equivalent single discount rate that produces the same present value for future cash flows. The discount rates determined on this basis are 5.98 percent for the Pension Plan and 5.73 percent for the PBOP Plan as of December 31, 2009. Discount rates used as of December 31, 2008 were 6.89 percent for the Pension Plan and 6.90 percent for the PBOP Plan.

Forecasted Expenses and Expected Contributions: Due to the effect of the unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and based on the long-term rate of return assumptions, discount rates and other assumptions, we estimate that forecasted expense for the Pension Plan and PBOP Plan will be $79.5 million and $41.2 million, respectively, in 2010, which is included in our earnings guidance. Future actual Pension and PBOP expense will depend on future investment performance, changes in future discount rates and various other factors related to the populations participating in the plans and amounts capitalized. We expect to continue our policy to contribute to the PBOP Plan at the amount of PBOP expense, excluding curtailments and special benefit amounts and adding contributions for the amounts received from the federal Medicare subsidy.

We have not been required to make a contribution to the Pension Plan since 1991. As of January 1, 2010 and 2009, the fair value of our Pension Plan assets decreased from prior years due primarily to negative financial market conditions. On October 7, 2009, the Internal Revenue Service issued final regulations on the PPA funding rules, which allows us to maximize our funding flexibility by using the October 2008 yield curve rate for the January 1, 2009 valuation of Pension Plan liabilities. Using the October 2008 yield curve rate, our Pension Plan funded ratio (the value of plan assets divided by the funding target in accordance with the requirement of the PPA) was 100 percent as of January 1, 2009. We currently estimate that a contribution of approximately $45 million will be made in the third quarter of 2010 for the purpose of satisfying benefit obligations accrued during 2009, and that contributions totaling approximately $200 million could potentially be made in 2011 (using 24 month segment rates to determine the funding target beginning in 2010). The actual amounts of contributions in 2011 and in future plan years will depend on many factors, including the performance of existing plan assets, valuation of plan liabilities, and long-term discount rates.

Sensitivity Analysis: The following represents the increase to the Pension Plan's and PBOP Plan's reported cost as a result of a change in the following assumptions by 50 basis points (in millions):

	As of December 31,			
	Pension Plan Cost		Postretirement Plan Cost	
Assumption Change	**2009**	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
Lower long-term rate of return	$ 11.1	$ 11.8	$ 1.7	$ 1.3
Lower discount rate	$ 12.0	$ 11.6	$ 1.5	$ 1.4
Higher compensation increase	$ 6.0	$ 6.2	N/A	N/A

Health Care Cost: The health care cost trend assumption used to project increases in medical costs was 8 percent for 2009, decreasing one half percentage point per year to an ultimate rate of 5 percent in 2015. The effect of increasing the health care cost trend by one percentage point would have increased service and interest cost components of PBOP Plan expense by $0.9 million in 2009. The effect of increasing the health care cost trend rate by one percentage point would have been a $12.9 million impact on the postretirement benefit obligation in 2009.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets: We are required to test goodwill balances for impairment at least annually by applying a fair value-based test. The testing of goodwill for impairment requires us to use estimates and judgment. We have selected October 1st of each year as the annual goodwill impairment testing date. Management has determined that no triggering events occurred in 2009 that would have required interim testing before or after October 1st. Goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value and if the implied fair value of goodwill based on the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying amount of the goodwill. If goodwill is deemed to be impaired, it is written off in the current period to the extent it is impaired.

We completed our impairment analysis as of October 1, 2009 for the Yankee Gas goodwill balance of $287.6 million. We determined that the fair value of Yankee Gas substantially exceeds its carrying value and no impairment exists. In performing the required impairment evaluation, we estimated the fair value of the Yankee Gas reporting unit and compared it to the carrying amount of the reporting unit, including goodwill. We estimated the fair value of Yankee Gas using discounted cash flow methodologies and an analysis of comparable companies or transactions. This analysis requires the input of several critical assumptions, including future growth rates, cash flow projections, operating cost escalation rates, rates of return, a risk-adjusted discount rate, and long-term earnings and merger multiples of comparable companies.

We determined the discount rate using the capital asset pricing model methodology. This methodology uses a weighted average cost of capital in which the ROE is calculated using risk-free rates, stock premiums and a beta representing Yankee Gas' volatility relative to the overall market. The resulting discount rate is intended to be comparable to a rate that would be applied by a market participant. The discount rate fluctuates from year to year as it is based on external market conditions. In 2009, the discount rate increased because the beta was higher in 2009 than 2008.

Income Taxes: Income tax expense is estimated annually for each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating current and deferred income tax expense or benefit and the impact of temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items. Such differences are the result of timing of the deduction for expenses, as well as any impact of permanent differences resulting from tax credits, non-tax deductible expenses, in addition to various other items, including items that directly impact our tax return as a result of a regulatory activity (flow-through items). The temporary differences and flow-through items result in deferred tax assets and liabilities that are included in the consolidated balance sheets. The income tax estimation process impacts all of our segments. We record income tax expense quarterly using an estimated annualized effective tax rate. Adjustments to these estimates can significantly impact our consolidated financial statements.

A reconciliation of expected tax expense at the statutory federal income tax rate to actual tax expense recorded is included in Note 1l, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Income Taxes," to the consolidated financial statements.

We also account for uncertainty in income taxes, which applies to all income tax positions previously filed in a tax return and income tax positions expected to be taken in a future tax return that have been reflected on our balance sheets. We follow generally accepted accounting principles to address the methodology to be used in recognizing, measuring and classifying the amounts associated with tax positions that are deemed to be uncertain, including related interest and penalties. The determination of whether a tax position meets the recognition threshold under this guidance is based on facts, circumstances and information available to us. Once a tax position meets the recognition threshold, the tax benefit is measured using a cumulative probability assessment. Assigning probabilities in measuring a recognized tax position and evaluating new information or events in subsequent periods requires significant judgment and could change previous conclusions used to measure the tax position estimate. New information or events may include tax examinations or appeals, developments in case law, settlements of tax positions, changes in tax law and regulations, rulings by taxing authorities and statute of limitation expirations. Such information or events may have a significant impact on our net income, financial position and cash flows.

Accounting for Environmental Reserves: Environmental reserves are accrued when assessments indicate that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount can be reasonably estimated. Adjustments made to environmental reserves could have a significant impact on earnings. Our approach estimates these liabilities based on the most likely action plan from a variety of available options, ranging from no action to establishing institutional controls, full site remediation and long-term monitoring. The estimates associated with each possible action plan are based on findings through various phases of site assessments.

These estimates are based on currently available information from presently enacted state and federal environmental laws and regulations and several cost estimates from third-party engineering and remediation contractors. These estimates also take into consideration prior experience in remediating contaminated sites and data released by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and other organizations. These estimates are subjective in nature partly because there are usually several different remediation options from which to choose when working on a specific site. These estimates are subject to revision in future periods based on actual costs or new information concerning either the level of contamination at the site or newly enacted laws and regulations. The amounts recorded as environmental liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets represent our best estimate of the liability for environmental costs based on current site information from site assessments and remediation estimates. These liabilities are recorded on an undiscounted basis.

HWP, a subsidiary of NU, continues to evaluate additional potential remediation requirements at a river site in Massachusetts containing tar deposits associated with a manufactured gas plant site, which it sold to Holyoke Gas and Electric (HG&E), a municipal electric utility, in 1902. HWP is at least partially responsible for this site, and has already conducted substantial investigative and remediation activities. HWP first established a reserve for this site in 1994 and has spent approximately $16 million on this site. At this time, we believe that the $1.1 million remaining in the reserve is at the low end of a range of probable and estimable costs of approximately $1.1 million to $1.8 million and will be sufficient for HWP to evaluate the results of additional tar delineation and site characterization studies, evaluate its approach to this matter and conduct certain soft tar remediation.

Fair Value Measurements: As of January 1, 2008, we adopted fair value measurement guidance that defines fair value as the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). As a result of implementing this guidance, we recorded a net after-tax reduction of 2008 earnings of $3.2 million related to Select Energy's remaining wholesale marketing contracts. We also recorded changes in fair value of certain derivative contracts of CL&P. Because CL&P is a cost-of-service, rate regulated entity, the cost or benefit of the contracts is expected to be fully recovered from or refunded to CL&P's customers, and an offsetting regulatory asset or liability was recorded to reflect these changes. If we do not exit but rather serve out our derivative liability contracts, we will not make payments for some portion of the negative fair value recorded for the contracts. Likewise, we could receive more cash for derivative assets than the fair value recorded. As of December 31, 2009, we have applied the fair value measurement guidance to the Company's derivative contracts that are recorded at fair value, marketable securities held in NU's supplemental benefit trust and WMECO's spent nuclear fuel trust, our valuations of investments in our pension and PBOP plans, and nonrecurring fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets such as goodwill and AROs. See Note 1G, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Fair Value Measurements," and Note 4, "Fair Value Measurements," to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further information.

We use quoted market prices when available to determine fair values of financial instruments. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments that are not active and model-derived valuations. Derivative contracts are valued using models when quoted prices in active markets for the same or similar instruments are not available. These models incorporate both observable and unobservable inputs. Fair value is modeled using techniques such as discounted cash flow approaches adjusted for assumptions relating to exit price and the Black-Scholes option pricing model, incorporating the terms of the contracts. Significant unobservable inputs utilized in the models include energy and energy-related product prices for future years for long-dated derivative contracts, future contract quantities under full requirements and supplemental sales contracts, and market volatilities. The observable inputs into the valuation include contract purchase prices and future energy prices for the near term. Discounted cash flow valuations incorporate estimates of premiums or discounts, reflecting risk adjusted profit that would be required by a market participant to arrive at an exit price, using available historical market transaction information. Valuations of derivative contracts also reflect nonperformance risk, including credit risk.

Changes in fair value of the remaining wholesale marketing contracts of our unregulated businesses are recorded in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. For the year ended December 31, 2009, there were net unrealized gains of $3.8 million ($6.3 million pre-tax) related to the valuation of these contracts. Key drivers of variability in fair values include changes in energy prices and expected volumes under the contracts. We utilize judgment in estimating expected volumes that are dependent on a number of factors including options exercised, customer utilization, weather and availability of other power sources to our counterparty. The valuations of our derivative contracts are highly sensitive to changes in market prices of commodities. See Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a sensitivity analysis of how changes in the prices of commodities would impact earnings.

Changes in fair value of the regulated company derivative contracts are recorded as Regulatory assets or liabilities, as we expect to recover the costs of these contracts in rates. These valuations are sensitive to the prices of energy and energy related products in future years for which markets have not yet developed. Assumptions made in determining fair value have a significant effect on derivative values.

Derivative assets are a large portion of our total assets measured at fair value (excluding assets held in our external pension and PBOP trusts), and derivative liabilities comprise almost all of our total liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2009. A significant portion of our derivative liabilities relate to the regulated companies. Changes in fair value do not affect our earnings and are not material to our liquidity or capital resources because the costs and benefits of the contracts are recoverable from or refundable to customers on a timely basis.

We review and update our fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. As of December 31, 2009, we held $64.3 million of investment securities in our supplemental benefit trust and $56.8 million of investment securities in our WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust. The fair values of these investments were determined using quoted market prices or other observable inputs.

For further information on derivative contracts and marketable securities, see Note 1F, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Derivative Accounting," Note 3, "Derivative Instruments," and Note 9, "Marketable Securities," to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Matters

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted and Accounting Standards Recently Adopted: For information regarding new accounting standards, see Note 1C, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted," and Note 1D, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Accounting Standards Recently Adopted," to the consolidated financial statements.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments:

Information regarding our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2009 is summarized annually through 2014 and thereafter as follows:

NU

(Millions of Dollars)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Totals
Long-term debt maturities [(a) (b)]	$ 66.3	$ 4.3	$ 267.3	$ 305.0	$ 275.0	$ 3,332.8	$ 4,250.7
Estimated interest payments on existing debt [(c)]	223.5	223.2	222.8	215.6	204.0	2,065.0	3,154.1
Capital leases [(d)]	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	13.4	25.4
Operating leases [(e)]	16.5	8.0	7.3	7.0	5.1	22.7	66.6
Funding of pension obligations [(e)]	45.0	200.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	245.0
Funding of other postretirement benefit obligations [(e)]	41.2	41.4	41.4	26.0	24.3	N/A	174.3
Estimated future annual regulated companies costs [(f)]	758.6	726.6	814.3	696.1	596.4	3,955.5	7,547.5
Estimated future annual NU Enterprises costs [(f)]	42.8	42.9	40.6	46.6	-	-	172.9
Other purchase commitments [(e) (h)]	1,576.9	-	-	-	-	-	1,576.9
Totals [(g) (i)]	$ 2,773.3	$ 1,248.9	$ 1,396.3	$ 1,298.7	$1,106.8	$ 9,389.4	$ 17,213.4

CL&P

(Millions of Dollars)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Totals
Long-term debt maturities [(a) (b)]	$ 62.0	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 150.0	$ 2,131.7	$ 2,343.7
Estimated interest payments on existing debt [(c)]	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	1,545.1	2,226.1
Capital leases [(d)]	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	13.2	22.8
Operating leases [(e)]	11.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	25.0	55.1
Funding of other postretirement benefit obligations [(e)]	16.9	16.9	16.8	9.3	8.7	N/A	68.6
Estimated future annual long-term contractual costs [(f)]	295.4	418.0	562.6	599.9	502.9	3,629.9	6,008.7
Other purchase commitments [(e) (h)]	729.2	-	-	-	-	-	729.2
Totals [(g) (i)]	$ 1,253.4	$ 577.9	$ 722.2	$ 751.9	$ 803.9	$ 7,344.9	$ 11,454.2

(a) Included in our debt agreements are usual and customary positive, negative and financial covenants. Non-compliance with certain covenants, for example timely payment of principal and interest, may constitute an event of default, which could cause an acceleration of principal payments in the absence of receipt by us of a waiver or amendment. Such acceleration would change the obligations outlined in the table of contractual obligations and commercial commitments.

(b) Long-term debt maturities exclude $300.6 million and $243.5 million for NU and CL&P, respectively, of fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs, a positive $13.2 million for NU of net changes in fair value of hedged debt and a negative $5.4 million and $4.8 million for NU and CL&P, respectively, of net unamortized premium and discount as of December 31, 2009.

(c) Estimated interest payments on fixed-rate debt are calculated by multiplying the coupon rate on the debt by its scheduled notional amount outstanding for the period of measurement. Estimated interest payments on floating-rate debt are calculated by multiplying the average of the 2009 floating-rate resets on the debt by its scheduled notional amount outstanding for the period of measurement. This same rate is then assumed for the remaining life of the debt. Interest payments on debt that have an interest rate swap in place are estimated using the effective cost of debt resulting from the swap rather than the underlying interest cost on the debt, subject to the fixed and floating methodologies.

(d) The capital lease obligations include imputed interest of $12.5 million and $11.8 million for NU and CL&P, respectively, as of December 31, 2009.

(e) Amounts are not included on our consolidated balance sheets. Funding of pension obligations includes a $200 million potential contribution for 2011 that is subject to change. This amount and contributions in future plan years will depend on many factors, including the performance of existing plan assets, valuation of the plan's liabilities, and long-term discount rates.

(f) Other than the net mark-to-market changes on respective derivative contracts held by both the regulated companies and NU Enterprises, these obligations are not included on our consolidated balance sheets. On February 7, 2010, an explosion occurred at the construction site of Kleen Energy Systems, LLC's 620 MW generation project with which CL&P has a Contract for Differences (CfD) contract. This event could delay or change CL&P's estimated payments under the CfD contract. Currently, management cannot estimate the effects of this recent event on the amounts of CL&P's obligations under the CfD contract. Changes in the value of the CfD contract do not impact CL&P's net income. For further information, see Note 19, "Subsequent

Event," and Note 7C, "Commitments and Contingencies - Long-Term Contractual Arrangements," to the consolidated financial statements.

(g) Excludes unrecognized tax benefits of $124.3 million for NU and $89 million for CL&P as of December 31, 2009, as we cannot make reasonable estimates of the periods or the potential amounts of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities.

(h) Amount represents open purchase orders, excluding those obligations that are included in the capital leases, operating leases, estimated future annual regulated company costs and the estimated future annual NU Enterprises costs. These payments are subject to change as certain purchase orders include estimates based on projected quantities of material and/or services that are provided on demand, the timing of which cannot be determined. Because payment timing cannot be determined, we include all open purchase order amounts in 2010.

(i) For NU, excludes other long-term liabilities, including a significant portion of the unrecognized tax benefits described above, deferred contractual obligations ($166.2 million), environmental reserves ($26 million), various injuries and damages reserves ($36.9 million), employee medical insurance reserves ($6.5 million), long-term disability insurance reserves ($11.8 million) and the asset retirement obligation (ARO) liability reserves ($50.6 million) as we cannot make reasonable estimates of the timing of payments. For CL&P, excludes unrecognized tax benefits described above, deferred contractual obligations ($114.5 million) environmental reserves ($2.7 million), various injuries and damages reserves ($24.3 million), employee medical insurance reserves ($2.1 million), long-term disability insurance reserves ($3.6 million) and the ARO liability reserves ($28.6 million).

RRB amounts are non-recourse to us, have no required payments over the next five years and are not included in this table. The regulated companies' standard offer service contracts and default service contracts are also not included in this table. For further information regarding our contractual obligations and commercial commitments, see the consolidated statements of capitalization and Note 2, "Short-Term Debt," Note 5A, "Employee Benefits - Pension Benefits and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions," Note 7C, "Commitments and Contingencies - Long-Term Contractual Arrangements," Note 10, "Leases," and Note 11, "Long-Term Debt," to the consolidated financial statements.

Web Site: Additional financial information is available through our web site at www.nu.com.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - NU

The components of significant income statement variances, higher/(lower) in comparison to the previous year, are provided in the table below.

Income Statement Variances	2009 versus 2008		2008 versus 2007	
(Millions of Dollars)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Operating Revenues	$ (361)	(6) %	$ (22)	- %
Operating Expenses:				
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power	(367)	(12)	(354)	(11)
Other operation	(20)	(2)	60	6
Maintenance	(20)	(8)	43	20
Depreciation	31	11	13	5
Amortization of regulatory assets, net	(173)	(93)	146	(a)
Amortization of rate reduction bonds	13	6	4	2
Taxes other than income taxes	15	5	15	6
Total operating expenses	(521)	(10)	(73)	(1)
Operating income	160	27	51	10
Interest expense, net	4	2	29	12
Other income, net	(13)	(25)	(11)	(18)
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	143	39	11	3
Income tax expense/(benefit)	74	70	(4)	(3)
Income from continuing operations	69	26	15	6
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	(1)	(100)
Net income	69	26	14	6
Preferred dividends of subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to controlling interest	$ 69	27 %	$ 14	6 %

(a) Percent greater than 100 not shown since not meaningful.

Net income was $69 million higher for 2009 as compared to 2008 due primarily to the absence of a $29.8 million after-tax litigation settlement charge in 2008 and higher transmission and distribution earnings. Net income was $14 million higher in 2008 as compared to 2007 due primarily to the growth in the Company's transmission segment, partially offset by the $29.8 million after-tax litigation settlement charge.

Comparison of 2009 to 2008

Operating Revenues

	For the Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	2009	2008	Variance
Electric distribution	$ 4,359	$ 4,716	$ (357)
Gas distribution	449	577	(128)
Total distribution	4,808	5,293	(485)
Transmission	578	425	153
Regulated companies	5,386	5,718	(332)
Competitive businesses	81	114	(33)
Other & Eliminations	(28)	(32)	4
NU	$ 5,439	$ 5,800	$ (361)

Operating revenues decreased $361 million in 2009 due primarily to lower distribution revenues from the regulated companies ($485 million) as a result of the recovery of a lower level of electric and gas distribution fuel and other expenses passed through to customers through regulatory tracking mechanisms.

Electric distribution revenues decreased $357 million due primarily to a decrease in the portion of electric distribution revenues that does not impact earnings ($395 million), partially offset by an increase in the component of revenues that impacts earnings ($37 million). The portion of electric distribution segment revenues that impacts earnings increased $37 million due primarily to higher CL&P and PSNH retail rates, partially offset by lower retail electric sales. Retail electric sales for the regulated companies decreased 3.5 percent. Gas distribution revenues decreased $128 million due primarily to decreased recovery of fuel costs primarily as a result of lower prices, partially offset by higher sales volumes. Firm natural gas sales increased 6.9 percent in 2009 compared with 2008.

The $395 million decrease in electric distribution revenues that does not impact earnings consists of the portions of distribution revenues that are included in regulatory commission approved tracking mechanisms that recover certain incurred costs ($356 million) and revenues that are eliminated in consolidation of the regulated companies ($39 million). The distribution revenue tracking components decreased $356 million due primarily to lower recovery of generation service and related congestion charges ($331

million) and lower CL&P wholesale revenues as a result of decreased market revenue related to sales of Independent Power Producers (IPP) purchased generation output ($163 million), partially offset by higher retail transmission revenues ($104 million) mainly as a result of the higher 2009 retail rates. The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

Transmission segment revenues increased $153 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base as a result of the completion of our southwest Connecticut projects in 2008 and higher overall expenses. Competitive businesses' revenues decreased $33 million due primarily to lower Boulos revenues as a result of less work on transmission projects and a lower level of work in other areas.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power expenses decreased $367 million in 2009 due primarily to lower costs at the regulated companies. Fuel and purchased power expense from the regulated companies decreased at CL&P ($155 million) due to lower GSC supply costs and other purchased power costs, partially offset by an increase in deferred fuel costs, at Yankee Gas ($133 million) due to a decrease in gas prices in 2009 as compared to 2008, at WMECO ($45 million) due primarily to lower Basic/Default supply costs, and at PSNH ($38 million) due to an increased level of migration of ES customers to competitive supply and lower retail sales, partially offset by higher forward energy market prices.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses decreased $20 million in 2009 due primarily to lower NU parent and other companies' expenses ($49 million) and lower competitive businesses' expenses ($39 million), partially offset by higher regulated companies' distribution and transmission segment expenses ($68 million).

NU parent and other companies' expenses were lower by $49 million in 2009 due primarily to the absence of the $49.5 million payment resulting from the settlement of litigation made in 2008 ($29.8 million after-tax). Competitive businesses' expenses were lower by $39 million due primarily to lower Boulos expenses as a result of a lower level of work.

Higher regulated companies' distribution and transmission segment expenses of $68 million were due primarily to higher electric distribution segment expenses ($49 million), higher expenses at Yankee ($18 million), and higher transmission segment expenses ($15 million), partially offset by lower costs that are recovered through distribution tracking mechanisms and have no earnings impact ($8 million), and all other operating costs ($6 million). The higher operations expenses impacting earnings include higher uncollectible and pension expenses.

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses decreased $20 million in 2009 due primarily to lower regulated companies' distribution expenses ($21 million), partially offset by higher transmission line expenses ($1 million). Distribution expenses were lower due primarily to lower repair and maintenance of distribution lines ($15 million), including lower storm-related expenses, lower equipment maintenance expenses ($4 million), and lower PSNH generation expenses ($3 million), partially offset by higher vegetation management expenses ($5 million).

Depreciation
Depreciation expenses increased $31 million in 2009 due primarily to higher transmission ($23 million) and distribution ($11 million) plant balances resulting from completed construction projects placed into service.

Amortization of Regulatory Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory assets, net expenses decreased $173 million in 2009 for the distribution segment due primarily to lower amortization at CL&P resulting from a lower recovery of stranded costs ($131 million) as a result of lower retail CTA revenues and higher transition costs, partially offset by higher amortization of the SBC balance ($15 million). The decreases for PSNH and WMECO are $39 million and $15 million, respectively.

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expenses increased $13 million in 2009, which corresponded to the reduction in principal of the RRBs.

Taxes Other than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes expenses increased $15 million in 2009 due primarily to higher property taxes ($18 million) as a result of higher plant balances and increased municipal tax rates and higher payroll related taxes, partially offset by the resolution of various routine tax issues primarily surrounding sales and use tax amounts ($8 million).

Interest Expense, Net
Interest expense, net increased $4 million in 2009 due primarily to higher long-term debt interest ($31 million) resulting from the issuance of new long-term debt in 2008 and 2009, partially offset by lower RRB interest resulting from lower principal balances outstanding ($14 million), and lower other interest ($13 million) mostly related to the resolution of various routine tax issues.

Other Income, Net
Other income, net decreased $13 million in 2009 due primarily to lower AFUDC equity income ($20 million) as a result of lower eligible CWIP balances, the absence of interest income related to the federal tax settlement in 2008 ($10 million), and lower CL&P Energy Independence Act incentives ($6 million), partially offset by higher investment income due primarily to improved results from NU's supplemental benefit trust and the absence of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in 2008 ($24 million).

Income Tax Expense
Income tax expense increased $74 million in 2009 due primarily to higher pre-tax earnings ($50 million), lower tax benefits associated with less capital expenditures ($10 million), lower federal and state tax credits ($4 million), and increases in allowance for uncollectible accounts reserves ($3 million).

Comparison of 2008 to 2007

Operating Revenues

	For the Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2008**	**2007**	**Variance**
Electric distribution	$ 4,714	$ 4,927	$ (213)
Gas distribution	577	514	63
Total distribution	5,291	5,441	(150)
Transmission	396	283	113
Regulated companies	5,687	5,724	(37)
Competitive businesses	113	98	15
NU	$ 5,800	$ 5,822	$ (22)

Operating revenues decreased $22 million in 2008 due primarily to lower revenues from the regulated companies ($37 million), partially offset by higher revenues from competitive businesses ($15 million). The lower regulated companies revenues were due primarily to the recovery of a lower level of CL&P distribution related expenses passed through to customers through regulatory tracking mechanisms. Competitive businesses revenues increased $15 million despite our continued exit from components of the competitive businesses due to higher Boulos revenues resulting from increased contractor billings ($10 million) and higher market prices for the remaining Select Energy wholesale contracts. Certain Select Energy contracts expired during 2008.

Revenues from the regulated companies decreased $37 million due to lower distribution segment revenues ($150 million), partially offset by higher transmission segment revenues ($113 million). Distribution segment revenues decreased $150 million due primarily to lower electric distribution revenues ($213 million), partially offset by higher gas distribution revenues ($63 million). Transmission segment revenues increased $113 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base, the impact of the March 24, 2008 FERC ROE decision and higher operating expenses that are passed through to customers under FERC-approved transmission tariffs.

Electric distribution revenues decreased $213 million due primarily to the portion of revenues that does not impact earnings ($281 million) as a result of distribution revenue being included in regulatory tracking mechanisms and consolidation eliminations of transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment, partially offset by the component of revenues that impacts earnings ($68 million). The portion of the electric distribution segment revenues that impacts earnings increased $68 million due primarily to increases in retail rates at each of the regulated companies ($89 million), partially offset by lower retail electric sales ($16 million). Retail electric sales decreased 3.5 percent in 2008 compared with 2007. Gas distribution revenues increased $63 million due primarily to increased recovery of fuel costs, the rate increase effective July 1, 2007 and higher firm gas sales. Firm gas sales increased 2.1 percent in 2008 compared with 2007.

The $281 million electric distribution revenue decrease that does not impact earnings was due to the portions of distribution revenues that are included in regulatory commission approved tracking mechanisms that track the recovery of certain incurred costs ($179 million) and revenues that are eliminated in consolidation ($102 million). The distribution revenue tracking components decreased $179 million due primarily to lower recovery of generation service and related congestion charges ($233 million) and CL&P delivery-related FMCC ($75 million) and lower PSNH SCRC ($55 million), partially offset by higher CL&P wholesale revenues due primarily to an increase in the market revenue related to sales of IPP generation to ISO-NE ($59 million) and higher CL&P and PSNH retail transmission revenues ($82 million) mainly as a result of the higher 2008 retail rates and higher CL&P SBC revenue ($36 million). The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power expenses decreased $354 million in 2008 due to lower costs at the regulated companies ($364 million), partially offset by higher competitive businesses expenses ($9 million). Fuel and purchased power expense from the regulated companies decreased primarily at CL&P due to lower GSC supply costs, a decrease in deferred fuel costs and lower other purchased power costs. The decrease in GSC supply costs was due primarily to a reduction in load caused primarily by customer migration to third party suppliers and lower retail sales ($432 million), partially offset by higher Yankee Gas expenses ($41 million) due primarily to higher fuel prices in 2008 and higher PSNH fuel expense ($28 million) due primarily to higher forward energy market prices, partially offset by a decrease in payments to higher priced IPPs in 2008 as contracts expired. Competitive businesses' expenses increased due to higher Select Energy purchased power expenses related to the remaining wholesale contracts.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses increased $60 million in 2008 due primarily to higher NU parent and other companies' expenses ($54 million), higher competitive businesses' expenses ($6 million) and higher regulated companies' distribution and transmission segment expenses ($1 million).

NU parent and other companies' expenses were higher by $54 million in 2008 due primarily to the absence of the $49.5 million payment resulting from the settlement of litigation. Competitive businesses' expenses were higher by $6 million due primarily to higher operating costs at the remaining services businesses.

Higher regulated companies' distribution and transmission segment expenses of $1 million were due primarily to higher transmission segment expenses ($8 million), expenses at Yankee ($6 million) and higher electric distribution segment expenses ($4 million), partially offset by all other operating costs ($18 million).

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses increased $43 million in 2008 due primarily to higher regulated companies' distribution expenses ($38 million) and higher transmission line expenses ($4 million). Distribution expenses were $38 million higher due primarily to higher PSNH generation expenses ($15 million) mainly related to the Merrimack Station maintenance outages, higher vegetation management ($9 million), higher overhead line maintenance expenses ($5 million), substation equipment ($3 million) and line transformers ($2 million).

Depreciation
Depreciation expenses increased $13 million in 2008 due primarily to higher regulated transmission and distribution plant balances resulting from completed construction programs placed into service.

Amortization of Regulatory Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory assets, net expenses increased $146 million in 2008 for the distribution segment due primarily to higher amortization at CL&P ($144 million) resulting from a higher recovery of transition costs ($62 million), higher amortization of the SBC balance ($50 million) and a credit in 2007 pertaining to the refund of the GSC overrecovery ($29 million).

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expenses increased $4 million in 2008, which corresponds to the reduction in principal of the RRBs. This increase was partially offset by a decrease at PSNH resulting from the retirement of $50 million of RRBs in the first quarter of 2008.

Taxes Other than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes expenses increased $15 million in 2008 due primarily to higher Connecticut gross earnings tax ($16 million) mainly as a result of higher CL&P and Yankee Gas revenues that are subject to gross earnings tax and higher property taxes at CL&P and PSNH ($5 million) as a result of higher plant balances and higher local municipal tax rates, partially offset by lower payroll taxes charged to expense ($5 million).

Interest Expense, Net
Interest expense, net increased $29 million in 2008 due primarily to higher long-term debt interest ($31 million) resulting from the issuance of new long-term debt in 2007 and 2008 and higher other interest ($9 million) mostly related to short-term debt, partially offset by lower RRB interest resulting from lower principal balances outstanding ($11 million).

Other Income, Net
Other income, net decreased $11 million in 2008 due primarily to lower investment income ($16 million) due primarily to the absence of the higher NU investment income interest earned in 2007 on cash the parent received from the November 2006 sale of NU's competitive generation, higher investment losses ($14 million) due primarily to NU's supplemental benefit trust and lower equity in earnings of regional nuclear generating and transmission companies ($2 million), partially offset by higher AFUDC equity income ($12 million) and interest income related to the federal tax settlement in 2008 ($10 million).

Income Tax Expense
Income tax expense decreased $4 million in 2008 due primarily to the settlement of litigation ($20 million), flow-through items related to depreciation ($6 million), partially offset by impacts associated with higher pre-tax earnings ($22 million).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

The components of significant income statement variances, higher/(lower) in comparison to the previous year, are provided in the table below.

Income Statement Variances	2009 versus 2008		2008 versus 2007	
(Millions of Dollars)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Operating Revenues	$ (134)	(4)%	$ (123)	(3)%
Operating Expenses:				
Operation -				
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power	(155)	(8)	(432)	(19)
Other operation	13	2	22	4
Maintenance	(12)	(10)	22	21
Depreciation	24	15	11	7
Amortization of regulatory assets, net	(118)	(72)	144	(a)
Amortization of rate reduction bonds	10	7	10	7
Taxes other than income taxes	12	7	11	7
Total operating expenses	(226)	(7)	(212)	(6)
Operating Income	92	25	89	31
Interest expense, net	10	7	8	6
Other income, net	(16)	(38)	2	5
Income before income tax expense	66	25	83	45
Income tax expense	41	53	25	49
Net income	$ 25	13 %	$ 58	43 %

(a) Percent greater than 100 not shown since not meaningful.

Comparison of the Year 2009 to the Year 2008

Operating Revenues
Operating revenues decreased $134 million in 2009 due to lower distribution segment revenues ($264 million), partially offset by higher transmission segment revenues ($130 million).

The distribution segment revenues decreased $264 million due primarily to a decrease in the portion of distribution revenues that does not impact earnings ($289 million). These revenues do not impact earnings, primarily as a result of the inclusion of these distribution revenues in regulatory tracking mechanisms and intracompany revenues that are eliminated in consolidation. The portion of revenues that impacts earnings increased $25 million.

The $289 million decrease in distribution segment revenues that does not impact earnings was due primarily to a decrease in the portions of retail revenues that are included in DPUC approved tracking mechanisms that track the recovery of certain incurred costs through CL&P's tariffs ($265 million) and transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($24 million). The distribution revenues included in DPUC approved tracking mechanisms decreased $265 million due primarily to a decrease in revenues associated with the recovery of GSC and supply-related FMCC ($184 million) and lower wholesale revenues as a result of decreased market revenue related to sales of CL&P's IPP purchased generation output to ISO-NE due to a decrease in the market price of energy ($163 million), partially offset by higher retail transmission revenues ($75 million). The lower GSC and supply-related FMCC revenue was due primarily to lower retail sales, lower customer rates resulting from lower average supply prices and additional customer migration to third-party suppliers in 2009 as compared to 2008. The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

The portion of revenues that impacts earnings increased $25 million primarily as a result of rate changes, partially offset by lower retail sales. The 2009 retail sales as compared to the same period in 2008 decreased 17.6 percent for the industrial, 2.9 percent for the commercial, and 0.7 percent for the residential classes. Total retail sales decreased overall by 3.8 percent.

Transmission segment revenues increased $130 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base as a result of the completion of our southwest Connecticut projects in 2008 and higher overall expenses.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power expenses decreased $155 million in 2009 due primarily to lower GSC supply costs ($280 million) and other purchased power costs ($41 million), partially offset by an increase in deferred fuel costs ($165 million), all of which are included in DPUC approved tracking mechanisms. The $280 million decrease in GSC supply costs was due primarily to lower retail sales, lower average supply prices and additional customer migration to third-party suppliers. These GSC supply costs are the contractual amounts CL&P must pay to various suppliers that have been awarded the right to supply SS and LRS load through a competitive solicitation process. The $165 million increase in deferred fuel costs was due primarily to the combined effect of the twelve months of 2008 net underrecovery of GSC and FMCC expenses as compared to the twelve months of 2009 net overrecovery of these expenses.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses increased $13 million in 2009 as a result of higher distribution segment expenses ($36 million) due primarily to pension and expenses related to uncollectible receivable balances, and higher transmission segment expenses, which are tracked and recorded through FERC rate tariffs ($14 million), partially offset by lower costs that are recovered through distribution tracking mechanisms and have no earnings impact ($30 million), and lower transmission segment intracompany billing to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($6 million).

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses decreased $12 million in 2009 due primarily to lower repair and maintenance of distribution lines ($6 million), including lower storm expenses, lower distribution substation equipment expenses ($2 million), lower transmission segment expenses ($1 million), and lower transformer maintenance expenses ($1 million).

Depreciation
Depreciation expenses increased $24 million in 2009 due primarily to higher utility plant balances resulting from completed construction projects placed into service in the transmission segment ($19 million) and the distribution segment ($5 million).

Amortization of Regulatory Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory assets, net expenses decreased $118 million in 2009 due primarily to lower amortization related to the recovery of stranded charges ($131 million) as a result of lower retail CTA revenue and higher transition costs, partially offset by higher amortization of the SBC balance ($15 million).

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expenses increased $10 million in 2009, which corresponded to the reduction in principal of the RRBs.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes expenses increased $12 million in 2009 due primarily to higher property taxes as a result of higher plant balances and increased municipal tax rates ($10 million), higher gross earnings taxes ($4 million) recoverable in rates mainly as a result of higher transmission revenues that are subject to gross earnings tax, and higher payroll taxes ($2 million), partially offset by the resolution of various routine tax issues primarily surrounding sales and use tax amounts ($4 million).

Interest Expense, Net
Interest expense, net increased $10 million in 2009 due primarily to higher long-term debt interest ($28 million) resulting from the $300 million debt issuance in May 2008 and the $250 million debt issuance in February 2009, partially offset by lower other interest ($9 million) mostly related to the resolution of various routine tax issues, and lower RRB interest resulting from lower principal balances outstanding ($10 million).

Other Income, Net
Other income, net decreased $16 million in 2009 due primarily to lower AFUDC equity income ($18 million) as a result of lower eligible CWIP due to large transmission projects being completed and placed in-service in 2008 and lower capital expenditures in 2009, the absence in 2009 of interest income related to a federal tax settlement in 2008 ($6 million), and lower Energy Independence Act incentives ($6 million), partially offset by higher investment income due primarily to improved results from NU's supplemental benefit trust and the absence of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in 2008 ($16 million).

Income Tax Expense
Income tax expense increased $41 million due primarily to higher pre-tax earnings ($23 million), less tax benefits as a result of lower capital expenditures ($9 million), lower state tax credits ($3 million), and increases in allowance for doubtful accounts reserves ($4 million).

Comparison of the Year 2008 to the Year 2007

Operating Revenues
Operating revenues decreased $123 million in 2008 due to lower distribution segment revenues ($233 million), partially offset by higher transmission segment revenues ($110 million).

The distribution segment revenues decreased $233 million due primarily to a decrease in the portion of distribution revenues that does not impact earnings ($296 million). These revenues do not impact earnings, primarily as a result of the inclusion of these distribution revenues in regulatory tracking mechanisms and intercompany revenues that are eliminated in consolidation. The portion of revenues that impacts earnings increased $62 million.

The $296 million decrease in distribution segment revenue that does not impact earnings was due primarily to the portions of retail revenues that are included in DPUC approved tracking mechanisms that track the recovery of certain incurred costs through CL&P tariffs ($217 million) and transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($78 million). The distribution revenue included in DPUC approved tracking mechanisms decreased $217 million due primarily to a decrease in revenues associated with the recovery of GSC and supply-related FMCC ($314 million) and delivery-related FMCC ($75 million), partially offset by higher retail transmission revenues ($65 million) mainly as a result of higher 2008 rates, higher wholesale revenues ($59 million), and higher SBC revenues ($36 million). The lower GSC and supply-related FMCC revenue was due primarily

to a reduction in load, caused primarily by customer migration to third-party suppliers, lower congestion costs and lower sales in 2008. The lower delivery-related FMCC revenue was due primarily to a decrease in this rate component in 2008 as a result of lower reliability must run (RMR), VAR support and southwest Connecticut energy resource costs in 2008, as well as a larger prior year overrecovery being refunded to customers in 2008 as compared to 2007. The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

The portion of the revenues that impacts earnings increased $62 million due primarily to the rate increase effective February 1, 2008 ($75 million), partially offset by lower retail sales ($10 million). Retail sales decreased 3.7 percent in 2008 compared to 2007.

Transmission segment revenues increased $110 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base, the impact of the March 24, 2008 FERC ROE decision and higher operating expenses that are passed through to customers under FERC-approved transmission tariffs.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power expenses decreased $432 million in 2008 due primarily to lower GSC supply costs ($231 million), a decrease in deferred fuel costs ($174 million) and lower other purchased power costs ($27 million), all of which are included in DPUC approved tracking mechanisms. The $231 million decrease in GSC supply costs was due primarily to a reduction in load caused primarily by customer migration to third party suppliers and lower retail sales. These GSC supply costs are the contractual amounts CL&P must pay to various suppliers that have been awarded the right to supply standard service (SS) and last resort service (LRS) load through a competitive solicitation process. The $174 million decrease in deferred fuel costs was due primarily to the combined effect of CL&P having a supply and delivery-related net FMCC overrecovery in 2007 and a supply and delivery-related net FMCC underrecovery in 2008.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses increased $22 million in 2008 as a result of higher costs that are recovered through distribution tracking mechanisms and have no earnings impact ($104 million) such as retail transmission ($59 million), RMR ($17 million), higher uncollectibles ($12 million), higher tracked administrative and general expenses ($9 million), and higher Energy Independence Act (EIA) expenses ($6 million). In addition, there were higher transmission segment expenses ($5 million), partially offset by lower transmission segment intracompany billing to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($80 million), and lower distribution segment expenses ($8 million) due primarily to lower pension, regulatory assessments and workers compensation expenses, partially offset by a charge to refund the 2004 procurement incentive fee that was recognized in 2005 earnings.

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses increased $22 million in 2008 due primarily to higher distribution overhead lines ($10 million), due primarily to more storms in 2008 compared to 2007, higher vegetation management expenses ($6 million), higher transmission segment expenses ($4 million), and higher distribution substation equipment expenses ($2 million).

Depreciation
Depreciation expenses increased $11 million in 2008 due primarily to higher utility plant balances resulting from completed construction programs placed into service.

Amortization of Regulatory Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory assets, net expenses increased $144 million in 2008 due primarily to higher amortization related to the recovery of transition charges ($62 million), a higher recovery and lower expenses for SBC ($50 million), and a credit in 2007 pertaining to the refund of the GSC overrecovery ($29 million).

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expenses increased $10 million in 2008, which corresponded to the reduction in principle of the RRBs.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes expenses increased $11 million in 2008 due primarily to higher gross earnings taxes recoverable in rates as a result of higher distribution revenues that are subject to gross earnings tax ($13 million) and higher property taxes as a result of increased plant balances and increased municipal tax rates ($2 million), partially offset by lower payroll taxes charged to expense ($3 million).

Interest Expense, Net
Interest expense, net increased $8 million in 2008 due primarily to higher long-term debt interest ($21 million) resulting from the $200 million debt issuance in September 2007, the $300 million debt issuance in March 2007 and the $300 million debt issuance in May 2008, partially offset by lower RRB interest resulting from lower principal balances outstanding ($9 million), and lower other interest ($3 million) mostly related to short-term debt.

Other Income, Net
Other income, net increased $2 million in 2008 due primarily to higher AFUDC equity income ($9 million) as a result of higher eligible CWIP due to the transmission construction program, higher interest income related to the federal tax settlement in 2008 ($6 million) and higher EIA incentives ($2 million), partially offset by higher investment losses ($10 million) due primarily to the NU supplemental benefit trust, a decrease in conservation and load management (C&LM) incentive income ($3 million), and a decrease in investment income ($2 million).

Income Tax Expense
Income tax expense increased $25 million in 2008 due primarily to higher pre-tax earnings being subject to tax at marginal rates, partially offset by flow-through items associated with property plant and equipment differences and uncollectible account reserves, thereby reducing the effective tax rate.

LIQUIDITY

CL&P had cash flows from operating activities in 2009 of $482.2 million, compared with operating cash flows of $267.3 million in 2008 and $4.5 million in 2007 (all amounts are net of RRB payments, which are included in financing activities). The improved cash flows in 2009 were due primarily to higher transmission revenues after significant projects were placed in service in late 2008 as well as cost management efforts; a decrease of approximately $200 million related primarily to amounts spent on the FMCC, GSC and C&LM, the costs of which are passed on to customers; a cash flow increase due to improved collections of accounts receivable in 2009 offset by increases in the negative cash flow effect of our accounts payable balances related to operating activities and change in the amount of income tax refunds or payments. We project cash flows provided by operating activities at CL&P of approximately $440 million in 2010, net of RRB payments.

In 2009, CL&P reduced its borrowings under the $400 million credit facility it shares with the other regulated companies by $188 million. CL&P can borrow up to $200 million under this facility. Other financing activities in 2009 included the $250 million bond issuance in February 2009, the remarketing of $62 million of tax-exempt PCRBs and cash capital contributions from NU parent of $147.6 million, offset by $102.7 million in repayment of NU Money Pool borrowings and $113.8 million in common dividends paid to NU parent.

Cash capital expenditures included on the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows do not include amounts incurred on capital projects but not yet paid, cost of removal, the AFUDC related to equity funds, and the capitalized portions of pension and PBOP expense or income. CL&P's cash capital expenditures totaled $435.7 million in 2009, compared with $849.5 million in 2008. This decrease was primarily the result of lower transmission segment capital expenditures in 2009 due to the completion in 2008 of three major transmission projects in southwest Connecticut. Other investing activities in 2009 included lendings to the NU Money Pool of $97.8 million. We project capital expenditures at CL&P of $441 million in 2010 (including non-cash factors).

While the impact of continued market volatility and the extent and impacts of the declining economic environment cannot be predicted, we are confident that CL&P currently has operating flexibility and access to funding sources to maintain adequate liquidity. In the second half of 2009, all three rating agencies reaffirmed all of their existing credit ratings and stable outlooks on CL&P. On January 22, 2010, Fitch downgraded CL&P’s preferred stock rating from BBB to BBB- as a result of revised guidelines for rating preferred stock and hybrid securities in general. Capital contributions from NU parent and other internal sources of funding are provided to CL&P as necessary. CL&P has the mandatory tender of $62 million in 2010, which it plans to remarket, but does not have any long-term debt maturities until 2014, and there are no CL&P debt issuances planned for 2010.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND SUBSIDIARIES

The components of significant income statement variances, higher/(lower) in comparison to the previous year, are provided in the table below.

Income Statement Variances	2009 versus 2008		2008 versus 2007	
(Millions of Dollars)	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Operating Revenues	$ (31)	(3)%	$ 58	5 %
Operating Expenses:				
Operation -				
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power	(38)	(7)	28	5
Other operation	24	11	7	3
Maintenance	(4)	(4)	17	23
Depreciation	6	10	3	6
Amortization of regulatory (liabilities)/assets, net	(39)	(a)	2	24
Amortization of rate reduction bonds	2	4	(7)	(13)
Taxes other than income taxes	6	13	2	7
Total operating expenses	(43)	(4)	52	5
Operating Income	12	9	6	5
Interest expense, net	(4)	(7)	4	8
Other income, net	2	30	1	9
Income before income tax expense	18	22	3	4
Income tax expense	10	45	(1)	(4)
Net income	$ 8	13 %	$ 4	7 %

(a) Percent greater than 100 not shown since not meaningful.

Comparison of the Year 2009 to the Year 2008

Operating Revenues
Operating revenues decreased $31 million in 2009 due to lower distribution segment revenues ($46 million), partially offset by higher transmission segment revenues ($15 million).

The distribution segment revenues decreased $46 million due primarily to a decrease in the portion of distribution revenues that does not impact earnings ($57 million). These revenues do not impact earnings, primarily as a result of the inclusion of these distribution revenues in regulatory tracking mechanisms and intracompany revenues that are eliminated in consolidation. The portion of revenues that impacts earnings increased $11 million primarily as a result of higher retail rates, partially offset by lower retail sales volumes. The 2009 retail sales as compared to the same period in 2008 decreased 8.2 percent for the industrial, 1.5 percent for the commercial, and 0.2 percent for the residential classes. Total retail sales decreased overall by 2.2 percent.

The $57 million decrease in the portion of distribution segment revenues that does not impact earnings was due primarily to a decrease in the portions of retail revenues that are included in NHPUC approved tracking mechanisms that track the recovery of certain incurred costs through PSNH's tariffs ($47 million) and transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($9 million). The distribution revenues included in NHPUC approved tracking mechanisms decreased $47 million due primarily to lower purchased fuel and power costs ($99 million), partially offset by an increase in the SCRC ($27 million), higher retail transmission revenues ($14 million), higher wholesale revenue ($8 million), and higher Northern Wood Power Plant renewable energy certificate revenues ($4 million). The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

Transmission segment revenues increased $15 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base and higher expenses.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power costs decreased $38 million in 2009 due primarily to an increased level of migration of ES customers to competitive supply and lower retail sales, partially offset by higher forward energy market prices.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses increased $24 million in 2009 as a result of higher distribution segment expenses ($15 million), mainly as a result of higher administrative and general expenses, including higher pension and medical costs, and higher expenses related to uncollectible receivable balances, and higher retail transmission expenses that are recovered through distribution tracking mechanisms and have no earnings impact ($10 million).

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses decreased $4 million in 2009 due primarily to lower repair and maintenance of distribution lines ($7 million), including lower storm costs, lower generation expenses primarily as a result of lower maintenance outage expenses at Merrimack Station ($2 million) and hydro expenses incurred in 2008 primarily as a result of two major dam resurfacing projects ($1 million), partially offset by higher vegetation management expenses ($5 million).

Depreciation
Depreciation expense increased $6 million in 2009 due primarily to higher utility plant balances resulting from completed construction projects placed into service in the distribution segment ($3 million) and the transmission segment ($2 million).

Amortization of Regulatory (Liabilities)/Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory (liabilities)/assets, net expense decreased $39 million in 2009 due primarily to a decrease in net deferrals associated with the ES and TCAM tracking mechanisms, partially offset by an increase in net deferrals associated with the SCRC tracking mechanism.

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expense increased $2 million in 2009, which corresponded to the reduction in principal of the RRBs.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes expenses increased $6 million in 2009 due primarily to higher property taxes as a result of higher net plant balances and increased local municipal tax rates ($7 million), partially offset by lower sales taxes as a result of the resolution of various routine tax issues ($1 million).

Interest Expense, Net
Interest expense, net decreased $4 million in 2009 due primarily to lower RRB interest resulting from lower principal balances outstanding ($3 million) and lower other interest ($1 million) mostly related to the resolution of various routine tax issues.

Other Income, Net
Other income, net increased $2 million in 2009 due primarily to higher investment income related to improved results from the NU supplemental benefit trust and the absence of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in 2008, and higher interest income related to the return on the December 2008 ice storm, partially offset by the absence in 2009 of interest income related to a federal tax settlement in 2008 and lower AFUDC equity income due to higher short-term debt, which resulted in a lower rate based on borrowing costs.

Income Tax Expense
Income tax expense increased $10 million in 2009 due primarily to higher pre-tax earnings ($6 million) and less favorable depreciation deduction adjustments ($2 million).

Comparison of the Year 2008 to the Year 2007

Operating Revenues
Operating revenues increased $58 million in 2008 due to higher distribution segment revenues ($46 million) and higher transmission segment revenues ($12 million).

The distribution segment revenues increased $46 million due primarily to an increase in the portion of distribution revenues that does not impact earnings ($37 million). These revenues do not impact earnings, primarily as a result of the inclusion of these distribution revenues in regulatory tracking mechanisms and consolidation eliminations of transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment. The portion of revenues that impacts earnings increased $8 million primarily as a result of rate changes ($13 million) from increases effective July 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008, partially offset by a rate decrease effective July 1, 2008. The combined increase in rates is partially offset by lower retail sales ($4 million). Retail sales decreased 2.5 percent in 2008 compared to 2007.

The $37 million increase in distribution segment revenues that does not impact earnings was due primarily to an increase in the portions of retail revenues that are included in NHPUC approved tracking mechanisms that track the recovery of certain incurred costs ($55 million) through PSNH's tariffs, partially offset by transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($18 million). The distribution revenue included in NHPUC approved tracking mechanisms increased $55 million due primarily to the pass-through of higher purchased fuel and power costs ($78 million), higher retail transmission revenues ($17 million), higher wholesale revenues ($8 million), and higher Northern Wood Power Plant renewable energy certificate revenues ($3 million), partially offset by a decrease in the SCRC ($55 million) due primarily to a decrease in the SCRC rate effective July 1, 2008. The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

Transmission segment revenues increased $12 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base, the impact of the March 24, 2008 FERC ROE decision and higher operating expenses that are passed through to customers under FERC-approved transmission tariffs.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power costs increased $28 million in 2008 due primarily to higher forward energy market prices, partially offset by a decrease in payments to higher priced IPPs in 2008 as contracts expired.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses increased $7 million in 2008 as a result of higher costs that are recovered through distribution tracking mechanisms and have no earnings impact ($13 million) due primarily to retail transmission. In addition, there were higher distribution segment expenses ($10 million) due primarily to higher customer account and storm restoration expenses, and higher transmission segment expenses ($2 million), partially offset by lower transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($18 million).

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses increased $17 million in 2008 due primarily to higher generation segment expenses that are tracked and recovered through an NHPUC approved tracking mechanism ($15 million) primarily as a result of the Merrimack Station maintenance outages with the remainder of the increase due primarily to higher distribution segment expenses related to storms and the Reliability Enhancement Program (REP) that began on July 1, 2007.

Depreciation
Depreciation expense increased $3 million in 2008 due primarily to higher utility plant balances resulting from completed construction programs placed into service.

Amortization of Regulatory (Liabilities)/Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory (liabilities)/assets, net expense increased $2 million in 2008 primarily as a result of increased recoveries of previously deferred storm costs.

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expense decreased $7 million in 2008 due primarily to the retirement of $50 million of RRBs in the first quarter of 2008.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes expenses increased $2 million in 2008 due primarily to higher property taxes ($3 million) as a result of higher net plant balances and higher local municipal tax rates, partially offset by lower payroll taxes ($1 million).

Interest Expense, Net
Interest expense, net increased $4 million in 2008 due primarily to higher long-term debt interest ($7 million) resulting primarily from the $70 million debt issuance in September 2007 and the $110 million debt issuance in May 2008, partially offset by lower RRB interest resulting from lower principal balances outstanding ($2 million).

Other Income, Net
Other income, net increased $1 million in 2008 due primarily to higher AFUDC equity income as a result of a higher eligible CWIP and lower short-term debt resulting in an increase in CWIP financed by equity ($2 million) and higher interest income related to the federal tax settlement in 2008 ($2 million), partially offset by higher investment losses ($2 million) due primarily to the NU supplement benefit trust and lower investment income ($1 million).

Income Tax Expense
Income tax expense decreased $1 million in 2008 due primarily to lower flow-through items related to property, plant and equipment, partially offset by higher pre-tax earnings.

LIQUIDITY

PSNH had cash flows provided by operating activities in 2009 of $58.2 million, compared with operating cash flows of $116.4 million in 2008 and $95.5 million in 2007, all amounts are net of RRB payments included in financing activities. The decrease in 2009 operating cash flows is due primarily to an increase of $119.7 million in the negative cash flow effect of accounts payable balances as a result of, among other things, costs related to the major storm in December 2008 that were paid to vendors in 2009 and deferred. These costs are currently recovered from customers at an annual rate of $6 million, beginning August 1, 2009, pursuant to the temporary rate case settlement. This level of recovery could be modified once PSNH's permanent distribution rate case is decided in mid-2010. In addition, the 2009 operating cash flow decrease was due to the $11.7 million change in the amount of income tax refunds or payments. The operating cash flow decrease was offset by improved operating results, insurance settlement proceeds and a decrease in the negative cash flow impact from various other working capital items, such as fuel, materials and supplies of $26.3 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY

The components of significant income statement variances, higher/(lower) in comparison to the previous year, are provided in the table below.

Income Statement Variances (Millions of Dollars)	2009 versus 2008 Amount	2009 versus 2008 Percent	2008 versus 2007 Amount	2008 versus 2007 Percent
Operating Revenues	$ (39)	(9)%	$ (23)	(5)%
Operating Expenses:				
Operation -				
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power	(45)	(19)	1	-
Other operation	9	11	(22)	(22)
Maintenance	(3)	(14)	2	11
Depreciation	1	7	-	-
Amortization of regulatory (liabilities)/assets, net	(15)	(a)	2	17
Amortization of rate reduction bonds	1	7	1	7
Taxes other than income taxes	1	10	-	-
Total operating expenses	(51)	(13)	(16)	(4)
Operating Income	12	26	(7)	(14)
Interest expense, net	-	-	-	-
Other income, net	-	-	(2)	(50)
Income before income tax expense	12	42	(9)	(24)
Income tax expense	4	42	(4)	(28)
Net income	$ 8	43 %	$ (5)	(22)%

(a) Percent greater than 100 not shown since not meaningful.

Comparison of the Year 2009 to the Year 2008

Operating Revenues
Operating revenues decreased $39 million in 2009 due to lower distribution segment revenues ($47 million), partially offset by higher transmission segment revenues ($8 million).

The distribution segment revenues decreased $47 million due primarily to a decrease in the portion of distribution revenues that does not impact earnings ($49 million). These revenues do not impact earnings, primarily as a result of the inclusion of these distribution revenues in regulatory tracking mechanisms and intracompany revenues that are eliminated in consolidation. The portion of revenues that impacts earnings increased $1 million.

The $49 million distribution segment revenues decrease that does not impact earnings was due primarily to a decrease in the portions of retail revenues that are included in DPU approved tracking mechanisms that track the recovery of certain incurred costs through WMECO's tariffs ($44 million) and transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($5 million). The distribution revenues included in DPU approved tracking mechanisms decreased $44 million due primarily to lower energy supply costs ($48 million), lower transition cost recoveries ($10 million), and lower wholesale revenues ($5 million), partially offset by higher retail transmission revenues ($15 million). The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

The 2009 retail sales as compared to the same period in 2008 decreased 11.7 percent for the industrial, 4.8 percent for the commercial, and 1.6 percent for the residential classes. Total retail sales decreased overall by 4.8 percent.

Transmission segment revenues increased $8 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base and higher expenses.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power expenses decreased $45 million in 2009 due primarily to lower Basic/Default Service supply costs ($47 million) and lower other purchased power costs ($2 million), partially offset by higher deferral of excess Basic/Default Service revenue over Basic/Default Service expense ($4 million). The Basic/Default Service supply costs are the contractual amounts we must pay to various suppliers that serve this load after winning a competitive solicitation process. These costs decreased as a result of lower supplier contract rates and reduced load volumes. To the extent that these costs do not match the revenues collected from customers, the DPU allows the difference to be deferred for future collection or refund. Lower other purchased power costs are due primarily to a decrease in costs associated with customer generation and IPPs.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses increased $9 million in 2009 as a result of higher retail transmission and other costs that are recovered through distribution tracking mechanisms and have no earnings impact ($11 million), partially offset by lower distribution segment expenses ($2 million) mainly as a result of lower administrative and general expenses.

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses decreased $3 million in 2009 due primarily to lower repair and maintenance of distribution lines including lower storm expenses and lower vegetation management expense.

Depreciation
Depreciation expenses increased $1 million in 2009 due primarily to higher utility plant balances resulting from completed construction projects placed into service.

Amortization of Regulatory (Liabilities)/Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory (liabilities)/assets, net expenses decreased $15 million in 2009 due primarily to the deferral of allowed transition costs that are in excess of transition revenues, resulting from a decrease in the transition cost portion of the rate and lower IPP revenue than previous years.

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expenses increased $1 million in 2009, which corresponded to the reduction in principal of the RRBs.

Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes expenses increased $1 million in 2009 due primarily to higher property taxes as a result of higher plant balances and increased municipal tax rates.

Income Tax Expense
Income tax expense increased $4 million due primarily to higher pre-tax earnings.

Comparison of the Year 2008 to the Year 2007

Operating Revenues
Operating revenues decreased $23 million in 2008 due to lower distribution segment revenues ($26 million), partially offset by higher transmission segment revenues ($3 million).

The distribution segment revenues decreased $26 million due primarily to a decrease in the portion of distribution revenues that does not impact earnings ($24 million). These revenues do not impact earnings, primarily as a result of the inclusion of these distribution revenues in regulatory tracking mechanisms and intracompany revenues that are eliminated in consolidation. The portion of revenues that impacts earnings decreased $2 million.

The $24 million decrease in distribution segment revenues that does not impact earnings was due primarily to a decrease in the portions of retail revenues that are included in DPU approved tracking mechanisms that track the recovery of certain incurred costs through WMECO's tariffs ($18 million) and transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation ($6 million). The distribution revenue included in DPU approved tracking mechanisms decreased $18 million due primarily to lower retail transmission revenues ($12 million) and lower pension tracker and default service true-up revenues ($8 million). The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections recovered from customers in future periods.

The portion of the revenues that impacts earnings decreased $2 million due primarily to lower retail sales ($2 million) and a service quality performance assessment charge ($1 million), partially offset by the rate increase effective January 1, 2008 ($2 million). Retail sales decreased 4.2 percent in 2008 compared to 2007.

Transmission segment revenues increased $3 million due primarily to a higher transmission investment base, the impact of the March 24, 2008 FERC ROE decision and higher operating expenses that are passed through to customers under FERC-approved transmission tariffs.

Fuel, Purchased and Net Interchange Power
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power expenses increased $1 million in 2008 due primarily to higher Basic/Default Service supply costs, partially offset by an increased deferral of Excess Basic Service expense over Basic Service revenue and lower amortization of the CT Yankee regulatory asset. The Basic Service Supply costs are the contractual amounts we must pay to various suppliers that serve basic service load after winning a competitive solicitation process. To the extent these costs do not match the revenues collected from customers, the DPU allows the difference to be deferred for future collection or refund from customers.

Other Operation
Other operation expenses decreased $22 million in 2008 as a result of lower costs that are recovered through distribution tracking mechanisms and have no earnings impact ($20 million) such as retail transmission ($11 million) and lower tracked administrative and general expenses mainly due to pension expense ($9 million). In addition, transmission segment intracompany billings to the distribution segment that are eliminated in consolidation reduced expenses ($6 million), partially offset by higher distribution segment expenses ($2 million) due primarily to higher uncollectible expenses and higher transmission segment expenses ($1 million).

Maintenance
Maintenance expenses increased $2 million in 2008 due primarily to vegetation management expenses as a result of storms.

Amortization of Regulatory (Liabilities)/Assets, Net
Amortization of regulatory (liabilities)/assets, net expenses increased $2 million in 2008 due primarily to the deferral of transition revenues collected in excess of allowed transition costs resulting mainly from higher power contract market values.

Amortization of Rate Reduction Bonds
Amortization of RRBs expenses increased $1 million in 2008, which corresponded to the reduction in principal of the RRBs.

Other Income, Net
Other income, net decreased $2 million in 2008 due primarily to higher investment losses ($2 million) due primarily to the NU supplemental benefit trust and lower investment income ($2 million), partially offset by higher interest income related to the federal tax settlement in 2008 ($1 million) and higher AFUDC equity income as a result of a higher eligible CWIP and lower short-term debt resulting in an increase in CWIP financed by equity ($1 million).

Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)
Income tax expense decreased $4 million in 2008 due primarily to lower pre-tax earnings.

LIQUIDITY

WMECO had cash flows provided by operating activities in 2009 of $47.7 million, compared with operating cash flows of $53.9 million in 2008 and $24.9 million in 2007, all amounts are net of RRB payments included in financing activities. The decrease in 2009 cash flows was due to an increase of $41.6 million in the negative cash flow effect of accounts payable balances partially as a result of costs related to the major storm in December 2008 that were paid to vendors in 2009. These costs were deferred and are expected to be recovered from customers. WMECO anticipates filing a distribution rate case in mid-2010, which would include a request for the timely recovery of the December 2008 storm costs. This impact was offset by a decrease in the negative cash flow from various other working capital items, such as accounts receivable and unbilled revenues of $18 million, and improved operating results.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market Risk Information

Commodity Price Risk Management: Our regulated companies enter into energy contracts to serve our customers and the economic impacts of those contracts are passed on to our customers. Accordingly, the regulated companies have no exposure to loss of future earnings or fair values due to these market risk-sensitive instruments, and the sensitivity analyses below do not include these contracts. The wholesale portfolio held by Select Energy includes contracts that are market-risk sensitive, including a wholesale energy sales contract with NYMPA through 2013 with approximately 0.4 million remaining MWh of supply contract volumes, net of related sales volumes. Select Energy also has a non-derivative energy contract that expires in mid-2012 to purchase output from a generation facility, which is less exposed to market price volatility and is not included in the sensitivity analysis below. As Select Energy's contract volumes are winding down, and as the NYMPA contract is substantially hedged against price risks, we have limited exposure to commodity price risks. We have no energy contracts entered into for trading purposes.

For Select Energy's wholesale energy portfolio derivatives, we utilize the sensitivity analysis methodology to disclose quantitative information for our commodity price risks (including, where applicable, capacity and ancillary components). Sensitivity analysis provides a presentation of the potential loss of future pre-tax earnings and fair values from our market risk-sensitive contracts due to one or more hypothetical changes in commodity price components, or other similar price changes. Under the sensitivity analysis, the fair value of the derivatives is a function of the underlying commodity components, contract prices and market prices represented by each derivative contract. For swaps, forward contracts and options, fair value reflects our best estimates considering over-the-counter quotations, time value and volatility factors of the underlying commitments. Exchange-traded futures and options are recorded at fair value based on closing exchange prices. A portion of the fair value of the NYMPA contract is based on a model.

Select Energy's Wholesale Portfolio: When conducting sensitivity analyses of the change in the fair value of the wholesale energy portfolio, which includes several derivative contracts, which would result from a hypothetical change in the future market price of electricity, the fair values of the energy contracts are determined from models that take into consideration estimated future market prices of electricity, the volatility of the market prices in each period, as well as the time value factors of the underlying commitments.

Hypothetical changes in the fair value of derivative contracts in the wholesale portfolio were determined using a 30 percent assumed change in forward market prices. As of December 31, 2009, we determined the following hypothetical changes and calculated the nominal adjusted impact on pre-tax earnings:

(Millions of Dollars) **Commodity**	**30% Price Increase Nominal Impact on Pre-Tax Earnings**	**30% Price Decrease Nominal Impact on Pre-Tax Earnings**
Energy	$ 1.3	$ (3.1)
Capacity	(1.7)	1.7
Ancillaries	(1.6)	1.6
	$ (2.0)	$ (0.2)

The impact of a change in electricity prices on wholesale derivative transactions as of December 31, 2009 are not necessarily representative of the results that will be realized if such a change were to occur. Energy, capacity and ancillaries have different market volatilities. The method we use to determine the fair value of these contracts includes discounting expected future cash flows using a LIBOR swap curve. As such, the wholesale portfolio is also exposed to interest rate volatility. This exposure is not modeled in sensitivity analyses, and we do not believe that such exposure is material. The energy contracts in the wholesale portfolio are accounted for at fair value, and changes in market prices impact earnings.

Other Risk Management Activities

Interest Rate Risk Management: We manage our interest rate risk exposure in accordance with our written policies and procedures by maintaining a mix of fixed and variable rate long-term debt. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 93 percent (87 percent including the long-term debt subject to the fixed-to-floating interest rate swap as variable rate long-term debt) of our long-term debt, including fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs, was at a fixed interest rate. The remaining long-term debt is at variable interest rates and is subject to interest rate risk that could result in earnings volatility. Assuming a one percentage point increase in our variable interest rate, annual interest expense would have increased by a pre-tax amount of $3.3 million. As of December 31, 2009, we maintained a fixed-to-floating interest rate swap at NU parent to manage the interest rate risk associated with $263 million of its fixed-rate long-term debt.

Credit Risk Management: Credit risk relates to the risk of loss that we would incur as a result of non-performance by counterparties pursuant to the terms of our contractual obligations. We serve a wide variety of customers and suppliers that include IPPs, industrial companies, gas and electric utilities, oil and gas producers, financial institutions, and other energy marketers. Margin accounts exist within this diverse group, and we realize interest receipts and payments related to balances outstanding in these margin accounts. This wide customer and supplier mix generates a need for a variety of contractual structures, products and terms that, in turn, require us to manage the portfolio of market risk inherent in those transactions in a manner consistent with the parameters established by our risk management process.

Credit risks and market risks at NU Enterprises are monitored regularly by a Risk Oversight Council. The Risk Oversight Council is comprised of members of management from other areas of NU that do not create these risk exposures and functions to ensure compliance with our stated risk management policies.

We track and re-balance the risk in our portfolio in accordance with fair value and other risk management methodologies that utilize forward price curves in the energy markets to estimate the size and probability of future potential exposure.

The NYMEX traded futures and option contracts cleared off the NYMEX exchange are ultimately guaranteed by NYMEX to Select Energy. Select Energy has established written credit policies with regard to its counterparties to minimize overall credit risk on all types of transactions. These policies require an evaluation of potential counterparties' financial condition (including credit ratings), collateral requirements under certain circumstances (including cash in advance, LOCs, and parent guarantees), and the use of standardized agreements, which allow for the netting of positive and negative exposures associated with a single counterparty in the event of default. This evaluation results in establishing credit limits prior to Select Energy entering into energy contracts. The appropriateness of these limits is subject to continuing review. Concentrations among these counterparties may impact Select Energy's overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that the counterparties may be similarly affected by changes to economic, regulatory or other conditions.

Due to the exposure of counterparties to Select Energy, Select Energy had cash collateral balances deposited with its NYMEX broker of $28.1 million and $26.3 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which are included in Current assets - prepayments and other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2009, Select Energy also had $2.1 million of collateral posted with a counterparty under a master netting agreement. This collateral is netted against the fair value of its net derivative position. Select Energy held no collateral balances received from counterparties as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. In addition, Select Energy had posted a $2 million NU parent LOC as of December 31, 2009 in favor of ISO-NE.

Our regulated companies are subject to credit risk from certain long-term or high-volume supply contracts with energy marketing companies. Our regulated companies manage the credit risk with these counterparties in accordance with established credit risk practices and maintain an oversight group that monitors contracting risks, including credit risk. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P had $0.5 million in cash collateral deposited with a counterparty that has been netted against the fair value of the related derivative. As of December 31, 2008, our regulated companies neither held cash collateral nor deposited collateral with counterparties. NU parent provides standby LOCs for the benefit of its subsidiaries under its revolving credit agreement. PSNH posts such LOCs as collateral with counterparties and ISO-NE. As of December 31, 2009, PSNH had posted $39 million in such NU parent LOCs.

We have implemented an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology for identifying the principal risks of the Company. ERM involves the application of a well-defined, enterprise-wide methodology that enables our Risk and Capital Committee, comprised of our senior officers, to oversee the identification, management and reporting of the principal risks of the business. However, there can be no assurances that the ERM process will identify or manage every risk or event that could impact our financial condition or results of operations. The findings of this process are periodically discussed with our Board of Trustees.

Additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are set forth in Part II, Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. The Consolidated Financial Statements of each of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, the accompanying Combined Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for each of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, and the respective Financial Statement Schedules filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are listed under Item 15, *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules* and begin on page FS-1 immediately following the signature pages of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 8A. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

No events that would be described in response to this item have occurred with respect to NU, CL&P, PSNH or WMECO.

Item 8B. Controls and Procedures

Management, on behalf of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, is responsible for the preparation, integrity, and fair presentation of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and other sections of this combined Annual Report on Form 10-K. NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's internal controls over financial reporting were audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Management, on behalf of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. The internal control framework and processes have been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. There are inherent limitations of internal controls over financial reporting that could allow material misstatements due to error or fraud to occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees during the normal course of business. Additionally, internal controls over financial reporting may become inadequate in the future due to changes in the business environment. Under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officers and principal financial officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting was conducted based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation under the framework in COSO, management concluded that internal controls over financial reporting at NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO were effective as of December 31, 2009.

Management, on behalf of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, undertook a separate evaluation of the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures to determine whether they are effective in ensuring that the disclosure of required information is made timely and in accordance with the Exchange Act and the rules and forms of the SEC. This evaluation was made under management's supervision and with management's participation, including the principal executive officers and principal financial officer, as of the end of the period covered by this report on Form 10-K. The principal executive officers and principal financial officer have concluded, based on their review, that the disclosure controls and procedures of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Exchange Act i) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and ii) is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officers and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There have been no changes in internal controls over financial reporting for NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9. Other Information

No information is required to be disclosed under this item as of December 31, 2009, as this information has been previously disclosed in applicable reports on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter of 2009.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information in Item 10 is provided as of February 25, 2010 except where otherwise indicated.

Certain information required by this Item 10 is omitted for PSNH and WMECO pursuant to Instruction I(2)(c) to Form 10-K, Omission of Information by Certain Wholly Owned Subsidiaries.

NU

In addition to the information provided below concerning the executive officers of NU, incorporated herein by reference is the information to be contained in the sections captioned "Election of Trustees," "Governance of Northeast Utilities" and the related subsections, "Selection of Trustees," and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" of NU's definitive proxy statement for solicitation of proxies, expected to be filed with the SEC on or about April 1, 2010.

NU and CL&P

The following table sets forth certain information as of February 25, 2010 concerning NU's and CL&P's executive officers. All of the Company's officers serve terms of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified

Name	Age	Title
Jay S. Buth*	40	Vice President – Accounting and Controller of NU and CL&P.
Gregory B. Butler	52	Senior Vice President and General Counsel of NU and CL&P.
Jeffrey D. Butler**	54	President and Chief Operating Officer and a Director of CL&P.
Jean M. LaVecchia***	58	Vice President - Human Resources of Northeast Utilities Service Company (NUSCO), a subsidiary of NU.
David R. McHale	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NU and CL&P.
Leon J. Olivier	61	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of NU; Chief Executive Officer of CL&P.
James B. Robb***	49	Senior Vice President, Enterprise Planning and Development of NUSCO.
Charles W. Shivery	64	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of NU; Chairman of CL&P.

* Mr. Buth was elected Vice President – Accounting and Controller, effective June 9, 2009.
** Mr. Butler was elected President and Chief Operating Officer and Director of CL&P effective July 1, 2009 and is therefore an executive officer solely of CL&P.
*** Deemed executive officer of NU and CL&P pursuant to Rule 3b-7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Jay S. Buth. Mr. Buth became Vice President – Accounting and Controller of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, effective June 9, 2009. Previously, Mr. Buth served as Controller, and Vice President and Controller at NJR Service Corporation, a subsidiary of New Jersey Resources Corporation, a gas utility holding company, from June 2006 to January 2009. He also served as Director – Finance at Allegheny Energy, Inc. from May 2004 to May 2006.

Gregory B. Butler. Mr. Butler became Senior Vice President and General Counsel of NU effective December 1, 2005, and of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, subsidiaries of NU, effective March 9, 2006, and was elected a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO April 22, 2009 and a Director of Northeast Utilities Foundation, Inc. effective December 1, 2002. Previously Mr. Butler served as Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of NU from August 31, 2003 to December 1, 2005 and Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of NU from May 1, 2001 through August 30, 2003.

Jeffrey D. Butler. Mr. Butler became President and Chief Operating Officer and a Director of CL&P effective July 1, 2009. Previously, Mr. Butler was employed by Pacific Gas & Electric Company for approximately 28 years, most recently as Senior Vice President - Energy Delivery, before retiring in March 2008. Prior to his last assignment, Mr. Butler also held the positions of Senior Vice President - Transmission and Distribution, Vice President - Operations, Maintenance and Construction, and Vice President - Distribution Operations, Maintenance and Construction beginning in July 1997.

Jean M. LaVecchia. Ms. LaVecchia was elected Vice President - Human Resources of NUSCO, effective January 1, 2005 and was elected a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO April 22, 2009 and a Director of Northeast Utilities Foundation, Inc. effective January 30, 2007. Previously Ms. LaVecchia served as Vice President - Human Resources and Environmental Services from May 1, 2001 to December 31, 2004.

David R. McHale. Mr. McHale was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NU, CL&P, WMECO and PSNH, effective January 1, 2009, elected a Director of PSNH and WMECO, effective January 1, 2005, of CL&P effective January 15, 2007 and of Northeast Utilities Foundation, Inc. effective January 1, 2005. Previously, Mr. McHale served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2008 and Vice President and Treasurer of NU, WMECO and PSNH from July 1998 to December 31, 2004.

Leon J. Olivier. Mr. Olivier was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of NU effective May 13, 2008; He also has served as Chief Executive Officer of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO since January 15, 2007; a Director of PSNH and WMECO since January 17, 2005 and a Director of CL&P since September 2001. Previously, Mr. Olivier served as Executive Vice President - Operations of NU from February 13, 2007 to May 12, 2008; Executive Vice President of NU from December 1, 2005 to February 13, 2007; President - Transmission Group of NU from January 17, 2005 to December 1, 2005; and President and Chief Operating Officer of CL&P from September 2001 to January 2005.

James B. Robb. Mr. Robb was elected Senior Vice President, Enterprise Planning and Development of NUSCO on September 4, 2007 and was elected a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO April 22, 2009. Previously, Mr. Robb served as Managing Director, Russell Reynolds Associates from December 2006 to August 2007; Entrepreneur in Residence, Mohr Davidow Ventures from March 2006 to November 2006; Senior Vice President, Retail Marketing, Reliant Energy, Inc. from December 2003 to December 2006; and Senior Vice President, Performance Management, Reliant Resources, Inc. from November 2002 to December 2003.

Charles W. Shivery. Mr. Shivery was elected Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of NU effective March 29, 2004; Chairman and a Director of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO effective January 19, 2007 and a Director of Northeast Utilities Foundation effective March 3, 2004. Previously, Mr. Shivery served as President (interim) of NU from January 1, 2004 to March 29, 2004; and President - Competitive Group of NU and President and Chief Executive Officer of NU Enterprises, Inc., from June 2002 through December 2003.

None of the above executive officers serves as an executive officer pursuant to any agreement or understanding with any other person.

There are no family relationships between any director or executive officer and any other trustee, director or executive officer of NU or CL&P and none of the above executive officers or directors serves as an executive officer or director pursuant to any agreement or understanding with any other person. Our executive officers hold the offices set forth opposite their names until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, in the case of NU, and the Board of Directors, in the case of CL&P, and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

CL&P obtains audit services from the independent registered public accounting firm engaged by the Audit Committee of NU's Board of Trustees. CL&P does not have its own audit committee or, accordingly, an audit committee financial expert. CL&P relies on NU, which has an audit committee and an audit committee expert.

CODE OF ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF BUSINESS CONDUCT

Each of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO has adopted a Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller) and a Standards of Business Conduct which is applicable to all Trustees, directors, officers, employees, contractors and agents of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. The Code of Ethics and the Standards of Business Conduct have both been posted on the NU web site and are available at www.nu.com/investors/corporate_gov/default.asp on the Internet. Any amendments to or waivers from the Code of Ethics and Standards of Business Conduct for executive officers, Directors or Trustees will be posted on the website. Any such amendment or waiver would require the prior consent of the Board of Trustees or an applicable committee thereof.

Printed copies of the Code of Ethics and the Standards of Business Conduct are also available to any shareholder without charge upon written request mailed to:

Ms. O. Kay Comendul
Assistant Secretary
Northeast Utilities Service Company
P.O. Box 270
Hartford, CT 06141

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item for The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Western Massachusetts Electric Company and subsidiaries are omitted from this report but are set forth in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2009 filed on a combined basis by such companies and Northeast Utilities with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such report is also available at the Investors section on www.nu.com.

NU

The information required by this Item 11 for NU is incorporated herein by reference to certain information contained in NU's definitive proxy statement for solicitation of proxies, which is expected to be filed with the SEC on or about April 1, 2010, under the sections captioned "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" plus the related subsections, and "Compensation Committee Report" plus the related subsections following such Report.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item for The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Western Massachusetts Electric Company and subsidiaries are omitted from this report but are set forth in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2009 filed on a combined basis by such companies and Northeast Utilities with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such report is also available at the Investors section on www.nu.com.

NU

In addition to the information below under "Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans," incorporated herein by reference is the information contained in the sections "Common Share Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners" and "Common Share Ownership of Trustees and Management" of NU's definitive proxy statement for solicitation of proxies, expected to be filed with the SEC on or about April 1, 2010.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table sets forth the number of NU common shares issuable under NU equity compensation plans, as well as their weighted exercise price, as of December 31, 2009, in accordance with the rules of the SEC:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)		Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)		Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,294,261	(a)	$18.96	(b)	8,312,825	(c)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (d)	--		--		--	
Total	1,294,261	(a)	$18.96		8,312,825	

(a) Includes 225,216 common shares to be issued upon exercise of options, 970,006 common shares for distribution of restricted share units, and 99,039 performance shares issuable at target, all pursuant to the terms of our Incentive Plan.
(b) The weighted-average exercise price in Column (b) does not take into account restricted share units, which have no exercise price.
(c) Includes 6,048,343 common shares issuable under our Employee Share Purchase Plan II.
(d) All of our current compensation plans under which equity securities of NU are authorized for issuance have been approved by NU's shareholders.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item for The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Western Massachusetts Electric Company and subsidiaries are omitted from this report but are set forth in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2009 filed on a combined basis by such companies and Northeast Utilities with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such report is also available at the Investors section on www.nu.com.

NU

Incorporated herein by reference is the information contained in the sections captioned "Trustee Independence" and "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" of NU's definitive proxy statement for solicitation of proxies, expected to be filed with the SEC on or about April 1, 2010.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this Item for The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Western Massachusetts Electric Company and subsidiaries are omitted from this report but are set forth in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2009 filed on a combined basis by such companies and Northeast Utilities with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such report is also available at the Investors section on www.nu.com.

NU

Incorporated herein by references is the information contained in the section "Relationship with Independent Auditors" of NU's definitive proxy statement for solicitation of proxies, expected to be filed with the SEC on or about April 1, 2010.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) 1. Financial Statements:

The Company Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting for each of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for each of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, Consolidated Financial Statements of each of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO and the accompanying Combined Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements FS-1

2. Schedules

Financial Information of Registrant:

I. Northeast Utilities (Parent) Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 S-1

Northeast Utilities (Parent) Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 S-2

Northeast Utilities (Parent) Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 S-3

II. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves for NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO for 2009, 2008 and 2007 S-4

All other schedules of the companies for which inclusion is required in the applicable regulations of the SEC are permitted to be omitted under the related instructions or are not applicable, and therefore have been omitted.

3. Exhibit Index E-1

NORTHEAST UTILITIES

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES
(Registrant)

By	/s/ Charles W. Shivery Charles W. Shivery Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	Date February 26, 2010

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Charles W. Shivery Charles W. Shivery	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, and a Trustee (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ David R. McHale David R. McHale	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ Jay S. Buth Jay S. Buth	Vice President - Accounting and Controller	February 26, 2010
/s/ Richard H. Booth Richard H. Booth	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ John S. Clarkeson John S. Clarkeson	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ Cotton M. Cleveland Cotton M. Cleveland	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ Sanford Cloud, Jr. Sanford Cloud, Jr.	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ James F. Cordes James F. Cordes	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ E. Gail de Planque E. Gail de Planque	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ John G. Graham John G. Graham	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ Elizabeth T. Kennan Elizabeth T. Kennan	Trustee	February 26, 2010

/s/ Kenneth R. Leibler Kenneth R. Leibler	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ Robert E. Patricelli Robert E. Patricelli	Trustee	February 26, 2010
/s/ John F. Swope John F. Swope	Trustee	February 26, 2010

Company Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the preparation, integrity, and fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Northeast Utilities and subsidiaries (NU or the Company) and of other sections of this annual report. NU's internal controls over financial reporting were audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. The Company's internal control framework and processes have been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles There are inherent limitations of internal controls over financial reporting that could allow material misstatements due to error or fraud to occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees during the normal course of business. Additionally, internal controls over financial reporting may become inadequate in the future due to changes in the business environment.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, NU conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation under the framework in COSO, management concluded that internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2009.

February 26, 2010

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Northeast Utilities:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of capitalization of Northeast Utilities and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, common shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Company Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Northeast Utilities and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP

Hartford, Connecticut
February 26, 2010

NORTHEAST UTILITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Thousands of Dollars)	As of December 31, 2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 26,952	$ 89,816
Receivables, net	512,770	698,755
Unbilled revenues	229,326	218,440
Fuel, materials and supplies - current	277,085	300,049
Marketable securities - current	66,236	78,452
Derivative assets - current	31,785	31,373
Prepayments and other	123,700	88,679
Total Current Assets	1,267,854	1,505,564
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	8,839,965	8,207,876
Deferred Debits and Other Assets:		
Regulatory assets	3,244,931	3,502,606
Goodwill	287,591	287,591
Marketable securities - long-term	54,905	30,757
Derivative assets - long-term	189,751	241,814
Other	172,682	212,272
Total Deferred Debits and Other Assets	3,949,860	4,275,040
Total Assets	$ 14,057,679	$ 13,988,480

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Thousands of Dollars)	As of December 31, 2009	2008
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable to banks	$ 100,313	$ 618,897
Long-term debt - current portion	66,286	54,286
Accounts payable	457,582	678,614
Accrued taxes	50,246	12,527
Accrued interest	83,763	69,818
Derivative liabilities - current	37,617	100,919
Other	183,605	168,401
Total Current Liabilities	979,412	1,703,462
Rate Reduction Bonds	442,436	686,511
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	1,380,143	1,223,461
Accumulated deferred investment tax credits	22,145	25,371
Regulatory liabilities	485,706	592,540
Derivative liabilities - long-term	955,646	912,426
Accrued pension	781,431	740,930
Other	823,723	864,105
Total Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities	4,448,794	4,358,833
Capitalization:		
Long-Term Debt	4,492,935	4,103,162
Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Subsidiary:		
Preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption	116,200	116,200
Common Shareholders' Equity:		
Common shares	977,276	881,061
Capital surplus, paid in	1,762,097	1,475,006
Deferred contribution plan - employee stock ownership plan	(2,944)	(15,481)
Retained earnings	1,246,543	1,078,594
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(43,467)	(37,265)
Treasury stock	(361,603)	(361,603)
Common Shareholders' Equity	3,577,902	3,020,312
Total Capitalization	8,187,037	7,239,674
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 7)		
Total Liabilities and Capitalization	$ 14,057,679	$ 13,988,480

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Thousands of Dollars, except share information)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2009	2008	2007
Operating Revenues	$ 5,439,430	$ 5,800,095	$ 5,822,226
Operating Expenses:			
Operation -			
Fuel, purchased and net interchange power	2,629,619	2,996,180	3,350,673
Other	1,001,190	1,021,704	961,285
Maintenance	234,173	254,038	211,589
Depreciation	309,618	278,588	265,297
Amortization of regulatory assets, net	13,315	186,396	40,674
Amortization of rate reduction bonds	217,941	204,859	201,039
Taxes other than income taxes	282,199	267,565	252,188
Total operating expenses	4,688,055	5,209,330	5,282,745
Operating Income	751,375	590,765	539,481
Interest Expense:			
Interest on long-term debt	224,712	193,883	162,841
Interest on rate reduction bonds	36,524	50,231	61,580
Other interest	12,401	25,031	15,824
Interest expense, net	273,637	269,145	240,245
Other Income, Net	37,801	50,428	61,639
Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Tax Expense	515,539	372,048	360,875
Income Tax Expense	179,947	105,661	109,420
Income from Continuing Operations	335,592	266,387	251,455
Discontinued Operations (Note 1B):			
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	435
Gains from sale/disposition of discontinued operations	-	-	2,054
Income tax expense	-	-	1,902
Income from Discontinued Operations	-	-	587
Net Income	335,592	266,387	252,042
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest:			
Preferred dividends of subsidiary	5,559	5,559	5,559
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 330,033	$ 260,828	$ 246,483
Basic Earnings Per Common Share:			
Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 1.91	$ 1.68	$ 1.59
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	-	-	-
Basic Earnings Per Common Share	$ 1.91	$ 1.68	$ 1.59
Fully Diluted Earnings Per Common Share:			
Income from Continuing Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 1.91	$ 1.67	$ 1.59
Income from Discontinued Operations Attributable to Controlling Interest	-	-	-
Fully Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	$ 1.91	$ 1.67	$ 1.59
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding:			
Basic	172,567,928	155,531,846	154,759,727
Fully Diluted	172,717,246	155,999,240	155,304,361
Amounts Attributable to Controlling Interest:			
Income from Continuing Operations	$ 330,033	$ 260,828	$ 245,896
Income from Discontinued Operations	-	-	587
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 330,033	$ 260,828	$ 246,483

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Thousands of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2009	2008	2007
Net Income	$ 335,592	$ 266,387	$ 252,042
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax:			
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	200	(6,909)	(3,591)
Changes in unrealized gains/losses on other securities	(976)	(1,669)	(101)
Change in funded status of pension, SERP and other postretirement benefit plans	(5,426)	(38,046)	8,553
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax	(6,202)	(46,624)	4,861
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(5,559)	(5,559)	(5,559)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Controlling Interest	$ 323,831	$ 214,204	$ 251,344

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Thousands of Dollars, except share information)	Common Shares Shares	Common Shares Amount	Capital Surplus, Paid In	Deferred Contribution Plan - ESOP	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Common Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2007	154,233,141	$ 877,101	$ 1,449,586	$ (34,766)	$ 862,660	$ 4,498	$ (360,900)	$ 2,798,179
Adoption of accounting guidance for uncertain tax positions					(41,816)			(41,816)
Net income					252,042			252,042
Dividends on common shares - $0.775 per share					(120,535)			(120,535)
Issuance of common shares, $5 par value	504,455	2,522	6,534					9,056
Dividends on preferred shares of CL&P					(5,559)			(5,559)
Allocation of benefits - ESOP	363,470		2,129	8,414				10,543
Change in restricted shares, net	(21,104)		4,368				(627)	3,741
Change in treasury stock	(192)		6				(6)	-
Tax deduction for stock options exercised and Employee Stock Purchase Plan disqualifying dispositions			3,183					3,183
Capital stock expenses, net			140					140
Other comprehensive income						4,861		4,861
Balance as of December 31, 2007	155,079,770	879,623	1,465,946	(26,352)	946,792	9,359	(361,533)	2,913,835
Net income					266,387			266,387
Dividends on common shares - $0.825 per share					(129,026)			(129,026)
Issuance of common shares, $5 par value	287,581	1,438	4,086					5,524
Dividends on preferred shares of CL&P					(5,559)			(5,559)
Allocation of benefits - ESOP	469,601		865	10,871				11,736
Change in restricted shares, net	(2,591)		2,436				(70)	2,366
Tax deduction for stock options exercised and Employee Stock Purchase Plan disqualifying dispositions			1,622					1,622
Capital stock expenses, net			51					51
Other comprehensive loss						(46,624)		(46,624)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	155,834,361	881,061	1,475,006	(15,481)	1,078,594	(37,265)	(361,603)	3,020,312
Adoption of accounting guidance for other-than-temporary impairments (Note 1D)					728	(728)		-
Net income					335,592			335,592
Dividends on common shares - $0.95 per share					(162,812)			(162,812)
Issuance of common shares, $5 par value	19,242,939	96,215	293,502					389,717
Dividends on preferred shares of CL&P					(5,559)			(5,559)
Allocation of benefits - ESOP	542,724		(98)	12,537				12,439
Change in restricted shares, net			5,303					5,303
Tax deduction for stock options exercised and Employee Stock Purchase Plan disqualifying dispositions			913					913
Capital stock expenses, net			(12,529)					(12,529)
Other comprehensive loss						(5,474)		(5,474)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	175,620,024	$ 977,276	$ 1,762,097	$ (2,944)	$ 1,246,543	$ (43,467)	$ (361,603)	$ 3,577,902

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Thousands of Dollars)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2009	2008	2007
Operating Activities:			
Net income	$ 335,592	$ 266,387	$ 252,042
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Bad debt expense	53,947	28,573	29,140
Depreciation	309,618	278,588	265,297
Deferred income taxes	125,890	86,810	6,933
Pension and PBOP expense/(income), net of capitalized portion and PBOP contributions	21,572	(3,839)	10,865
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(9,397)	(29,028)	(17,417)
Regulatory overrecoveries/(refunds and underrecoveries), net	37,868	(185,252)	48,725
Amortization of regulatory assets, net	13,315	186,396	40,674
Amortization of rate reduction bonds	217,941	204,859	201,039
Deferred contractual obligations	(29,155)	(32,326)	(41,950)
Derivative assets and liabilities	(18,798)	(37,052)	(43,808)
Other	12,549	9,567	(7,517)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:			
Receivables and unbilled revenues, net	91,081	(141,879)	(65,381)
Investments in securitizable assets	-	(25,787)	33,531
Fuel, materials and supplies	25,957	(74,531)	(33,727)
Taxes receivable/accrued	16,194	63,251	(392,611)
Accounts payable	(208,180)	72,791	(49,554)
Other current assets and liabilities	(6,876)	(12,551)	17,713
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	989,118	654,977	253,994
Investing Activities:			
Investments in property and plant	(908,146)	(1,255,407)	(1,114,824)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	208,947	259,361	254,832
Purchases of marketable securities	(211,243)	(262,357)	(261,777)
Rate reduction bond escrow and other deposits	594	1,686	63,722
Other investing activities	7,369	3,360	(9,419)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(902,479)	(1,253,357)	(1,067,466)
Financing Activities:			
Issuance of common shares	389,717	5,524	9,056
Cash dividends on common shares	(162,381)	(129,077)	(120,988)
Cash dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary	(5,559)	(5,559)	(5,559)
(Decrease)/increase in short-term debt	(518,584)	539,897	79,000
Issuance of long-term debt	462,000	760,000	655,000
Retirements of long-term debt	(54,286)	(261,286)	(4,877)
Retirements of rate reduction bonds	(244,075)	(230,925)	(259,722)
Financing fees	(17,262)	(7,003)	(8,620)
Other financing activities	927	1,521	3,375
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by financing activities	(149,503)	673,092	346,665
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(62,864)	74,712	(466,807)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	89,816	15,104	481,911
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$ 26,952	$ 89,816	$ 15,104

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NORTHEAST UTILITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CAPITALIZATION

(Thousands of Dollars)		As of December 31, 2009	2008
Common Shareholders' Equity		$3,577,902	$3,020,312
Preferred Stock:			
CL&P Preferred Stock Not Subject to Mandatory Redemption - $50 par value - authorized 9,000,000 shares in 2009 and 2008; 2,324,000 shares outstanding in 2009 and 2008; Dividend rates of $1.90 to $3.24; Current redemption prices of $50.50 to $54.00		116,200	116,200
Long-Term Debt:			
First Mortgage Bonds:			
Final Maturity	Interest Rates		
2009-2012	7.19% in 2009; 6.20% to 7.19% in 2008	12,857	67,143
2014-2018	4.80% to 6.90%	1,205,000	1,205,000
2019-2024	4.50% to 8.48%	609,845	209,845
2034-2037	5.35% to 6.375%	830,000	830,000
Total First Mortgage Bonds		2,657,702	2,311,988
Other Long-Term Debt:			
Pollution Control Notes:			
2016-2018	5.90%	25,400	25,400
2021-2022	Variable Rate and 4.75% to 6.00%	428,285	428,285
2028	5.85% to 5.95%	369,300	369,300
2031 (Note 11)	5.25% in 2009 and 3.35% and Variable Rate in 2008	62,000	62,000
Other:			
2012-2015	5.00% to 7.25%	618,000	618,000
2034-2037	5.90% to 6.70%	90,000	90,000
Total Pollution Control Notes and Other		1,592,985	1,592,985
Total First Mortgage Bonds, Pollution Control Notes and Other		4,250,687	3,904,973
Fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs		300,647	298,555
Change in fair value resulting from interest rate hedge instrument		13,258	20,828
Unamortized premium and discount, net		(5,371)	(4,908)
Reacquisition of Pollution Control Notes		-	(62,000)
Total Long-Term Debt		4,559,221	4,157,448
Less: Amounts due within one year		66,286	54,286
Long-Term Debt		4,492,935	4,103,162
Total Capitalization		$8,187,037	$7,239,674

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The 2009 financial statements of The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Western Massachusetts Electric Company and subsidiaries are omitted from this report but are set forth in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2009 filed on a combined basis by such companies and Northeast Utilities with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Such report is also available at the Investors section on www.nu.com.

COMBINED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (All Companies)

A. About Northeast Utilities, The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire and Western Massachusetts Electric Company

Consolidated: Northeast Utilities (NU or the Company) is the parent company of The Connecticut Light and Power Company (CL&P), Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH), Western Massachusetts Electric Company (WMECO), and Yankee Gas Services Company (Yankee Gas) (the regulated companies) and NU Enterprises, Inc. (NU Enterprises), as described below. NU was formed on July 1, 1966 when CL&P, WMECO and The Hartford Electric Light Company affiliated under the common ownership of NU. In 1992, PSNH became a subsidiary of NU. On March 1, 2000, gas became an integral part of NU's Connecticut operations when NU's merger with Yankee Energy System, Inc. (Yankee) and its principal subsidiary, Yankee Gas, was completed. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO are reporting companies under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. NU is a public utility holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 (PUHCA). Arrangements among the regulated electric companies, NU Enterprises and other NU companies, outside agencies and other utilities covering interconnections, interchange of electric power and sales of utility property are subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The regulated companies are subject to further regulation for rates, accounting and other matters by the FERC and/or applicable state regulatory commissions (the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) for CL&P and Yankee Gas, the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (NHPUC), as well as certain regulatory oversight by the Vermont Department of Public Service and the Maine Public Utilities Commission for PSNH, and the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (DPU) for WMECO).

Regulated Companies: CL&P, PSNH and WMECO furnish franchised retail electric service in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively. Yankee Gas owns and operates Connecticut's largest natural gas distribution system. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's results include the operations of their respective distribution and transmission segments. PSNH's distribution results include the operations of its generation business. Yankee Gas' results include the operations of its gas distribution segment.

NU Enterprises: NU Enterprises is the parent company of Select Energy, Inc. (Select Energy), E. S. Boulos Company (Boulos), Northeast Generation Services Company (NGS), NGS Mechanical, Inc. and Select Energy Contracting, Inc. (SECI), which are collectively referred to as NU Enterprises. For information regarding NU's exit from certain of these businesses, see Note 1B, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Presentation," to the consolidated financial statements.

B. Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO include the accounts of all their respective subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance on noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements effective January 1, 2009, the Preferred stock of CL&P, which is not owned by NU or its consolidated subsidiaries and is not subject to mandatory redemption, has been presented as a noncontrolling interest in CL&P in the accompanying consolidated financial statements of NU. The Preferred stock of CL&P is considered to be temporary equity and has been classified between liabilities and permanent shareholders' equity on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of NU and CL&P due to a provision in CL&P's certificate of incorporation that grants preferred stockholders the right to elect a majority of CL&P's board of directors should certain conditions exist, such as if preferred dividends are in arrears for one year. The Net income reported in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and cash flows represents consolidated net income prior to apportionment to noncontrolling interests, which is represented by dividends on preferred stock of CL&P.

The included presentation and disclosure requirements effective January 1, 2009 have been applied retrospectively to the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, there was no change in NU parent's 100 percent ownership of the common equity of CL&P.

Certain other reclassifications of prior period data were made in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and cash flows for all companies presented as well as in the accompanying consolidated statements of common shareholders' equity and comprehensive income for NU. These reclassifications were made to conform to the current year's presentation.

NU's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2007 classifies the following as discontinued operations:

- Northeast Generation Company (NGC), including certain components of NGS,
- The Mt. Tom generating plant (Mt. Tom),
- Select Energy Services, Inc. (SESI) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries HEC/Tobyhanna Energy Project, Inc. and HEC/CJTS Energy Center LLC,
- A portion of the former Woods Electrical Co., Inc. (Woods Electrical), and
- SECI (including Reeds Ferry Supply Co., Inc.).

Included in discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 is a net gain of $2.1 million related to the favorable resolution of legal and contract issues from businesses sold of $4.2 million, partially offset by a purchase price adjustment of $1.9 million and other charges from the sale of the competitive generation business. Included in the 2007 income tax expense for discontinued operations is a $0.8 million charge recognized to adjust the estimated income tax accrual for actual taxes paid on the gains related to businesses sold in 2006. No intercompany revenues were included in discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 or 2007.

C. Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs) that requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. This analysis identifies the party that must consolidate a VIE, referred to as the primary beneficiary, as the enterprise that has both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of or receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The guidance reduces emphasis on the quantitative analyses for determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE, which was based on identifying which party absorbs the majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both. This guidance is effective as of January 1, 2010, for interim and annual reporting periods beginning in 2010. Earlier application was prohibited. NU, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, does not currently consolidate any VIEs with which the Company is associated and does not expect implementation of this guidance to have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

D. Accounting Standards Recently Adopted

On January 1, 2009, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, adopted fair value measurement guidance for nonrecurring fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets and liabilities, including asset retirement obligations (AROs) and goodwill and other impairment analyses. Implementation of this guidance did not affect the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In the second quarter of 2009, NU, including WMECO, adopted guidance related to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. This guidance changes the indicators for determining if unrealized losses on debt securities (the excess of amortized cost over fair value) should be recorded in Net income as other-than-temporary impairments. Beginning in the second quarter of 2009, other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities in NU's Trust Under Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) (NU supplemental benefit trust) are reflected in the Company's consolidated statement of income if the Company either intends to sell the security or would more likely than not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost, or if the Company does not expect to recover the amortized cost as a result of a credit loss. For securities that the Company does not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell before recovery, only the credit loss component of an impairment is recognized in Net income, and the remainder is recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). NU recorded an after-tax cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of $0.7 million as an increase to the April 1, 2009 balance of Retained earnings with an offset to Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) relating to the reversal of unrealized losses previously recorded in Net income on debt securities held in the NU supplemental benefit trust, which did not meet the criteria described above. The after-tax cumulative effect had a de minimus impact to CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. The guidance had no impact on unrealized losses in WMECO's spent nuclear fuel trust as unrealized losses including impairments are recorded in Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets due to the regulatory accounting treatment of this trust.

In 2009, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, adopted guidance regarding subsequent events, which incorporates into FASB authoritative literature accounting guidance that originated as auditing standards about events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. This guidance retains the auditing standard requirements to recognize in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed as of the balance sheet date and to disclose but not recognize in the financial statements subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that arose after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, NU has evaluated events subsequent to December 31, 2009 through the issuance of the financial statements. See Note 19, "Subsequent Event" for further information.

In the second quarter of 2009, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, adopted guidance which clarifies how to estimate fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased and how to identify transactions that are not orderly. This guidance requires additional disclosures related to fair value measurements. Implementation of this guidance did not affect the companies' valuation of assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value.

In December 2009, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, adopted accounting guidance on measuring liabilities at fair value, which provides guidance on how to measure the fair value of a liability when a quoted price for the liability is not available. The guidance reaffirms existing guidance requiring that fair values reflect the price that NU would expect to pay to transfer the liabilities in the current market. The guidance did not affect the financial statements of NU, CL&P, PSNH, or WMECO upon adoption.

In December 2009, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, adopted accounting guidance on using net asset values in determining the fair values of alternative investments. NU holds alternative investments, such as private equity partnerships, real estate partnerships and hedge funds, in its Pension Plan and postretirement benefits other than pension (PBOP) plan. This guidance did not affect the financial statements of NU, CL&P, PSNH or WMECO upon adoption.

E. Revenues

Regulated Companies: The regulated companies' retail revenues are based on rates approved by the state regulatory commissions. In general, rates can only be changed through formal proceedings with the state regulatory commissions. The regulated companies also utilize regulatory commission-approved tracking mechanisms to recover certain costs as incurred. The tracking mechanisms allow for rates to be changed periodically, with overcollections refunded to customers or undercollections collected from customers in future periods.

The regulated companies record monthly, day ahead and real time energy purchases and sales net in accordance with accounting guidance on reporting realized gains and losses on derivative instruments. Revenues and expenses associated with derivative instruments to purchase and sell energy in the day ahead and real time markets are recorded on a net basis in either Operating revenues or Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the consolidated statements of income.

Regulated Companies' Unbilled Revenues: Unbilled revenues represent an estimate of electricity or gas delivered to customers for which the customers have not yet been billed. Unbilled revenues are included in Operating revenues on the consolidated statements of income and are assets on the consolidated balance sheets that are reclassified to accounts receivable in the following month as customers are billed. Such estimates are subject to adjustment when actual meter readings become available, when changes in estimating methodology occur and under other circumstances.

The regulated companies estimate unbilled revenues monthly using the daily load cycle (DLC) method. The DLC method allocates billed sales to the current calendar month based on the daily load for each billing cycle. The billed sales are subtracted from total calendar month sales to estimate unbilled sales. Unbilled revenues are estimated by first allocating sales to the respective rate classes, then applying an average rate to the estimate of unbilled sales.

Regulated Companies' Transmission Revenues - Wholesale Rates: Wholesale transmission revenues are based on formula rates that are approved by the FERC. Most of NU's wholesale transmission revenues, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, are collected under the New England Independent System Operator (ISO-NE) FERC Electric Tariff No. 3, Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff (Tariff No. 3). Tariff No. 3 includes Regional Network Service (RNS) and Schedule 21 - NU rate schedules to recover fees for transmission and other services. The RNS rate, administered by ISO-NE and billed to all New England transmission users, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO's transmission businesses, is reset on June 1st of each year and recovers the revenue requirements associated with transmission facilities that benefit the New England region. The Schedule 21 - NU rate, administered by NU, is reset on January 1st and June 1st of each year and recovers the revenue requirements for local transmission facilities and other transmission costs not recovered under the RNS rate, including 100 percent of the construction work in progress (CWIP) that is included in rate base on the New England East-West Solutions (NEEWS) projects. The Schedule 21 - NU rate calculation recovers total transmission revenue requirements net of revenues received from other sources (i.e., RNS, rentals, etc.), thereby ensuring that NU recovers all regional and local revenue requirements as prescribed in Tariff No. 3. Both the RNS and Schedule 21 - NU rates provide for annual true-ups to actual costs. The financial impacts of differences between actual and projected costs are deferred for future recovery from, or refunded to, customers. As of December 31, 2009, the Schedule 21 - NU rates were in a total underrecovery position of $38.8 million ($28.2 million for CL&P, $5.6 million for PSNH and $5 million for WMECO), which will be collected from customers in June 2010.

Regulated Companies' Transmission Revenues - Retail Rates: A significant portion of the NU transmission segment revenue comes from ISO-NE charges to the distribution segments of CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, each of which recovers these costs through rates charged to their retail customers. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO each have a retail transmission cost tracking mechanism as part of their rates, which allows the companies to charge their retail customers for transmission costs on a timely basis.

NU Enterprises: Service revenues are recognized as services are provided, often on a percentage of completion basis. Wholesale marketing revenues are recognized through mark-to-market accounting on underlying derivative contracts and recorded in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the consolidated statements of income. This net presentation of the mark-to-market and settlement amounts is required because NU Enterprises cannot assert that physical delivery of contract quantities is probable.

F. Derivative Accounting

Most of CL&P and PSNH's contracts for the purchase and sale of energy or energy related products are derivatives, along with all but one of NU Enterprises', through Select Energy's, remaining wholesale marketing contracts. The accounting treatment for energy contracts entered into varies and depends on the intended use of the particular contract and on whether or not the contract is a derivative.

The application of derivative accounting is complex and requires management judgment in the following respects: identification of derivatives and embedded derivatives, election and designation of the "normal purchases or normal sales" (normal) exception, identifying, electing and designating hedge relationships, assessing and measuring hedge ineffectiveness, and determining the fair value of derivatives. All of these judgments, depending upon their timing and effect, can have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The fair value of derivatives is based upon the contract terms and conditions and the underlying market price or fair value per unit. When quantities are not specified in the contract, the Company determines whether it is a derivative by using amounts referenced in default provisions and other relevant sections of the contract. The estimated quantities to be served are updated during the term of the contract, and such updates can have a material impact on mark-to-market amounts. The fair value of derivative assets and liabilities with the same counterparty are offset and recorded as a net derivative asset or liability to the consolidated balance sheets.

The judgment applied in the election of the normal exception (and resulting accrual accounting) includes the conclusion that it is probable at the inception of the contract and throughout its term that it will result in physical delivery of the underlying product and that the quantities will be used or sold by the business over a reasonable period in the normal course of business. The Company has elected normal on many derivative contracts, including all of WMECO's derivative contracts. If facts and circumstances change and management can no longer support this conclusion, then the normal exception and accrual accounting is terminated and fair value accounting is applied prospectively.

Most of the contracts that comprise NU Enterprises' wholesale marketing activities are derivatives, and many of NU's regulated company contracts for the purchase or sale of energy or energy-related products are derivatives. Wholesale marketing contracts, which are marked-to-market derivative contracts, are not considered to be held for trading purposes, and sales and purchase activity is reported on a net basis in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the consolidated statements of income.

For further information regarding derivative contracts of NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO and their accounting, see Note 3, "Derivative Instruments," to the consolidated financial statements.

G. Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2008, NU, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, adopted fair value measurement guidance, which established a framework for defining and measuring fair value and required expanded disclosures about fair value measurements.

Upon adoption, the Company applied this guidance to the regulated and unregulated companies' derivative contracts that are recorded at fair value and to the marketable securities held in the NU supplemental benefit trust and WMECO's spent nuclear fuel trust. Fair value measurement guidance also applies to investment valuations used to calculate the funded status of NU's Pension and PBOP plans and non-recurring fair value measurements of NU's non-financial assets and liabilities, such as Yankee Gas goodwill and AROs.

As a result of adoption, the Company recorded a pre-tax charge to Net income of $6.1 million as of January 1, 2008 related to derivative liabilities for its remaining unregulated wholesale marketing contracts. In 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded benefits of $0.7 million and $0.8 million, respectively, to partially reverse the exit price impact recorded as the Company served out rather than exited the contract with the New York Municipal Power Authority (NYMPA). In 2008, the Company also recorded a benefit of $1.8 million related to a contract that expired in May 2008.

The Company also recorded changes in fair value of certain derivative contracts of CL&P. Because CL&P is a cost-of-service, rate-regulated entity, the cost or benefit of the contracts is expected to be fully recovered from or refunded to CL&P's customers, and an offsetting regulatory asset or liability was recorded to reflect these changes. Accordingly, there was no impact to Net income as a result of these contracts.

The Company measures its derivative instruments that are not designated as normal and marketable securities at fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy: In measuring fair value the Company uses observable market data when available and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are needed to value certain derivative contracts due to complexities in terms of the contracts. Inputs used in fair value measurements are categorized into three fair value hierarchy levels for disclosure purposes. The entire fair value measurement is categorized based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

> Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
>
> Level 2 - Inputs are quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable.
>
> Level 3 - Quoted market prices are not available. Fair value is derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or assumptions are unobservable. Where possible, valuation techniques incorporate observable market inputs that can be validated to external sources such as industry exchanges, including prices of energy and energy-related products. Significant unobservable inputs are used in the valuations, including items such as energy and energy-related product prices in future years for which observable prices are not yet available, future contract quantities under full-requirements or supplemental sales contracts, and market volatilities. Items valued using these valuation techniques are classified according to the lowest level for which there is at least one input that is significant to the valuation. Therefore, an item may be classified in Level 3 even though there may be some significant inputs that are readily observable.

Determination of Fair Value: The valuation techniques and inputs used in NU's fair value measurements are as follows:

Derivative instruments: Many of the Company's derivative positions that are recorded at fair value are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy and are valued using models that incorporate both observable and unobservable inputs. Fair value is modeled using techniques such as discounted cash flow approaches adjusted for assumptions relating to exit price and the Black-Scholes option pricing model, incorporating the terms of the contracts. Significant unobservable inputs used in the valuations include energy and energy-related product prices for future years for long-dated derivative contracts, future contract quantities under requirements and supplemental sales contracts, and market volatilities. Discounted cash flow valuations incorporate estimates of premiums or discounts that would be required by a market participant to arrive at an exit price, using available historical market transaction

information. Valuations of derivative contracts also reflect nonperformance risk, including credit. The derivative contracts classified as Level 3 include NU Enterprises' remaining wholesale marketing contract and its related supply contracts, CL&P's contracts for differences (CfDs), CL&P's contracts with certain independent power producers (IPPs), PSNH and Yankee Gas physical options and CL&P and PSNH financial transmission rights (FTRs).

Other derivative contracts recorded at fair value are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. An active market for the same or similar contracts exists for these contracts, which include PSNH forward contracts to purchase energy and interest rate swap agreements. For these contracts, valuations are based on quoted prices in the market and include some modeling using market-based assumptions.

For further information on derivative contracts, see Note 3, "Derivative Instruments," to the consolidated financial statements.

Marketable securities: NU and WMECO hold in trust marketable securities, which include equity securities, mutual funds and cash equivalents, and fixed income securities.

Equity securities, mutual funds and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. These investments are traded in active markets and quoted prices for identical investments are available and used in NU's fair value measurements.

Fixed income securities classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy include U.S. Treasury securities, corporate bonds, collateralized mortgage obligations, U.S. pass-through bonds, asset-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and commercial paper. The fair value of these instruments is estimated using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows. The pricing models utilize observable inputs such as recent trades for the same or similar instruments, yield curves, discount margins and bond structures.

For further information see Note 4, "Fair Value Measurements," and Note 9, "Marketable Securities," to the consolidated financial statements.

There were no changes to the valuation methodologies for derivative instruments or marketable securities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

H. Regulatory Accounting

The accounting policies of the regulated companies conform to GAAP applicable to rate-regulated enterprises and historically reflect the effects of the rate-making process.

The transmission and distribution segments of CL&P, PSNH (including its generation business) and WMECO, along with Yankee Gas' distribution segment, continue to be rate-regulated on a cost-of-service basis. Management believes it is probable that NU's regulated companies will recover their respective investments in long-lived assets, including regulatory assets. All material net regulatory assets are earning an equity return, except for the majority of deferred benefit cost assets, regulatory assets offsetting derivative liabilities, securitized regulatory assets and income tax assets, which are not supported by equity. Amortization and deferrals of regulatory assets/(liabilities) are included on a net basis in Amortization of regulatory assets/(liabilities), net on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Regulatory Assets: The components of regulatory assets are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Deferred benefit costs	$ 1,132.1	$ 1,140.9
Regulatory assets offsetting derivative liabilities	855.6	844.2
Securitized assets	432.9	677.4
Income taxes, net	363.2	355.4
Unrecovered contractual obligations	149.5	169.1
Regulatory tracker deferrals	104.1	128.6
Storm cost deferral	60.0	19.3
Conditional asset retirement obligations (Note 1M)	42.9	42.3
Losses on reacquired debt	24.0	26.4
Yankee Gas environmental costs	23.3	25.2
Other regulatory assets	57.3	73.8
Totals	$ 3,244.9	$ 3,502.6

	As of December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Deferred benefit costs	$ 502.4	$ 154.2	$ 104.9	$ 537.7	$ 142.9	$ 113.5
Regulatory assets offsetting derivative liabilities	828.6	26.4	-	751.9	92.1	-
Securitized assets	195.4	180.1	57.4	377.8	227.6	72.0
Income taxes, net	304.1	21.9	16.9	306.8	16.1	20.7
Unrecovered contractual obligations	118.0	-	31.5	132.6	-	36.5
Regulatory tracker deferrals	70.3	19.0	11.3	113.8	13.3	0.2
Storm cost deferral	-	50.8	9.2	-	8.2	11.1
Conditional asset retirement obligations (Note 1M)	23.8	14.0	2.8	23.1	13.9	2.8
Losses on reacquired debt	12.7	9.2	0.4	14.0	10.1	0.5
Other regulatory assets	13.5	18.5	6.4	16.4	25.7	11.1
Totals	$ 2,068.8	$ 494.1	$ 240.8	$ 2,274.1	$ 549.9	$ 268.4

Additionally, the regulated companies had $27.1 million ($9.9 million for CL&P, zero for PSNH, and $9.1 million for WMECO) and $68.3 million ($5.6 million for CL&P and $62.7 million for PSNH) of regulatory costs as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which were included in Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets (refer to Storm Cost Deferral below for further information on balances of PSNH). The $9.1 million for WMECO relates to a reserve established in 2009 for uncollectible hardship accounts receivable. These amounts represent incurred costs that have not yet been approved for recovery by the applicable regulatory agency. Management believes these costs are probable of recovery in future cost-of-service regulated rates.

Deferred Benefit Costs: NU's Pension, SERP, and PBOP Plans are accounted for in accordance with accounting guidance on defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. Under this accounting guidance, the funded status of its pension and PBOP plans is recorded with an offset to Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) and is remeasured annually. However, because the regulated companies are cost-of-service rate-regulated entities, offsets were recorded as regulatory assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 as these amounts have been and continue to be recoverable in cost-of-service regulated rates. Regulatory accounting was also applied to the portions of the Northeast Utilities Service Company (NUSCO) costs that support the regulated companies, as these amounts are also recoverable. The deferred benefit costs of CL&P and PSNH are not in rate base and are expected to be amortized into expense over a period of up to 12 years. WMECO's deferred benefit costs are earning an equity return at the same rate as the assets included in rate base.

Regulatory Assets Offsetting Derivative Liabilities: The regulatory assets offsetting derivative liabilities relate to the fair value of contracts used to purchase power and other related contracts that will be collected from customers in the future. Included in these amounts are $768.7 million and $677.8 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, of derivative liabilities relating to CL&P's capacity contracts, referred to as CfDs. See Note 3, "Derivative Instruments," to the consolidated financial statements for further information. This asset is excluded from rate base and is being recovered as the actual contract costs settle over the duration of the contracts.

Securitized Assets: In March 2001, CL&P issued $1.4 billion in rate reduction bonds (RRBs). CL&P used $1.1 billion of the proceeds from that issuance to buyout or buydown certain contracts with IPPs. The unamortized CL&P securitized asset balance was $167 million and $322.9 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which includes $23.2 million and $44.9 million, respectively, related to unrecovered contractual obligations. CL&P also used the proceeds from the issuance of the RRBs to securitize a portion of its regulatory assets associated with income taxes. The securitized income tax regulatory asset had an unamortized balance of $28.4 million and $54.9 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In April 2001, PSNH issued RRBs in the amount of $525 million. PSNH used the majority of the proceeds from that issuance to buydown its power contracts with an affiliate, North Atlantic Energy Corporation. In May 2001, WMECO issued $155 million in RRBs and used the majority of the proceeds from that issuance to buyout an IPP contract.

Securitized regulatory assets, which are not earning an equity return, are being recovered over the amortization period of their associated RRBs. All outstanding CL&P RRBs are scheduled to fully amortize by December 30, 2010, while PSNH RRBs are scheduled to fully amortize by May 1, 2013, and WMECO RRBs are scheduled to fully amortize by June 1, 2013.

Income Taxes, Net: The tax effect of temporary differences (differences between the periods in which transactions affect income in the financial statements and the periods in which they affect the determination of taxable income, including those differences relating to uncertain tax positions) is accounted for in accordance with the rate-making treatment of the applicable regulatory commissions and accounting guidance for income taxes. Differences in income taxes between the accounting guidance and the rate-making treatment of the applicable regulatory commissions are recorded as regulatory assets. For further information regarding income taxes, see Note 1I, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Income Taxes," to the consolidated financial statements.

Unrecovered Contractual Obligations: Under the terms of contracts with the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company (CYAPC), Yankee Atomic Electric Company (YAEC), and Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company (MYAPC) (Yankee Companies), CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO are responsible for their proportionate share of the remaining costs of the nuclear facilities, including decommissioning. A portion of these amounts was recorded as unrecovered contractual obligations regulatory assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. A portion of these obligations for CL&P was securitized in 2001 and was included in securitized regulatory assets. Amounts for CL&P are earning a return and are being recovered through the Competitive Transition Assessment (CTA). Amounts for WMECO are

being recovered without a return along with other stranded costs and are anticipated to be recovered by 2013, the scheduled completion date of stranded cost recovery. Amounts for PSNH were fully recovered by 2006.

Regulatory Tracker Deferrals: Regulatory tracker deferrals are approved restructuring rate mechanisms that allow utilities to recover costs in specific business segments through reconcilable tracking mechanisms that are reviewed at least annually by the applicable regulatory commission. Regulatory tracker deferrals are recorded as regulatory assets if unrecovered costs are in excess of collections and are recorded as regulatory liabilities if collections are in excess of costs. The following regulatory tracker deferrals were recorded as either regulatory assets or liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

CL&P Tracker Deferrals: The CTA allows CL&P to recover stranded costs, such as securitization costs associated with the RRBs, amortization of regulatory assets, and IPP over market costs. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P's CTA was a $32.2 million regulatory asset, as CTA unrecovered costs were in excess of CTA collections. As of December 31, 2008, CTA collections were in excess of CTA costs, and a $47.7 million regulatory liability was recorded. As part of the CTA reconciliation process, CL&P has also established an obligation to potentially refund the variable incentive portion of its transition service procurement fee, which totaled $23.2 million and $21.8 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and was recorded as a regulatory liability.

The conservation and load management (C&LM) charge allows CL&P to recover the costs of C&LM programs. C&LM overcollections totaled $32.8 million and were recorded as a regulatory liability as of December 31, 2009 whereas C&LM undercollections totaled $17.6 million and were recorded as a regulatory asset as of December 31, 2008.

The Generation Service Charge (GSC) allows CL&P to recover the costs of the procurement of energy for Standard Service (SS) and Last Resort Service (LRS). The Federally Mandated Congestion Charges (FMCC) mechanism allows CL&P to recover the costs of congestion and other costs associated with power market rules approved by the FERC. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, CL&P's GSC and FMCC were recorded as a $2.4 million and $31.9 million regulatory asset, respectively, as GSC and FMCC unrecovered costs were in excess of GSC and FMCC collections.

The Systems Benefits Charge (SBC) allows CL&P to recover certain regulatory and energy public policy costs, such as public education outreach costs, hardship protection costs, transition period property taxes and displaced workers protection costs. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, SBC undercollections totaled $18 million and $43.3 million, respectively, and were recorded as a regulatory asset, as SBC unrecovered costs were in excess of SBC collections.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, CL&P retail transmission costs were in excess of collections and $17.7 million and $21 million, respectively, were recorded as a regulatory asset.

PSNH Tracker Deferrals: PSNH recovers the cost of C&LM programs and C&LM overcollections totaled $4.4 million and $4.6 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

PSNH default energy service (ES) revenues and costs are fully tracked, and the difference between ES revenues and costs are deferred. ES deferrals are being collected from/refunded to customers through a charge/(credit) in the subsequent ES rate period. As of December 31, 2009, the ES deferral was in an underrecovery position of $8.4 million and was recorded as a regulatory asset whereas the ES deferral was in an overrecovery position of $33 million and was recorded as a regulatory liability as of December 31, 2008.

The Stranded Cost Recovery Charge (SCRC) allows PSNH to recover restructuring costs as a result of deregulation and the Transmission Cost Adjustment Mechanism (TCAM) covers retail transmission costs incurred by PSNH's distribution business. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, SCRC undercollections totaled $3.9 million and $10.3 million, respectively, and TCAM undercollections totaled $6.7 million and $3 million, respectively.

WMECO Tracker Deferrals: The C&LM charge allows WMECO to recover the costs of C&LM programs. C&LM undercollections totaled $2.5 million and $0.2 million and were recorded as a regulatory asset as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The default service rate allows WMECO to recover the costs of the procurement of energy for basic service. Default service overcollections totaled $2.1 million and $1.3 million and were recorded as a regulatory liability as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As part of a rate case settlement, WMECO's pension and PBOP plan costs have been approved to be recovered through a tracking mechanism beginning January 1, 2007. The approved tracking mechanism also allows WMECO to earn a return on its pension and PBOP assets and liabilities at its weighted average cost of capital, including the deferred future pension and PBOP benefit obligations. As of December 31, 2009, pension/PBOP undercollections totaled $1 million and were recorded as a regulatory asset as the pension/PBOP expenses exceeded the revenue collected from customers. As of December 31, 2008, pension/PBOP overcollections totaled $2 million and were recorded as a regulatory liability.

WMECO recovers its stranded costs through a transition charge. This amount represents the cumulative excess of transition expenses over transition revenues. Transition charge undercollections totaled $6.9 million and were recorded as a regulatory asset as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2008, transition charge overcollections totaled $5.7 million and were recorded as a regulatory liability.

As of December 31, 2009, WMECO retail transmission costs were in excess of collections and $0.9 million was recorded as a regulatory asset. As of December 31, 2008, retail transmission collections were in excess of costs and $0.2 million was recorded as a regulatory liability.

Storm Cost Deferral: The storm cost deferral relates to costs incurred at PSNH and WMECO for restorations that met regulatory agency specified criteria for deferral to a major storm cost reserve. The deferral as of December 31, 2009 relates primarily to $48.1 million of remaining costs incurred at PSNH for a major storm in December 2008. In July 2009, the NHPUC concluded in a temporary rate order that PSNH could begin recovery of these storm costs. These assets are included in rate base. WMECO expects to begin recovery of its deferred storm costs as a result of its next distribution rate proceeding.

Yankee Gas Environmental Costs: The regulatory asset relates to environmental remediation costs at Yankee Gas. The DPUC approved an allowed level of remediation cost recoveries of approximately $2.2 million annually effective July 1, 2007. The DPUC has stated that to the extent that environmental remediation expenses are prudently incurred, they should be allowed as proper operating expenses; therefore, management continues to believe that recording the regulatory asset is appropriate as such costs are probable of recovery.

Losses on Reacquired Debt: The regulatory asset relates to the losses associated with the reacquisition or redemption of long-term debt. These deferred losses are amortized over the life of the new long-term debt issuance.

Regulatory Liabilities: The components of regulatory liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Cost of removal	$ 209.2	$ 226.0
Regulatory liabilities offsetting derivative assets	109.4	137.8
Regulatory tracker deferrals	62.5	116.2
CL&P AFUDC transmission incentive (Note 1L)	50.4	47.6
Pension and PBOP liabilities - Yankee Gas acquisition	15.0	17.6
Overrecovered gas costs	7.1	16.9
Other regulatory liabilities	32.1	30.4
Totals	$ 485.7	$ 592.5

	As of December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Cost of removal	$ 82.2	$ 60.5	$ 16.6	$ 91.2	$ 64.7	$ 19.2
Regulatory liabilities offsetting derivative assets	109.0	0.4	-	131.3	4.6	-
Regulatory tracker deferrals	56.0	4.4	2.1	69.5	37.6	9.1
CL&P AFUDC transmission incentive (Note 1L)	50.4	-	-	47.6	-	-
WMECO provision for rate refunds	-	-	2.0	-	-	1.3
Other regulatory liabilities	18.6	4.6	1.0	23.9	4.5	0.2
Totals	$ 316.2	$ 69.9	$ 21.7	$ 363.5	$ 111.4	$ 29.8

Cost of Removal: NU's regulated companies currently recover amounts in rates for future costs of removal of plant assets over the lives of the assets. These amounts are classified as Regulatory liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. This liability is included in rate base.

Regulatory Liabilities Offsetting Derivative Assets: The regulatory liabilities offsetting derivative assets relate to the fair value of contracts used to purchase power and other related contracts that will benefit ratepayers in the future. See Note 3, "Derivative Instruments," to the consolidated financial statements for further information. This liability is excluded from rate base and is refunded as the actual contract costs settle over the duration of the contracts.

Pension and PBOP Liabilities - Yankee Gas Acquisition: When Yankee Gas was acquired by NU, the pension and PBOP liabilities were adjusted to fair value with offsets to these adjustments recorded as regulatory liabilities, as approved by the DPUC. The pension and PBOP liabilities were approved for amortization over an approximate 13- and 6-year period, respectively, beginning in 2002 without a return on the liabilities. The PBOP liability was fully amortized as of February 2009.

Overrecovered Gas Costs: The Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) clause allows Yankee Gas to recover the costs of the procurement of gas for Yankee Gas' firm and seasonal customers. Differences between actual gas costs and collection amounts on August 31st of each year are deferred and then recovered or returned to customers during the following year. Carrying charges on outstanding balances are calculated using Yankee Gas' weighted average cost of capital in accordance with the directives of the DPUC.

WMECO Provision for Rate Refunds: The provision for rate refunds was established to reserve a refund to customers as a result of DPU service quality penalty guidelines.

I. Income Taxes

The tax effect of temporary differences is accounted for in accordance with the rate-making treatment of the applicable regulatory commissions and relevant accounting guidance. Details of income tax expense related to continuing operations are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	NU	NU	NU
(Millions of Dollars)			
The components of the federal and state income tax provisions are:			
Current income taxes:			
Federal	$ 4.5	$ 6.0	$ 89.3
State	52.7	16.3	18.9
Total current	57.2	22.3	108.2
Deferred income taxes, net:			
Federal	155.1	100.2	26.2
State	(29.2)	(13.4)	(21.4)
Total deferred	125.9	86.8	4.8
Investment tax credits, net	(3.2)	(3.4)	(3.6)
Income tax expense	$ 179.9	$ 105.7	$ 109.4

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
	2009			2008			2007		
	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
(Millions of Dollars)									
Current income taxes:									
Federal	$ 28.3	$ (8.9)	$ (8.6)	$ 13.9	$ 0.8	$ (1.4)	$ 36.3	$ 21.9	$ 26.4
State	40.1	5.8	0.9	19.0	(3.6)	-	(10.0)	5.9	3.8
Total current	68.4	(3.1)	(7.7)	32.9	(2.8)	(1.4)	26.3	27.8	30.2
Deferred income taxes, net:									
Federal	80.5	34.4	21.3	68.0	17.4	10.4	23.5	(1.7)	(12.9)
State	(27.6)	0.8	1.6	(20.4)	7.6	1.8	5.2	(3.0)	(2.4)
Total deferred	52.9	35.2	22.9	47.6	25.0	12.2	28.7	(4.7)	(15.3)
Investment tax credits, net	(2.5)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Income tax expense	$ 118.8	$ 32.0	$ 14.9	$ 77.9	$ 22.0	$ 10.6	$ 52.4	$ 22.8	$ 14.6

A reconciliation between income tax expense and the expected tax expense at the statutory rate is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	NU	NU	NU
	(Millions of Dollars, except percentages)		
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	$ 515.5	$ 372.0	$ 360.9
Expected federal income tax expense	180.4	130.2	126.3
Tax effect of differences:			
Depreciation	(2.7)	(12.9)	(6.6)
Investment tax credit amortization	(3.2)	(3.4)	(3.6)
Other federal tax credits	(3.8)	(4.6)	(4.2)
State income taxes, net of federal impact	11.5	(9.5)	(9.6)
Medicare subsidy	(3.5)	(4.2)	(4.4)
Tax asset valuation allowance/reserve adjustments	3.8	12.5	10.5
Other, net	(2.6)	(2.4)	1.0
Income tax expense	$ 179.9	$ 105.7	$ 109.4
Effective tax rate	34.9 %	28.4 %	30.3 %

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
	2009			2008			2007		
	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
	(Millions of Dollars, except percentages)								
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	$ 335.2	$ 97.6	$ 41.1	$ 269.0	$ 80.1	$ 28.9	$ 185.9	$ 77.2	$ 38.2
Expected federal income tax expense	117.3	34.1	14.4	94.2	28.0	10.1	65.1	27.0	13.4
Tax effect of differences:									
Depreciation	(1.7)	(1.2)	0.3	(11.1)	(1.8)	0.1	(6.6)	-	0.5
Investment tax credit amortization	(2.5)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Other federal tax credits	(0.1)	(3.7)	-	(1.2)	(3.4)	-	(1.1)	(3.1)	-
State income taxes, net of federal impact	8.9	4.3	1.6	(18.5)	2.6	1.2	(11.9)	1.9	0.9
Medicare subsidy	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(1.8)	(0.9)	(0.4)
Tax asset valuation allowance/ reserve adjustments	(0.8)	-	-	19.8	-	-	10.9	-	-
Other, net	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(0.2)	0.4	(1.8)	0.5
Income tax expense	$ 118.8	$ 32.0	$ 14.9	$ 77.9	$ 22.0	$ 10.6	$ 52.4	$ 22.8	$ 14.6
Effective tax rate	35.4 %	32.8 %	36.3 %	28.9 %	27.5 %	36.7 %	28.2 %	29.5 %	38.2 %

NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO file a consolidated federal income tax return and file separate state income tax returns, with some filing in more than one state. These entities are also parties to a tax allocation agreement under which taxable subsidiaries do not pay any more taxes than they would have otherwise paid had they filed a separate company tax return, and subsidiaries generating tax losses, if any, are paid for their losses when utilized.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the current and long-term net accumulated deferred tax obligations are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Deferred tax liabilities - current:		
Derivative asset and change in fair value of energy contracts	$ 8.5	$ 12.5
Property tax accruals and other	49.3	47.5
Total deferred tax liabilities - current	57.8	60.0
Deferred tax assets - current:		
Derivative liability and change in fair value of energy contracts	17.5	42.4
Allowance for uncollectible accounts and other	50.1	35.3
Total deferred tax assets - current	67.6	77.7
Net deferred tax (assets)/liabilities – current	(9.8)	(17.7)
Deferred tax liabilities - long-term:		
Accelerated depreciation and other plant-related differences	1,351.0	1,155.4
Regulatory amounts:		
Securitized contract termination costs	101.6	135.3
Other regulatory deferrals	848.6	875.8
Income tax gross-up	179.8	192.6
Derivative assets	71.6	88.1
Other	28.2	14.5
Total deferred tax liabilities - long-term	2,580.8	2,461.7
Deferred tax assets - long-term:		
Regulatory deferrals	133.0	168.2
Employee benefits	493.1	481.3
Income tax gross-up	25.8	29.0
Derivative liability	374.9	364.8
Other	193.7	211.3
Total deferred tax assets - long-term	1,220.5	1,254.6
Less: valuation allowance	19.8	16.4
Net deferred tax assets - long-term	1,200.7	1,238.2
Net deferred tax liabilities - long-term	1,380.1	1,223.5
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ 1,370.3	$ 1,205.8

	As of December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Deferred tax assets - current:						
Derivative liability and change in fair value of energy contracts	$ 2.6	$ 7.4	$ -	$ 3.5	$ 30.6	$ -
Allowance for uncollectible accounts and other	25.3	6.0	2.8	24.3	1.4	2.6
Total deferred tax assets - current	27.9	13.4	2.8	27.8	32.0	2.6
Deferred tax liabilities - current:						
Derivative asset and change in fair value of energy contracts	8.3	0.2	-	12.2	0.3	-
Property tax accruals and other	31.2	5.1	3.0	32.3	4.4	2.5
Total deferred tax liabilities - current	39.5	5.3	3.0	44.5	4.7	2.5
Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets) - current	11.6	(8.1)	0.2	16.7	(27.3)	(0.1)
Deferred tax assets - long-term:						
Regulatory deferrals	70.0	36.2	5.4	82.3	51.1	12.1
Employee benefits	85.2	135.1	8.3	101.9	121.5	13.1
Income tax gross-up	12.8	2.2	7.2	14.3	2.8	7.3
Derivative liability	364.5	3.0	-	338.2	5.9	-
Other	88.8	9.5	8.4	110.7	21.2	13.9
Net deferred tax assets - long-term	621.3	186.0	29.3	647.4	202.5	46.4
Deferred tax liabilities - long-term:						
Accelerated depreciation and other plant-related differences	754.1	263.1	152.8	638.0	216.3	135.2
Regulatory amounts:						
Securitized contract termination costs	9.6	69.9	22.1	19.3	88.4	27.6
Other regulatory deferrals	536.2	111.1	51.2	548.2	134.2	53.4
Income tax gross-up	145.3	10.9	14.0	158.5	9.1	15.7
Derivative assets	71.4	-	-	85.8	1.5	-
Other	6.2	6.7	0.6	9.0	6.7	1.8
Total deferred tax liabilities - long-term	1,522.8	461.7	240.7	1,458.8	456.2	233.7
Net deferred tax liabilities - long-term	901.5	275.7	211.4	811.4	253.7	187.3
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ 913.1	$ 267.6	$ 211.6	$ 828.1	$ 226.4	$ 187.2

Net deferred tax liabilities/(assets) - current are recorded as current liabilities or assets and are included in Current liabilities - other or Prepayments and other, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

As of December 31, 2009, NU had state net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of $323.9 million that expire between December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2027 and state credit carryforwards of $88.7 million that expire by December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2008, NU had state NOL carryforwards of $269.1 million that expire between December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2028 and state credit carryforwards of $90.8 million that expire by December 31, 2013. The NOL carryforward deferred tax asset has been fully reserved by a valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P had state tax credit carryforwards of $61.1 million that expire by 2014. As of December 31, 2008, CL&P had state tax credit carryforwards of $64.4 million that expire by 2013.

On July 3, 2008, Massachusetts amended its corporate excise tax provisions, which were effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009. Companies must account for the impact of income tax law changes in the period that includes the enactment date of the law change. As a result, WMECO recorded an estimate of the impact of the new legislation as a $11.9 million decrease to Deferred tax liabilities and a decrease to Regulatory assets on its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits: As of December 31, 2009, NU and CL&P had unrecognized tax benefits totaling $124.3 million and $89 million, all of which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized. As of December 31, 2008, the portion of NU and CL&P unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized, were $120 million and $87 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, the portion of NU and CL&P unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized, were $93 million and $62.3 million, respectively. A reconciliation of the activity in unrecognized tax benefits from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2009 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	NU
Balance as of January 1, 2007	$ 86.1
Gross increases - current year	25.0
Gross increases - prior year	10.6
Lapse of statute of limitations	(0.6)
Balance as of December 31, 2007	121.1
Gross increases - current year	28.6
Gross increases - prior year	7.4
Lapse of statute of limitations	(0.8)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	156.3
Gross increases - current year	12.3
Settlement	(44.2)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(0.1)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	$ 124.3

(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Balance as of January 1, 2007	$ 62.6	$ 0.8	$ -
Gross increases - current year	23.5	-	-
Gross (decreases)/increases - prior year	(10.2)	9.8	2.9
Lapse of statute of limitations	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2007	75.9	10.6	2.9
Gross increases - current year	24.9	-	-
Gross increases - prior year	5.6	1.8	0.9
Lapse of statute of limitations	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2008	106.4	12.4	3.8
Gross increases - current year	8.6	-	-
Settlement	(26.0)	(12.4)	(3.8)
Lapse of statute of limitations	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2009	$ 89.0	$ -	$ -

Interest and Penalties: Interest on uncertain tax positions is recorded and generally classified as a component of other interest expense. However, when resolution of uncertainties results in the Company receiving interest income, any related interest benefit is recorded in Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. No penalties have been recorded. If penalties are recorded in the future, then the estimated penalties would be classified as a component of Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. The components of interest on uncertain tax positions by company in 2009, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

Other Interest Expense/(Income)	For the Years Ended December 31, 2009	2008	2007
(Millions of Dollars)			
CL&P	$ (4.2)	$ 4.8	$ 2.3
PSNH	(1.3)	-	(1.1)*
WMECO	(0.4)	0.2	(1.4)*
NU parent and other	1.9	3.2	2.6
Total	$ (4.0)	$ 8.2	$ 2.4

Accrued Interest Expense/(Income)	As of December 31, 2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)		
CL&P	$ 13.8	$ 18.0
PSNH	0.5	1.8
WMECO	-	0.4
NU parent and other	20.4	18.5
Total	$ 34.7	$ 38.7

*The PSNH and WMECO amounts were reflected in Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Tax Positions: In 2009, several tax authorities completed examinations and other reviews of various tax years, resulting in the closure of federal and state tax audits, which decreased tax expense by approximately $3 million at NU and CL&P. NU is currently working to resolve the treatments of certain timing and other costs in the remaining open periods.

In September 2008, NU and the IRS reached a settlement agreement related to the timing for deducting certain costs. This agreement closed the federal tax years 2002 through 2004 and resulted in a refund of $123 million less a $35 million payment for 2005. While this settlement resulted in $10.1 million of pre-tax interest income ($6.4 million for CL&P, $1.9 million for PSNH and $1.1 million for WMECO), recorded in Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statement of income, it did not have a significant impact on income tax expense.

Tax Years: The following table summarizes NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions as of December 31, 2009:

Description	Tax Years
Federal	2009
Connecticut	2001 – 2009
New Hampshire	2006 – 2009
Massachusetts	2006 – 2009

While discussions are currently ongoing with tax authorities, it is reasonably possible that one or more of these open tax years could be resolved within the next twelve months. Management estimates that potential resolutions, which relate to timing and other differences, could result in a zero to $22 million decrease in unrecognized tax benefits on an NU consolidated basis and a zero to $14 million decrease in unrecognized tax benefits by CL&P. These estimated changes are related to timing and other tax impacts, which could have an impact on NU and CL&P 2010 earnings of zero to $14 million and zero to $9 million, respectively. Other companies' impacts are not expected to be material.

J. Property, Plant and Equipment and Accumulated Depreciation

The following tables summarize the NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO investments in utility plant as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Distribution - electric	$ 5,893.9	$ 5,600.7
Distribution - gas	1,071.1	1,043.7
Transmission	3,219.2	2,981.2
Generation	660.1	637.5
Electric and gas utility	10,844.3	10,263.1
Other [1]	265.6	290.1
Total property, plant and equipment	11,109.9	10,553.2
Less: accumulated depreciation		
Electric and gas utility	2,721.3	2,610.5
Other	120.3	159.6
Total accumulated depreciation	2,841.6	2,770.1
Net property, plant and equipment	8,268.3	7,783.1
Construction work in progress	571.7	424.8
Total property, plant and equipment, net	$ 8,840.0	$ 8,207.9

[1] These assets primarily relate to the Rocky River Realty Company (RRR) ($143.8 million and $119.7 million) and NUSCO ($109 million and $135 million) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	As of December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Distribution	$ 3,960.1	$ 1,309.2	$ 654.9	$ 3,780.3	$ 1,228.6	$ 625.0
Transmission	2,573.2	450.2	195.7	2,464.4	372.4	156.5
Generation	-	660.1	-	-	637.5	-
Total property, plant and equipment	6,533.3	2,419.5	850.6	6,244.7	2,238.5	781.5
Less: accumulated depreciation	1,426.6	805.5	218.2	1,346.1	771.3	214.7
Net property, plant and equipment	5,106.7	1,614.0	632.4	4,898.6	1,467.2	566.8
Construction work in progress	233.9	200.7	73.4	190.5	113.8	57.4
Total property, plant and equipment, net	$ 5,340.6	$ 1,814.7	$ 705.8	$ 5,089.1	$ 1,581.0	$ 624.2

PSNH charges planned major maintenance activities to Operating expense unless the cost represents the acquisition of additional components. PSNH capitalizes the cost of plant additions.

In 2008, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO entered into certain equipment purchase contracts that required the Company to make advance payments during the design, manufacturing, shipment and installation of equipment. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, these advance payments totaled $27 million and $13.8 million, respectively ($5.4 million and $3.6 million for CL&P, $16.6 million and $8.9 million for PSNH and $5 million and $1.3 million for WMECO), respectively, and are included in Property, plant and equipment, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The following table summarizes average depreciable lives as of December 31, 2009:

	Average Depreciable Life			
(Years)	**NU**	**CL&P**	**PSNH**	**WMECO**
Distribution	33.3	30.3	40.4	32.7
Transmission	43.7	42.6	46.7	55.8
Generation	31.7	-	31.7	-
Other	19.7	-	-	-

The provision for depreciation on utility assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated remaining useful lives of depreciable plant in-service, adjusted for salvage value and removal costs, as approved by the appropriate regulatory agency (the DPUC, NHPUC, and the DPU for CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, respectively). Depreciation rates are applied to plant-in-service from the time it is placed in service. When a plant is retired from service, the original cost of the plant is charged to the accumulated provision for depreciation, which includes cost of removal less salvage. Cost of removal is classified as a Regulatory liability. The depreciation rates for the several classes of utility plant-in-service are equivalent to composite rates as follows:

(Percent)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
NU	2.9	3.0	3.2
CL&P	3.0	3.1	3.3
PSNH	2.7	2.7	2.8
WMECO	2.9	2.8	2.9

K. Equity Method Investments

Regional Nuclear Companies: As of December 31, 2009, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO owned common stock in three regional nuclear companies (Yankee Companies). Each of the Yankee Companies owned a single nuclear generating plant that has been decommissioned. Ownership interests in the Yankee Companies as of December 31, 2009, which are accounted for on the equity method, are as follows:

(Percent)	**CYAPC**	**YAEC**	**MYAPC**
CL&P	34.5	24.5	12.0
PSNH	5.0	7.0	5.0
WMECO	9.5	7.0	3.0
Total NU	49.0 %	38.5 %	20.0 %

The total carrying values of ownership interests in CYAPC, YAEC and MYAPC, which are included in Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the Regulated companies - Electric distribution reportable segment, are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**
CL&P	$ 1.6	$ 5.0
PSNH	0.4	0.8
WMECO	0.5	1.4
Total NU	$ 2.5	$ 7.2

Regional Transmission Companies: NU parent has a 22.7 percent equity ownership interest in two companies that transmit electricity imported from the Hydro-Québec system in Canada. NU parent's investment, which is included in Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, totaled $6.2 million and $7.2 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Dividends received from the Yankee Companies and the regional transmission companies investments were recorded as a reduction to NU's, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, investment and were $3.8 million, $1 million, and $4.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively ($1.5 million, zero, and $2.6 million for CL&P, $0.2 million, zero, and $0.5 million for PSNH and $0.4 million, zero, and $0.7 million for WMECO, respectively).

Net earnings related to these equity investments are included in Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. For further information, see Note 1R, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Other Income, Net," to the consolidated financial statements.

For further information on the Yankee Companies, see Note 7D, "Commitments and Contingencies - Deferred Contractual Obligations," to the consolidated financial statements.

The application of the equity method is considered the appropriate method to account for the Yankee Companies and the regional transmission companies investments because NU has the ability to exercise significant influence over the investees' operating and financial policies.

L. Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) is included in the cost of the regulated companies' utility plant and represents the cost of borrowed and equity funds used to finance construction. The portion of AFUDC attributable to borrowed funds is recorded as a reduction of Other interest expense and the AFUDC related to equity funds is recorded as Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	NU		
(Millions of Dollars, except percentages)	2009	2008	2007
AFUDC:			
Borrowed funds	$ 5.9	$ 17.8	$ 17.5
Equity funds	9.4	29.0	17.4
Totals	$ 15.3	$ 46.8	$ 34.9
Average AFUDC rates	6.1 %	8.1 %	7.6 %

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
	2009			2008			2007		
(Millions of Dollars, except percentages)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
AFUDC:									
Borrowed funds	$ 2.2	$ 3.1	$ 0.2	$ 13.0	$ 3.0	$ 1.0	$ 10.9	$ 3.0	$ 1.0
Equity funds	5.7	3.6	-	23.2	4.4	1.2	14.2	2.0	0.2
Totals	$ 7.9	$ 6.7	$ 0.2	$ 36.2	$ 7.4	$ 2.2	$ 25.1	$ 5.0	$ 1.2
Average AFUDC rates	7.2%	6.2%	1.7%	8.4%	7.9%	7.6%	8.0%	7.0%	6.1%

The regulated companies' average AFUDC rate is based on a FERC-prescribed formula that produces an average rate using the cost of a company's short-term financings as well as a company's capitalization (preferred stock, long-term debt and common equity). The average rate is applied to average eligible CWIP amounts to calculate AFUDC. AFUDC is recorded on 100 percent of CL&P's and WMECO's CWIP for their NEEWS projects, all of which is being reserved as a regulatory liability to reflect current rate base recovery for 100 percent of the CWIP as a result of FERC-approved transmission incentives. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, 50 percent of AFUDC related to other major transmission projects at CL&P were being reserved as a regulatory liability to reflect current rate base recovery for 50 percent of the CWIP as a result of FERC-approved transmission incentives.

M. Asset Retirement Obligations

In accordance with accounting guidance for conditional AROs, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, recognizes a liability for the fair value of an ARO on the obligation date if the liability's fair value can be reasonably estimated and is conditional on a future event. The guidance provides that settlement dates and future costs should be reasonably estimated when sufficient information becomes available and provides direction on the definition and timing of sufficient information in determining expected cash flows and fair values. Management has identified various categories of AROs, primarily certain assets containing asbestos and hazardous contamination. A fair value calculation, reflecting expected probabilities for settlement scenarios, has been performed.

The fair value of an ARO is recorded as a liability in Deferred credits and other liabilities - other with an offset included in Property, plant and equipment, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The ARO assets are depreciated, and the ARO liabilities are accreted over the estimated life of the obligation with corresponding credits recorded as accumulated depreciation and ARO liabilities, respectively. Both the depreciation and accretion were recorded as increases to Regulatory assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

As the regulated companies are cost-of-service, rate-regulated entities, these companies apply regulatory accounting guidance and the costs associated with the regulated companies' AROs were included in other regulatory assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The following tables present the ARO asset, the related accumulated depreciation, the regulatory asset, and the ARO liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

NU	As of December 31, 2009			
(Millions of Dollars)	ARO Asset	Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset	Regulatory Asset	ARO Liabilities
Asbestos	$ 2.7	$ (1.7)	$ 21.8	$ (23.9)
Hazardous contamination	4.9	(1.4)	16.2	(20.2)
Other AROs	2.6	(1.2)	4.9	(6.5)
Total AROs	$ 10.2	$ (4.3)	$ 42.9	$ (50.6)

NU

	As of December 31, 2008			
(Millions of Dollars)	**ARO Asset**	**Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset**	**Regulatory Asset**	**ARO Liabilities**
Asbestos	$ 2.7	$ (1.6)	$ 20.7	$ (22.6)
Hazardous contamination	5.1	(1.4)	15.2	(19.4)
Other AROs	4.0	(2.0)	6.4	(8.6)
Total AROs	$ 11.8	$ (5.0)	$ 42.3	$ (50.6)

CL&P

	As of December 31, 2009			
(Millions of Dollars)	**ARO Asset**	**Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset**	**Regulatory Asset**	**ARO Liabilities**
Asbestos	$ 1.6	$ (1.0)	$ 12.6	$ (13.2)
Hazardous contamination	3.9	(1.1)	9.4	(12.2)
Other AROs	2.4	(1.0)	1.8	(3.2)
Total AROs	$ 7.9	$ (3.1)	$ 23.8	$ (28.6)

CL&P

	As of December 31, 2008			
(Millions of Dollars)	**ARO Asset**	**Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset**	**Regulatory Asset**	**ARO Liabilities**
Asbestos	$ 1.6	$ (1.0)	$ 12.0	$ (12.6)
Hazardous contamination	4.1	(1.0)	8.7	(11.8)
Other AROs	3.4	(1.5)	2.4	(4.3)
Total AROs	$ 9.1	$ (3.5)	$ 23.1	$ (28.7)

PSNH

	As of December 31, 2009			
(Millions of Dollars)	**ARO Asset**	**Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset**	**Regulatory Asset**	**ARO Liabilities**
Asbestos	$ 0.9	$ (0.5)	$ 7.4	$ (8.7)
Hazardous contamination	0.5	(0.3)	5.9	(6.7)
Other AROs	-	-	0.7	(1.0)
Total AROs	$ 1.4	$ (0.8)	$ 14.0	$ (16.4)

PSNH

	As of December 31, 2008			
(Millions of Dollars)	**ARO Asset**	**Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset**	**Regulatory Asset**	**ARO Liabilities**
Asbestos	$ 0.9	$ (0.5)	$ 7.1	$ (8.3)
Hazardous contamination	0.5	(0.3)	5.6	(6.3)
Other AROs	-	-	1.2	(1.3)
Total AROs	$ 1.4	$ (0.8)	$ 13.9	$ (15.9)

WMECO

	As of December 31, 2009			
(Millions of Dollars)	**ARO Asset**	**Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset**	**Regulatory Asset**	**ARO Liabilities**
Asbestos	$ 0.2	$ (0.1)	$ 1.8	$ (1.9)
Hazardous contamination	0.5	(0.1)	1.0	(1.4)
Total AROs	$ 0.7	$ (0.2)	$ 2.8	$ (3.3)

WMECO

	As of December 31, 2008			
(Millions of Dollars)	**ARO Asset**	**Accumulated Depreciation of ARO Asset**	**Regulatory Asset**	**ARO Liabilities**
Asbestos	$ 0.2	$ (0.1)	$ 1.7	$ (1.8)
Hazardous contamination	0.5	(0.1)	0.9	(1.3)
Other AROs	0.3	(0.2)	0.2	(0.3)
Total AROs	$ 1.0	$ (0.4)	$ 2.8	$ (3.4)

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending carrying amounts of regulated companies' AROs is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Balance at beginning of year	$ (50.6)	$ (49.7)
Liabilities incurred during the year	-	(1.8)
Liabilities settled during the year	2.3	3.6
Accretion	(3.3)	(3.2)
Changes in estimates	-	-
Revisions in estimated cash flows	1.0	0.5
Balance at end of year	$ (50.6)	$ (50.6)

	As of December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Balance at beginning of year	$ (28.7)	$ (15.9)	$ (3.4)	$ (28.6)	$ (14.9)	$ (3.7)
Liabilities incurred during the year	-	-	-	(1.8)	-	-
Liabilities settled during the year	2.0	-	0.3	3.0	-	0.5
Accretion	(1.9)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(0.2)
Changes in estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revisions in estimated cash flows	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	-
Balance at end of year	$ (28.6)	$ (16.4)	$ (3.3)	$ (28.7)	$ (15.9)	$ (3.4)

Changes in estimates and revisions in estimated cash flows supporting the carrying amounts of AROs include changes in estimated quantities and removal costs, discount rates and inflation rates.

N. Fuel, Materials and Supplies and Allowance Inventory

Fuel, materials and supplies include natural gas storage, coal, oil and materials purchased primarily for construction or operation and maintenance (O&M) purposes. Natural gas inventory, coal and oil are valued at the weighted average cost of gas, coal and oil. Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost or market.

PSNH is subject to federal and state laws and regulations that regulate emissions of air pollutants, including sulfur dioxide (SO_2), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) related to its regulated generation units, and uses SO_2, CO_2, and NO_x emissions allowances. At the end of each compliance period, PSNH is required to relinquish SO_2, CO_2, and NO_x emissions allowances corresponding to the actual emissions emitted by its generating units over the compliance period. SO_2 and NO_x emissions allowances are obtained through an annual allocation from the federal and state regulators that are granted at no cost and through purchases from third parties. CO_2 emissions allowances are acquired through auctions and through purchases from third parties.

SO_2, CO_2, and NO_x emissions allowances are recorded within Fuel, materials and supplies and are classified on the balance sheet as short-term or long-term depending on the period they are expected to be utilized against actual emissions. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, PSNH had $7.8 million and $6.5 million, respectively, of short-term SO_2, CO_2, and NO_x emissions allowances classified as Fuel, materials and supplies on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and $20.7 million and $26.3 million, respectively, of long-term SO_2 and CO_2 emissions allowances classified as Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

SO_2, CO_2, and NO_x emissions allowances are charged to expense based on their weighted average cost as they are utilized against emissions volumes at PSNH's generating units. PSNH recorded expenses of $7.6 million, $2.8 million and $5.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively, which was included in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the accompanying consolidated income statements. These costs are recovered from ratepayers through PSNH ES revenues. See Note 1H, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Regulatory Accounting," for further information.

O. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term cash investments that are highly liquid in nature and have original maturities of three months or less. At the end of each reporting period, any overdraft amounts are reclassified from Cash and cash equivalents to Accounts payable on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

As of December 31, 2009, PSNH had $10 million of restricted cash held with a trustee related to insurance proceeds received on bondable property, which was included in Prepayments and other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2008, there was no restricted cash.

P. Special Deposits and Counterparty Deposits

To the extent NU Enterprises, through Select Energy, requires collateral from counterparties, or the counterparties require collateral from Select Energy, cash is held on deposit by Select Energy or with unaffiliated counterparties and brokerage firms as a part of the total collateral required based on Select Energy's position in transactions with the counterparty. Select Energy's right to use cash collateral is determined by the terms of the related agreements. Key factors affecting the unrestricted status of a portion of this cash collateral include the financial standing of Select Energy and of NU as its credit supporter.

NU, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, records special deposits and counterparty deposits posted under master netting agreements as an offset to a Derivative asset or liability if the related derivatives are recorded in a net position. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P and Select Energy had $0.5 million and $2.1 million, respectively, of collateral posted under master netting agreements and netted against the fair value of the derivatives. As of December 31, 2008, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, had no special deposits and no counterparty collateral posted under master netting agreements netted against the fair value of derivatives.

Special deposits paid by Select Energy to unaffiliated counterparties and brokerage firms not subject to master netting agreements totaled $28.1 million and $26.3 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These amounts are included in Prepayments and other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. There were no counterparty deposits for Select Energy as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO have established credit policies regarding counterparties to minimize overall credit risk. These policies require an evaluation of potential counterparties, financial condition, collateral requirements and the use of standardized agreements that allow for the netting of positive and negative exposures associated with a single counterparty. These evaluations result in established credit limits prior to entering into a contract. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no counterparty deposits for these companies.

CL&P, PSNH and WMECO had amounts on deposit related to subsidiaries used to facilitate the issuance of RRBs. In addition, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO had other cash deposits held with unaffiliated parties as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. These amounts were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Rate reduction bond deposits	$ 40.2	$ 41.3
Other deposits	8.1	7.0

	As of December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Rate reduction bond deposits	$ 16.8	$ 19.7	$ 3.7	$ 18.0	$ 19.3	$ 4.0
Other deposits	5.0	2.2	-	5.2	0.9	-

These amounts are included in Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Q. Other Taxes

Certain excise taxes levied by state or local governments are collected by CL&P and Yankee Gas from their respective customers. These excise taxes are shown on a gross basis with collections in revenues and payments in expenses. Gross receipts taxes, franchise taxes and other excise taxes were included in Operating revenues and Taxes other than income taxes on the accompanying consolidated statements of income as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	2009	2008	2007
NU	$ 135.6	$ 126.6	$ 112.2
CL&P	119.0	107.2	95.0

Certain sales taxes are also collected by CL&P, WMECO, and Yankee Gas from their respective customers as agents for state and local governments and are recorded on a net basis with no impact on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

R. Other Income, Net

The pre-tax components of other income/(loss) items are as follows:

NU	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	2009	2008	2007
Other Income:			
Investment income	$ 10.1	$ 6.6	$ 22.3
Interest income	5.6	10.1	-
AFUDC - equity funds	9.4	29.0	17.4
Equity in earnings of regional nuclear generating and transmission companies	1.8	1.6	4.0
Other	11.3	18.0	18.6
Total Other Income	38.2	65.3	62.3
Other Loss:			
Investment losses	-	(14.6)	(0.5)
Rental expense	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Total Other Loss	(0.4)	(14.9)	(0.7)
Total Other Income, Net	$ 37.8	$ 50.4	$ 61.6

CL&P	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Other Income:			
Investment income	$ 6.8	$ 6.0	$ 7.7
Interest income	3.5	6.4	-
AFUDC - equity funds	5.7	23.2	14.2
Energy Independence Act incentives	6.1	12.1	9.9
Equity in earnings of regional nuclear generating companies	0.3	0.3	1.9
Other	3.6	3.8	6.2
Total Other Income	26.0	51.8	39.9
Other Loss:			
Investment losses	-	(9.8)	-
Rental expense	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total Other Loss	(0.1)	(9.9)	(0.1)
Total Other Income, Net	$ 25.9	$ 41.9	$ 39.8

PSNH	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Other Income:			
Investment income	$ 1.7	$ 1.9	$ 2.6
Interest income	2.2	1.9	-
AFUDC - equity funds	3.6	4.4	2.0
Equity in earnings of regional nuclear generating companies	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other	1.9	1.4	1.8
Total Other Income	9.5	9.7	6.7
Investment losses	-	(2.4)	-
Total Other Income, Net	$ 9.5	$ 7.3	$ 6.7

WMECO	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Other Income:			
Investment income	$ 1.5	$ 1.2	$ 2.7
Interest income	(0.3)	1.1	-
AFUDC - equity funds	-	1.2	0.2
Equity in earnings of regional nuclear generating companies	0.1	0.1	0.5
Other	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total Other Income	1.9	4.1	3.9
Other Loss:			
Investment losses	-	(2.1)	-
Rental expense	(0.1)	-	-
Total Other Loss	(0.1)	(2.1)	-
Total Other Income, Net	$ 1.8	$ 2.0	$ 3.9

Equity in earnings of regional nuclear generating and transmission companies relates to the Company's investments, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's investments, in the Yankee Companies and NU's investments in two regional transmission companies. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, income tax expense associated with the equity in earnings was $0.7 million, $0.6 million and $1.6 million, respectively, for NU ($0.1 million, $0.1 million and $0.8 million for CL&P, $40 thousand, $40 thousand and $120 thousand for PSNH, and $40 thousand, $40 thousand and $200 thousand for WMECO, respectively).

The Energy Independence Act incentives relate to incentives earned by Connecticut regulated companies from the construction of distributed generation, new large-scale generation and implementation of C&LM initiatives to reduce FMCC charges.

For further information regarding interest income related to federal tax settlements, see Note 1I, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Income Taxes," to the consolidated financial statements.

S. Supplemental Cash Flow Information (NU, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU	NU
Cash paid/(received) during the year for:			
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	$ 263.8	$ 261.4	$ 261.6
Income taxes	35.1	(36.1)	496.2
Non-cash investing activities:			
Capital expenditures incurred but not paid	125.5	132.8	184.4

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
	2009			2008			2007		
	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
(Millions of Dollars)									
Cash paid/(received) during the year for:									
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	$ 146.7	$ 49.0	$ 19.4	$ 145.5	$ 50.0	$ 20.0	$ 156.4	$ 50.2	$ 20.3
Income taxes	42.4	12.8	(9.1)	(20.6)	1.0	(5.9)	241.2	26.2	65.6
Non-cash investing activities:									
Capital expenditures incurred but not paid	48.2	46.5	10.3	76.1	31.4	11.5	126.1	37.8	6.6

Cash paid/(received) during the year for income taxes decreased from 2007 to 2008 as a result of the absence in 2008 of a payment of approximately $400 million in federal and state income taxes in 2007 related to the 2006 sale of the competitive generation business.

Regulatory overrecoveries/(refunds and underrecoveries) on the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows represents the year-over-year change in regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, net of amortization charged during the year and other adjustments for non-cash items. These deferred amounts are expected to be recovered from or refunded to customers through the rate-making process and are generally short-term in nature.

The majority of the short-term borrowings of the companies have original maturities of three months or less. Accordingly, borrowings and repayments are shown net on the statement of cash flows. In December 2008, NU borrowed $127 million from the NU parent revolving credit agreement that had original maturities in excess of 90 days. These amounts were repaid in March 2009. This activity is included in the net activity seen in the statement of cash flows. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO had no other such borrowings.

T. Operating Expenses

Fuel, purchased and net interchange power: For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, fuel, purchased and net interchange power included costs related to fuel (and gas costs as it related to Yankee Gas) as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	2009	2008	2007
CL&P	$ 0.5	$ 4.1	$ 14.2
PSNH	174.1	177.4	190.2
WMECO	0.8	0.8	0.8
Yankee Gas	226.1	358.8	317.7
Other	0.2	0.6	1.2
NU	$ 401.7	$ 541.7	$ 524.1

U. Marketable Securities

NU supplemental benefit trust and WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust: NU maintains a supplemental benefit trust and WMECO maintains a spent nuclear fuel trust, both of which hold marketable securities. The trusts are used to fund NU's SERP/non-SERP obligations and WMECO's prior period spent nuclear fuel liability. NU and WMECO's debt securities are classified as available-for-sale.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2009, other-than-temporary impairments on debt securities held in the NU supplemental benefit trust that NU intends to sell or will be required to sell are recorded in Net income. Credit losses identified on debt securities held in the NU supplemental benefit trust are also recorded in Net income. Unrealized gains and unrealized losses on debt securities that NU does not intend to sell, will not be required to sell and do not reflect credit losses held in the NU supplemental benefit trust are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). Realized gains and losses on debt securities WMECO intends to sell or will be required to sell, credit losses and unrealized gains and losses associated with the WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust are recorded as an offset to the spent nuclear fuel trust obligation. See Note 1D, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Accounting Standards Recently Adopted," to the consolidated financial statements.

Prior to the adoption of the new accounting guidance, changes in the fair value of debt securities in the NU supplemental benefit trust and the WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust relating to unrealized losses were considered other-than-temporary because NU and WMECO did not have the ability to hold the debt securities to maturity. Losses on the NU supplemental benefit trust were recorded in Net income and losses on the WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust were recorded to the WMECO spent nuclear fuel obligation. Prior to the new accounting guidance, changes related to unrealized gains for debt and equity securities were recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss).

In 2009, under applicable fair value accounting guidance, the Company elected to record changes in fair value of newly purchased equity securities in the NU supplemental benefit trust in Net income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses related to these securities are included in Other income, net, on the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2009.

These trusts are not subject to regulatory oversight by state or federal agencies.

For information regarding marketable securities, see Note 9, "Marketable Securities," to the consolidated financial statements.

V. Provision for Uncollectible Accounts

NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, maintain a provision for uncollectible accounts to record their receivables at an estimated net realizable value. This provision is determined based upon a variety of factors, including applying an estimated uncollectible account percentage to each receivable aging category, historical collection and write-off experience and management's assessment of collectibility from individual customers. Management reviews at least quarterly the collectibility of the receivables, and if circumstances change, collectibility estimates are adjusted accordingly. Receivable balances are written-off against the provision for uncollectible accounts when these balances are deemed to be uncollectible and the accounts are terminated.

The provision for uncollectible accounts as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, which offset Receivables, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	2009	2008
NU	$ 55.3	$ 43.3
CL&P	26.1	24.0
PSNH	5.1	4.2
WMECO	7.2	6.6

The DPUC allows CL&P and Yankee Gas to accelerate the recovery of uncollectible hardship accounts receivable outstanding for greater than 90 days. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P and Yankee Gas had uncollectible hardship accounts receivable reserves in the amount of $54.5 million and $8.6 million, respectively, with the corresponding bad debt expense recorded as Regulatory assets as these amounts are probable of recovery. As of December 31, 2008, these amounts totaled $41 million and $10 million, respectively.

In 2009, WMECO established a reserve of $9.1 million for uncollectible hardship accounts receivable with the corresponding bad debt expense recorded as Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These amounts have not yet been approved for recovery. Management believes these costs are probable of recovery in future cost of service regulated rates.

W. Self-Insurance Accruals

NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, are self-insured for employee medical coverage, long-term disability coverage and general liability coverage and up to certain limits for workers compensation coverage. Liabilities for insurance claims include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, as well as accruals of estimates of incurred but not reported claims. These accruals are included in Deferred credits and other liabilities - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. In estimating these costs, NU considers historical loss experience and makes judgments about the expected levels of costs per claim. These claims are accounted for based on estimates of the undiscounted claims, including those claims incurred but not reported.

X. Related Parties

Several wholly-owned subsidiaries of NU provide support services for NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. NUSCO provides centralized accounting, administrative, engineering, financial, information technology, legal, operational, planning, purchasing, and other services to NU's companies. Two other subsidiaries construct, acquire or lease some of the property and facilities used by NU's companies.

As of both December 31, 2009 and 2008, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO had long-term receivables from NUSCO in the amount of $25 million, $3.8 million and $5.5 million, respectively, which are included in Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets related to the funding of investments held in trust by NUSCO in connection with certain postretirement benefits for CL&P, PSNH and WMECO employees. These amounts have been eliminated in consolidation on the NU financial statements.

Included in the CL&P, PSNH and WMECO consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are Accounts receivable from affiliated companies and Accounts payable to affiliated companies relating to transactions between CL&P, PSNH and WMECO and other subsidiaries that are wholly-owned by NU. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO had a de minimus amount of tax payments accrued in Accounts payable to affiliated companies related to the estimated quarterly income tax obligation paid in the following quarter. As of December 31, 2008, PSNH had $0.1 million related to this accrual. CL&P and WMECO had a de minimus balance as of December 31, 2008. These amounts have been eliminated in consolidation on the NU financial statements.

On December 31, 2008, NU's wholly-owned subsidiary, HWP Company (HWP), formerly known as Holyoke Water Power Company, transferred $4 million in transmission related assets to WMECO.

The NU Foundation (Foundation) is an independent not-for-profit charitable entity designed to invest in projects that emphasize economic development, workforce training and education, and a clean and healthy environment. The board of directors of the Foundation consists of certain NU officers. The Foundation is not included in the consolidated financial statements of NU because the Foundation is a not-for-profit entity and because the Company does not have title to the Foundation's assets and cannot receive contributions back from the Foundation. NU did not make any contributions to the Foundation in 2009 and 2008. In 2007, NU made aggregate discretionary contributions of $3 million (including $0.6 million for CL&P, $0.6 million for PSNH, and $0.1 million for WMECO) to the Foundation.

2. Short-Term Debt (All Companies)

Limits: The amount of short-term borrowings that may be incurred by CL&P and WMECO is subject to periodic approval by the FERC and short-term borrowings by PSNH are subject to approval by the NHPUC. On December 12, 2007, the FERC granted authorization to allow CL&P and WMECO to incur total short-term borrowings up to a maximum of $450 million and $200 million, respectively, through December 31, 2009. On December 22, 2009, the FERC extended this authorization to allow CL&P to incur total short-term borrowings up to a maximum of $450 million and increased WMECO's authorization to $300 million, effective January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011.

PSNH is authorized by regulation of the NHPUC to incur short-term borrowings up to 10 percent of net fixed plant. In an order dated October 5, 2009, the NHPUC increased the amount of short-term borrowings authorized for PSNH to a maximum of 10 percent of net fixed plant plus an additional $60 million on a temporary basis that will expire upon PSNH's next NHPUC approval for the issuance of long-term debt. As of December 31, 2009, PSNH's short-term debt authorization under the 10 percent of net fixed plant test plus $60 million totaled $215 million. As a result of the NHPUC having jurisdiction over PSNH's short-term debt, PSNH is not currently required to obtain FERC approval for its short-term borrowings.

CL&P's certificate of incorporation contains preferred stock provisions restricting the amount of unsecured debt that CL&P may incur, including limiting unsecured indebtedness with a maturity of less than 10 years to 10 percent of total capitalization. In November 2003, CL&P obtained from its preferred stockholders a waiver of such 10 percent limit for a ten-year period expiring in March 2014, provided that all unsecured indebtedness does not exceed 20 percent of total capitalization. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P had approximately $910.9 million of unsecured debt capacity available under this authorization.

Yankee Gas is not required to obtain approval from any state or federal authority to incur short-term debt.

Regulated Companies Credit Agreement: CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, and Yankee Gas are parties to a five-year unsecured revolving credit facility in the nominal amount of $400 million that expires on November 6, 2010. CL&P may draw up to $200 million under this facility, with PSNH, WMECO, and Yankee Gas able to draw up to $100 million each, subject to the $400 million maximum borrowing limit. This total commitment may be increased to $500 million at the request of the borrowers, subject to lender approval. There were no borrowings outstanding under this facility as of December 31, 2009. There were $188 million, $45.2 million, $29.9 million and $52.3 million in short-term borrowings outstanding by CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, and Yankee Gas, respectively, as of December 31, 2008. The weighted-average interest rate on these short-term borrowings on December 31, 2008 was 3.35 percent.

NU Parent Credit Agreement: NU has a 5-year unsecured revolving credit agreement with a total nominal commitment of $500 million, which expires on November 6, 2010. Subject to the amount of advances outstanding, letters of credit (LOCs) may be issued for periods up to 364 days in the name of NU or any of its subsidiaries.

Under this facility, NU can borrow either on a short-term or a long-term basis. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, NU had $100.3 million and $303.5 million, respectively, in short-term borrowings outstanding under this facility. The weighted-average interest rate on such borrowings outstanding under these credit agreements on December 31, 2009 and 2008 was 0.63 percent and 3.35 percent, respectively. There were $41 million ($39 million for PSNH) and $87 million ($85 million for PSNH) in LOCs outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Under the regulated companies' and NU parent credit agreements, NU and the regulated companies may borrow at prime rates or variable rates plus an applicable margin based upon the higher of Standard and Poor's or Moody's Investors Service credit ratings assigned to the borrower.

A participating lender in both agreements, Lehman Brothers Commercial Bank, Inc. has refused to fund its remaining aggregate commitment of approximately $56 million since September 2008. As a result, the amount of borrowing availability under NU's credit facility was $341 million while the amount available under the regulated companies' facility was $361.8 million as of December 31, 2009.

In addition, NU and the regulated companies must comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants, including a consolidated debt to total capitalization ratio. NU and the regulated companies are in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2009. If NU or the regulated companies were not in compliance with these covenants, an Event of Default would occur requiring all outstanding borrowings to be repaid and additional borrowings would not be permitted under the respective credit agreement.

Pool: NU Parent, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, Yankee Gas and certain of NU's other subsidiaries are members of the Pool. The Pool provides a more efficient use of cash resources of NU and reduces outside short-term borrowings. NUSCO participates in the Pool and administers the Pool as agent for the member companies. Short-term borrowing needs of the member companies are met with available funds of other member companies, including funds borrowed by NU. NU may lend to the Pool but may not borrow. Funds

may be withdrawn from or repaid to the Pool at any time without prior notice. Investing and borrowing subsidiaries receive or pay interest based on the average daily federal funds rate. Borrowings based on external loans of NU, however, bear interest at NU's cost and must be repaid based upon the terms of NU's original borrowing. In NU's consolidated financial statements, Pool amounts payable or receivable to or from members eliminate in consolidation. By order, the FERC has exempted all holding company system money pools from active regulation. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO had the following borrowings from/(contributions to) the Pool with the respective weighted-average interest rate on borrowings from the Pool:

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars, except percentage)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Borrowings from/(contributions to)	$ (97.8)	$ 26.7	$ 136.1	$ 102.7	$ (53.8)	$ 31.6
Weighted-average interest rate	0.22 %	0.15 %	0.15 %	1.57 %	2.24 %	2.22 %

The net borrowings from/contributions to the Pool are recorded in Notes payable to/Notes receivable from affiliated companies, respectively.

3. Derivative Instruments (NU, NU Enterprises, CL&P, PSNH, Yankee Gas)

The costs and benefits of derivative contracts that meet the definition of and are designated as normal are recognized in Operating expenses or Operating revenues on the accompanying consolidated statements of income, as applicable, as electricity or natural gas is delivered.

Derivative contracts that are not designated as accounting hedges, or as normal, are recorded at fair value as current or long-term derivative assets or liabilities. Changes in fair values of NU Enterprises' derivatives are included in Net income. For the regulated companies, including CL&P, PSNH, and Yankee Gas, regulatory assets or liabilities are recorded for the changes in fair values of derivatives, as these contracts are part of current regulated operating costs, or have an allowed recovery mechanism, and management believes that these costs will continue to be recovered from or refunded to customers in cost-of-service, regulated rates. See below for discussion of "Derivatives designated as hedging instruments."

CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, and Yankee Gas are exposed to the volatility of the prices of energy and energy-related products in procuring energy supply for their customers. The costs associated with supplying energy to customers are recoverable through customer rates. The Company manages the risks associated with the price volatility of energy and energy-related products through the use of derivative contracts, many of which are accounted for as normal (for WMECO all derivative contracts are accounted for as normal) and the use of nonderivative contracts.

CL&P mitigates the risks associated with the price volatility of energy and energy-related products through the use of standard or last resort service contracts, which fix the price of electricity purchased for customers for periods of time ranging from three months to three years and are accounted for as normal. CL&P has entered into derivatives, including FTR contracts and bilateral basis swaps, to manage the risk of congestion costs associated with its standard offer and last resort service contracts. As required by regulation, CL&P has also entered into derivative and nonderivative contracts for the purchase of energy and energy-related products and contracts related to capacity. While the risks managed by these contracts are regional congestion costs and capacity price risks that are not specific to CL&P, Connecticut's electric distribution companies, including CL&P, are required to enter into these contracts. The derivative contracts not accounted for as normal are accounted for at fair value. Management believes any costs or benefits from these contracts are recoverable from or refunded to CL&P's customers, and, therefore any changes in fair value are recorded as Regulatory assets and Regulatory liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

WMECO mitigates the risks associated with the volatility of the prices of energy and energy-related products in procuring energy supply for its customers through the use of default service contracts, which fix the price of electricity purchased for customers for periods of time ranging from three months to three years and are accounted for as normal.

PSNH mitigates the risks associated with the volatility of energy prices in procuring energy supply for its customers through its generation facilities and the use of derivative contracts, including energy forward contracts, options and FTRs. PSNH enters into these contracts in order to stabilize electricity prices for customers. The derivative contracts not accounted for as normal are accounted for at fair value. Management believes any costs or benefits from these contracts are recoverable from or will be refunded to PSNH's customers, and, therefore any changes in fair value are recorded as Regulatory assets and Regulatory liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Yankee Gas mitigates the risks associated with supply availability and volatility of natural gas prices through the use of storage facilities and long-term agreements to purchase gas supply for customers that include nonderivative contracts and contracts that are accounted for as normal. Yankee Gas also manages supply risk through the use of options contracts. The derivative contracts not accounted for as normal are accounted for at fair value. Management believes any costs or benefits from these contracts are recoverable from or refundable to Yankee Gas' customers, and, therefore, any changes in fair value are recorded as Regulatory assets and Regulatory liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

NU Enterprises, through Select Energy, has one remaining fixed price forward sales contract that was part of its wholesale energy marketing business. NU Enterprises mitigates the price risk associated with this contract through the use of forward purchase contracts. NU Enterprises' derivative contracts are accounted for at fair value, and changes in their fair values are recorded in Operating expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

NU is also exposed to interest rate risk associated with its long-term debt. From time to time, various subsidiaries of the Company enter into forward starting interest rate swaps, accounted for as cash flow hedges, to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates when they expect to issue long-term debt. NU parent has also entered into an interest rate swap on fixed rate long-term debt in order to manage the balance of fixed and floating rate debt. This interest rate swap mitigates the interest rate risk associated with the fixed rate long-term debt and is accounted for as a fair value hedge.

The gross fair values of derivative assets and liabilities with the same counterparty are offset and reported as net Derivative assets or Derivative liabilities, with appropriate current and long-term portions, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The following tables present the gross fair values of contracts and the net amounts recorded as current or long-term derivative assets or liabilities, by primary underlying risk exposures or purpose:

	As of December 31, 2009						
(Millions of Dollars)	**Gross Asset**	**Gross Liability**	**Net Amount Recorded as Derivative Asset**	**Gross Asset**	**Gross Liability**	**Cash Collateral Posted**	**Net Amount Recorded as Derivative Liability**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments							
NU Enterprises:							
Commodity sales contract and related price and supply risk management:							
Current	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2.2	$ (13.0)	$ 2.1	$ (8.7)
Long-Term	-	-	-	6.7	(41.1)	-	(34.4)
Regulated Companies:							
CL&P commodity and capacity contracts required by regulation:							
Current	20.1	-	20.1	-	(10.3)	-	(10.3)
Long-Term	259.0	(75.8)	183.2	-	(913.3)	-	(913.3)
Commodity price and supply risk management:							
CL&P:							
Current	4.5	-	4.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
PSNH:							
Current [1]	0.4	-	0.4	-	(18.8)	-	(18.8)
Long-Term [1]	-	-	-	-	(7.6)	-	(7.6)
Yankee Gas:							
Current	0.1	-	0.1	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Long-Term	-	-	-	-	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments							
Interest rate risk management:							
Current [2]	6.7	-	6.7	-	-	-	-
Long-Term	6.5	-	6.5	-	-	-	-

[1] On PSNH's accompanying consolidated balance sheet, the current portion of the net derivative asset is shown in Prepayments and other and the long-term portion is shown in Deferred debits and other assets - other.

[2] Amount does not include interest receivable of $2.6 million as of December 31, 2009 recorded in Prepayments and other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of NU.

The business activities of the Company that resulted in the recognition of derivative assets also create exposure to various counterparties. As of December 31, 2009, NU had $306.4 million ($283.8 million for CL&P and $0.4 million for PSNH) of derivative assets exposed to counterparty credit risk that are contracted with multiple entities. Of these amounts, $184.2 million ($170.9 million for CL&P) is contracted with investment grade entities, $0.4 million related to PSNH is contracted with a government-backed entity, $108.2 million related to CL&P is contracted with a non-rated subsidiary of an investment grade company, and the remainder are contracted with multiple other counterparties.

For further information on the fair value of derivative contracts, see Note 1F, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Derivative Accounting," Note 1G, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Fair Value Measurements," and Note 4, "Fair Value Measurements," to the consolidated financial statements.

The following provides additional information about the derivatives included in the tables above, including volumes and cash flow information.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

NU Enterprises' energy sales contract and related price risk management: As of December 31, 2009, NU Enterprises had approximately 0.4 million megawatt-hours (MWh) of supply volumes remaining in its wholesale portfolio when expected sales to the New York Municipal Power Agency (an agency that is comprised of municipalities) are compared with contracted supply, both of which extend through 2013.

CL&P energy and capacity contracts required by regulation: CL&P has contracts with two IPPs to purchase electricity monthly in amounts aggregating approximately 1.5 million MWh per year through March 2015 under one of these contracts and 0.1 million MWh per year through December 2020 under the second contract. CL&P also has two capacity-related CfDs to increase energy supply in Connecticut relating to one generating project that has been modified and one generating plant to be built. The total capacity of these CfDs and two additional CfDs of The United Illuminating Company (UI) is expected to be approximately 787 megawatts (MW). CL&P has an agreement with UI, which is also accounted for as a derivative, under which they will share the costs and benefits of the four CfDs, with 80 percent allocated to CL&P and 20 percent to UI. The four CfDs obligate the utilities to pay/receive monthly the difference between a set capacity price and the forward capacity market price that the projects receive in the ISO-NE capacity markets for periods of up to 15 years beginning in 2009. For further information, see Note 19, "Subsequent Events," to the consolidated financial statements.

CL&P, PSNH, and Yankee Gas energy and natural gas price risk management: As of December 31, 2009, CL&P had 2.7 million MWh remaining under FTRs that extend through 2010 and require monthly payments or receipts.

PSNH has electricity procurement contracts with delivery dates through 2011 to purchase an aggregate amount of 1 million MWh of power that is used to serve customer load and manage price risk of its electricity delivery service obligations. These contracts are settled monthly. PSNH also has two energy call options that it received in exchange for assigning its transmission rights in a direct current transmission line. The options give PSNH the right to purchase 0.6 million MWh of electricity through December 2010. In addition, PSNH has entered into FTRs to manage the risk of congestion costs associated with its electricity delivery service. As of December 31, 2009, there were 0.4 million MWh remaining under FTRs that extend through 2010 and required monthly payments or receipts. The purpose of the PSNH derivative contracts is to provide stable rates for customers by mitigating price uncertainties associated with the New England electricity spot market.

As of December 31, 2009, Yankee Gas had two peaking supply option contracts to purchase up to 17 thousand MMBtu of natural gas on up to 20 days per season to manage natural gas supply price risk related to winter load obligations. One contract for 3 thousand MMBtu expires on October 31, 2010 and the other contract for 14 thousand MMBtu expires on April 1, 2012. Demand fees on these contracts are paid annually and are included in Yankee Gas' PGA clause for recovery.

The following table presents the realized and unrealized gains/(losses) associated with derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments for the year ended December 31, 2009:

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	**Location of Gain or Loss Recognized on Derivative**	**Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized on Derivative Instrument For the Year Ended December 31, 2009**
NU Enterprises:		(*Millions of Dollars*)
Energy sales contract and energy price risk management	Fuel, purchased and net interchange power	$ 6.2
Regulated Companies:		
CL&P energy and capacity contracts required by regulation	Regulatory assets/liabilities	(99.9)
Commodity price and supply risk management:		
CL&P	Regulatory assets/liabilities	(7.8)
PSNH	Regulatory assets/liabilities	(62.6)
Yankee Gas	Regulatory assets/liabilities	(2.8)

For the regulated companies, monthly settlement amounts are recorded as receivables or payables and as Operating revenues or Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Regulatory assets/liabilities are established with no impact to Net income.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Interest Rate Risk Management: To manage the interest rate risk characteristics of NU parent's fixed rate long-term debt, NU parent has a fixed to floating interest rate swap on its $263 million, 7.25 percent fixed rate senior notes maturing on April 1, 2012. This interest rate swap qualifies and was designated as a fair value hedge and requires semi-annual cash settlements. The changes in fair value of the swap and the interest component of the hedged long-term debt instrument are recorded in Interest expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. There was no ineffectiveness recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009. The cumulative changes in fair values of the swap and the Long-term debt are recorded as a Derivative asset/liability and an adjustment to Long-term debt. Interest receivable is recorded as a reduction of Interest expense and is included in Prepayments and other.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to changes in fair value of the swap and Long-term debt as well as pre-tax Interest expense, recorded in Net income, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2009	
(Millions of Dollars)	**Swap**	**Hedged Debt**
Income Statement Classification		
Changes in fair value	$ 1.6	$ (1.6)
Interest recorded in Net income	-	9.1

There were no cash flow hedges outstanding as of or during the year ended December 31, 2009 and no ineffectiveness was recorded during this period. From time to time, NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, enters into forward starting interest rate swap agreements on proposed debt issuances that qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges. Cash flow hedges are recorded at fair value, and the changes in the fair value of the effective portion of those contracts are recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). Cash flow hedges impact Net income when hedge ineffectiveness is measured and recorded, when the forecasted transaction being hedged is improbable of occurring or when the transaction is settled. When a cash flow hedge is terminated, the settlement amount is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) and is amortized into Net income over the term of the underlying debt instrument.

Pre-tax gains/(losses) amortized from Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) into Interest expense on the accompanying consolidated statement of income were as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	**For the Year Ended December 31, 2009**
CL&P	$ (0.7)
PSNH	(0.2)
WMECO	0.1
Yankee Gas	(0.1)
NU Parent	0.5
NU	$ (0.4)

For further information, see Note 14, "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)," to the consolidated financial statements.

Credit Risk

Certain derivative contracts that are accounted for at fair value, including PSNH's electricity procurement contracts, CL&P's bilateral agreements and NU Enterprises' electricity sourcing contracts, contain credit risk contingent features. These features require these companies or, in NU Enterprises' case, NU parent to maintain investment grade credit ratings from the major rating agencies and to post cash or standby LOCs as collateral for contracts in a net liability position over specified credit limits. NU parent provides standby LOCs under its revolving credit agreement for NU subsidiaries to post with counterparties. The following summarizes the fair value of derivative contracts that are in a liability position and subject to credit risk contingent features and the fair value of cash collateral and standby LOCs posted with counterparties as of December 31, 2009:

(Millions of Dollars)	**Fair Value Subject to Credit Risk Contingent Features**	**Cash Collateral Posted**	**Standby LOCs Posted**
PSNH	$ (26.4)	$ -	$ 25.0
NU Enterprises	(20.0)	2.1	-
NU	$ (46.4)	$ 2.1	$ 25.0

Additional collateral is required to be posted by NU Enterprises, CL&P or PSNH, respectively, if NU parent's, CL&P's or PSNH's respective unsecured debt credit ratings are downgraded below investment grade. As of December 31, 2009, no additional cash collateral would be required to be posted if credit ratings were downgraded below investment grade. However, if PSNH's or NU parent's senior unsecured debt were downgraded to below investment grade, additional standby LOCs in the amount of $1.8 million and $17.8 million would be required to be posted on derivative contracts for PSNH and Select Energy, respectively.

For further information, see Note 1P, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Special Deposits and Counterparty Deposits," to the consolidated financial statements.

4. Fair Value Measurements (All Companies)

The following tables present the amounts of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis by the level in which they are classified within the fair value hierarchy:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Derivative Assets:		
Level 1	$ -	$ -
Level 2	13.2	20.8
Level 3	208.3	252.4
Total	$ 221.5	$ 273.2
Derivative Liabilities:		
Level 1	$ -	$ -
Level 2	(26.4)	(91.7)
Level 3	(969.5)	(921.6)
Cash collateral posted	2.6	-
Total	$ (993.3)	$ (1,013.3)
Marketable Securities:		
Level 1:		
Mutual funds and other equity securities	$ 35.3	$ 28.6
Money market and other	8.9	13.5
Total Level 1	44.2	42.1
Level 2:		
U.S. Government issued debt securities (agency and treasury)	29.9	29.4
Corporate debt securities	25.1	21.4
Asset backed securities	6.1	5.8
Municipal bonds	10.8	-
Other	5.0	10.5
Total Level 2	76.9	67.1
Total	$ 121.1	$ 109.2

	As of December 31, 2009			As of December 31, 2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Derivative Assets:						
Level 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 3	207.8	0.4	-	245.8	4.7	-
Total	$ 207.8	$ 0.4	$ -	$ 245.8	$ 4.7	$ -
Derivative Liabilities:						
Level 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Level 2	-	(26.4)	-	-	(91.7)	-
Level 3	(923.6)	-	-	(856.9)	(0.6)	-
Cash collateral posted	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ (923.1)	$ (26.4)	$ -	$ (856.9)	$ (92.3)	$ -
Marketable Securities:						
Level 1:						
Money market and other	$ -	$ -	$ 6.6	$ -	$ -	$ 10.3
Total Level 1	-	-	6.6	-	-	10.3
Level 2:						
U.S. Government issued debt securities (agency and treasury)	-	-	17.0	-	-	15.5
Corporate debt securities	-	-	17.4	-	-	17.9
Asset backed securities	-	-	0.9	-	-	2.4
Municipal bonds	-	-	10.6	-	-	-
Other	-	-	4.3	-	-	9.6
Total Level 2	-	-	50.2	-	-	45.4
Total	$ -	$ -	$ 56.8	$ -	$ -	$ 55.7

Not included in the tables above are $11.6 million and $81.6 million of cash equivalents as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, held by NU parent in an unrestricted money market account and included in Cash and cash equivalents on the accompanying consolidated balances sheets of NU, which are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

The following tables present changes for the year ended December 31, 2009 in the Level 3 category of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. This category includes derivative assets and liabilities, which are presented on a net basis. The

Company classifies assets and liabilities in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy when there is reliance on at least one significant unobservable input to the valuation model. In addition to these unobservable inputs, the valuation models for Level 3 assets and liabilities typically also rely on a number of inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly. Thus, the gains and losses presented below include changes in fair value that are attributable to both observable and unobservable inputs. There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars)	NU	NU
Derivatives, Net:		
Fair value at beginning of year [1]	$ (669.2)	$ (511.1)
Net realized/unrealized gains/(losses) included in:		
Net income [2]	6.2	12.0
Regulatory assets/liabilities	(114.3)	(138.0)
Purchases, issuances and settlements	16.1	(32.1)
Fair value at end of year	$ (761.2)	$ (669.2)
Period change in unrealized gains included in Net income relating to items held at end of year	$ 6.3	$ 7.0

	For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2009		2008	
(Millions of Dollars)	CL&P	PSNH	CL&P	PSNH
Derivatives, Net:				
Fair value at beginning of year [1]	$ (611.1)	$ 4.1	$ (426.9)	$ 15.7
Net realized/unrealized gains/(losses) included in:				
Regulatory assets/liabilities	(107.8)	(3.6)	(128.0)	(11.5)
Purchases, issuances and settlements	3.1	(0.1)	(56.2)	(0.1)
Fair value at end of year	$ (715.8)	$ 0.4	$ (611.1)	$ 4.1

(1) Amounts at beginning of 2008 reflect fair values after initial adoption of fair value measurement accounting guidance. As a result of implementation, the Company recorded an increase to Derivative liabilities and a pre-tax charge to Net Income of $6.1 million as of January 1, 2008 related to NU Enterprises' remaining derivative contracts.

(2) Realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivatives included in Net Income relate to the remaining Select Energy wholesale marketing contracts and are reported in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

5. Employee Benefits (All Companies)

A. Pension Benefits and Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

Pursuant to GAAP, NU is required to record the funded status of its pension and PBOP plans on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, based on the difference between the projected benefit obligation for the Pension Plan and accumulated postretirement benefit obligation for the PBOP Plan and the fair value of plan assets measured in accordance with fair value measurement accounting guidance. The funded status is recorded with an offset to Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, if negative. This amount is remeasured annually, or as circumstances dictate.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, NU recorded an after-tax charge totaling $5.4 million and $38 million, respectively, to Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) for its unregulated subsidiaries. However, because the regulated companies are cost-of-service, rate-regulated entities, regulatory assets were recorded in the amount of $1.1 billion ($502.4 million - CL&P; $154.2 million - PSNH; $104.9 million - WMECO), and $1.1 billion ($537.7 million - CL&P; $142.9 million - PSNH; $113.5 million - WMECO), respectively, as these benefits expense amounts have been and continue to be recoverable in cost-of-service, regulated rates. Regulatory accounting was also applied to the portions of the NUSCO costs that support the regulated companies, as these amounts are also recoverable.

Pension Benefits: NUSCO sponsors a single uniform noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan (Pension Plan), which is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). The Pension Plan covers nonbargaining unit employees (and bargaining unit employees, as negotiated) of NU, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, hired before 2006 (or as negotiated, for bargaining unit employees). Benefits are based on years of service and the employees' highest eligible compensation during 60 consecutive months of employment. NU allocates net periodic pension expense to its subsidiaries based on the actual participant demographic data for each subsidiary's participants. Benefit payments to participants and contributions are also tracked by the trustee for each subsidiary. The actual investment return for the trust each year is allocated to each of the subsidiaries in proportion to the investment return expected to be earned during the year. NU uses a December 31st measurement date for the Pension Plan. Pension expense/(income) affecting Net income is as follows:

NU	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Total pension expense	$ 39.7	$ 2.4	$ 17.1
Income/(expense) capitalized as utility plant	(6.2)	4.9	1.0
Total pension expense, net of amounts capitalized	$ 33.5	$ 7.3	$ 18.1

CL&P	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Total pension income	$ (5.7)	$ (21.3)	$ (15.6)
Income capitalized as utility plant	2.6	9.4	7.3
Total pension income, net of amounts capitalized	$ (3.1)	$ (11.9)	$ (8.3)

PSNH	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Total pension expense	$ 23.3	$ 18.1	$ 19.5
Expense capitalized as utility plant	(6.0)	(4.2)	(4.8)
Total pension expense, net of amounts capitalized	$ 17.3	$ 13.9	$ 14.7

WMECO	For the Years Ended December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Total pension income	$ (2.9)	$ (6.1)	$ (5.0)
Income capitalized as utility plant	1.2	2.1	1.9
Total pension income, net of amounts capitalized	$ (1.7)	$ (4.0)	$ (3.1)

Pension Plan COLA: On May 4, 2007, NU's Board of Trustees approved a cost of living adjustment (COLA) that increased retiree pension benefits for certain participants in the Pension Plan. The COLA was announced on May 8, 2007 at the annual meeting of NU's shareholders, which resulted in a plan amendment in 2007 and a remeasurement of the Pension Plan's benefit obligation as of May 8, 2007. The COLA increased the Pension Plan's benefit obligation by $40 million and was reflected as a prior service cost and as a decrease in the funded status of the Pension Plan. This amount is being amortized over a 12-year period representing average remaining service lives of employees.

Actuarial Determination of Expense: Pension and PBOP expense consists of the service cost and prior service cost determined by actuaries, the interest cost based on the discounting of the obligations and the amortization of the net transition obligation, offset by the expected return on plan assets. Pension and PBOP expense also includes amortization of actuarial gains and losses, which represent differences between assumptions and actual or updated information.

The expected return on plan assets is calculated by applying the assumed rate of return to a four-year rolling average of plan asset fair values, which reduces year-to-year volatility. This calculation recognizes investment gains or losses over a four-year period from the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the calculated expected return and the actual return based on the change in the fair value of assets during the year. As investment gains and losses are reflected in the average plan asset fair values, they are subject to amortization with other unrecognized gains/losses. Unrecognized gains/losses are amortized as a component of pension and PBOP expense over approximately 12 years, which is the average future service period of the employees.

SERP: NU has maintained a SERP since 1987. The SERP provides its eligible participants, who are officers of NU, with benefits that would have been provided to them under the Pension Plan if certain Internal Revenue Code limitations were not imposed. NU allocates net periodic SERP benefit costs to its subsidiaries based upon actuarial calculations by participant.

Although the Company maintains a trust to support the SERP with marketable securities held in the NU supplemental benefit trust, the plan itself does not contain any assets. For information regarding the investments in the NU supplemental benefit trust that are used to support the SERP liability, see Note 9, "Marketable Securities," to the consolidated financial statements.

PBOP Plan: On behalf of NU's retirees, NUSCO also sponsors plans that provide certain retiree health care benefits, primarily medical and dental, and life insurance benefits through a PBOP Plan. These benefits are available for employees retiring from NU who have met specified service requirements. For current employees and certain retirees, the total benefit is limited to two times the 1993 per retiree health care cost. These costs are charged to expense over the estimated work life of the employee. NU uses a December 31st measurement date for the PBOP Plan.

NU annually funds postretirement costs through external trusts with amounts that have been and will continue to be recovered in rates and that are tax deductible.

NU allocates net periodic postretirement benefits expense to its subsidiaries based on the actual participant demographic data for each subsidiary's participants. Benefit payments to participants and contributions are also tracked for each subsidiary. The actual investment return for the trust each year is allocated to each of the subsidiaries in proportion to the investment return expected to be earned during the year.

The following table represents information on NU's plan benefit obligations, fair values of plan assets, and funded status:

	As of December 31,					
	Pension Benefits		SERP Benefits		PBOP Benefits	
(Millions of Dollars)	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Change in benefit obligation						
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ (2,297.7)	$ (2,256.9)	$ (34.2)	$ (32.1)	$ (436.0)	$ (459.6)
Service cost	(45.0)	(43.9)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(7.2)	(7.1)
Interest cost	(153.4)	(144.0)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(29.1)	(28.3)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(203.8)	19.5	(4.3)	(1.7)	(44.5)	20.2
Federal subsidy on benefits paid	-	-	-	-	(3.5)	(3.4)
Benefits paid - excluding lump sum payments	128.9	127.1	2.3	2.3	44.6	42.2
Benefits paid - lump sum payments	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Benefit obligation at end of year	$ (2,571.0)	$ (2,297.7)	$ (39.3)	$ (34.2)	$ (475.7)	$ (436.0)
Change in plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 1,556.8	$ 2,459.4	N/A	N/A	$ 195.6	$ 278.1
Actual return on plan assets	361.7	(775.0)	N/A	N/A	48.5	(80.1)
Employer contribution	-	-	N/A	N/A	40.8	39.8
Benefits paid - excluding lump sum payments	(128.9)	(127.1)	N/A	N/A	(44.6)	(42.2)
Benefits paid - lump sum payments	-	(0.5)	N/A	N/A	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 1,789.6	$ 1,556.8	N/A	N/A	$ 240.3	$ 195.6
Funded status as of December 31st	$ (781.4)	$ (740.9)	$ (39.3)	$ (34.2)	$ (235.4)	$ (240.4)

The amounts recognized on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets for the funded status above as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows (millions of dollars):

	As of December 31,					
	Pension Benefits		SERP Benefits		PBOP Benefits	
NU	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Accrued pension	$ (781.4)	$ (740.9)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other current liabilities	-	-	(2.9)	(2.3)	-	-
Other deferred credits and other liabilities	-	-	(36.4)	(31.9)	(235.4)	(240.4)
CL&P						
Accrued pension	$ (51.3)	$ (89.3)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other current liabilities	-	-	(0.3)	(0.1)	-	-
Other deferred credits and other liabilities	-	-	(3.1)	(2.5)	-	-
Accrued postretirement benefits	-	-	-	-	(94.9)	(98.6)
PSNH						
Accrued pension	$ (272.9)	$ (236.3)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other current liabilities	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	-
Other deferred credits and other liabilities	-	-	(2.0)	(1.8)	-	-
Accrued postretirement benefits	-	-	-	-	(39.7)	(41.8)
WMECO						
Prepaid/(accrued) pension	$ 6.9	$ (3.6)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Other deferred credits and other liabilities	-	-	(0.4)	(0.7)	-	-
Accrued postretirement benefits	-	-	-	-	(17.4)	(18.1)

For the Pension Plan, the Company amortized its transition obligation over the remaining service lives of its employees as calculated on an individual subsidiary basis and amortizes the prior service cost and unrecognized net actuarial gain/(loss) over the remaining service lives of its employees as calculated on an NU consolidated basis. For the PBOP Plan, the Company amortizes its transition obligation, prior service cost, and unrecognized net actuarial gain/(loss) over the remaining service lives of its employees as calculated on an individual operating company basis.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Pension Plan was $2 billion ($725.8 million - CL&P; $312.4 million - PSNH; $146.4 million - WMECO) and $2 billion ($731.6 million - CL&P; $320.4 million - PSNH; $148.4 million - WMECO) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and was $36.9 million ($3.3 million - CL&P; $1.9 million - PSNH; $0.3 million - WMECO) and $32.1 million ($2.3 million - CL&P; $1.7 million - PSNH; $0.7 million - WMECO) for the SERP as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The following is a summary of amounts recorded as regulatory assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the changes in those amounts recorded during the years (millions of dollars):

NU	As of December 31,					
	Pension		SERP		PBOP	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Transition obligation at beginning of year	$ 0.3	$ 0.5	$ -	$ -	$ 45.3	$ 56.6
Amounts reclassified as net periodic benefit expense	(0.3)	(0.2)	-	-	(11.3)	(11.3)
Transition obligation at end of year	$ -	$ 0.3	$ -	$ -	$ 34.0	$ 45.3
Prior service cost at beginning of year	$ 57.8	$ 67.2	$ 0.4	$ 0.5	$ (3.3)	$ (3.6)
Amounts reclassified as net periodic benefit income/(expense)	(9.5)	(9.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.3	0.3
Prior service cost arising during the year	(0.2)	0.2	-	-	-	-
Prior service cost at end of year	$ 48.1	$ 57.8	$ 0.2	$ 0.4	$ (3.0)	$ (3.3)
Net actuarial losses/(gains) at beginning of year	$ 867.2	$ (24.2)	$ 3.2	$ 1.8	$ 170.0	$ 102.6
Amounts reclassified as net periodic benefit expense	(20.4)	(5.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(10.0)	(10.4)
Actuarial losses arising during the year	22.6	897.0	4.7	1.6	15.9	77.8
Actuarial losses at end of year	$ 869.4	$ 867.2	$ 7.5	$ 3.2	$ 175.9	$ 170.0
Total deferred benefit costs recorded as Regulatory assets	$ 917.5	$ 925.3	$ 7.7	$ 3.6	$ 206.9	$ 212.0

The estimates of the above amounts that are expected to be recognized as portions of net periodic benefit expense in 2010 are as follows (millions of dollars):

NU	Estimated Expense in 2010		
	Pension	SERP	PBOP
Transition obligation	$ -	$ -	$ 11.3
Prior service cost	9.5	0.1	(0.3)
Net actuarial loss	48.2	1.1	15.0
Total	$ 57.7	$ 1.2	$ 26.0

The following is a summary of amounts recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the changes in those amounts recorded to Other comprehensive income/(loss) (millions of dollars):

NU	As of December 31,					
	Pension		SERP		PBOP	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Transition obligation at beginning of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.9	$ 1.2
Amounts reclassified as net periodic benefit expense	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	(0.3)
Transition obligation at end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.7	$ 0.9
Prior service cost at beginning of year	$ 2.1	$ 2.7	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Amounts reclassified as net periodic benefit expense	(0.3)	(0.3)	-	-	-	-
Prior service cost/(credit) arising during the year	0.2	(0.3)	-	-	-	-
Prior service cost at end of year	$ 2.0	$ 2.1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net actuarial losses/(gains) at beginning of year	$ 42.4	$ (17.4)	$ 0.1	$ 0.2	$ 8.8	$ 5.5
Amounts reclassified as net periodic benefit income/(expense)	(0.1)	0.9	-	-	(0.5)	(0.2)
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising during the year	8.8	58.9	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.8	3.5
Actuarial losses/(gains) at end of year	$ 51.1	$ 42.4	$ (0.2)	$ 0.1	$ 9.1	$ 8.8
Total Pension, SERP and PBOP in Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ 53.1	$ 44.5	$ (0.2)	$ 0.1	$ 9.8	$ 9.7

The estimates of the above amounts that are expected to be recognized as portions of net periodic benefit expense in 2010 are as follows (millions of dollars):

NU	Estimated Expense in 2010		
	Pension	SERP	PBOP
Transition obligation	$ -	$ -	$ 0.2
Prior service cost/(credit)	0.3	-	-
Net actuarial loss	2.6	-	0.7
Total	$ 2.9	$ -	$ 0.9

For further information, see Note 14, "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)," to the consolidated financial statements.

The following actuarial assumptions were used in calculating the plans' year end funded status:

	As of December 31,			
	Pension Benefits and SERP		PBOP Benefits	
Balance Sheets	**2009**	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
Discount rate	5.98 %	6.89 %	5.73 %	6.90 %
Compensation/progression rate	4.00 %	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Health care cost trend rate	N/A	N/A	7.50 %	8.00 %

The components of net periodic benefit expense/(income) are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
NU	Pension Benefits			SERP Benefits			PBOP Benefits		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Service cost	$ 45.0	$ 43.9	$ 47.0	$ 0.8	$ 0.7	$ 0.8	$ 7.2	$ 7.1	$ 7.4
Interest cost	153.4	144.0	136.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	29.1	28.3	25.7
Expected return on plan assets	(189.4)	(200.2)	(195.2)	-	-	-	(20.9)	(21.1)	(18.2)
Net transition obligation cost	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	11.6
Prior service cost/(credit)	9.8	9.9	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Actuarial loss	20.6	4.6	20.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	10.5	10.6	12.2
Net periodic expense - before termination benefits	39.7	2.4	17.4	3.6	3.1	3.6	37.2	36.2	38.4
Termination benefits	-	-	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - net periodic expense	$ 39.7	$ 2.4	$ 17.1	$ 3.6	$ 3.1	$ 3.6	$ 37.2	$ 36.2	$ 38.4

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
CL&P	Pension Benefits			SERP Benefits			PBOP Benefits		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Service cost	$ 16.0	$ 15.4	$ 16.2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2.2	$ 2.2	$ 2.3
Interest cost	54.3	51.4	48.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.5	11.3	10.2
Expected return on plan assets	(89.0)	(93.4)	(90.7)	-	-	-	(8.3)	(8.4)	(7.2)
Net transition obligation cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	6.1
Prior service cost	4.2	4.2	3.8	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Actuarial loss	8.8	1.1	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.5	4.7
Total - net periodic (income)/expense	$ (5.7)	$ (21.3)	$ (15.6)	$ 0.3	$ 0.3	$ 0.3	$ 15.5	$ 15.7	$ 16.1

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
PSNH	Pension Benefits			SERP Benefits			PBOP Benefits		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Service cost	$ 8.8	$ 9.2	$ 9.6	$ 0.1	$ -	$ -	$ 1.5	$ 1.7	$ 1.7
Interest cost	24.3	23.2	21.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.4	5.2	4.8
Expected return on plan assets	(15.0)	(17.9)	(17.8)	-	-	-	(4.1)	(4.0)	(3.4)
Net transition obligation cost	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.5
Prior service cost	1.8	1.9	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss	3.1	1.4	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.7	2.3
Total - net periodic expense	$ 23.3	$ 18.1	$ 19.5	$ 0.3	$ 0.2	$ 0.4	$ 7.0	$ 7.1	$ 7.9

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
WMECO	Pension Benefits			SERP Benefits			PBOP Benefits		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Service cost	$ 3.3	$ 3.2	$ 3.2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.5	$ 0.5	$ 0.5
Interest cost	11.1	10.4	9.8	-	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.4	2.2
Expected return on plan assets	(20.0)	(20.7)	(20.0)	-	-	-	(2.0)	(2.1)	(1.8)
Net transition obligation cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.4
Prior service cost	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss	1.8	0.1	1.1	-	-	-	0.4	0.6	0.7
Total - net periodic (income)/expense	$ (2.9)	$ (6.1)	$ (5.0)	$ -	$ 0.1	$ 0.1	$ 2.7	$ 2.8	$ 3.0

Not included in the Pension Plan, PBOP Plan and SERP amounts above for CL&P, PSNH and WMECO are related intercompany allocations as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
	CL&P			PSNH			WMECO		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Pension Benefits	$ 14.5	$ 8.9	$ 9.3	$ 3.1	$ 2.0	$ 1.6	$ 2.4	$ 1.5	$ 1.6
PBOP Benefits	7.3	6.7	7.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
SERP Benefits	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3

The following assumptions were used to calculate pension and PBOP expense and income amounts:

Statements of Income	For the Years Ended December 31,					
	Pension Benefits and SERP			PBOP Benefits		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Discount rate	6.89 %	6.60 %	5.95 % [1]	6.90 %	6.35 %	5.80 %
Expected long-term rate of return	8.75 %	8.75 %	8.75 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Compensation/progression rate	4.00 %	4.00 %	4.00 %	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected long-term rate of return -						
Health assets, taxable	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.85 %	6.85 %	6.85 %
Life assets and non-taxable health assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.75 %	8.75 %	8.75 %

[1] The 2007 discount rate for the SERP was 5.9 percent.

The following table represents the PBOP assumed health care cost trend rate for the next year and the assumed ultimate trend rate:

	Year Following December 31,	
	2009	2008
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	7.50 %	8.00 %
Rate to which health care cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00 %	5.00 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2015	2015

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. The effect of changing the assumed health care cost trend rate by one percentage point in each year would have the following effects (millions of dollars):

NU	One Percentage Point Increase	One Percentage Point Decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost components	$ 0.9	$ (0.8)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	12.9	(11.0)

Fair Value of Pension and PBOP Assets: Pension and PBOP funds are held in external trusts. Trust assets, including accumulated earnings, must be used exclusively for pension and PBOP payments. NU's investment strategy for its Pension and PBOP Plans is to maximize the long-term rates of return on these plans' assets within an acceptable level of risk. The investment strategy for each asset category includes a diversification of asset types, fund strategy and fund managers and establishes target asset allocations that are routinely reviewed and periodically rebalanced. NU's expected long-term rates of return on Pension and PBOP Plan assets are based on these target asset allocation assumptions and related expected long-term rates of return. In developing its expected long-term rate of return assumptions for the Pension and PBOP Plans, NU evaluated input from actuaries and consultants, as well as long-term inflation assumptions and historical returns. For 2010, management has assumed long-term rates of return of 8.75 percent on Pension Plan assets and PBOP Plan life and non-taxable health assets and 6.85 percent for PBOP taxable health assets. These long-term rates of return are based on the assumed rates of return for the target asset allocations as follows:

	As of December 31,							
	Pension		PBOP		Pension		PBOP	
	2009		2009		2008		2008	
	Target Asset Allocation	Assumed Rate of Return	Target Asset Allocation	Assumed Rate of Return	Target Asset Allocation	Assumed Rate of Return	Target Asset Allocation	Assumed Rate of Return
Equity Securities:								
United States	24%	9.25%	55%	9.25%	40%	9.25%	55%	9.25%
International	13%	9.25%	11%	9.25%	17%	9.25%	11%	9.25%
Emerging markets	3%	10.25%	2%	10.25%	5%	10.25%	2%	10.25%
Private equity	12%	14.25%	-	-	8%	14.25%	-	-
Debt Securities:								
Fixed income	20%	5.70%	27%	5.70%	25%	5.50%	27%	5.50%
High yield fixed income	3.5%	7.70%	5%	7.70%	-	-	5%	7.50%
Emerging markets debt	3.5%	7.70%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate and other assets	8%	7.50%	-	-	5%	7.50%	-	-
Hedge Funds	13%	8.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table presents, by asset category, the Pension and PBOP Plan assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis by the level in which they are classified within the fair value hierarchy:

	Pension Plan			
(Millions of Dollars)	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2009			
Asset Category:	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Equity Securities:				
United States [1]	$ 135.2	$ 150.1	$ 252.1	$ 537.4
International [2]	7.1	217.3	-	224.4
Emerging markets [2]	-	67.1	-	67.1
Private equity [5]	21.9	-	193.8	215.7
Fixed income [3]	49.4	251.9	174.0	475.3
Real estate and other assets	-	-	38.5	38.5
Hedge funds	-	-	231.2	231.2
Total	$ 213.6	$ 686.4	$ 889.6	$ 1,789.6

	PBOP Plan			
(Millions of Dollars)	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2009			
Asset Category:	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4.2	$ -	$ -	$ 4.2
Equity Securities:				
United States	140.3	-	-	140.3
International	28.0	-	-	28.0
Debt Securities:				
Fixed income [4]	-	36.9	24.6	61.5
High yield fixed income	6.3	-	-	6.3
Total	$ 178.8	$ 36.9	$ 24.6	$ 240.3

(1) United States equities classified as Level 2 include investments in commingled funds totaling $77.1 million and unrealized gains on holdings in equity index swaps totaling $73 million. Level 3 investments include hedge funds that are overlayed with equity index swaps and futures contracts. Level 1 investments represent equity holdings of $111.8 million and equity index futures contracts with unrealized gains of $23.4 million.

(2) The International equity and Emerging markets categorized as Level 2 represent investments in commingled funds.

(3) Fixed Income securities classified as Level 2 include investments in debt securities, including U.S. Government issued securities, corporate bonds, asset backed securities and insurance contracts totaling $201.2 million and unrealized gains on interest rate swaps and fixed income index swaps totaling $50.7 million. Level 3 investments include fixed income funds totaling $80.5 million that invest in senior credit distressed credit funds and hedge funds totaling $93.5 million that are overlayed with interest rate swaps and fixed income index swaps. Level 1 investments include exchange traded funds totaling $19.6 million and unrealized gains on fixed income index futures contracts totaling $29.8 million.

(4) Fixed Income investments classified as Level 2 include U.S. Government issued securities, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and other debt securities. The amount classified in Level 3 represents a fund that invests in senior credit distressed income securities totaling $6.4 million and hedge funds totaling $18.2 million.

(5) Private equity amounts classified as Level 1 represent unrealized gains on futures contracts.

The Company values assets based on observable inputs when available. Equity securities and futures contracts classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy are priced based on the closing price on the primary exchange as of the balance sheet date. Commingled funds included in Level 2 equity securities are recorded at the net asset value provided by the asset manager, which is based on the market prices of the underlying equity securities. Swaps are valued using pricing models that incorporate interest rates and equity and fixed income index closing prices to determine a net present value of the cash flows. Fixed income securities included in Level 2 are valued using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows. The pricing models utilize observable inputs such as recent trades for the same or similar instruments, yield curves, discount margins and bond structures. Hedge funds and investments in distressed credit funds are recorded at net asset value based on the values of the underlying assets. The assets in the Hedge funds and distressed credit income funds are valued using observable inputs and are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy due to redemption restrictions. Private equity investments and Real estate and other assets are valued using the net asset value provided by the partnerships, which are based on discounted cash flows of the underlying investments, real estate appraisals or market approaches to the valuation of the underlying investments. These investments are classified as Level 3 due to redemption restrictions.

Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3): The following tables present changes for the year ended December 31, 2009 in the Level 3 category of Pension and PBOP Plan assets:

	Pension Plan					
(Millions of Dollars)	United States Equity	Private Equity	Fixed Income	Real Estate and Other Assets	Hedge Funds	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2008	$ 333.3	$ 175.2	$ 227.5	$ 58.2	$ -	$ 794.2
Actual return/(loss) on plan assets:						
Relating to assets still held at year end	68.8	11.0	49.8	(26.1)	6.2	109.7
Relating to assets distributed during year end	-	(3.9)	-	-	-	(3.9)
Purchases, sales and settlements	(15.0)	11.5	(13.3)	6.4	-	(10.4)
Transfer between asset categories	(135.0)	-	(90.0)	-	225.0	-
Balance as of December 31, 2009	$ 252.1	$ 193.8	$ 174.0	$ 38.5	$ 231.2	$ 889.6

	PBOP Plan
(Millions of Dollars)	Fixed Income
Balance as of December 31, 2008	$ 18.9
Actual return on plan assets:	
Relating to assets sold during reporting period	4.5
Purchases, sales and settlements	1.2
Balance as of December 31, 2009	$ 24.6

Estimated Future Benefit Payments: The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid/(received) for the Pension, SERP and PBOP Plans (millions of dollars):

	Pension Benefits	SERP Benefits	PBOP Benefits	Government Benefits
NU				
2010	$ 135.2	$ 2.9	$ 41.4	$ (3.4)
2011	139.5	3.1	41.8	(3.7)
2012	144.4	3.2	41.9	(4.0)
2013	150.5	3.3	42.2	(4.3)
2014	156.8	3.4	42.5	(4.6)
2015-2019	900.6	18.2	215.2	(26.5)

The government benefits represent amounts expected to be received from the federal government for the Medicare prescription drug benefit under the PBOP Plan related to the corresponding year's benefit payments.

Contributions: Currently, NU's policy is to annually fund the Pension Plan in an amount at least equal to an amount that will satisfy the requirements of the ERISA and Internal Revenue Code. NU's Pension Plan has historically been well funded, and a contribution has not been required to be made to the plan since 1991. Due to the underfunded balance as of January 1, 2009, NU is required to make a contribution to the Pension Plan of approximately $45 million in 2010 and a potential contribution of approximately $200 million in 2011 to meet current minimum funding requirements.

For the PBOP Plan, it is currently NU's policy to annually fund an amount equal to the PBOP Plan's postretirement benefit cost, excluding curtailment and termination benefits. NU contributed $37.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to fund the PBOP Plan and expects to make $41.2 million in contributions to the PBOP Plan in 2010. NU makes an additional contribution to the PBOP Plan for the amounts received from the federal Medicare subsidy. This amount was $3.7 million in 2009 and is estimated to be $3.5 million in 2010.

B. Defined Contribution Plans

NU maintains a 401(k) Savings Plan for substantially all NU employees, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO employees. This savings plan provides for employee contributions up to specified limits. NU matches employee contributions up to a maximum of three percent of eligible compensation with one percent in cash and two percent in NU common shares allocated from the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP). The 401(k) matching contributions of cash and NU common shares made by NU were $12.2 million ($3.9 million for CL&P, $2.3 million for PSNH and $0.7 million for WMECO) in 2009, $12 million ($4 million for CL&P, $2.3 million for PSNH and $0.7 million for WMECO) in 2008, and $10.7 million ($3.6 million for CL&P, $2.2 million for PSNH and $0.7 million for WMECO) in 2007.

Effective on January 1, 2006, all newly hired, non-bargaining unit employees, and effective on January 1, 2007 or as subject to collective bargaining agreements, certain newly hired bargaining unit employees participate in a new program under the 401(k) Savings Plan called the K-Vantage benefit. These employees are not eligible to participate in the Pension Plan. In addition, participants in the Pension Plan as of January 1, 2006 were given the opportunity to choose to become a participant in the K-Vantage benefit beginning in 2007, in which case their benefit under the Pension Plan would be frozen. NU makes contributions to the K-Vantage benefit based on a percentage of participants' eligible compensation, as defined by the benefit document. The contributions made by NU were $2.6 million ($240 thousand for CL&P, $337 thousand for PSNH and $40 thousand for WMECO) in 2009, $2 million

($173 thousand for CL&P, $276 thousand for PSNH and $20 thousand for WMECO) in 2008, and $1 million ($71 thousand for CL&P, $139 thousand for PSNH and $9 thousand for WMECO) in 2007.

C. Employee Stock Ownership Plan

NU maintains an ESOP for purposes of allocating shares to NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO's employees participating in NU's 401(k) Savings Plan. Under this arrangement, NU issued unsecured notes during 1991 and 1992 totaling $250 million, the proceeds of which were loaned to the ESOP trust (ESOP Notes) for the purchase of 10.8 million newly issued NU common shares (ESOP shares). The ESOP trust is obligated to make principal and interest payments to NU on the ESOP Notes at the same rate that ESOP shares are allocated to employees. For the year ended December 31, 2009, NU made annual contributions to the ESOP trust equal to the ESOP's debt service, less dividends received by the ESOP. NU's contributions to the ESOP trust for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 totaled $6.1 million, $6 million and $4.2 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, NU recognized $8.2 million, $8 million and $6.9 million, respectively, of expense related to the ESOP.

Dividends on the ESOP unallocated shares are not considered dividends for financial reporting purposes. During the first and second quarters of 2007, NU paid a $0.1875 per share quarterly dividend. During the third quarter of 2007 through the second quarter of 2008, NU paid a $0.20 per share quarterly dividend. During the third and fourth quarters of 2008, NU paid a $0.2125 per share quarterly dividend. NU paid a $0.2375 per share quarterly dividend in 2009.

In 2009 and 2008, the ESOP trust allocated 542,724 and 469,601 of NU common shares, respectively, to satisfy 401(k) Savings Plan obligations to employees. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, total allocated ESOP shares were 10,673,131 and 10,130,407, respectively, and total unallocated ESOP shares were 127,054 and 669,778, respectively. The fair market value of the unallocated ESOP shares as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was $3.3 million and $16.1 million, respectively.

D. Share-Based Payments

NU maintains an Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP) and other long-term equity-based incentive plans under the Northeast Utilities Incentive Plan (Incentive Plan) in which NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO employees and officers are entitled to participate. NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO record compensation cost related to these plans, as applicable, for shares issued or sold to NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO employees and officers, as well as the allocation of costs associated with shares issued or sold to NUSCO employees and officers that support CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO.

In accordance with accounting guidance for share-based payments, share-based compensation awards are recorded using the fair value-based method based on the fair value at the date of grant. This guidance applies to share-based compensation awards granted on or after January 1, 2006 or to awards for which the requisite service period has not been completed.

NU accounts for its various share-based plans as follows:

- For grants of restricted shares and restricted share units (RSUs), NU records compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based upon the fair value of NU's common shares at the date of grant. Dividend equivalents on RSUs are charged to retained earnings, net of estimated forfeitures.

- For grants of performance shares, NU records compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Performance shares vest based upon the achievement of Company targets. For the majority of performance shares, fair value is based upon the value of NU's common shares at the date of grant and compensation expense is recorded based upon the probable outcome of the achievement of Company targets. The remaining performance shares are based upon the achievement of the Company's share price as compared to an index of similar equity securities. The fair value at the date of grant for these remaining performance shares was determined using a lattice model and compensation expense is recorded over the vesting period.

- NU has not granted any stock options since 2002, and no compensation expense has been recorded. All options were fully vested prior to January 1, 2006.

- For shares sold under the ESPP, no compensation expense is recorded, as the ESPP qualifies as a non-compensatory plan under relevant accounting guidance.

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, tax expense in excess of compensation expense totaling $0.9 million, $1.6 million and $3.2 million, respectively, increased cash flows from financing activities.

Incentive Plan: Under the Incentive Plan, in which CL&P, PSNH and WMECO participate, NU is authorized to grant up to 4.5 million new shares for various types of awards, including restricted shares, RSUs, performance shares and stock options to eligible employees and board members. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, NU had 2,363,521 and 2,705,615 common shares, respectively, available for issuance under the Incentive Plan.

Restricted Shares: NU has granted restricted shares under the 2002 through 2004 incentive programs that are subject to three-year and four-year graded vesting schedules. The remaining restricted shares under these programs of 6,250, with a per share and total weighted average grant-date fair value of $18.65 and $0.1 million, respectively, were fully vested in February 2008. The per share and total weighted average grant-date fair value for restricted shares vested was $14.14 and $0.8 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2007. The total compensation cost for these restricted shares had a de minimus impact to NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

RSUs: NU has granted RSUs under the 2004 through 2009 incentive programs that are subject to three-year and four-year graded vesting schedules for employees, and one-year graded vesting schedules for board members. RSUs are paid in shares, reduced by amounts sufficient to satisfy withholdings, subsequent to vesting. A summary of RSU transactions for the year ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

RSUs	RSUs (Units)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Total Grant-Date Fair Value (Millions)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2008	912,991	$24.75	$22.6
Granted	347,112	$23.26	$ 8.1
Shares issued	(203,888)	$25.55	$ 5.2
Forfeited	(18,303)	$26.26	$ 0.5
Outstanding as of December 31, 2009	1,037,912	$24.07	$25.0

The per share and total weighted average grant-date fair value for RSUs granted was $26.82 and $9.5 million, respectively, and $28.83 and $9.5 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The per share and total weighted average grant-date fair value for RSUs issued was $21.94 and $5.8 million, respectively, and $19.77 and $3.2 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The number and weighted average grant-date fair value of RSUs not vested was 571,673 and $15.2 million, respectively, and 564,036 and $16.2 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. The number and weighted average grant-date fair value of RSUs vested during 2009 was 190,119 and $4.9 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, 466,237 RSUs were fully vested and 543,089 are expected to vest.

Performance Shares: NU has granted performance shares under the 2009 incentive program that vest based upon the achievement of Company targets at the end of a three-year performance measurement period. Performance shares are paid in shares, subsequent to the performance measurement period. A summary of performance share transactions for the year ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

Performance Shares	Performance Shares (Units)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Total Grant-Date Fair Value (Millions)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2008	-	-	-
Granted	104,150	$23.93	$2.5
Shares issued	-	-	-
Forfeited	(5,064)	$23.96	$0.1
Outstanding as of December 31, 2009	99,086	$23.93	$2.4

As of December 31, 2009, 106 percent of performance shares are expected to vest based upon the probable outcome of certain performance metrics.

The total compensation cost recognized by NU (by CL&P, PSNH and WMECO) for share-based compensation awards was $8.8 million ($5.3 million, $1.7 million and $877 thousand), $6.5 million ($4 million, $1.2 million and $678 thousand) and $6 million ($3.8 million, $977 thousand and $645 thousand) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The associated future income tax benefit recognized was approximately $3.5 million ($2.1 million, $693 thousand and $351 thousand), $2.6 million ($1.6 million, $478 thousand and $271 thousand), and $2.4 million ($1.5 million, $391 thousand and $258 thousand) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

As of December 31, 2009, there was $8.5 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based awards for NU, $5.1 million for CL&P, $1.8 million for PSNH and $0.9 million for WMECO. This cost is expected to be recognized ratably over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years for NU, 1.5 years for CL&P, 1.5 years for PSNH and 1.4 years for WMECO.

Stock Options: Prior to 2003, NU granted stock options to certain employees. The options expire ten years from the date of grant. These options were fully vested as of December 31, 2005. The fair value of each stock option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average remaining contractual lives for the options outstanding as of December 31, 2009 is 1.8 years. A summary of stock option transactions is as follows:

	Options	Exercise Price Per Share Range	Weighted Average	Intrinsic Value (Millions)
Outstanding and exercisable - December 31, 2006	771,848	$14.9375 - $22.2500	$18.4245	
Exercised	(372,168)		$18.5005	$4.8
Forfeited and cancelled	(2,500)		$21.0300	
Outstanding and exercisable - December 31, 2007	397,180	$14.9375 - $21.0300	$18.3369	
Exercised	(76,260)		$16.2473	$0.6
Forfeited and cancelled	-		-	
Outstanding and exercisable - December 31, 2008	320,920	$14.9375 - $21.0300	$18.8335	
Exercised	(95,704)		$18.5418	$0.6
Forfeited and cancelled	-		-	
Outstanding and exercisable - December 31, 2009	225,216	$17.4000 - $21.0300	$18.9574	$1.6

Cash received for options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2009 totaled $1.8 million. The tax benefit realized from stock options exercised totaled $0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Employee Share Purchase Plan: NU maintains an ESPP for all eligible NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO employees, which allows for NU common shares to be purchased by employees at six-month intervals at 95 percent of the closing market price on the last day of each six-month period. Employees are permitted to purchase shares having a value not exceeding 25 percent of their compensation as of the beginning of the purchase period up to a limit of $25,000 per annum. The ESPP qualifies as a non-compensatory plan under accounting guidance for share-based payments, and no compensation expense will be recorded for ESPP purchases.

During 2009 and 2008, employees purchased 39,264 and 31,250 shares, respectively, at discounted prices of $22.61 and $21.86 in 2009 and $26.40 and $23.90 in 2008. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, 970,850 and 1,010,114 shares, respectively, remained available for future issuance under the ESPP.

An income tax rate of 40 percent is used to estimate the tax effect on total share-based payments determined under the fair value-based method for all awards. The Company generally settles stock option exercises and fully vested RSUs and performance shares with the issuance of new common shares.

E. Other Retirement Benefits

NU provides benefits for retirement and other benefits for certain current and past company officers of NU, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. The actuarially-determined liability for these benefits, which is included in Deferred credits and other liabilities - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, was $47.9 million ($0.4 million for CL&P, $2.4 million for PSNH and $0.2 million for WMECO) and $45.4 million ($0.3 million for CL&P, $2.5 million for PSNH and $0.2 million for WMECO) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. During 2009, 2008 and 2007, $3.9 million ($2.2 million for CL&P, $0.9 million for PSNH and $0.4 million for WMECO), $3.8 million ($2.2 million for CL&P, $0.8 million for PSNH and $0.4 million for WMECO) and $8.4 million ($4.6 million for CL&P, $2 million for PSNH and $0.8 million for WMECO), respectively, was expensed related to these benefits. These benefits are accounted for on an accrual basis and expensed over the service lives of the employees in accordance with accounting guidance for deferred compensation contracts.

6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Yankee Gas)

In accordance with GAAP, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite useful lives are reviewed for impairment at least annually by applying a fair value-based test. NU uses October 1st as the annual goodwill impairment testing date. However, if an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate that goodwill might be impaired, NU management would test the goodwill between the annual testing dates. Goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value and if the implied fair value of goodwill based on the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying amount.

NU's reporting units are consistent with the operating segments underlying the reportable segments identified in Note 17, "Segment Information," to the consolidated financial statements. The only reporting unit that maintains goodwill is the Yankee Gas reporting unit, which is classified under the Regulated companies - gas reportable segment and related to the acquisition of Yankee Energy System, Inc., parent of Yankee Gas. Such goodwill is not being recovered from the customers of Yankee Gas. The goodwill balance held by the Yankee Gas reporting unit as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 is $287.6 million.

NU completed its impairment analysis of the Yankee Gas goodwill balance as of October 1, 2009 and determined that no impairment exists. In completing this analysis, the fair value of the reporting unit was estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology and analyses of comparable companies and transactions.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Environmental Matters (CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, HWP)

General: NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO are subject to environmental laws and regulations intended to mitigate or remove the effect of past operations and improve or maintain the quality of the environment. These laws and regulations require the removal or the remedy of the effect on the environment of the disposal or release of certain specified hazardous substances at current and former operating sites. As such, NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO have an active environmental auditing and training program and believe that they are substantially in compliance with all enacted laws and regulations.

Environmental reserves are accrued when assessments indicate that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount can be reasonably estimated. The approach used estimates the liability based on the most likely action plan from a variety of available remediation options, including no action required or several different remedies ranging from establishing institutional controls to full site remediation and monitoring.

These estimates are subjective in nature as they take into consideration several different remediation options at each specific site. The reliability and precision of these estimates can be affected by several factors, including new information concerning either the level of contamination at the site, the extent of NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO's responsibility or the extent of remediation required, recently enacted laws and regulations or a change in cost estimates due to certain economic factors.

The amounts recorded as environmental liabilities included in Deferred credits and other liabilities - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets represent management's best estimate of the liability for environmental costs, if reasonably estimable, and take into consideration site assessment and remediation costs. A reconciliation of the activity in the environmental reserves as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	NU	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Balance as of December 31, 2007	$ 25.8	$ 2.9	$ 5.5	$ 0.3
Additions	4.6	0.2	0.6	0.5
Payments	(3.0)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.5)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	27.4	2.8	5.5	0.3
Additions	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Payments	(3.7)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	$ 26.0	$ 2.7	$ 5.3	$ 0.4

These liabilities are estimated on an undiscounted basis and do not assume that any amounts are recoverable from insurance companies or other third parties. NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO have not recorded any probable recoveries from third parties. The environmental reserve includes sites at different stages of discovery and remediation and does not include any unasserted claims.

As of December 31, 2009, the status of environmental sites are as follows:

(Number of Sites)	NU	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Remediation or long-term monitoring phase	29	5	11	7
Some site assessment completed	22	10	2	2
Preliminary site assessment stage	6	2	4	-
Total environmental sites	57	17	17	9

As of December 31, 2009, in addition to the 57 sites (17 for CL&P, 17 for PSNH, and 9 for WMECO), there were 12 sites (7 for CL&P, 2 for PSNH, and 1 for WMECO) for which there are unasserted claims; however, any related site assessment or remediation costs are not probable or estimable at this time. NU, CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO's environmental liability also takes into account recurring costs of managing hazardous substances and pollutants, mandated expenditures to remediate previously contaminated sites and any other infrequent and non-recurring clean up costs.

HWP remains in the process of evaluating additional potential remediation requirements at a river site in Massachusetts containing tar deposits associated with a manufactured gas plant (MGP) site, which it sold to Holyoke Gas and Electric (HG&E), a municipal electric utility, in 1902. HWP is at least partially responsible for this site, and has already conducted substantial investigative and remediation activities. HWP first established a reserve for this site in 1994. A pre-tax charge of $1.1 million was recorded in 2009 to reflect the estimated cost of additional tar delineation and site characterization studies that were considered to be probable and estimable. The cumulative expense recorded to this reserve through December 31, 2009 was approximately $17 million, of which $15.9 million had been spent, leaving approximately $1.1 million in the reserve as of December 31, 2009.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) issued a letter on April 3, 2008 to HWP and HG&E, which share responsibility for the site, providing conditional authorization for additional investigatory and risk characterization activities and providing detailed comments on HWP's 2007 reports and proposals for further investigations. The MA DEP also indicated that further removal of tar in certain areas was necessary prior to commencing many of the additional studies and evaluation. This letter represents guidance from the MA DEP, rather than mandates. HWP has developed and implemented site characterization studies to further delineate tar deposits in conformity with MA DEP's guidance letter, including estimated costs and schedules. These matters are subject to ongoing discussions with the MA DEP and HG&E and may change from time to time.

At this time, management believes that the $1.1 million remaining in the reserve is at the low end of a range of probable and estimable costs of approximately $1.1 million to $1.8 million and will be sufficient for HWP to evaluate the results of the additional tar delineation and site characterization studies, evaluate its approach to this matter and conduct certain soft tar remediation.

There are many outcomes that could affect management's estimates and require an increase to the reserve, or range of costs, and a reserve increase would be reflected as a charge to pre-tax Net income. However, management cannot reasonably estimate the range of additional investigation and remediation costs because it will depend on, among other things, the level and extent of the remaining tar, the extent of remediation required by the MA DEP and the related scope and timing, all of which are difficult to estimate because of a number of uncertainties at this time. Further developments may require a material increase to this reserve.

HWP's share of the remediation costs related to this site is not recoverable from customers.

MGP Sites: MGP sites comprise the largest portion of the Company's environmental liabilities. MGP sites are sites that manufactured gas from coal producing certain byproducts that may pose a risk to human health and the environment. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, $24.1 million and $25.4 million ($1.5 million and $1.5 million for CL&P, $4.5 million and $4.8 million for PSNH, and $0.2 million and $0.1 million for WMECO), respectively, represent amounts for the site assessment and remediation of the Company's MGP sites. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the 5 (1 for PSNH) largest MGP sites comprise approximately 67 percent and 63 percent (80 percent and 76 percent for PSNH), respectively, of the total MGP site environmental liability.

For 7 of the 57 sites (3 of the 17 for CL&P, 2 of the 17 for PSNH, and 1 of the 9 for WMECO) that are included in the Company's liability for environmental costs, the information known and nature of the remediation options at those sites allow for the Company to estimate the range of losses for environmental costs. As of December 31, 2009, $4 million ($1.7 million for CL&P, $0.7 million for PSNH, and $0.1 million for WMECO) had been accrued as a liability for these sites, which represent management's best estimates of the liabilities for environmental costs. These amounts are the best estimates within estimated ranges of losses from zero to $9.5 million ($1.5 million to $6 million for CL&P, zero to $4.2 million for PSNH, and zero to $8.7 million for WMECO). For the 50 remaining sites (14 for CL&P, 15 for PSNH, and 8 for WMECO) included in the environmental reserve, determining an estimated range of loss is not possible at this time.

CERCLA Matters: The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and its amendments or state equivalents impose joint and several strict liabilities, regardless of fault, upon generators of hazardous substances resulting in removal and remediation costs and environmental damages. Liabilities under these laws can be material and in some instances may be imposed without regard to fault or for past acts that may have been lawful at the time they occurred. Of the 57 sites (17 for CL&P, 17 for PSNH, and 9 for WMECO), 5 (1 for CL&P, 3 for PSNH, and one site having both CL&P and WMECO involved as a party) are superfund sites under CERCLA for which the Company has been notified that it is a potentially responsible party but for which the site assessment and remediation are not being managed by the Company. As of December 31, 2009, a liability of $0.7 million ($0.4 million for CL&P, $0.3 million for PSNH, and $31 thousand for WMECO) accrued on these sites represents management's best estimate of its potential remediation costs with respect to these 5 (1 for CL&P, 3 for PSNH, and one site having both CL&P and WMECO involved as a party) superfund sites.

It is possible that new information or future developments could require a reassessment of the potential exposure to related environmental matters. As this information becomes available, management will continue to assess the potential exposure and adjust the reserves accordingly.

Environmental Rate Recovery: PSNH and Yankee Gas have rate recovery mechanisms for environmental costs. CL&P recovers a certain level of environmental costs currently in rates but does not have an environmental cost recovery tracking mechanism. Accordingly, changes in CL&P's environmental reserves impact CL&P's Net income. WMECO does not have a separate regulatory mechanism to recover environmental costs from its customers, and changes in WMECO's environmental reserves impact WMECO's Net income.

B. Spent Nuclear Fuel Disposal Costs (CL&P, WMECO)

Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (the Act), CL&P and WMECO must pay the United States Department of Energy (DOE) for the costs of disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste for the period prior to the sale of their ownership shares in the Millstone nuclear power stations.

The DOE is responsible for the selection and development of repositories for, and the disposal of, spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. For nuclear fuel used to generate electricity prior to April 7, 1983 (Prior Period Spent Nuclear Fuel) for CL&P and WMECO, an accrual has been recorded for the full liability, and payment must be made by CL&P and WMECO to the DOE prior to the first delivery of spent fuel to the DOE. After the sale of Millstone, CL&P and WMECO remained responsible for their share of the disposal costs associated with the Prior Period Spent Nuclear Fuel. Until such payment to the DOE is made, the outstanding liability will continue to accrue interest at the 3-month treasury bill yield rate. Fees due to the DOE for the disposal of Prior Period Spent Nuclear Fuel as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are included in long-term debt and were $300.6 million and $298.6 million ($243.5 million and $243 million for CL&P and $57.1 million and $55.6 million for WMECO), respectively, including accumulated interest costs of $218.5 million and $217.9 million ($177 million and $176.5 million for CL&P and $41.5 million and $41.4 million for WMECO), respectively.

In 2004, WMECO established a trust that holds marketable securities to fund amounts due to the DOE for the disposal of WMECO's Prior Period Spent Nuclear Fuel. For further information on this trust, see Note 9, "Marketable Securities," to the consolidated financial statements.

C. Long-Term Contractual Arrangements (NU, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, Yankee Gas, NU Enterprises)

Regulated Companies:

Estimated Future Annual Regulated Companies Costs: The estimated future annual costs of the regulated companies' significant long-term contractual arrangements as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

NU

(Millions of Dollars)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Totals
VYNPC	$ 29.2	$ 30.0	$ 7.3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66.5
Supply/stranded cost contracts/obligations	231.1	245.9	283.0	276.3	263.7	1,142.3	2,442.3
Renewable energy contracts	4.0	52.0	124.6	147.0	152.1	2,149.5	2,629.2
Peaker CfDs	9.8	14.0	42.5	49.2	56.9	416.6	589.0
Natural gas procurement contracts	58.3	57.4	50.4	26.3	24.9	96.2	313.5
Wood, coal and transportation contracts	141.4	121.6	115.0	-	-	-	378.0
PNGTS pipeline commitments	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	16.0
Transmission support commitments	20.5	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.2	121.1	223.5
Transmission segment project commitments	112.2	93.9	127.5	143.0	50.0	-	526.6
Yankee Companies billings	27.2	29.6	29.7	29.3	26.6	23.8	166.2
Clean air project commitments	121.3	38.9	11.7	2.7	-	-	174.6
Vehicle/equipment commitments	1.6	20.5	-	-	-	-	22.1
Totals	$ 758.6	$ 726.6	$ 814.3	$ 696.1	$ 596.4	$ 3,955.5	$ 7,547.5

CL&P

(Millions of Dollars)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Totals
VYNPC	$ 17.3	$ 17.8	$ 4.4	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 39.5
Supply/stranded cost contracts/obligations	151.8	195.1	232.5	229.0	213.9	977.7	2,000.0
Renewable energy contracts	4.0	52.0	124.6	147.0	152.1	2,149.5	2,629.2
Peaker CfDs	9.8	14.0	42.5	49.2	56.9	416.6	589.0
Transmission support commitments	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.6	69.3	127.8
Transmission segment project commitments	80.8	90.0	126.6	143.0	50.0	-	490.4
Yankee Companies billings	18.7	20.3	20.3	20.1	18.4	16.8	114.6
Vehicle/equipment commitments	1.3	16.9	-	-	-	-	18.2
Totals	$ 295.4	$ 418.0	$ 562.6	$ 599.9	$ 502.9	$ 3,629.9	$ 6,008.7

PSNH

(Millions of Dollars)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Totals
VYNPC	$ 7.3	$ 7.5	$ 1.8	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16.6
Supply/stranded cost contracts/obligations	77.0	50.8	50.5	47.3	49.8	164.6	440.0
Wood, coal and transportation contracts	141.4	121.6	115.0	-	-	-	378.0
PNGTS pipeline commitments	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	16.0
Transmission support commitments	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	37.2	68.9
Transmission segment project commitments	21.9	2.9	0.9	-	-	-	25.7
Yankee Companies billings	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.0	2.4	20.1
Clean air project commitments	121.3	38.9	11.7	2.7	-	-	174.6
Totals	$ 380.6	$ 234.0	$ 192.1	$ 62.0	$ 61.0	$ 210.2	$ 1,139.9

WMECO

(Millions of Dollars)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Totals
VYNPC	$ 4.6	$ 4.7	$ 1.1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10.4
Supply/stranded cost contracts/obligations	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Transmission segment project commitments	9.5	1.0	-	-	-	-	10.5
Transmission support commitments	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	14.6	26.8
Yankee Companies billings	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.6	31.5
Totals	$ 24.0	$ 13.6	$ 9.2	$ 7.9	$ 7.6	$ 19.2	$ 81.5

VYNPC: CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO have commitments to buy approximately 9.5 percent, 4 percent, and 2.5 percent (16 percent in the aggregate for NU), respectively, of the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation (VYNPC) plant's output through March 2012 at a range of fixed prices. CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO's total cost of purchases under contracts with VYNPC amounted to $17.5 million, $7.3 million, and $4.6 million, respectively, in 2009, $15.7 million, $6.6 million, and $4.2 million, respectively, in 2008, $15.2 million, $6.4 million, and $4 million, respectively, in 2007 ($29.4 million in 2009, $26.5 million in 2008, and $25.6 million in 2007 in the aggregate for NU).

Supply/Stranded Cost Contracts/Obligations: CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO have various IPP contracts or purchase obligations that extend through 2024 for CL&P, 2023 for PSNH, and 2010 for WMECO for the purchase of electricity, including payment obligations resulting from the buydown of electricity purchase contracts. The total cost of purchases and obligations under these contracts/obligations amounted to $205.3 million, ($173.1 million for CL&P, $29.8 million for PSNH, and $2.4 million for WMECO) in 2009, $237.6 million ($200.5 million for CL&P, $34.6 million for PSNH, and $2.5 million for WMECO) in 2008, and $281.5 million ($206 million for CL&P, $72.9 million for PSNH, and $2.6 million for WMECO) in 2007. The majority of the contracts/purchase obligations expire by 2014 for CL&P and 2018 for PSNH.

In addition, CL&P and UI have entered into four CfDs for a total of approximately 787 MW of capacity with three generation projects being built or modified and one demand response project. The capacity CfDs extend through 2026 and obligate the utilities to pay the difference between a set price and the value that the projects receive in the ISO-NE markets. The total cash cost recorded by CL&P for these contracts amounted to $1.3 million in 2009. The contracts have terms of up to 15 years beginning in 2009 and are subject to a sharing agreement with UI, whereby UI will share 20 percent of the costs and benefits of these contracts. CL&P's portion of the costs and benefits of these contracts will be paid by or refunded to CL&P's customers. The information in the table above includes 100 percent of the payments projected as of December 31, 2009 under the contracts entered into by CL&P and 80 percent of the payments projected under the contracts entered into by UI. The amounts of these payments are subject to changes in capacity and forward reserve prices that the projects receive in the ISO-NE capacity markets. On February 7, 2010, an explosion occurred at the construction site of Kleen Energy Systems, LLC's 620 MW generation project with which CL&P has a CfD. This event could delay or change CL&P's estimated payments under the CfD contract. Currently, management cannot estimate the effects of this recent event on the amounts of CL&P's obligations under the contract. For further information, see Note 19, “Subsequent Event,” to the consolidated financial statements.

These amounts do not include contractual commitments related to CL&P's standard or last resort service or WMECO's default service, both of which represent contractual commitments that are conditional upon CL&P and WMECO customers' use of energy, and PSNH's short-term power supply management.

Renewable Energy Contracts: CL&P has entered into various agreements to purchase energy, capacity and renewable energy credits from renewable energy facilities. Amounts payable under these contracts are subject to a sharing agreement with UI, whereby UI will share approximately 20 percent of the costs and benefits of these contracts. In addition, UI has entered into contracts that are subject to this cost sharing agreement under which CL&P will share in approximately 80 percent of the costs and benefits of the contract. The information in the table above includes 100 percent of the payments projected under the contracts entered into by CL&P and 80 percent of the payments projected under the contracts entered into by UI. CL&P's portion of the costs and benefits of these contracts will be paid by or refunded to CL&P's customers.

Peaker CfDs: In 2008, CL&P entered into three CfDs with developers of peaking generation units approved by the DPUC (Peaker CfDs). These units will have a total of approximately 500 MW of peaking capacity. As directed by the DPUC, CL&P and UI have entered into a sharing agreement, whereby CL&P is responsible for 80 percent and UI for 20 percent of the net costs or benefits of these CfDs. The Peaker CfDs pay the developer the difference between capacity, forward reserve and energy market revenues and a cost-of-service payment stream for 30 years. The information in the table above includes 100 percent of the estimated payments projected under the contracts, before reimbursement from UI under the sharing agreement. The ultimate cost or benefit to CL&P under these contracts will depend on the costs of plant construction and operation and the prices that the projects receive for capacity and other products in the ISO-NE markets. CL&P's portion of the amounts paid or received under the Peaker CfDs will be recoverable from or refunded to CL&P's customers.

Natural Gas Procurement Contracts: Yankee Gas has entered into long-term contracts for the purchase of natural gas in the normal course of business as part of its portfolio of supplies. These contracts extend through 2022. The total cost of Yankee Gas' procurement portfolio, including these contracts, amounted to $236.3 million in 2009, $352.5 million in 2008 and $305.3 million in 2007.

Wood, Coal and Transportation Contracts: PSNH has entered into various arrangements for the purchase of wood, coal and the transportation services for fuel supply for its electric generating assets in 2009. PSNH's fuel and natural gas costs, excluding emissions allowances, amounted to approximately $156.7 million in 2009, $165.4 million in 2008 and $183.8 million in 2007.

PNGTS Pipeline Commitments: PSNH has a contract for capacity on the Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (PNGTS) pipeline that extends through 2018. The cost under this contract amounted to $1.6 million in 2009, $1.5 million in 2008 and $3.1 million in 2007. These costs are not recovered from PSNH's retail customers.

Transmission Support Commitments: Along with other New England utilities, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO entered into agreements in 1985 to support transmission and terminal facilities that were built to import electricity from the Hydro-Québec system in Canada. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO are obligated to pay, over a 30-year period ending in 2020, their proportionate shares of the annual O&M expenses and capital costs of those facilities. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's total cost of these agreements amounted to $10.7 million, $5.7 million and $2.2 million, respectively, in 2009, $10.5 million, $5.6 million and $2.2 million, respectively, in 2008, and $10.8 million, $5.8 million and $2.2 million, respectively, in 2007 ($18.6 million in 2009, $18.3 million in 2008, and $18.8 million in 2007 in the aggregate for NU).

Transmission Segment Project Commitments: These amounts primarily represent commitments for various services and materials associated with the NEEWS 115 kilovolt (KV) and 345 KV Overhead projects. The remaining amounts are for transmission projects at PSNH and WMECO.

Yankee Companies Billings: CL&P, PSNH and WMECO have significant decommissioning and plant closure cost obligations to the Yankee Companies. Each Yankee Company has completed the physical decommissioning of its facility and is now engaged in the long-term storage of its spent fuel. The Yankee Companies collect decommissioning and closure costs through wholesale, FERC-approved rates charged under power purchase agreements with several New England utilities, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. These companies in turn recover these costs from their customers through state regulatory commission-approved retail rates. The table of estimated future annual regulated companies costs above includes the estimated decommissioning and closure costs for the

Yankee Companies. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's total cost of these billings amounted to $18.2 million, $3.7 million and $5.0 million, respectively, in 2009, $20 million, $4.4 million and $5.4 million, respectively, in 2008, and $21 million, $6.4 million and $7.6 million, respectively, in 2007 ($26.9 million in 2009, $29.8 million in 2008, and $35 million in 2007 in the aggregate for NU).

See Note 7D, "Commitments and Contingencies - Deferred Contractual Obligations," to the consolidated financial statements for information regarding the collection of the Yankee Companies' decommissioning costs.

Clean Air Project Commitments: These amounts represent commitments for engineering, program management services and major component supply and installation associated with PSNH's coal-fired 440 MW Merrimack Station clean air project, which includes the addition of a wet scrubber to reduce mercury and SO_2 emissions at Merrimack Station Units 1 and 2. The total cost under these contracts amounted to $107.5 million in 2009, $20.5 million in 2008, and $1.9 million in 2007.

Vehicle/Equipment Commitments: CL&P and Yankee Gas have remaining obligations under master lease agreements that were terminated by the lessor in November 2008. As a result of the termination, in accordance with the lease agreements, remaining vehicle/equipment balances for PSNH and WMECO were paid in 2009 totaling $13 million and $6.6 million, respectively. Remaining balances will be paid by January 2011. At the end of the lease, the lessee company will either purchase the vehicle/equipment or sell it at auction with the balances paid to the lessor.

NU Enterprises:

Estimated Future Annual NU Enterprises Costs: The estimated future annual costs of NU Enterprises' significant contractual arrangements are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Totals
Select Energy purchase agreements	$ 42.8	$ 42.9	$ 40.6	$ 46.6	$ -	$ -	$ 172.9

Select Energy Purchase Agreements: Select Energy maintains long-term agreements to purchase energy as part of its portfolio of resources to meet its actual or expected sales commitments. Most purchase commitments are recorded at their mark-to-market value with the exception of one nonderivative contract, which is accounted for on the accrual basis.

Select Energy's purchase commitment amounts are reported on a net basis in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power on the accompanying consolidated statements of income along with certain sales contracts and mark-to-market amounts. Accordingly, the amount included in Fuel, purchased and net interchange power will be less than the amounts included in the table above. Select Energy also maintains certain energy commitments whose mark-to-market values have been recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as Derivative assets and liabilities. These contracts are included in the table above.

D. Deferred Contractual Obligations (CL&P, PSNH, WMECO)

CL&P, PSNH and WMECO have decommissioning and plant closure cost obligations to the Yankee Companies, which have each completed the physical decommissioning of their respective nuclear facilities and are now engaged in the long-term storage of their spent fuel. The Yankee Companies collect decommissioning and closure costs through wholesale, FERC-approved rates charged under power purchase agreements with several New England utilities, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO. These companies recover these costs through state regulatory commission-approved retail rates.

CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's percentage share of the obligations to support the Yankee Companies under FERC-approved rate tariffs is the same as their respective ownership percentages in the Yankee Companies. For further information on the ownership percentages, see Note 1K, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Equity Method Investments," to the consolidated financial statements.

The Yankee Companies are currently collecting amounts that management believes are adequate to recover the remaining decommissioning and closure cost estimates for the respective plants. Management believes CL&P and WMECO will recover their shares of these decommissioning and closure obligations from their customers. PSNH has already recovered its share of these costs from its customers.

Spent Nuclear Fuel Litigation: In 1998, CYAPC, YAEC and MYAPC filed separate complaints against the DOE in the Court of Federal Claims seeking monetary damages resulting from the DOE's failure to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel for disposal by January 31, 1998 pursuant to the terms of the 1983 spent fuel and high level waste disposal contracts between the Yankee Companies and the DOE. In a 2006 ruling, the Court of Federal Claims held that the DOE was liable for damages to CYAPC for $34.2 million through 2001, YAEC for $32.9 million through 2001 and MYAPC for $75.8 million through 2002. In December 2007, the Yankee Companies each filed subsequent lawsuits against the DOE seeking recovery of actual damages incurred in the years following 2001/2002.

In December 2006, the DOE appealed the 2006 ruling, and the Yankee Companies filed a cross-appeal. The Court of Appeals issued its decision on August 7, 2008, effectively agreeing with the trial court's findings as to the liability of the DOE but disagreeing with the method that the trial court used to calculate damages. The Court of Appeals vacated the decision and remanded the case for new findings consistent with its decision.

The refund to CL&P, PSNH and WMECO of any damages that may be recovered from the DOE will be realized through the Yankee Companies' FERC-approved rate settlement agreements, subject to final determination of the FERC. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO cannot at this time determine the timing or amount of any ultimate recovery the Yankee Companies may obtain from the DOE on this

matter. However, NU believes that any net settlement proceeds it receives would be incorporated into FERC-approved recoveries, which would be passed on to its customers, through reduced charges.

E. Guarantees and Indemnifications (All Companies)

NU parent provides credit assurances on behalf of its subsidiaries, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, in the form of guarantees and LOCs in the normal course of business. NU has also provided guarantees and various indemnifications on behalf of external parties as a result of the sale of SESI. As of December 31, 2009, the aggregate fair value amount recorded for these guarantees and indemnifications totaled $0.3 million (with $0.2 million included in Current liabilities - other and $0.1 million included in Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities - Other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets).

In addition, NU parent provided guarantees and various indemnifications on behalf of external parties as a result of the sales of NU Enterprises' former retail marketing business and competitive generation business. As of December 31, 2009, these included indemnifications for compliance with tax and environmental laws, and various claims for which the maximum exposure was not specified in the sale agreements.

The following table summarizes the NU, including CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO, maximum exposure as of December 31, 2009, in accordance with guidance on guarantor's accounting and disclosure requirements for guarantees, including indirect guarantees of indebtedness of others, and expiration dates:

Company	Description	Maximum Exposure (in millions)	Expiration Date(s)
On behalf of external parties:			
Ameresco Select, Inc.	General indemnifications in connection with the sale of SESI including completeness and accuracy of information provided, compliance with laws, and various claims	Not Specified (1)	None
	Specific indemnifications in connection with the sale of SESI for estimated costs to complete or modify specific projects (2)	Not Specified (1)	Through project completion
	Indemnifications to lenders for payment of shortfalls in the event of early termination of government contracts (3)	$0.9	2017-2018
	Surety bonds covering certain projects	$0.4	Through project completion
On behalf of subsidiaries:			
CL&P	Surety bonds	$2.5	January - September 2010 (4)
PSNH	Surety bonds	$4.0	January - November 2010 (4)
	Letters of credit	$39.0	March - October 2010
WMECO	Surety bonds	$3.7	May - June 2010 (4)
Other subsidiaries	Surety bonds	$3.3	April - May 2010 (4)
Rocky River Realty Company	Lease payments for real estate	$11.4	2024
NUSCO	Lease payments for fleet of vehicles	$6.7	January 2010 - 2014
	Lease payments for real estate	$2.2	2019
Boulos	Surety bonds covering ongoing projects	$24.0	Through project completion
NGS	Performance guarantee and insurance bonds	$18.6 (5)	July 2010 - 2020 (5)

Company	Description	Maximum Exposure (in millions)	Expiration Date(s)
Select Energy	Performance guarantees for wholesale contracts	$84.4 (6)	2013
	Letters of credit	$2.0	November 2010

(1) No maximum exposure is specified in the related sale agreements.

(2) The fair value of the amounts recorded for these indemnifications was $0.2 million as of December 31, 2009.

(3) The fair value of the amounts recorded for these indemnifications was $0.1 million as of December 31, 2009.

(4) Surety bond expiration dates reflect bond termination dates, the majority of which will be renewed or extended.

(5) Included in the maximum exposure is $17.4 million related to a performance guarantee of NGS obligations for which no maximum exposure is specified in the agreement. The maximum exposure was calculated as of December 31, 2009 based on limits of NGS's liability contained in the underlying service contract and assumes that NGS will perform under that contract through its expiration in 2020. The remaining $1.2 million of maximum exposure relates to insurance bonds with no expiration date that are billed annually on their anniversary date.

(6) Maximum exposure is as of December 31, 2009 assuming quantities under purchase contracts guaranteed have no value; however, actual exposures vary with underlying commodity prices.

CL&P, PSNH and WMECO have no guarantees of the performance of third parties.

Many of the underlying contracts that NU parent guarantees, as well as certain surety bonds, contain credit ratings triggers that would require NU parent to post collateral in the event that NU's unsecured debt credit ratings are downgraded below investment grade.

F. Litigation and Legal Proceedings (All Companies)

NU (including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO) are involved in legal, tax and regulatory proceedings regarding matters arising in the ordinary course of business, which involve management's assessment to determine the probability of whether a loss will occur and, if probable, its best estimate of probable loss. The Company records and discloses losses when these losses are probable and reasonably estimable, discloses matters when losses are probable but not estimable, and expenses legal costs related to the defense of loss contingencies as incurred.

8. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (All Companies)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each of the following financial instruments:

Preferred Stock, Long-Term Debt and Rate Reduction Bonds: The fair value of CL&P's preferred stock is based upon pricing models that incorporate interest rates and other market factors, valuations or trades of similar securities and cash flow projections. The fair value of fixed-rate long-term debt securities and RRBs is based upon pricing models that incorporate quoted market prices for those issues or similar issues adjusted for market conditions, credit ratings of the respective companies and treasury benchmark yields. Adjustable rate securities are assumed to have a fair value equal to their carrying value. Carrying amounts and estimated fair values are as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2009		2008	
	NU		NU	
(Millions of Dollars)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption	$ 116.2	$ 86.8	$ 116.2	$ 86.3
Long-term debt -				
First mortgage bonds	2,657.7	2,713.5	2,312.0	2,399.4
Other long-term debt	1,893.6	1,938.0	1,829.5	1,690.6
Rate reduction bonds	442.4	487.3	686.5	689.4

	As of December 31, 2009					
	CL&P		PSNH		WMECO	
(Millions of Dollars)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption	$ 116.2	$ 86.8	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Long-term debt -						
First mortgage bonds	1,919.8	1,960.6	430.0	425.4	-	-
Other long-term debt	667.4	673.4	407.3	408.6	305.9	304.9
Rate reduction bonds	195.6	220.1	188.1	203.5	58.7	63.7

	As of December 31, 2008					
	CL&P		PSNH		WMECO	
(Millions of Dollars)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption	$ 116.2	$ 86.3	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Long-term debt -						
First mortgage bonds	1,669.8	1,737.2	280.0	286.3	-	-
Other long-term debt	604.9	555.8	407.3	359.7	304.4	270.3
Rate reduction bonds	378.2	373.7	235.1	240.7	73.2	75.0

The NU other long-term debt includes $300.6 million and $298.6 million of fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. CL&P's portion of this obligation is $243.5 million and $243 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. WMECO's portion of this obligation is $57.1 million and $55.6 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Derivative Instruments: NU, including CL&P and PSNH, holds various derivative instruments that are carried at fair value. For further information, see Note 3, "Derivative Instruments," to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Financial Instruments: Investments in marketable securities are carried at fair value on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For further information, see Note 1G, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Fair Value Measurements," Note 4, "Fair Value Measurements," and Note 9, "Marketable Securities," to the consolidated financial statements.

NU parent holds a long-term government receivable related to SESI. The carrying value of the receivable was $8.8 million as of December 31, 2009 and is included in Deferred debits and other assets - other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The fair value of this receivable was $10.6 million as of December 31, 2009 and was determined based on discounted cash flows using a seven-year Treasury rate to match the weighted average life of the anticipated cash flow stream.

The carrying value of other financial instruments included in current assets and current liabilities, including cash and cash equivalents and special deposits, approximates their fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

9. Marketable Securities (NU, WMECO)

The Company elected to record exchange traded mutual funds purchased during 2009 in the NU supplemental benefit trust at fair value in order to reflect the economic effect of changes in fair value of all newly purchased equity securities in Net income. These equity securities, classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy, totaled $35.3 million as of December 31, 2009. Gains on these securities of $6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 were recorded in Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statement of income. Dividend income is recorded when dividends are declared and are recorded in Other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. All other marketable securities are accounted for as available-for-sale.

Available-for-Sale Securities: The following is a summary by security type of NU's available-for-sale securities held in the NU supplemental benefit trust and WMECO's spent nuclear fuel trust. These securities are recorded at fair value and included in current and long-term portions of marketable securities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

	As of December 31, 2009			
(*Millions of Dollars*)	Amortized Cost	Pre-Tax Gross Unrealized Gains [1]	Pre-Tax Gross Unrealized Losses [1]	Fair Value
NU supplemental benefit trust				
U.S. government issued debt securities (agency and treasury)	$ 12.8	$ 0.3	$ (0.2)	$ 12.9
Corporate debt securities	7.4	0.4	(0.1)	7.7
Asset backed debt securities	5.2	0.1	(0.1)	5.2
Municipal bonds	0.2	-	-	0.2
Other	3.0	-	-	3.0
Total NU supplemental benefit trust	$ 28.6	$ 0.8	$ (0.4)	$ 29.0
WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust				
U.S. government issued debt securities (agency and treasury)	$ 17.0	$ -	$ -	$ 17.0
Corporate debt securities	17.4	0.1	(0.1)	17.4
Asset backed debt securities	1.1	-	(0.2)	0.9
Municipal bonds	10.6	-	-	10.6
Other	10.9	-	-	10.9
Total WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust	$ 57.0	$ 0.1	$ (0.3)	$ 56.8
Total NU	$ 85.6	$ 0.9	$ (0.7)	$ 85.8

	As of December 31, 2008		
(*Millions of Dollars*)	Amortized Cost [2]	Pre-Tax Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value
NU supplemental benefit trust			
United States equity securities	$ 21.9	$ 1.1	$ 23.0
International equity securities	5.6	-	5.6
U.S. government issued debt securities (agency and treasury)	13.1	0.8	13.9
Corporate debt securities	3.3	0.2	3.5
Asset backed securities	3.4	-	3.4
Other	4.1	-	4.1
Total NU supplemental benefit trust	$ 51.4	$ 2.1	$ 53.5
WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust			
Short-term investments and money markets	$ 16.3	$ -	$ 16.3
U.S. government issued debt securities (agency and treasury)	15.4	0.1	15.5
Corporate debt securities	17.4	0.5	17.9
Asset backed securities	2.4	-	2.4
Other	3.6	-	3.6
Total WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust	$ 55.1	$ 0.6	$ 55.7
Total NU	$ 106.5	$ 2.7	$ 109.2

(1) Unrealized gains and losses on debt securities for the NU supplemental benefit trust and WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) and Deferred debits and other assets - other, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For information related to the change in unrealized gains and losses for the NU supplemental benefit trust included in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), see Note 14, "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)," to the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Amounts are net of unrealized losses in an aggregate amount of $1.2 million, previously recorded as other-than-temporary impairments. For further information, see Note 1D, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Accounting Standards Recently Adopted," to the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealized Losses and Other-than-Temporary Impairment: Gross unrealized losses and fair values of debt securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months and 12 months or greater are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
(Millions of Dollars)	Fair Value	Pre-Tax Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Pre-Tax Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Pre-Tax Gross Unrealized Losses
NU supplemental benefit trust						
U.S. government issued debt securities (agency and treasury)	$ 6.6	$ (0.1)	$ 0.7	$ (0.1)	$ 7.3	$ (0.2)
Corporate debt securities	-	-	0.4	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)
Asset backed debt securities	-	-	1.2	(0.1)	1.2	(0.1)
Total NU supplemental benefit trust	$ 6.6	$ (0.1)	$ 2.3	$ (0.3)	$ 8.9	$ (0.4)
WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust						
Corporate debt securities	$ -	$ -	$ 0.2	$ (0.1)	$ 0.2	$ (0.1)
Asset backed debt securities	-	-	0.5	(0.2)	0.5	(0.2)
Total WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust	$ -	$ -	$ 0.7	$ (0.3)	$ 0.7	$ (0.3)
Total NU	$ 6.6	$ (0.1)	$ 3.0	$ (0.6)	$ 9.6	$ (0.7)

As of December 31, 2009, there were no debt securities that the Company intends to sell or that management believes the Company will more likely than not be required to sell before recovery of amortized cost. Credit losses for the NU supplemental benefit trust were de minimus for the year ended December 31, 2009. There were credit losses of $0.7 million for the WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust for the year ended December 31, 2009, recorded in Deferred debits and other assets - other. Factors considered in determining whether a credit loss exists include the duration and severity of the impairment, adverse conditions specifically affecting the issuer, and the payment history, ratings and rating changes of the security. For asset backed securities, underlying collateral and expected future cash flows are also evaluated. All of the corporate and asset-backed securities are rated above investment grade.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, NU recorded pre-tax charges of $15.3 million to Net income related to the unrealized losses, which were considered other-than-temporary in nature under previous other-than-temporary impairment guidance on securities in the NU supplemental benefit trust portfolio, and $2.1 million offset to the spent nuclear fuel obligation in long-term debt related to the unrealized losses on securities in the WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust. For further information, see Note 1D, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Accounting Standards Recently Adopted," to the consolidated financial statements.

For information related to the change in unrealized gains included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), see Note 14, "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)," to the consolidated financial statements.

Contractual Maturities: As of December 31, 2009, the contractual maturities of available-for-sale debt securities are as follows:

	NU		WMECO	
(Millions of Dollars)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Less than one year	$ 31.0	$ 30.9	$ 28.3	$ 28.3
One to five years	24.9	25.0	17.7	17.7
Six to ten years	7.7	8.0	1.2	1.2
Greater than ten years	22.0	21.9	9.8	9.6
Total debt securities	$ 85.6	$ 85.8	$ 57.0	$ 56.8

Sales of Securities: For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, realized gains and losses recognized on the sale of available-for-sale securities are as follows:

	NU			WMECO		
(Millions of Dollars)	Realized Gains	Realized Losses	Net Realized Gains/(Losses)	Realized Gains	Realized Losses	Net Realized Gains/(Losses)
2009	$ 15.9	$ (6.2)	$ 9.7	$ -	$ (0.8)	$ (0.8)
2008	2.5	(2.2)	0.3	0.2	(0.6)	(0.4)
2007	2.8	(1.0)	1.8	0.1	(0.1)	-

Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale-securities are recorded in Other income, net for the NU supplemental benefit trust and in Deferred debits and other assets - other for the WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust. NU utilizes the specific identification basis method for the NU supplemental benefit trust securities and the average cost basis method for the WMECO spent nuclear fuel trust to compute the realized gains and losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities. Proceeds from the sale of these securities,

including proceeds from short-term investments, totaled $208.9 million, $259.4 million and $254.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. WMECO's portion of these proceeds totaled $106.3 million, $169.1 million and $196.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

For further information regarding marketable securities, see Note 1U, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Marketable Securities," to the consolidated financial statements.

10. Leases (All Companies)

Various NU subsidiaries, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, have entered into lease agreements, some of which are capital leases, for the use of data processing and office equipment, vehicles, and office space. In addition, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO incur costs associated with leases entered into by NUSCO and RRR. These costs are included below in CL&P, PSNH and WMECO's operating lease payments charged to expense and amounts capitalized as well as future operating lease payments from 2010 through 2014 and thereafter. These amounts are eliminated for NU. The provisions of these lease agreements generally contain renewal options. Certain lease agreements contain contingent lease payments. The contingent lease payments are based on various factors, such as the commercial paper rate plus a credit spread or the consumer price index.

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, rental payments made on capital leases, interest included in capital lease payments, and capital lease asset amortization were as follows (in millions):

	Rental Payments			Interest			Asset Amortization		
	NU	CL&P	PSNH	NU	CL&P	PSNH	NU	CL&P	PSNH
2009	$ 2.6	$ 1.9	$ 0.5	$ 1.9	$ 1.6	$ 0.3	$ 0.6	$ 0.3	$ 0.2
2008	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
2007	2.9	2.5	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2

There was a de minimus amount of capital leases held by WMECO in 2009, 2008, and none in 2007.

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, operating lease rental payments charged to expense and the capitalized portion of operating lease payments were as follows (in millions):

	Expensed				Capitalized			
	NU	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	NU	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
2009	$ 18.1	$ 12.8	$ 3.9	$ 3.4	$ 9.7	$ 6.1	$ 1.5	$ 1.1
2008	19.1	12.7	4.1	3.8	10.8	6.8	1.8	1.3
2007	19.6	13.2	3.5	4.0	10.5	6.5	2.0	1.2

Future minimum rental payments excluding executory costs, such as property taxes, state use taxes, insurance, and maintenance, under long-term noncancelable leases, as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Capital Leases	NU
(Millions of Dollars)	
2010	$ 2.5
2011	2.5
2012	2.6
2013	2.4
2014	2.0
Thereafter	13.4
Future minimum lease payments	$ 25.4
Less amount representing interest	12.5
Present value of future minimum lease payments	$ 12.9

Capital Leases	CL&P	PSNH
(Millions of Dollars)		
2010	$ 1.9	$ 0.5
2011	1.9	0.5
2012	2.0	0.5
2013	2.0	0.4
2014	1.8	0.2
Thereafter	13.2	0.3
Future minimum lease payments	$ 22.8	$ 2.4
Less amount representing interest	11.8	0.7
Present value of future minimum lease payments	$ 11.0	$ 1.7

Operating Leases	**NU**
(Millions of Dollars)	
2010	$ 16.5
2011	8.0
2012	7.3
2013	7.0
2014	5.1
Thereafter	22.7
Future minimum lease payments	$ 66.6

Operating Leases	**CL&P**	**PSNH**	**WMECO**
(Millions of Dollars)			
2010	$ 11.8	$ 1.8	$ 2.7
2011	4.9	1.5	2.6
2012	4.6	1.3	2.5
2013	4.5	1.3	2.5
2014	4.3	1.2	0.9
Thereafter	25.0	5.4	2.4
Future minimum lease payments	$ 55.1	$ 12.5	$ 13.6

In November 2008, the lessor of CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas' vehicle/equipment master lease agreements notified the companies that it was electing to terminate the lease agreements as permitted under the termination clause of the agreements. The remaining payments under the agreements were made in 2009 for PSNH and WMECO and will be made through January 2011 for CL&P and Yankee Gas. See Note 7C, "Commitments and Contingencies - Long-Term Contractual Arrangements," to the consolidated financial statements for obligations relating to the termination.

CL&P entered into certain contracts for the purchase of energy that qualify as leases. These contracts do not have minimum lease payments and therefore are not included in the tables above. See Note 7C, "Commitments and Contingencies - Long-Term Contractual Arrangements," to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding these contracts.

11. Long-Term Debt (All Companies)

Long-term debt maturities and cash sinking fund requirements on debt outstanding as of December 31, 2009, for the years 2010 through 2014 and thereafter, which include fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs, net unamortized premiums or discounts and other fair value adjustments as of December 31, 2009, are as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)	**NU**
2010	$ 66.3
2011	4.3
2012	267.3
2013	305.0
2014	275.0
Thereafter	3,332.8
Fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs	300.6
Net unamortized premiums and discounts and other fair value adjustments	7.9
Total	$ 4,559.2

Details of long-term debt outstanding for CL&P, PSNH and WMECO are as follows:

CL&P	**As of December 31,**	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**
First Mortgage Bonds:		
7.875% 1994 Series D due 2024	$ 139.8	$ 139.8
4.800% 2004 Series A due 2014	150.0	150.0
5.750% 2004 Series B due 2034	130.0	130.0
5.000% 2005 Series A due 2015	100.0	100.0
5.625% 2005 Series B due 2035	100.0	100.0
6.350% 2006 Series A due 2036	250.0	250.0
5.375% 2007 Series A due 2017	150.0	150.0
5.750% 2007 Series B due 2037	150.0	150.0
5.750% 2007 Series C due 2017	100.0	100.0
6.375% 2007 Series D due 2037	100.0	100.0
5.650% 2008 Series A due 2018	300.0	300.0
5.500% 2009 Series A due 2019	250.0	-
Total First Mortgage Bonds	1,919.8	1,669.8
Pollution Control Notes:		
5.85%-5.90%, fixed rate, due 2016-2022	46.4	46.4
5.85%-5.95%, fixed rate tax exempt, due 2028	315.5	315.5
5.25% fixed rate, tax exempt, due 2031 (1)	62.0	-
Total Pollution Control Notes	423.9	361.9
Total First Mortgage Bonds and Pollution Control Notes	2,343.7	2,031.7
Fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs	243.5	243.0
Less amounts due within one year (1)	(62.0)	-
Unamortized premiums and discounts, net	(4.8)	(4.3)
Long-term debt	$ 2,520.4	$ 2,270.4

(1) On April 2, 2009, CL&P remarketed $62 million of tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds (PCRBs) it had elected to acquire in October 2008. The PCRBs, which mature on May 1, 2031, carry a coupon of 5.25 percent during the current fixed-rate period that ends on the mandatory tender purchase date of April 1, 2010, at which time CL&P expects to remarket the bonds with a new coupon rate set through an auction process.

PSNH	**As of December 31,**	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**
First Mortgage Bonds:		
5.25% 2004 Series L, due 2014	$ 50.0	$ 50.0
5.60% 2005 Series M, due 2035	50.0	50.0
6.15% 2007 Series N, due 2017	70.0	70.0
6.00% 2008 Series O, due 2018	110.0	110.0
4.50% 2009 Series P, due 2019	150.0	-
Total First Mortgage Bonds	430.0	280.0
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds:		
6.00% Tax-Exempt, Series D, due 2021	75.0	75.0
6.00% Tax-Exempt, Series E, due 2021	44.8	44.8
Adjustable Rate, Series A, due 2021	89.3	89.3
4.75% Tax-Exempt, Series B, due 2021	89.3	89.3
5.45% Tax-Exempt, Series C, due 2021	108.9	108.9
Total Pollution Control Revenue Bonds	407.3	407.3
Unamortized premiums and discounts, net	(1.0)	(0.5)
Long-term debt	$ 836.3	$ 686.8

WMECO	As of December 31,	
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**
Pollution Control Notes:		
Tax Exempt 1993 Series A, 5.85% due 2028	$ 53.8	$ 53.8
Other:		
Taxable Senior Series A, 5.00% due 2013	55.0	55.0
Taxable Senior Series B, 5.90% due 2034	50.0	50.0
Taxable Senior Series C, 5.24% due 2015	50.0	50.0
Taxable Senior Series D, 6.70% due 2037	40.0	40.0
Total Pollution Control Notes and Other	248.8	248.8
Fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs	57.1	55.6
Total pollution control notes and fees and interest for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs	305.9	304.4
Unamortized premiums and discounts, net	(0.4)	(0.5)
Long-term debt	$ 305.5	$ 303.9

Included in the NU amounts above are $263 million of NU parent Senior Series A notes maturing in 2012 with a coupon rate of 7.25 percent and $250 million of NU parent Senior Series C notes maturing in 2013 with a coupon rate of 5.65 percent.

There are no cash sinking fund requirements or debt maturities for the years 2010 through 2013 for CL&P and PSNH; however, CL&P has $62 million of PCRBs subject to mandatory tender for purchase in 2010. There is a $263 million maturity in 2012 related to the NU parent Senior Series A notes. There are $55 million and $250 million of maturities in 2013 related to the WMECO Senior Series A Notes and the NU parent Senior Series C Notes, respectively. There are $150 million and $50 million of maturities in 2014 related to the CL&P 2004 Series A first mortgage bonds and the PSNH 2004 Series L first mortgage bonds, respectively. CL&P, PSNH and WMECO have $2.1 billion, $787.3 million and $193.8 million, respectively, of long-term debt maturities in the period from 2015 through 2037.

There are annual renewal and replacement fund requirements equal to 2.25 percent of the average of net depreciable utility property owned by PSNH in 1992, plus cumulative gross property additions thereafter. PSNH expects to meet these future fund requirements by certifying property additions. Any deficiency would need to be satisfied by the deposit of cash or bonds.

Essentially all utility plant of CL&P, PSNH and Yankee Gas is subject to the liens of each company's respective first mortgage bond indenture.

The CL&P, PSNH and WMECO tax-exempt bonds contain call provisions providing call prices ranging between 100 percent and 102 percent of par. All other securities are subject to make-whole provisions.

CL&P has $423.9 million of tax-exempt PCRBs, $315.5 million of which is secured by second mortgage liens on transmission assets, junior to the liens of its first mortgage bond indenture, and the remaining $108.4 million of which is secured by its first mortgage bonds.

As of December 31, 2009 PSNH had $407.3 million in outstanding PCRBs. PSNH's obligation to repay each series of PCRBs is secured by first mortgage bonds and three series, the 2001 Series A, B and C, also carry bond insurance. Each such series of first mortgage bonds contains similar terms and provisions as the applicable series of PCRBs. For financial reporting purposes, these first mortgage bonds would not be considered outstanding unless PSNH failed to meet its obligations under the PCRBs. The 2001 Series B PCRBs, in the aggregate principal amount of $89.3 million, bears interest at a rate that is periodically set pursuant to auctions. Since March 2008, a significant majority of this series of PCRBs has been held by remarketing agents as a result of failed auctions due to general market concerns. The interest rate on these PCRBs has been reset by formula under the applicable documents every 35 days. The formula is based on a combination of the ratings on the PCRBs and an index rate. The interest rate has been between 0.16 percent and 4.03 percent since March 2008 and was 0.24 percent as of December 31, 2009. The Company is not obligated to purchase these PCRBs, which mature in 2021, from the remarketing agents. The weighted average effective interest rate on PSNH's Series A variable-rate PCRBs was 0.25 percent for 2009 and 3.07 percent for 2008.

NU's, including CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, long-term debt agreements provide that certain of its subsidiaries must comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants as are customarily included in such agreements, including a consolidated debt to total capitalization ratio. These subsidiaries are in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2009.

Yankee Gas has certain long-term debt agreements that contain cross-default provisions that would be triggered if Yankee Gas or any subsidiary were to default in a payment due on indebtedness in excess of a predetermined amount. These cross-default provisions apply to Yankee Gas' Series B and Series E and Series G through J debt issuances. PSNH would also be in default under its long-term debt agreements if it defaulted on any prior lien obligation exceeding $25 million. PSNH has no prior lien obligations as of December 31, 2009. There are no other debt issuances for CL&P, WMECO or NU parent with cross-default provisions as of December 31, 2009.

Long-term debt - First Mortgage Bonds on the accompanying consolidated statements of capitalization as of December 31, 2009 reflects the issuance in 2009 of bonds in the amount of $250 million and $150 million at CL&P and PSNH, respectively, and the retirement of $50 million at Yankee Gas.

For information regarding fees and interest due for spent nuclear fuel disposal costs, see Note 7B, "Commitments and Contingencies - Spent Nuclear Fuel Disposal Costs," to the consolidated financial statements.

The change in fair value totaling a positive $13.2 million and $20.8 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated statements of capitalization reflects the NU parent 7.25 percent amortizing note, due 2012 in the amount of $263 million, that is hedged with a fixed to floating interest rate swap. The change in fair value of the interest component of the debt was recorded as an adjustment to Long-term debt with an equal and offsetting adjustment to Derivative assets and liabilities for the change in fair value of the fixed to floating interest rate swap.

12. CL&P Preferred Stock Not Subject to Mandatory Redemption (CL&P)

CL&P's charter authorizes it to issue up to 9 million shares of preferred stock ($50 par value per share) of which 2,324,000 shares were outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. In addition, CL&P's charter authorizes it to issue up to 8 million shares of Class A preferred stock ($25 par value per share). There were no Class A preferred shares outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. The issuance of additional preferred shares would be subject to approval by the DPUC.

Preferred stockholders have liquidation rights equal to the par value for each class, which they would receive in preference to any distributions to any junior stock. Were there to be a shortfall, all preferred stockholders would share ratably in available liquidation assets. Details of preferred stock not subject to mandatory redemption are as follows (in millions except in redemption price and shares):

Description		December 31, 2009 Redemption Price	Shares Outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2008	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
$1.90	Series of 1947	$52.50	163,912	$ 8.2	$ 8.2
$2.00	Series of 1947	$54.00	336,088	16.8	16.8
$2.04	Series of 1949	$52.00	100,000	5.0	5.0
$2.20	Series of 1949	$52.50	200,000	10.0	10.0
3.90%	Series of 1949	$50.50	160,000	8.0	8.0
$2.06	Series E of 1954	$51.00	200,000	10.0	10.0
$2.09	Series F of 1955	$51.00	100,000	5.0	5.0
4.50%	Series of 1956	$50.75	104,000	5.2	5.2
4.96%	Series of 1958	$50.50	100,000	5.0	5.0
4.50%	Series of 1963	$50.50	160,000	8.0	8.0
5.28%	Series of 1967	$51.43	200,000	10.0	10.0
$3.24	Series G of 1968	$51.84	300,000	15.0	15.0
6.56%	Series of 1968	$51.44	200,000	10.0	10.0
Totals			2,324,000	$ 116.2	$ 116.2

Dividends of $5.6 million were paid to the preferred stockholders in both 2009 and 2008.

13. Dividend Restrictions (NU, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO, Yankee Gas)

NU parent's ability to pay dividends may be affected by certain state statutes, the ability of its subsidiaries to pay common dividends and the leverage restriction tied to its consolidated total debt to total capitalization ratio requirement in its revolving credit agreement.

CL&P, PSNH, and WMECO are subject to Section 305 of the Federal Power Act that makes it unlawful for a public utility to make or pay a dividend from any funds "properly included in its capital account." Management believes that this Federal Power Act restriction, as applied to CL&P, PSNH and WMECO, would not be construed or applied by the FERC to prohibit the payment of dividends for lawful and legitimate business purposes from retained earnings. In addition, certain state statutes may impose additional limitations on such companies and on Yankee Gas. Such state law restrictions do not restrict payment of dividends from retained earnings or net income. CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas also have a revolving credit agreement that imposes leverage restrictions including consolidated total debt to total capitalization ratio requirements. The Retained earnings balances subject to these leverage restrictions are $1.247 billion for NU, $714.2 million for CL&P, $308 million for PSNH and $90.5 million for WMECO as of December 31, 2009. PSNH is further required to reserve an additional amount under its FERC hydroelectric license conditions. As of December 31, 2009, approximately $11.4 million of PSNH's Retained earnings is subject to restriction under its FERC hydroelectric license conditions. As of December 31, 2009, NU, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO and Yankee Gas were in compliance with all such provisions of its credit agreement that may restrict the payment of dividends.

14. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) (NU, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO)

The accumulated balance for each other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax, item is as follows:

NU *(Millions of Dollars)*	December 31, 2007	2008 Change	December 31, 2008	2009 Change	December 31, 2009
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ 2.3	$ (6.9)	$ (4.6)	$ 0.2	$ (4.4)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other securities	2.9	(1.7)	1.2	(1.0)	0.2
Pension, SERP and PBOP benefits	4.2	(38.1)	(33.9)	(5.4)	(39.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	$ 9.4	$ (46.7)	$ (37.3)	$ (6.2)	$ (43.5)

CL&P *(Millions of Dollars)*	December 31, 2007	2008 Change	December 31, 2008	2009 Change	December 31, 2009
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ (0.3)	$ (3.3)	$ (3.6)	$ 0.4	$ (3.2)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other securities	0.1	(0.1)	-	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (0.2)	$ (3.4)	$ (3.6)	$ 0.4	$ (3.2)

PSNH *(Millions of Dollars)*	December 31, 2007	2008 Change	December 31, 2008	2009 Change	December 31, 2009
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ 0.6	$ (1.4)	$ (0.8)	$ 0.1	$ (0.7)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other securities	0.2	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	$ 0.8	$ (1.5)	$ (0.7)	$ -	$ (0.7)

WMECO *(Millions of Dollars)*	December 31, 2007	2008 Change	December 31, 2008	2009 Change	December 31, 2009
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ 0.2	$ (0.1)	$ 0.1	$ (0.1)	$ -
Unrealized gains/(losses) on other securities	-	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	$ 0.2	$ -	$ 0.2	$ (0.2)	$ -

The unrealized gains/(losses) on other securities above relate to $29 million and $53.5 million ($2.2 million and $1.8 million for CL&P, $3.8 million and $3.2 million for PSNH and $0.6 million and $0.5 million for WMECO) of available-for-sale securities held in the NU supplemental benefit trust as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The fair value of these securities is included in Prepayments and other on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The changes in the components of other comprehensive income/(loss) are reported net of the following income tax effects:

NU *(Millions of Dollars)*	2009	2008	2007
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ (0.2)	$ 4.5	$ 2.5
Change in unrealized gains/(losses) on other securities	0.7	1.1	0.1
Pension, SERP and PBOP benefits	2.9	24.2	(9.8)
Total	$ 3.4	$ 29.8	$ (7.2)

CL&P *(Millions of Dollars)*	2009	2008	2007
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ (0.3)	$ 2.2	$ 3.2

PSNH *(Millions of Dollars)*	2009	2008	2007
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ -	$ 1.0	$ 0.4

WMECO *(Millions of Dollars)*	2009	2008	2007
Qualified cash flow hedging instruments	$ 0.1	$ 0.1	$ (0.5)

Fair value adjustments included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) for NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO qualified cash flow hedging instruments are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2009	2008
(Millions of Dollars, Net of Tax)	NU	NU
Balance at beginning of year	$ (4.6)	$ 2.3
Hedged transactions impacting Net income	0.2	0.4
Change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements	-	(7.0)
Cash flow transactions entered into for period	-	(0.3)
Net change associated with hedging transactions	0.2	(6.9)
Total fair value adjustments included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (4.4)	$ (4.6)

	As of December 31,					
	2009			2008		
(Millions of Dollars, Net of Tax)	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO	CL&P	PSNH	WMECO
Balance at beginning of year	$ (3.6)	$ (0.8)	$ 0.1	$ (0.3)	$ 0.6	$ 0.2
Hedged transactions impacting Net income	0.4	0.1	(0.1)	0.4	0.2	(0.1)
Change in fair value of interest rate swap agreements	-	-	-	(3.7)	(1.4)	-
Cash flow transactions entered into for period	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	-
Net change associated with hedging transactions	0.4	0.1	(0.1)	(3.3)	(1.4)	(0.1)
Total fair value adjustments included in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (3.2)	$ (0.7)	$ -	$ (3.6)	$ (0.8)	$ 0.1

Hedged transactions impacting Net income in the tables above represent amounts that were reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) into Net income in connection with the consummation of interest rate swap agreements and the amortization of existing interest rate hedges.

The forward starting interest rate swap transactions settled by NU parent, CL&P, PSNH and Yankee Gas to hedge interest rate risk associated with their respective long-term debt issuances in 2008 resulted in a net of tax charge to Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) of $0.1 million, $2.3 million, $0.9 million and $0.7 million, respectively. The charge will be amortized into Net income over the terms of each respective long-term debt.

It is estimated that a charge of $0.2 million will be reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss as a decrease to earnings over the next 12 months as a result of amortization of the interest rate swap agreements, which have been settled. Included in this amount are estimated charges of $0.4 million and $0.1 million for CL&P and PSNH, respectively, and a benefit of $0.1 million for WMECO. As of December 31, 2009, it is estimated that a pre-tax amount of $3.8 million included in the Accumulated other comprehensive loss balance will be reclassified as a decrease to Net income over the next 12 months related to Pension, SERP and PBOP adjustments for NU.

15. Earnings Per Share (NU)

Earnings per share (EPS) is computed based upon the monthly weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding unallocated ESOP shares, during each year. Diluted EPS is computed on the basis of the monthly weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the potential dilutive effect if certain securities are converted into common stock. The computation of diluted EPS excludes the effect of the potential exercise of share awards when the average market price of the common shares is lower than the exercise price of the related awards during the period. These outstanding awards are not included in the computation of diluted EPS because the effect would have been antidilutive. In 2009, there were 17,637 share awards excluded from the computation as these awards were antidilutive. In 2008 and 2007, there were no antidilutive share awards outstanding.

The following table sets forth the components of basic and fully diluted EPS:

(Millions of Dollars, except share information)	2009	2008	2007
Net income attributable to controlling interest	$ 330.0	$ 260.8	$ 246.5
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	172,567,928	155,531,846	154,759,727
Dilutive effect	149,318	467,394	544,634
Fully diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	172,717,246	155,999,240	155,304,361
Basic EPS	$ 1.91	$ 1.68	$ 1.59
Fully Diluted EPS	$ 1.91	$ 1.67	$ 1.59

The basic and fully diluted EPS for income from discontinued operations for 2007 were below a reportable amount.

RSUs and performance shares are included in basic common shares outstanding as of the date that all necessary vesting conditions have been satisfied. The dilutive effect of outstanding RSUs and performance shares is calculated using the treasury stock method. Assumed proceeds of the units under the treasury stock method consist of the remaining compensation cost to be recognized and a theoretical tax benefit. The theoretical tax benefit is calculated as the tax impact of the intrinsic value of the units (the difference between the market value of the units using the average market price during the year and the grant date market value).

The dilutive effect of stock options is also calculated using the treasury stock method. Assumed proceeds for stock options consist of remaining compensation cost to be recognized, cash proceeds that would be received upon exercise, and a theoretical tax benefit. The theoretical tax benefit is calculated as the tax impact of the intrinsic value of the stock options (the difference between the market value of the average stock options outstanding for the year using the average market price and the grant price).

Allocated ESOP shares are included in basic common shares outstanding in the above table.

16. Common Shares (NU, CL&P, PSNH, WMECO)

The following table provides the NU common shares and the CL&P, PSNH and WMECO common stock authorized, issued and related par values as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

		Shares		
		Authorized	Issued	
	Par Value	2009 and 2008	2009	2008
NU	$ 5	225,000,000	195,455,214	176,212,275
CL&P	$ 10	24,500,000	6,035,205	6,035,205
PSNH	$ 1	100,000,000	301	301
WMECO	$ 25	1,072,471	434,653	434,653

On March 20, 2009, NU issued approximately 19 million common shares. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were 19,708,136 treasury shares held by NU.

17. Segment Information (All Companies)

Presentation: NU is organized between the regulated companies' segments and NU Enterprises based on a combination of factors, including the characteristics of each business' products and services, the sources of operating revenues and expenses and the regulatory environment in which each segment operates. Cash flows for total investments in plant included in the segment information below are cash capital expenditures that do not include amounts incurred but not paid, cost of removal, AFUDC related to equity funds, and the capitalized portions of pension and PBOP expense or income.

The regulated companies' segments, including the electric distribution and transmission segments, as well as the gas distribution segment (Yankee Gas), represented approximately 99 percent of NU's total consolidated revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. PSNH's distribution segment includes generation activities.

NU Enterprises is comprised of the following: 1) Select Energy (wholesale contracts), 2) Boulos, 3) NGS, 4) NGS Mechanical, 5) SECI, and 6) NU Enterprises parent. As a result of the sale of NU Enterprises' retail marketing and competitive generation businesses, the financial information used by management was reduced to the remaining wholesale contracts, the operations of the remaining electrical contracting business and NU Enterprises parent. The remaining operations of NU Enterprises have been aggregated and presented as one business for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Other in the tables below primarily consists of 1) the results of NU parent, which includes other income related to the equity in earnings of NU parent's subsidiaries and interest income from the NU Money Pool, which are both eliminated in consolidation, and interest income and expense related to the cash and debt of NU parent, respectively, 2) the revenues and expenses of NU's service companies, most of which are eliminated in consolidation, and 3) the results of other subsidiaries, which are comprised of RRR (a real estate subsidiary), the results of the non-energy-related subsidiaries of Yankee (Yankee Energy Services Company and Yankee Energy Financial Services Company), and the remaining operations of HWP that were not exited as part of the sale of the competitive generation business in 2006 and the sale of its transmission business to WMECO in December 2008.

NU's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2007 presents the operations for NGC, including certain components of NGS, Mt. Tom, SESI, a portion of the former Woods Electrical and SECI as discontinued operations. For further information and information regarding the exit from these businesses, see Note 1B, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Presentation," to the consolidated financial statements.

Regulated companies' revenues from the sale of electricity and natural gas primarily are derived from residential, commercial and industrial customers and are not dependent on any single customer.

NU's segment information for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows (some amounts may not agree between the financial statements and the segment schedules due to rounding):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2009						
	Regulated Companies						
	Distribution (1)						
(Millions of Dollars)	Electric	Gas	Transmission	NU Enterprises	Other	Eliminations	Total
Operating revenues	$ 4,358.4	$ 449.6	$ 577.9	$ 81.3	$ 400.8	$ (428.6)	$ 5,439.4
Depreciation and amortization	(431.5)	(26.8)	(71.0)	(0.4)	(13.0)	1.9	(540.8)
Other operating expenses	(3,604.6)	(368.1)	(170.9)	(53.8)	(382.1)	432.3	(4,147.2)
Operating income	322.3	54.7	336.0	27.1	5.7	5.6	751.4
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(149.1)	(22.1)	(72.5)	(2.8)	(33.4)	6.3	(273.6)
Interest income	4.5	-	1.0	-	7.7	(7.6)	5.6
Other income, net	24.0	0.3	7.6	-	371.6	(371.4)	32.1
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(60.2)	(11.9)	(105.5)	(8.5)	8.6	(2.4)	(179.9)
Net income	141.5	21.0	166.6	15.8	360.2	(369.5)	335.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(3.3)	-	(2.3)	-	-	-	(5.6)
Net income attributable to controlling interest	$ 138.2	$ 21.0	$ 164.3	$ 15.8	$ 360.2	$ (369.5)	$ 330.0
Total assets	$ 8,881.1	$ 1,379.0	$ 3,263.0	$ 71.9	$ 5,857.8	$ (5,395.1)	$ 14,057.7
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 521.5	$ 54.8	$ 286.0	$ -	$ -	$ 45.8	$ 908.1

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2008						
	Regulated Companies						
	Distribution (1)						
(Millions of Dollars)	Electric	Gas	Transmission	NU Enterprises	Other	Eliminations	Total
Operating revenues	$ 4,716.1	$ 577.4	$ 424.8	$ 114.1	$ 416.6	$ (448.9)	$ 5,800.1
Depreciation and amortization	(581.5)	(26.2)	(49.3)	(0.6)	(13.1)	0.9	(669.8)
Other operating expenses	(3,828.6)	(487.3)	(138.5)	(89.6)	(431.2)	435.7	(4,539.5)
Operating income	306.0	63.9	237.0	23.9	(27.7)	(12.3)	590.8
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(164.3)	(21.6)	(51.8)	(5.6)	(35.4)	9.6	(269.1)
Interest income	14.1	0.5	2.1	1.0	8.5	(10.6)	15.6
Other income, net	13.1	0.3	21.8	-	227.5	(227.9)	34.8
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(41.6)	(16.0)	(68.8)	(6.2)	28.7	(1.8)	(105.7)
Net income	127.3	27.1	140.3	13.1	201.6	(243.0)	266.4
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(3.6)	-	(2.0)	-	-	-	(5.6)
Net income attributable to controlling interest	$ 123.7	$ 27.1	$ 138.3	$ 13.1	$ 201.6	$ (243.0)	$ 260.8
Total assets (2)	$ 11,968.0	$ 1,424.8	$ -	$ 85.2	$ 5,060.1	$ (4,549.6)	$ 13,988.5
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 487.8	$ 58.4	$ 678.9	$ -	$ 30.3	$ -	$ 1,255.4

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2007						
	Regulated Companies						
	Distribution (1)						
(Millions of Dollars)	Electric	Gas	Transmission	NU Enterprises	Other	Eliminations	Total
Operating revenues	$ 4,930.8	$ 514.1	$ 298.7	$ 97.7	$ 389.8	$ (408.9)	$ 5,822.2
Depreciation and amortization	(428.5)	(24.7)	(37.4)	(0.5)	(16.7)	0.8	(507.0)
Other operating expenses	(4,192.5)	(437.1)	(115.5)	(77.9)	(358.3)	405.6	(4,775.7)
Operating income	309.8	52.3	145.8	19.3	14.8	(2.5)	539.5
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(167.9)	(19.0)	(36.7)	(8.9)	(33.3)	25.6	(240.2)
Interest income	6.0	-	3.8	2.4	34.3	(26.6)	19.9
Other income, net	27.6	1.2	13.0	-	158.3	(158.4)	41.7
Income tax expense	(47.9)	(11.9)	(41.8)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(109.4)
Income from continuing operations	127.6	22.6	84.1	11.1	171.1	(165.0)	251.5
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
Net income	127.6	22.6	84.1	11.7	171.1	(165.0)	252.1
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4.0)	-	(1.6)	-	-	-	(5.6)
Net income attributable to controlling interest	$ 123.6	$ 22.6	$ 82.5	$ 11.7	$ 171.1	$ (165.0)	$ 246.5
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 372.3	$ 57.6	$ 668.9	$ 0.9	$ 15.1	$ -	$ 1,114.8

(1) Includes PSNH's generation activities.

(2) Information for segmenting total assets between electric distribution and transmission is not available as of December 31, 2008. For NU, these distribution and transmission assets are disclosed in the electric distribution columns above.

The information related to the distribution and transmission segments for CL&P, PSNH and WMECO for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is included below. Information for segmenting total assets between electric distribution and transmission is not available as of December 31, 2008.

	CL&P - For the Year Ended December 31, 2009		
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 2,954.6	$ 469.9	$ 3,424.5
Depreciation and amortization	(330.3)	(58.4)	(388.7)
Other operating expenses	(2,441.7)	(129.0)	(2,570.7)
Operating income	182.6	282.5	465.1
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(93.1)	(62.7)	(155.8)
Interest income	2.7	0.8	3.5
Other income, net	16.2	6.1	22.3
Income tax expense	(31.1)	(87.7)	(118.8)
Net income	$ 77.3	$ 139.0	$ 216.3
Total assets	$ 5,771.1	$ 2,593.5	$ 8,364.6
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 270.8	$ 164.9	$ 435.7

	CL&P - For the Year Ended December 31, 2008		
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 3,218.5	$ 339.9	$ 3,558.4
Depreciation and amortization	(433.1)	(39.4)	(472.5)
Other operating expenses	(2,610.5)	(102.0)	(2,712.5)
Operating income	174.9	198.5	373.4
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(102.1)	(44.1)	(146.2)
Interest income	9.2	1.6	10.8
Other income, net	12.4	18.7	31.1
Income tax expense	(20.8)	(57.1)	(77.9)
Net income	$ 73.6	$ 117.6	$ 191.2
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 294.3	$ 555.2	$ 849.5

	CL&P - For the Year Ended December 31, 2007		
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 3,452.8	$ 229.0	$ 3,681.8
Depreciation and amortization	(279.5)	(29.0)	(308.5)
Other operating expenses	(3,004.7)	(84.1)	(3,088.8)
Operating income	168.6	115.9	284.5
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(108.1)	(30.3)	(138.4)
Interest income	3.0	2.5	5.5
Other income, net	22.6	11.8	34.4
Income tax expense	(20.7)	(31.7)	(52.4)
Net income	$ 65.4	$ 68.2	$ 133.6
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 242.3	$ 583.9	$ 826.2

	PSNH - For the Year Ended December 31, 2009		
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution (1)**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 1,035.8	$ 73.8	$ 1,109.6
Depreciation and amortization	(70.5)	(9.3)	(79.8)
Other operating expenses	(865.8)	(29.4)	(895.2)
Operating income	99.5	35.1	134.6
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(39.8)	(6.7)	(46.5)
Interest income	2.1	0.1	2.2
Other income, net	6.0	1.3	7.3
Income tax expense	(20.2)	(11.8)	(32.0)
Net income	$ 47.6	$ 18.0	$ 65.6
Total assets	$ 2,255.0	$ 442.2	$ 2,697.2
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 207.8	$ 58.6	$ 266.4

PSNH - For the Year Ended December 31, 2008			
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution (1)**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 1,082.2	$ 59.0	$ 1,141.2
Depreciation and amortization	(104.0)	(7.2)	(111.2)
Other operating expenses	(882.8)	(24.3)	(907.1)
Operating income	95.4	27.5	122.9
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(44.6)	(5.6)	(50.2)
Interest income	2.9	0.5	3.4
Other income, net	1.4	2.6	4.0
Income tax expense	(13.7)	(8.3)	(22.0)
Net income	$ 41.4	$ 16.7	$ 58.1
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 158.6	$ 80.3	$ 238.9

PSNH - For the Year Ended December 31, 2007			
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution (1)**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 1,036.5	$ 46.6	$ 1,083.1
Depreciation and amortization	(107.3)	(5.8)	(113.1)
Other operating expenses	(832.3)	(20.9)	(853.2)
Operating income	96.9	19.9	116.8
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(42.0)	(4.3)	(46.3)
Interest income	1.5	0.6	2.1
Other income, net	3.5	1.1	4.6
Income tax expense	(16.2)	(6.6)	(22.8)
Net income	$ 43.7	$ 10.7	$ 54.4
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 100.1	$ 67.6	$ 167.7

WMECO - For the Year Ended December 31, 2009			
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 368.2	$ 34.2	$ 402.4
Depreciation and amortization	(30.8)	(3.2)	(34.0)
Other operating expenses	(297.3)	(12.5)	(309.8)
Operating income	40.1	18.5	58.6
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(16.1)	(3.2)	(19.3)
Interest income	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Other income, net	1.8	0.3	2.1
Income tax benefit	(8.8)	(6.1)	(14.9)
Net income	$ 16.7	$ 9.5	$ 26.2
Total assets	$ 863.2	$ 238.6	$ 1,101.8
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 42.9	$ 62.5	$ 105.4

WMECO - For the Year Ended December 31, 2008			
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 415.6	$ 25.9	$ 441.5
Depreciation and amortization	(44.4)	(2.7)	(47.1)
Other operating expenses	(335.5)	(12.4)	(347.9)
Operating income	35.7	10.8	46.5
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(17.5)	(2.1)	(19.6)
Interest income	1.9	0.1	2.0
Other income, net	(0.7)	0.6	(0.1)
Income tax benefit	(7.1)	(3.4)	(10.5)
Net income	$ 12.3	$ 6.0	$ 18.3
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 34.9	$ 43.4	$ 78.3

WMECO - For the Year Ended December 31, 2007			
(Millions of Dollars)	**Distribution**	**Transmission**	**Totals**
Operating revenues	$ 441.6	$ 23.1	$ 464.7
Depreciation and amortization	(41.7)	(2.5)	(44.2)
Other operating expenses	(355.6)	(10.7)	(366.3)
Operating income	44.3	9.9	54.2
Interest expense, net of AFUDC	(17.7)	(2.1)	(19.8)
Interest income	1.5	0.7	2.2
Other income, net	1.6	-	1.6
Income tax benefit	(11.2)	(3.4)	(14.6)
Net income	$ 18.5	$ 5.1	$ 23.6
Cash flows for total investments in plant	$ 29.9	$ 17.4	$ 47.3

(1) Includes PSNH's generation activities.

18. Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Subsidiary (NU)

A summary of the changes in NU's Noncontrolling interest in consolidated subsidiary is as follows:

	As of December 31,		
(Millions of Dollars)	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Balance, beginning of period	$ 116.2	$ 116.2	$ 116.2
Dividends on preferred shares of CL&P	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	5.6	5.6	5.6
Balance, end of period	$ 116.2	$ 116.2	$ 116.2

19. Subsequent Event (NU, CL&P)

On February 7, 2010, there was an explosion at the construction site of the Kleen Energy Systems, LLC's 620 MW generation project with which CL&P has a CfD. This contract represents the most significant portion of the fair values of CL&P's commodity and capacity derivative contracts entered into as required by state regulation. This incident may result in a project delay that could change CL&P's estimated payments under the related contract and could result in significant changes in the recorded amount of the derivative liability, the cost sharing derivative asset and the associated regulatory asset. Currently, management cannot estimate the effects of this recent event on the fair values of CL&P's derivative contracts or on the amounts of CL&P's obligations under the contract. The impact of this event will be recorded in future periods, and this event is not reflected in the fair value amounts related to this contract included in both the NU and CL&P balance sheets as of December 31, 2009. This CfD contract is supported by customers. Changes in the value of the CfD contract do not impact CL&P's net income.

This event is not expected to result in additional CL&P liability or obligations beyond the contract payments scheduled to begin when the plant achieves commercial operation, although the timing and amounts of these payments may vary.

20. Quarterly Financial Data and Sales Statistics (Unaudited)

NU Consolidated Statements of Quarterly Financial Data

	Quarter Ended (a)			
(Thousands of Dollars, except per share information)	**March 31,**	**June 30,**	**September 30,**	**December 31,**
2009				
Operating Revenues	$ 1,593,483	$ 1,224,431	$ 1,306,173	$ 1,315,343
Operating Income	217,282	179,186	162,553	192,354
Net Income	99,064	84,243	66,178	86,107
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Interest	97,674	82,854	64,788	84,717
Basic and Fully Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	$ 0.60	$ 0.47	$ 0.37	$ 0.48
2008				
Operating Revenues	$ 1,519,967	$ 1,325,345	$ 1,506,897	$ 1,447,886
Operating Income	132,272	138,119	149,077	171,297
Net Income	59,783	59,237	74,079	73,288
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Interest	58,393	57,848	72,689	71,898
Basic and Fully Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	$ 0.38	$ 0.37	$ 0.47	$ 0.46

(a) The summation of quarterly EPS data may not equal annual data due to rounding.

CL&P Consolidated Statements of Quarterly Financial Data

(Thousands of Dollars)	Quarter Ended March 31,	Quarter Ended June 30,	Quarter Ended September 30,	Quarter Ended December 31,
2009				
Operating Revenues	$ 954,503	$ 784,937	$ 859,283	$ 825,815
Operating Income	115,405	118,055	110,092	121,554
Net Income	53,135	58,402	46,537	58,242
2008				
Operating Revenues	$ 885,499	$ 821,875	$ 980,507	$ 870,480
Operating Income	89,814	89,635	98,153	95,789
Net Income	46,068	46,255	55,535	43,300

PSNH Consolidated Statements of Quarterly Financial Data

(Thousands of Dollars)	Quarter Ended March 31,	Quarter Ended June 30,	Quarter Ended September 30,	Quarter Ended December 31,
2009				
Operating Revenues	$ 307,653	$ 262,931	$ 275,135	$ 263,872
Operating Income	36,130	31,182	34,125	33,150
Net Income	17,495	16,570	16,203	15,302
2008				
Operating Revenues	$ 291,765	$ 274,039	$ 301,033	$ 274,365
Operating Income	34,865	30,045	29,364	28,675
Net Income	16,689	13,691	14,318	13,369

WMECO Consolidated Statements of Quarterly Financial Data

(Thousands of Dollars)	Quarter Ended March 31,	Quarter Ended June 30,	Quarter Ended September 30,	Quarter Ended December 31,
2009				
Operating Revenues	$ 118,081	$ 95,120	$ 96,622	$ 92,590
Operating Income	15,327	13,155	17,149	12,950
Net Income	6,146	5,807	8,509	5,734
2008				
Operating Revenues	$ 115,759	$ 104,215	$ 112,280	$ 109,273
Operating Income	15,179	9,643	10,771	10,954
Net Income	6,320	3,249	5,236	3,525

NU Selected Consolidated Sales Statistics

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Revenues: *(Thousands)*					
Regulated companies:					
Residential	$ 2,569,278	$ 2,525,635	$ 2,558,547	$ 2,409,414	$ 2,080,395
Commercial	1,462,786	1,607,224	1,735,923	1,977,444	1,727,278
Industrial	297,854	399,753	412,381	589,742	577,834
Wholesale	445,261	545,127	392,675	388,635	411,361
Streetlighting and Railroads	33,035	38,522	45,880	52,853	47,769
Miscellaneous and eliminations	128,118	24,673	84,043	133,925	159,402
Total Electric	4,936,332	5,140,934	5,229,449	5,552,013	5,004,039
Total Gas	449,571	577,390	514,185	453,894	503,303
Total - Regulated companies	$ 5,385,903	$ 5,718,324	$ 5,743,634	$ 6,005,907	$ 5,507,342
NU Enterprises:					
Retail	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 583,829	$ 1,212,176
Wholesale	30,009	31,882	25,992	20,163	644,541
Generation	-	-	-	258,178	210,833
Services	48,195	78,625	68,324	39,887	102,327
Miscellaneous and eliminations	3,145	3,574	3,354	(243)	(257,750)
Total - NU Enterprises	$ 81,349	$ 114,081	$ 97,670	$ 901,814	$ 1,912,127
Other miscellaneous and eliminations	(27,822)	(32,310)	(19,078)	(30,034)	(73,243)
Total	$ 5,439,430	$ 5,800,095	$ 5,822,226	$ 6,877,687	$ 7,346,226
Regulated companies - Sales: *(GWh)*					
Residential	14,412	14,509	15,051	14,652	15,518
Commercial	14,474	14,885	15,103	14,886	15,234
Industrial	4,423	5,149	5,635	5,750	6,023
Wholesale	4,183	3,576	3,855	8,777	4,856
Streetlighting and Railroads	336	340	353	332	348
Total	37,828	38,459	39,997	44,397	41,979
Regulated companies - Customers: *(Average)*					
Residential	1,696,756	1,700,207	1,697,073	1,686,169	1,674,563
Commercial	189,265	190,067	189,727	188,281	195,844
Industrial	7,207	7,342	7,291	7,406	7,638
Streetlighting and Railroads*	7,548	4,605	3,855	3,873	3,912
Total Electric	1,900,776	1,902,221	1,897,946	1,885,729	1,881,957
Gas	206,438	204,834	202,743	199,377	196,870
Total	2,107,214	2,107,055	2,100,689	2,085,106	2,078,827

CL&P Selected Consolidated Sales Statistics

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Revenues: *(Thousands)*					
Residential	$ 1,840,750	$ 1,811,845	$ 1,854,404	$ 1,709,700	$ 1,440,142
Commercial	935,586	1,042,077	1,182,196	1,405,281	1,170,038
Industrial	151,839	190,723	208,087	380,479	327,598
Wholesale	386,034	484,843	347,514	318,958	344,650
Streetlighting and Railroads	22,638	28,710	35,370	42,099	37,054
Miscellaneous	87,691	163	54,246	123,294	146,938
Total	$ 3,424,538	$ 3,558,361	$ 3,681,817	$ 3,979,811	$ 3,466,420
Sales: *(GWh)*					
Residential	9,848	9,913	10,336	10,053	10,760
Commercial	9,705	9,993	10,128	9,995	10,307
Industrial	2,427	2,945	3,264	3,306	3,501
Wholesale	3,434	3,637	3,563	3,749	4,179
Streetlighting and Railroads	286	294	304	284	298
Total	25,700	26,782	27,595	27,387	29,045
Customers: *(Average)*					
Residential	1,093,229	1,094,991	1,091,799	1,084,937	1,078,723
Commercial	101,814	102,464	102,411	101,563	108,558
Industrial	3,381	3,613	3,743	3,848	3,976
Streetlighting and Railroads*	5,307	2,883	2,583	2,592	2,630
Total	1,203,731	1,203,951	1,200,536	1,192,940	1,193,887

*Customer counts were redefined with the implementation of a new customer service system (C2) completed in October 2008.

PSNH Selected Consolidated Sales Statistics

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Revenues: *(Thousands)*					
Residential	$ 506,725	$ 472,486	$ 457,616	$ 467,517	$ 450,230
Commercial	407,743	431,461	413,196	439,828	423,884
Industrial	112,460	169,785	156,258	166,132	190,299
Wholesale	41,193	35,935	25,030	52,255	34,688
Streetlighting and Railroads	6,331	6,515	6,018	5,729	5,685
Miscellaneous	35,139	25,020	24,954	9,439	23,641
Total	$ 1,109,591	$ 1,141,202	$ 1,083,072	$ 1,140,900	$ 1,128,427
Sales: *(GWh)*					
Residential	3,097	3,105	3,176	3,087	3,162
Commercial	3,311	3,361	3,403	3,342	3,342
Industrial	1,318	1,435	1,528	1,582	1,612
Wholesale	562	(243)	105	985	501
Streetlighting and Railroads	24	25	24	23	24
Total	8,312	7,683	8,236	9,019	8,641
Customers: *(Average)*					
Residential	417,670	418,107	417,420	413,980	408,959
Commercial	70,984	70,807	70,341	69,528	68,232
Industrial	3,134	2,978	2,770	2,761	2,768
Streetlighting and Railroads	1,438	970	602	592	600
Total	493,226	492,862	491,133	486,861	480,559

WMECO Selected Consolidated Sales Statistics

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Revenues: *(Thousands)*					
Residential	$ 221,803	$ 241,303	$ 246,526	$ 232,197	$ 190,023
Commercial	119,457	133,686	140,531	132,336	133,356
Industrial	33,555	39,245	48,036	43,131	59,937
Other Utilities	18,034	24,349	20,131	17,421	19,064
Streetlighting and Railroads	4,066	3,297	4,492	5,025	5,030
Miscellaneous	5,498	(353)	5,029	1,399	1,983
Total	$ 402,413	$ 441,527	$ 464,745	$ 431,509	$ 409,393
Sales: *(GWh)*					
Residential	1,467	1,491	1,539	1,511	1,596
Commercial	1,474	1,547	1,589	1,574	1,616
Industrial	679	769	842	862	910
Other Utilities	187	179	178	189	176
Streetlighting and Railroads	24	22	25	25	25
Total	3,831	4,008	4,173	4,161	4,323
Customers: *(Average)*					
Residential	185,856	187,109	187,854	187,252	186,882
Commercial	16,587	16,916	17,096	17,310	19,174
Industrial	692	751	777	798	894
Streetlighting and Railroads	835	785	703	705	714
Total	203,970	205,561	206,430	206,065	207,664

SCHEDULE I
NORTHEAST UTILITIES (PARENT)
FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 1,222	$ 1,294
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	186,213	304,704
Accounts receivable	3,150	2,757
Accounts receivable from affiliated companies	1,689	1,221
Taxes receivable	2,838	4,932
Prepayments and other	6,837	378
Total Current Assets	201,949	315,286
Deferred Debits and Other Assets:		
Investments in subsidiary companies, at equity	3,928,090	3,551,308
Notes receivable from affiliated companies - long-term	62,500	-
Accumulated deferred income taxes	31,503	25,425
Derivative assets - long-term	6,520	20,827
Other	16,971	18,676
Total Deferred Debits and Other Assets	4,045,584	3,616,236
Total Assets	$ 4,247,533	$ 3,931,522
LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION		
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable to banks	$ 100,313	$ 303,519
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	-	35,515
Accrued taxes	1,162	-
Accrued interest	6,112	5,972
Other	408	429
Total Current Liabilities	107,995	345,435
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Other	35,442	32,031
Total Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities	35,442	32,031
Capitalization:		
Long-Term Debt	526,194	533,744
Common shares	977,276	881,061
Capital surplus, paid in	1,762,097	1,475,006
Deferred contribution plan – employee stock ownership plan	(2,944)	(15,481)
Retained earnings	1,246,543	1,078,594
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(43,467)	(37,265)
Treasury stock	(361,603)	(361,603)
Common Shareholders' Equity	3,577,902	3,020,312
Total Capitalization	4,104,096	3,554,056
Total Liabilities and Capitalization	$ 4,247,533	$ 3,931,522

SCHEDULE I
NORTHEAST UTILITIES (PARENT)
FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009, 2008 AND 2007
(Thousands of Dollars, Except Share Information)

	2009	2008	2007
Operating Revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
Operating Expenses:			
Other	3,251	53,484	3,786
Operating Loss	(3,251)	(53,484)	(3,786)
Interest Expense	29,678	30,893	27,993
Other Income:			
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	346,137	307,908	247,786
Other, net	6,511	6,956	30,516
Other income, net	352,648	314,864	278,302
Income Before Income Tax (Benefit)/Expense	319,719	230,487	246,523
Income Tax (Benefit)/Expense	(10,314)	(30,341)	40
Net Income	$ 330,033	$ 260,828	$ 246,483
Basic Earnings Per Common Share	$ 1.91	$ 1.68	$ 1.59
Fully Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	$ 1.91	$ 1.67	$ 1.59
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding:			
Basic	172,567,928	155,531,846	154,759,727
Fully Diluted	172,717,246	155,999,240	155,304,361

SCHEDULE I
NORTHEAST UTILITIES (PARENT)
FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009, 2008 AND 2007
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2009	2008	2007
Operating Activities:			
Net income	$ 330,033	$ 260,828	$ 246,483
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(346,137)	(307,908)	(247,786)
Cash dividends received from subsidiaries	207,877	215,162	141,891
Deferred income taxes	(6,658)	(3,164)	(14,324)
Other	15,525	12,576	14,837
Changes in current assets and liabilities:			
Receivables, including affiliate receivables	(861)	883	(906)
Accounts payable, including affiliate payables	(35,522)	33,752	1,446
Taxes receivable/accrued	5,591	3,580	(244,675)
Accrued interest and other	2,369	2,451	(441)
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	172,217	218,160	(103,475)
Investing Activities:			
Capital contributions to subsidiaries	(243,688)	(323,164)	(683,427)
Return of investment in subsidiaries	-	30,000	19,869
Decrease/(increase) in NU Money Pool lending	128,700	(84,600)	871,800
Increase in notes receivable from affiliated companies	(72,709)	(79,504)	(42,000)
Other investing activities	2,283	1,557	1,462
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities	(185,414)	(455,711)	167,704
Financing Activities:			
Issuance of common shares	389,717	5,524	9,056
Cash dividends on common shares	(162,381)	(129,077)	(120,988)
(Decrease)/increase in short-term debt	(203,206)	261,519	42,000
Issuance of long-term debt	-	250,000	-
Retirements of long-term debt	-	(150,000)	-
Financing fees	(12,457)	-	-
Other financing activities	1,452	585	4,206
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities	13,125	238,551	(65,726)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash	(72)	1,000	(1,497)
Cash - beginning of year	1,294	294	1,791
Cash - end of year	$ 1,222	$ 1,294	$ 294
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid/(received) during the year for:			
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	$ 26,744	$ 27,522	$ 25,580
Income taxes	$ (12,848)	$ (37,063)	$ 259,707

Schedule II

Northeast Utilities and Subsidiaries
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves
For the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(Thousands of Dollars)

Column A	Column B	Column C		Column D	Column E
		Additions			
		(1)	(2)		
Description:	Balance at beginning of period	Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts - describe (a)	Deductions - describe (b)	Balance at end of period
NU:					
Reserves deducted from assets - reserves for uncollectible accounts:					
2009	$ 43,275	$ 53,947	$ 24,136	$ 66,058	$ 55,300
2008	25,529	28,573	81,991	92,818	43,275
2007	22,369	29,140	(7,106)	18,874	25,529
CL&P:					
Reserves deducted from assets - reserves for uncollectible accounts:					
2009	$ 23,956	$ 15,276	$ 20,115	$ 33,290	$ 26,057
2008	7,874	5,951	81,129	70,998	23,956
2007	1,679	18,121	(8,243)	3,683	7,874
PSNH:					
Reserves deducted from assets - reserves for uncollectible accounts:					
2009	$ 4,165	$ 10,084	$ 652	$ 9,815	$ 5,086
2008	2,675	5,661	483	4,654	4,165
2007	2,626	3,433	324	3,708	2,675
WMECO:					
Reserves deducted from assets - reserves for uncollectible accounts:					
2009	$ 6,571	$ 7,590	$ 103	$ 7,047	$ 7,217
2008	5,699	8,185	234	7,547	6,571
2007	5,073	6,922	155	6,451	5,699

(a) Amount relates to uncollectible amounts reserved for that relate to receivables other than those of customers.

(b) Amounts written off, net of recoveries. The DPUC issued an order allowing CL&P and Yankee Gas to accelerate the recovery of uncollectible hardship accounts receivable outstanding for greater than 90 days. As of December 31, 2009, CL&P, WMECO and Yankee Gas had uncollectible hardship accounts receivable reserves in the amount of $54.5 million, $9.1 million and $8.6 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2008, CL&P and Yankee Gas had uncollectible hardship accounts receivable reserves in the amount of $41 million and $10 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, CL&P and Yankee Gas had uncollectible hardship accounts receivable reserves in the amount of $24 million and $8 million, respectively.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Each document described below is incorporated by reference by the registrant(s) listed to the files identified, unless designated with a (*), which exhibits are filed herewith. Management contracts and compensation plans or arrangements are designated with a (+).

Exhibit
Number Description

3. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws

(A) Northeast Utilities

3.1 Declaration of Trust of NU, as amended through May 10, 2005 (Exhibit A.1, NU Form U-1 dated June 23, 2005, File No. 70-10315)

(B) The Connecticut Light and Power Company

3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of CL&P, restated to March 22, 1994 (Exhibit 3.2.1, 1993 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

3.1.1 Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of CL&P, dated December 26, 1996 (Exhibit 3.2.2, 1996 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

3.1.2 Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of CL&P, dated April 27, 1998 (Exhibit 3.2.3, 1998 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

3.2 By-laws of CL&P, as amended to January 1, 1997 (Exhibit 3.2.3, 1996 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

(C) Public Service Company of New Hampshire

3.1 Articles of Incorporation, as amended to May 16, 1991. (Exhibit 3.3.1, 1993 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

3.2 By-laws of PSNH, as in effect June 27, 2008 (Exhibit 2, PSNH Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2008, File No. 001-06392)

(D) Western Massachusetts Electric Company

3.1 Articles of Organization of WMECO, restated to February 23, 1995 (Exhibit 3.4.1, 1994 WMECO Form 10-K, File No. 000-07624)

3.2 By-laws of WMECO, as amended to April 1, 1999 (Exhibit 3.1, WMECO Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1999, File No. 000-07624)

3.2.1 By-laws of WMECO, as further amended to May 1, 2000 (Exhibit 3.1, WMECO Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2000, File No. 000-07624)

4. Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures

(A) Northeast Utilities

4.1 Indenture dated as of April 1, 2002, between NU and the Bank of New York as Trustee (Exhibit A-3, NU 35-CERT filed April 9, 2002, File No. 070-09535)

4.1.1 First Supplemental Indenture dated as of April 1, 2002, between NU and the Bank of New York as Trustee, relating to $263M of Senior Notes, Series A, due 2012 (Exhibit A-4, NU 35-CERT filed April 9, 2002, File No. 070-09535)

4.1.2 Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 1, 2008, between NU and the Bank of New York Trust Company N.A., as Trustee, relating to $250M of Senior Notes, Series C, due 2013, (Exhibit 4.1 to NU Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 5, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

4.2 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated December 9, 2005 between NU, the Banks Named Therein, Union Bank of California, N.A. as Administrative Agent, and Barclays Bank, PLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Union Bank of California, N.A., as Fronting Banks (Exhibit 99.1, NU Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2005, File No. 001-05324)

(B) The Connecticut Light and Power Company

4.1 Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust between CL&P and Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, dated as of May 1, 1921 (Composite including all twenty-four amendments to May 1, 1967) (Exhibit 4.1.1, 1989 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

4.1.1 Series D Supplemental Indentures to the Composite May 1, 1921 Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust between CL&P and Bankers Trust Company, dated as of October 1, 1994 (Exhibit 4.2.16, 1994 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

4.1.2 Series A Supplemental Indenture between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, dated as of September 1, 2004 (Exhibit 99.2, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 22, 2004, File No. 000-00404)

4.1.3 Series B Supplemental Indenture between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee dated as of September 1, 2004 (Exhibit 99.5, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 22, 2004, File No. 000-00404)

4.2 Composite Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas f/k/a Bankers Trust Company, dated as of May 1, 1921, as amended and supplemented by seventy-three supplemental mortgages to and including Supplemental Mortgage dated as of April 1, 2005 (Exhibit 99.5, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 7, 2005, File No. 000-00404)

4.2.1 Supplemental Indenture (2005 Series A Bonds and 2005 Series B Bonds) between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee dated as of April 1, 2005 (Exhibit 99.2, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 13, 2005, File No. 000-00404)

4.2.2 Supplemental Indenture (2006 Series A Bonds) between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee dated as of June 1, 2006 (Exhibit 99.2, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 7, 2006, File No. 000-00404)

4.2.3 Supplemental Indenture (2007 Series A Bonds and 2007 Series B Bonds) between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee dated as of March 1, 2007 (Exhibit 99.2, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 27, 2007, File No. 000-00404)

4.2.4 Supplemental Indenture (2007 Series C Bonds and 2007 Series D Bonds) between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee dated as of September 1, 2006 (Exhibit 4, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 17, 2007, File No. 000-00404)

4.2.5 Supplemental Indenture (2008 Series A Bonds) between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee dated as of May 1, 2008 (Exhibit 4.1 to CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 27, 2008, File No. 000-00404)

4.2.6 Supplemental Indenture (2009 Series A Bonds) between CL&P and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee dated as of February 9, 2009 (Exhibit 4, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 13, 2009, File No. 000-00404)

4.3 Financing Agreement between Industrial Development Authority of the State of New Hampshire and CL&P (Pollution Control Bonds, 1986 Series) dated as of December 1, 1986 (Exhibit C.1.47, 1986 NU Form U5S, File No. 030-00246)

4.4 Financing Agreement between Industrial Development Authority of the State of New Hampshire and CL&P (Pollution Control Bonds, 1988 Series) dated as of October 1, 1988 (Exhibit C.1.55, 1988 NU Form U5S, File No. 030-00246)

4.5 Loan and Trust Agreement among Business Finance Authority of the State of New Hampshire, CL&P and the Trustee (Pollution Control Bonds, 1992 Series A) dated as of December 1, 1992 (Exhibit C.2.33, 1992 NU Form U5S, File No. 030-00246)

4.6 Loan Agreement between Connecticut Development Authority and CL&P (Pollution Control Bonds - Series A, Tax Exempt Refunding) dated as of September 1, 1993 (Exhibit 4.2.21, 1993 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

4.7 Loan Agreement between Connecticut Development Authority and CL&P (Pollution Control Bonds - Series B, Tax Exempt Refunding) dated as of September 1, 1993 (Exhibit 4.2.22, 1993 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

4.8 Amended and Restated Loan Agreement between Connecticut Development Authority and CL&P (CL&P Pollution Control Revenue Bond - 1996A Series) dated as of January 1, 1997 (Exhibit –.2.24, 1996 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

4.8.1 First Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, (CL&P Pollution Control Revenue Bond-1996A Series), by and between the Connecticut Development Authority and CL&P (Exhibit 10.1, CL&P Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 000-00404)

4.9 Amended and Restated Indenture of Trust between Connecticut Development Authority and the Trustee (CL&P Pollution Control Revenue Bond-1996A Series), dated as of May 1, 1996 and Amended and Restated as of January 1, 1997 (Exhibit 4.2.24.1, 1996 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 000-00404)

4.9.1 First Amendment to Amended and Restated Indenture of Trust between Connecticut Development Authority and U.S. Bank National Association, as the Trustee as of October 1, 2008 (Exhibit 10.2 CL&P Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 000-00404)

4.10 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated December 9, 2005 between CL&P, WMECO, Yankee Gas and PSNH, the Banks Named Therein, and Citicorp USA, Inc., as Administrative Agent (Exhibit 99.2, CL&P Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2005, File No. 000-00404)

(C) Public Service Company of New Hampshire

4.1 First Mortgage Indenture dated as of August 15, 1978 between PSNH and First Fidelity Bank, National Association, New Jersey, now First Union National Bank, Trustee, (Composite including all amendments to May 16, 1991) (Exhibit 4.4.1, 1992 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

4.1.1 Tenth Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 1, 1991 between PSNH and First Fidelity Bank, National Association, now First Union National Bank (Exhibit 4.1, PSNH Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 10, 1992, File No. 001-06392)

4.1.2 Twelfth Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 1, 2001 between PSNH and First Union National Bank (Exhibit 4.3.1.2, 2001 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

4.1.3 Thirteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 1, 2004, between PSNH and Wachovia Bank, National Association, successor to First Union National Bank, as successor to First Fidelity Bank, National Association, as Trustee (Exhibit 99.2, PSNH Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 5, 2004, File No. 001-06392)

4.1.4 Fourteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2005, between PSNH and Wachovia Bank, National Association successor to First Union National Bank, as successor to First Fidelity Bank, National Association, as Trustee (Exhibit 99.2, PSNH Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 6, 2005, File No. 001-06392)

4.1.5 Fifteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 17, 2007, between PSNH and Wachovia Bank, National Association successor to First Union National Bank, as successor to First Fidelity Bank, National Association, as Trustee (Exhibit 4.1, PSNH Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 24, 2007, File No. 001-06392)

4.1.6 Sixteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 1, 2008, between PSNH and U.S. Bank National Association, Trustee, relating to First Mortgage Bonds, Series O, due 2018, (Exhibit 4.1 to PSNH Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 27, 2008 (File No.001-06392)

4.1.7 Seventeenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 1, 2009, between PSNH and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (Exhibit 4.1, PSNH Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 14, 2009 (File No. 001-06392)

4.2 Series D (Tax Exempt Refunding) Amended and Restated PCRB Loan and Trust Agreement dated as of April 1, 1999 (Exhibit 4.3.6, 1999 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

4.3 Series E (Tax Exempt Refunding) Amended and Restated PCRB Loan and Trust Agreement dated as of April 1, 1999 (Exhibit 4.3.7, 1999 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

4.4 Series A Loan and Trust Agreement among Business Finance Authority of the State of New Hampshire and PSNH and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee (Tax Exempt Pollution Control Bonds) dated as of October 1, 2001 (Exhibit 4.3.4, 2001 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

4.5 Series B Loan and Trust Agreement among Business Finance Authority of the State of New Hampshire and PSNH and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee (Tax Exempt Pollution Control Bonds) dated as of October 1, 2001 (Exhibit 4.3.5, 2001 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

4.6 Series C Loan and Trust Agreement among Business Finance Authority of the State of New Hampshire and PSNH and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee (Tax Exempt Pollution Control Bonds) dated as of October 1, 2001 (Exhibit 4.3.6, 2001 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

4.7 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated December 9, 2005 between CL&P, WMECO, Yankee Gas and PSNH, the Banks Named Therein, and Citicorp USA, Inc., as Administrative Agent (Exhibit 99.2, PSNH Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2005, File No. 001-06392)

(D) Western Massachusetts Electric Company

4.1 Loan Agreement between Connecticut Development Authority and WMECO, (Pollution Control Revenue Bonds - Series A, Tax Exempt Refunding) dated as of September 1, 1993 (Exhibit 4.4.13, 1993 WMECO Form 10-K, File No. 000-07624)

4.2 Indenture between WMECO and the Bank of New York, as Trustee, dated as of September 1, 2003 (Exhibit 99.2, WMECO Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 8, 2003, File No. 000-07624)

4.2.1 First Supplemental Indenture between WMECO and the Bank of New York, as Trustee, dated as of September 1, 2003 (Exhibit 99.3, WMECO Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 8, 2003, File No. 000-07624)

4.2.2 Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 2004, between WMECO and Bank of New York, as Trustee (Exhibit 4.1, WMECO Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 27, 2004, File No. 000-07624)

4.2.3 Third Supplemental Indenture between WMECO and The Bank of New York Trust, as Trustee, dated as of August 1, 2005 (Exhibit 4.1, WMECO Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 12, 2005, File No. 000-07624)

4.2.4 Fourth Supplemental Indenture between WMECO and The Bank of New York Trust, as Trustee, dated as of August 1, 2007 (Exhibit 4.1, WMECO Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 17, 2007, File No. 000-07624)

4.3 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated December 9, 2005 between CL&P, WMECO, Yankee Gas and PSNH, the Banks Named Therein, and Citicorp USA, Inc., as Administrative Agent (Exhibit 99.2, WMECO Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2005, File No. 000-07624)

10. Material Contracts

(A) NU

10.1 Lease dated as of April 14, 1992 between The Rocky River Realty Company and Northeast Utilities Service Company with respect to the Berlin, Connecticut headquarters (Exhibit 10.29, 1992 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

10.2 Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated July 1, 1989 between Yankee Gas Services Company and the Connecticut National Bank, as Trustee (Exhibit 4.7, Yankee Energy System, Inc. Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 1990, File No. 001-10721)

10.2.1 First Supplemental Indenture of Mortgage and of Trust dated April 1, 1992 between Yankee Gas Services Company and The Connecticut National Bank, as Trustee Yankee Energy System, Inc. (Registration Statement on Form S-3, dated October 2, 1992, File No. 33-52750)

10.2.2 Fourth Supplemental Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated April 1, 1997 between Yankee Gas Services Company and Fleet National Bank (formerly The Connecticut National Bank), as Trustee (Exhibit 4.15, Yankee Energy System, Inc. Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 1997, File No. 001-10721)

10.2.3 Fifth Supplemental Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated January 1, 1999 between Yankee Gas Services Company and The Bank of New York, as Successor Trustee to Fleet Bank (formerly The Connecticut National Bank) (Exhibit 4.2, Yankee Energy System, Inc. Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended March 31, 1999, File No. 001-10721)

10.2.4 Sixth Supplemental Indenture and Deed of Trust dated January 1, 2004 between Yankee Gas Services Company and The Bank of New York, as Successor Trustee to Fleet Bank (formerly The Connecticut National Bank) (Exhibit 10.5.6, 2004 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

10.2.5 Seventh Supplemental Indenture and Deed of Trust dated November 1, 2004 between Yankee Gas Services Company and The Bank of New York, as Successor Trustee to Fleet Bank (formerly The Connecticut National Bank) (Exhibit 10.5.7, 2004 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

10.2.6 Eighth Supplemental Indenture and Deed of Trust dated July 1, 2005 between Yankee Gas Services Company and The Bank of New York, as Successor Trustee to Fleet Bank (formerly the Connecticut National Bank) (Exhibit 10.5.8, NU Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2005, File No. 001-05324)

10.2.7 Ninth Supplemental Indenture of Mortgage dated as of October 1, 2008 between Yankee Gas Services Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., successor as trustee to The Bank of New York, as successor to Fleet National Bank (formerly known as The Connecticut National Bank), as Trustee (Exhibit 10-1, NU Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

\+ *10.3 Northeast Utilities Board of Trustees' Compensation Arrangement Summary (Exhibit 10.3, 2009 NU Consolidated Form 10K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.4 Amended and Restated Northeast Utilities Deferred Compensation Plan for Trustees, effective January 1, 2009 (Exhibit 10.6, NU Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

(B) NU, CL&P, PSNH and WMECO

10.1 Service Contract dated as of July 1, 1966 between each of NU, CL&P and WMECO and Northeast Utilities Service Company (NUSCO) (Exhibit 10.20, 1993 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

10.1.1 Form of Renewal of Service Contract (Exhibit 10.1.2, 2006 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

10.2 Agreements among New England Utilities with respect to the Hydro-Quebec interconnection projects (Exhibits 10(u) and 10(v); 10(w), 10(x), and 10(y), 1990 and 1988, respectively, Form 10-K of New England Electric System, File No. 001-03446.)

10.3 Transmission Operating Agreement dated as of February 1, 2005 between the Initial Participating Transmission Owners, Additional Participating Transmission Owners and ISO New England, Inc. (Exhibit 10.29, 2004 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

10.3.1 Rate Design and Funds Disbursement Agreement, effective June 30, 2006 among the Initial Participating Transmission Owners, Additional Participating Transmission Owners and ISO New England, Inc. (Exhibit 10.22.1, 2006 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

10.4 Northeast Utilities Service Company Transmission and Ancillary Service Wholesale Revenue Allocation Methodology, dated as of January 1, 2008 among The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Western Massachusetts Electric Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Holyoke Water Power Company and Holyoke Power and Electric Company Trustee (Exhibit 10.1, NU Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended March 31, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.5 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with Charles W. Shivery, effective January 1, 2009 (Exhibit 10.6, 2008 NU Consolidated Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.6 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with Gregory B. Butler, effective January 1, 2009 (Exhibit 10.7, 2008 NU Consolidated Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.7 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with David R. McHale, effective January 1, 2009 (Exhibit 10.8, 2008 NU Consolidated Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.8 Amended and Restated Memorandum Agreement between Northeast Utilities and Leon J. Olivier effective January 1, 2009 (Exhibit 10.9, 2008 NU Consolidated Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.9 Amended and Restated Incentive Plan Effective January 1, 2009 (Exhibit 10.3, NU Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.10 Amended and Restated Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan for Officers of Northeast Utilities System Company (Exhibit 10.5, 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.11 Trust under Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated May 2, 1994 (Exhibit 10.33, 2002 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.11.1 First Amendment to Trust, effective as of December 10, 2002 (Exhibit 10 (B) 10.19.1, 2003 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.11.2 Second Amendment to Trust, effective as of November 12, 2008 (Exhibit 10.12.2, 2008 NU Form 10-K, File No. 001-05324)

\+ 10.12 Special Severance Program for Officers of NU System Companies, (Exhibit 10.2, NU Form 10-Q for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

+ 10.13 Amended and Restated Northeast Utilities Deferred Compensation Plan for Executives (Exhibit 10.4 NU Form 10-Q for Quarter Ended September 30, 2008, File No. 001-05324)

+ * 10.14 Agreement with James B. Robb

10.15 Northeast Utilities System's Second Amended and Restated Tax Allocation Agreement dated as of September 21, 2005 (Exhibit D.4 to Amendment No. 1 to U5S Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2004, filed September 30, 2005, File No. 001-05324)

(C) NU and CL&P

10.1 CL&P Transition Property Purchase and Sale Agreement between CL&P Funding LLC and CL&P, dated as of March 30, 2001 (Exhibit 10.55, 2001 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 0-11419)

10.2 CL&P Transition Property Servicing Agreement CL&P Funding LLC and CL&P, dated as of March 30, 2001 (Exhibit 10.56, 2001 CL&P Form 10-K, File No. 0-11419)

(D) NU and PSNH

10.1 PSNH Purchase and Sale Agreement with PSNH Funding LLC dated as of April 25, 2001 (Exhibit 10.57, 2001 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

10.2 PSNH Servicing Agreement with PSNH Funding LLC dated as of April 25, 2001 (Exhibit 10.58, 2001 PSNH Form 10-K, File No. 001-06392)

(E) NU and WMECO

10.1 Lease and Agreement, dated as of December 15, 1988, by and between WMECO and Bank of New England, N.A., with BNE Realty Leasing Corporation of North Carolina (Exhibit 10.63, 1988 WMECO Form 10-K, File No. 000-07624)

10.2 WMECO Transition Property Purchase and Sale Agreement between WMECO Funding LLC and WMECO, dated as of May 17, 2001 (Exhibit 10.61, 2001 WMECO Form 10-K, File No. 000-07624)

10.3 WMECO Transition Property Servicing Agreement between WMECO Funding LLC and WMECO, dated as of May 17, 2001 (Exhibit 10.62, 2001 WMECO Form 10-K, File No. 000-07624)

*12. Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

(A) Northeast Utilities

12 Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

(B) The Connecticut Light and Power Company

12 Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

(C) Public Service Company of New Hampshire

12 Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

(D) Western Massachusetts Electric Company

12 Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

*21. Subsidiaries of the Registrant

*23. Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

*31. Rule 13a - 14(a)/15 d - 14(a) Certifications

(A) Northeast Utilities

31. Certification of Charles W. Shivery, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of NU required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

31.1 Certification of David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of NU required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

(B) The Connecticut Light and Power Company

31. Certification of Leon J. Olivier, Chief Executive Officer of CL&P required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

31.1 Certification of David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CL&P required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

(C) Public Service Company of New Hampshire

31. Certification of Leon J. Olivier, Chief Executive Officer of PSNH required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

31.1 Certification of David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PSNH required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

(D) Western Massachusetts Electric Company

31. Certification of Leon J. Olivier, Chief Executive Officer of WMECO required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

31.1 Certification of David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of WMECO required by Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

*32 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certifications

(A) Northeast Utilities

32 Certification of Charles W. Shivery, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Northeast Utilities and David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Northeast Utilities, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

(B) The Connecticut Light and Power Company

32 Certification of Leon J. Olivier, Chief Executive Officer of The Connecticut Light and Power Company and David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of The Connecticut Light and Power Company, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

(C) Public Service Company of New Hampshire

32 Certification of Leon J. Olivier, Chief Executive Officer of Public Service Company of New Hampshire and David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Public Service Company of New Hampshire, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

(D) Western Massachusetts Electric Company

32 Certification of Leon J. Olivier, Chief Executive Officer of Western Massachusetts Electric Company and David R. McHale, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Western Massachusetts Electric Company, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, dated February 26, 2010

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Northeast Utilities is committed to sustainability and protecting the environment. In conducting our business, we:

- maintain compliance with both the letter and spirit of environmental protection laws and our own procedures;
- demonstrate leadership by pursuing economically, socially and environmentally sustainable initiatives that protect the environment and are consistent with our corporate vision;
- ensure the accountability of employees and their openness with and responsiveness to co-workers, customers, shareholders and the public, by establishing specific objectives and measurable targets that promote continuous improvement and by reporting our environmental performance; and
- practice stewardship by managing our operations with genuine care and by working to reduce or eliminate significant environmental impacts and prevent pollution resulting from our activities.

Our 2009 Annual Report is another example of our efforts to continue to provide you with important information about the company while reducing costs and environmental impacts. The new, streamlined approach incorporates the Company's Form 10-K, which has enabled us to achieve environmental savings that are estimated to be approximately 73 million BTUs of energy consumption; 9,600 CO2-equivalent pounds of greenhouse gases; and 44,000 gallons of wastewater. (Environmental impact estimates were based on the Environmental Defense Fund Paper Calculator.)

This year's Annual Report is printed on recycled paper manufactured with windpower using 100 percent and 10 percent post-consumer waste with soy-based inks.

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shareholder information

Northeast Utilities

Northeast Utilities operates New England's largest energy delivery system with approximately 1.9 million electric customers in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts and approximately 200,000 natural gas customers in Connecticut. NU is the parent company of several companies, including the following public utility companies: The Connecticut Light and Power Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Western Massachusetts Electric Company and Yankee Gas Services Company.

Shareholders

As of February 28, 2010, there were 41,926 common shareholders of record of Northeast Utilities holding an aggregate of 195,659,947 common shares issued.

Common Share Information

The common shares of Northeast Utilities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The ticker symbol is "NU," although it is frequently presented as "Noeast Util" and/or "NE Util" in various financial publications. The high and low daily closing prices and dividends paid for the past two years, by quarters, are shown in the chart below.

Year	Quarter	High	Low	Quarterly per Share
2009	First	$ 25.05	$ 19.45	$ 0.2375
	Second	$ 22.40	$ 19.99	$ 0.2375
	Third	$ 24.72	$ 21.38	$ 0.2375
	Fourth	$ 26.33	$ 22.54	$ 0.2375
2008	First	$ 31.15	$ 24.01	$ 0.20
	Second	$ 27.74	$ 25.12	$ 0.20
	Third	$ 28.03	$ 24.52	$ 0.2125
	Fourth	$ 25.97	$ 19.15	$ 0.2125

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Bank of New York (BNY) Mellon Shareowner Services
480 Washington Boulevard
Jersey City, NJ 07310-1900
1-800-999-7269

Investor Relations

You can contact our Investor Relations Department:
Jeffrey Kotkin: 860-728-4650
Barbara Nieman: 860-728-4652
www.nu.com/investors

Shareholder Account Access

We have partnered with BNY Mellon Shareowner Services to offer you online access to your important shareowner communications in a single secure place. As an Investor ServiceDirect® (ISD) registered user, you may also enroll in MLink℠, which offers you immediate online access to your shareowner correspondence. Simply log in to ISD at www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/isd. Step-by-step instructions will prompt you through quick and easy enrollment.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Northeast Utilities offers a dividend reinvestment plan called BuyDIRECT. This plan is sponsored by the stock transfer agent and not only offers the reinvestment of dividends but provides both registered shareholders and interested first-time investors an affordable alternative for buying and selling NU shares. To request an enrollment package, please call 1-800-999-7269 or log on to www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/isd.

Direct Deposit for Quarterly Dividends

Direct deposit provides the convenience of automatic and immediate access to your funds, while eliminating the possibility of mail delays and lost, stolen or destroyed checks. This service is free of charge to you. Please call 1-800-999-7269 to request an enrollment form.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Northeast Utilities will be held at 10:30 a.m. on May 11, 2010, at the Hartford Marriott Downtown, 200 Columbus Blvd., Hartford, CT.

Compliance with New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Rules

The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2009 contained the certifications required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and on June 8, 2009, the Company's Chief Executive Officer provided the New York Stock Exchange with the required annual written certification that he was not aware of any violations by the company of the Exchange's corporate governance listing standards.

Form 10-K

Northeast Utilities will provide shareholders a copy of its 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the financial statements and schedules thereto, without charge, upon receipt of a written request sent to:
O. Kay Comendul
Assistant Secretary
Northeast Utilities
P.O. Box 270
Hartford, CT 06141-0270

Review Your Annual Report and Proxy Electronically

If you are interested in receiving your annual report and proxy materials electronically, you may log on to: www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/isd. It would be helpful to have your NU Investor ID number on hand when you go online. Your Investor ID number can be found on the correspondence recently mailed to you by The Bank of New York Mellon or by calling 1-800-999-7269.

Northeast Utilities

P.O. Box 270
Hartford, Connecticut 06141-0270
1-800-286-5000

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