

**CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY
RESPONSE TO EXAMINER'S DATA REQUEST NO. 8
DOCKET No. 2008-255**

November 10, 2008

EX-08-02

- Q.** (Volume VII, Page 93) In Paragraph 6.1.1 states, "In the study, the 345 kV system is utilized for heavy New Hampshire to Maine (south-north) transfers as high as 1550 MW." Please explain how this level of flows compares to the flows for October 2007 documented in Volume IX pages 144 and 143. Please describe precisely what system conditions were assumed to create the south to north flows shown here. If the explanation is that the ME-NB ties were also flowing south to north, explain what situation in the NB control area would cause this to occur. Please explain why the company believes this to be a realistic possibility.
- A.** Dispatch D5 with 300 MW flow from New England to New Brunswick had a New Hampshire to Maine transfer of 1563 MW (refer to Volume VII, Exhibit I-1 page 74 of 573). The table below shows a comparison of the D5 interface transfer levels and the minimum flows reported for October 2007 in the Non-Transmission Alternatives Assessment Report.

Interface	Dispatch D5 (MW)	October 2007 (Min. MW Values from Box and Whisker Plots)
Orrington-South	-108	-300
Surowiec-South	-1255	-575
Maine-New Hampshire	-1563	-900

The D5 case represents a net 1450 MW load between the Orrington South and Maine-New Hampshire interfaces. Assuming the minimum MW values in October 2007 are coincident, the net load between these same interfaces is approximately 600 MW. The differences in net load could be related to either or both of the following: 1) a lower generation dispatch or 2) heavier load in southern and central Maine between the actual October 2007 and estimated 2017 summer peak 90/10 load forecast.

The heavy south to north flows in the Dispatch D5 case were a result of low 115 kV generation supply. The following generation was modeled out-of-service: Westbrook Energy Center (545 MW), Androscoggin Energy Center (165 MW), Rumford Power Associates (265 MW), W.F. Wyman 1-3 (230 MW), and Bucksport G4 (190 MW).

New England to New Brunswick flows could be created by a deficiency in supply in the NB control area. Under summer peak load conditions, this could be caused by an outage of a large resource such as the Pt. Lepreau Nuclear Power Station or outages of other resources in the

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EX-08-02, cont'd

Maritimes. With the addition of the Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project, firm transmission service is 300 MW on NE-NB interface.

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