The Turbine Overhaul... A dedicated team gets it done 0

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BRAINTREE ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT
2006 ANNUAL REPORT



The Turbine Overhaul... A dedicated team gets it done

very seven years the combined-cycle generating station, Potter II, at Braintree Electric Light Department (BELD) undergoes a major overhaul. During the 2006 overhaul, cracking in the gas turbine rotor was identified during a planned inspection, and the rotor had to be shipped to Virginia for repairs, a process that kept the rotor off-site for 49 days. But the actual outage extension time was held to just four weeks-much to the credit of the BELD employees whose commitment to the overhaul team got the job done.

A message from the General Manager



William G. Bottiggi General Manager

Many changes are taking place in the electric utility and broadband businesses. With the support of the residents of Braintree—and Town Meeting Members specifically—the management team at Braintree Electric Light Department (BELD) made significant progress during 2006 in preparing your utility for the future.

First, the electric utility industry continues to evolve and react to changes brought on by deregulation, stresses on fuel supplies (natural gas and oil), and weather events. As of December 2006, regulators began reimbursing generation companies for their ownership in power plants. This is good news for BELD and our customers. We own the 95-megawatt Potter II Generating Station, we're developing the new 116-megawatt Thomas Watson Generating Station, and we have entitlements in other generation companies (Seabrook, for example)—so our customers will benefit from planned increases in payments in the coming years.

Development of The Thomas Watson Generating Station continues on schedule. Major progress was made during 2006, including the overwhelming endorsement by Town Meeting Members at the May Town Meeting and the negotiation of-and eventual signing of-a gas turbine contract with Rolls-Royce. Permitting is expected to be completed during 2007, and a contract will then be awarded to the EPC (Engineering, Procurement, and Construction) contractor who will be responsible for construction.

Second, new broadband competition is coming to town in the form of Verizon, who has spent the last year installing a fiber-optic network and has applied for a cable TV license from the Town of Braintree. Once this license is awarded, Verizon, Comcast, and BELD will all be able to provide a complete package of telecommunication services to the residents of Braintree.

As part of BELD's plan for regular system improvements and in preparation for this increased competition, we upgraded our HFC (hybrid fiber-optic coax) network, allowing us to increase the quality of our existing service and introduce digital phone service. Digital phone service commenced in November 2006, after more than a year of research and negotiation with a number of different business partners. As a result BELD now provides very competitive and robust digital phone service in addition to digital TV and Internet service with download speeds of up to 15mb/second—all with very competitive pricing.

Finally, we are highlighting the recently completed overhaul of our Potter II Generating Station in this annual report. We perform this overhaul approximately every seven years, and while it is complex and expensive, it is critical to maintaining the reliability of Braintree's electric service. Despite challenges along the way, BELD employees rose to the occasion and completed the work on a very tight production schedule.

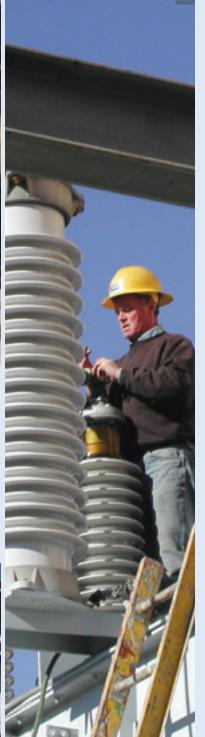
William G. Bottiggi General Manager

TURBINE DISASSEMBLY



Large sections of air ductwork, piping, insulation, and casings are systematically disassembled before the turbine rotor is finally removed and placed on support stands.





he first phase of a major gas turbine overhaul is turbine disassembly. For the most part, this is accomplished by unbolting and removing various components—which ultimately allows access to the heart of the machine, the turbine rotor.

Skilled BELD workers utilizing special tooling, rigging, and a 40-ton overhead crane make this possible. Large sections of air ductwork, piping, insulation, and casings are systematically disassembled before the turbine rotor is finally removed and placed on support stands.

Flatbed trucks, mobile cranes, and fork trucks are also used to place the components in convenient locations to allow for inspection and repairs. Large "pieces" are typically further disassembled to determine repair, reconditioning, or replacement options. 1 Removing the bleed valve silencer assembly

Removing the generator step-up transformer (GSU) from service by removing connections

- 3 Opening the inspection port of the GSU transformer
- 4 Getting ready to lift the lower half of the air plenum chamber
- 5 Safety watch at the turbine exhaust end
- 6 Crane operator manning the crane
- **7** Removing the turbine upper-half casing
- 8 Removing the turbine rotor from the casing

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A DEDICATE DESTINATION

In addition to visual inspections, these items undergo other forms of non-destructive examination such as x-ray, liquid penetrant, electric current, and ultrasonic testing.





detailed examination of all critical components takes place during the second phase. The inspection helps determine if the unit as a whole has been operating properly, with the expected normal "wear and tear."

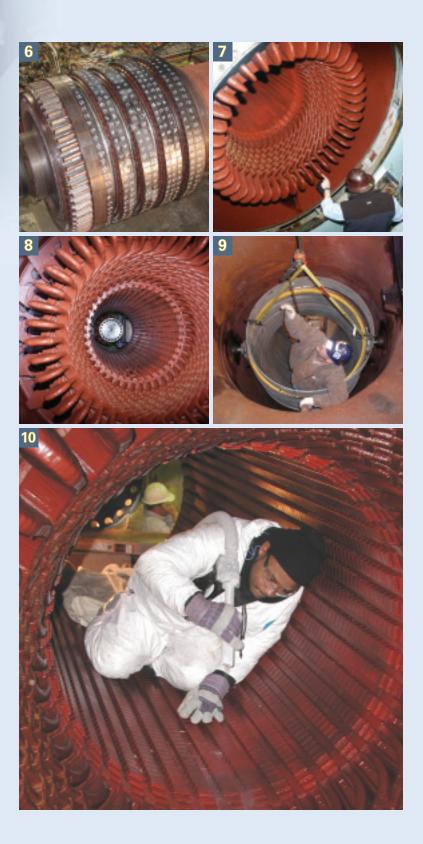
It also provides evidence to any abnormal conditions that may have occurred. Items in high temperature and stress areas (turbine rotor, blades, vanes, heat shields, etc.) are especially susceptible to wear and possible damage.

In addition to visual inspections, these items undergo other forms of non-destructive examination such as x-ray, liquid penetrant, electric current, and ultrasonic testing. Determinations are then made as to remaining component life expectancy and necessary repairs. 1 Inspecting compressor rows 1 and 2

- **2** Performing run out checks on the shaft between the turbine and the generator
- Removing the upper half of the vane carrier to allow inspection of the turbine blades

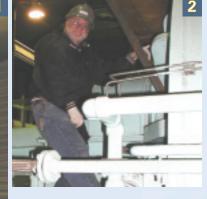
4 Inspecting the turbine blades

- **5** Removing row 13 compressor blades for rework of the mid-plane space
- 6 Turbine rotor debladed for non-destructive examination
- **7** Generator winding end-turn inspection
- 8 Generator prepared for cleaning and repair
- 9 Removal of combustor u-duct
- **10** Generator winding CO₂ cleaning



CLEANING AND REPAIRS





Although many of these tasks may seem tedious and perhaps unnecessary, this stage of the overhaul is one of the most important.



uring the cleaning and repair phase, workers prepare the many components for reassembly. Although many of these tasks may seem tedious and perhaps unnecessary, this stage of the overhaul is one of the most important.

Gasketed surfaces must be prepped precisely to prevent leakage. Bolting threads must be restored to ensure ease of reassembly with proper torque values.

Painted surfaces must be primed and recoated to reduce the effects of corrosion. An overall plant cleanup is essential to maintaining a safe working environment.

| 1 | Cleaning the starting motor |
|---|---|
| 2 | Cleaning the gas turbine generator |
| 3 | Cleaning the gas turbine split line bolts |
| 4 | Cleaning the turbine case |
| 5 | Wire brushing the inlet air louvers |
| 6 | Cleaning under the starting motor package |
| 7 | Wire brushing and cleaning the |

air inlet filter house



A DEDICATERTOR REPAIR



Weighing in at 32 tons, this mass of steel at first seems almost indestructible. However, due to high thermal stresses and extremely tight operating clearances, this component requires the most upkeep and maintenance.

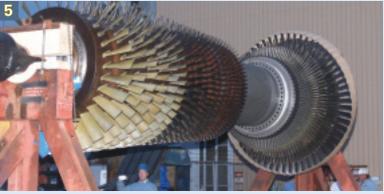


he gas turbine rotor is essentially a shaft that has been machined to accept both gas turbine and compressor blades. Its purpose is to convert heat from the products of combustion into mechanical energy to drive a generator. Weighing in at 32 tons, this mass of steel at first seems almost indestructible. However, due to high thermal stresses and extremely tight operating clearances, this component requires the most upkeep and maintenance.

The blades and rotor have calculated "life expectancies" and need to be refurbished, repaired, and/or replaced after a certain number of operating hours. Plants similar to Potter have been experiencing cracking damage to portions of their rotors, and an in-depth inspection showed our rotor had these cracks as well—a condition that could eventually lead to a major failure.

The decision was made to send the rotor to Richmond, Virginia to have the repairs done. Turbine rotor removal from Potter II and transportation to Richmond took almost as much effort as the actual rotor repairs.

- 1 Lifting the rotor for shipment to the factory
- 2 Placing the rotor in the shipping cradle
- **3** Rotor in shipping cradle on truck
- 4 At the factory—the rotor undergoing vertical heat treatment for stress relief
- 5 Rotor arriving at BELD
- 6 Positioning the rotor for removal from truck
- **2** Lifting the rotor from the shipping cradle
- 8 Inspecting the rotor in the test stands





The blades and rotor have calculated "life expectancies" and need to be refurbished, repaired, and/or replaced after a certain number of operating hours.





A DED TURBINE REASSEMBLY



riginally scheduled to last eight weeks, the overhaul outage lasted approximately twelve. The gas turbine rotor was repaired in Alstom's maintenance facility, where the turbine blades were installed and the rotor was spin-balanced in their vacuum chamber.

Although the rotor was off-site for over 49 days, the actual outage extension time was held to just four weeks. This brings considerable credit to the personnel who work at Potter II. In addition to the maintenance performed on the gas turbine, BELD employees completely disassembled the generator for cleaning, inspection, and repair, and performed scheduled inspections and maintenance on all required balance of plant components.

Given the extent of the repairs required to restore the power plant to operational condition, it is a testament to the overhaul team that they were able to accomplish the work on such a tight schedule.

| 1 | Lifting the rotor from the test stands |
|---|--|
| 2 | Checking the rotor at the exhaust end |
| 3 | Checking the rotor at the compressor |
| 4 | Inserting the rotor back into the turbine |
| 5 | Many hands make light work |
| 6 | Installing the vibration probes in the generator bearing housing |
| 7 | Lifting the starting motor torque converter |
| 8 | Upper half vane carrier and hot gas casing in place |

9 Preparing the upper half casing for lifting onto the turbine









In addition to the maintenance performed on the gas turbine, BELD employees completely disassembled the generator for cleaning, inspection, and repair, and performed scheduled inspections and maintenance on all required balance of plant components.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

| | Light Division | Broadband Division | Consolidated |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current Assets: | | | |
| Funds on Deposit with Town Treasurer | | | |
| Operating Fund | \$4,426,689 | \$341,280 | \$4,767,969 |
| Customer Accounts Receivable, Net | 4,144,500 | 160,936 | 4,305,436 |
| Other Receivables | 187,073 | 0 | 187,073 |
| Materials And Supplies | 702,610 | 14,195 | 716,805 |
| Unbilled Revenue | 1,812,976 | 0 | 1,812,976 |
| Prepaid Working Capital | 132,735 | 58,062 | 190,797 |
| Prepaid Expenses | 66,881 | 105,543 | 172,424 |
| Total Current Assets | 11,473,464 | 680,016 | 12,153,480 |
| Noncurrent Assets: | | | |
| Funds on Deposit with Town Treasurer | | | |
| Depreciation Fund | 6,018,237 | 5,708 | 6,023,945 |
| Rate Stabilization Fund | 831,628 | 0 | 831,628 |
| Customer Deposits | 126,285 | 0 | 126,285 |
| Investment in Energy New England | 306,393 | 0 | 306,393 |
| Investment in Hydro-Quebec Phase II | 95,868 | 0 | 95,868 |
| Other Investments | 132,000 | 0 | 132,000 |
| Other Noncurrent Assets | 8,682,366 | 0 | 8,682,366 |
| Investment in Affiliate Company | 847,069 | (847,069) | 0 |
| Plant Assets, Net | 38,700,057 | 3,912,364 | 42,612,421 |
| Total Noncurrent Assets | 55,739,903 | 3,071,003 | 58,810,906 |
| Total Assets | \$67,213,367 | \$3,751,019 | \$70,964,386 |

LIABILITIES

| Current Liabilities: | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Total Capitalization | 52,107,025 | 636,744 | 52,743,769 |
| Accounts Payable | 4,879,606 | 451,541 | 5,331,147 |
| Accrued Accounts Payable | (48,675) | (28,666) | (77,340) |
| Accrued Compensated Absences | 166,585 | 22,186 | 188,770 |
| Other Accrued Expenses | 0 | 19,214 | 19,214 |
| Capital Lease | 78,458 | 0 | 78,458 |
| Note Payable | 207,810 | 0 | 207,810 |
| Bond Payable | 8,500,000 | 500,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Customer Deposits | 82,752 | | 82,752 |
| Accured Interest | 61,212 | | 61,212 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 66,034,773 | 1,601,019 | 67,635,792 |
| Noncurrent Liabilities: | | | |
| Bonds Payable, Net of Current Portion | 0 | 2,150,000 | 2,150,000 |
| Rate Stabilization Reserve | 831,628 | 0 | 831,628 |
| Deferred Revenue | 346,966 | 0 | 346,966 |
| Total Noncurrent Liabilities | 1,178,594 | 2,150,000 | 3,328,594 |
| Total Liabilities | 67,213,367 | 3,751,019 | 70,964,386 |
| | | | |

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)

| | Light Division | Broadband Division | Consolidated |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Operating Revenues | | | |
| Sales to Ultimate Customers | \$53,336,379 | \$6,097,263 | \$59,433,642 |
| Other Operating Revenues | 108,562 | 0 | 108,562 |
| Total Operating Revenues | \$53,444,941 | \$6,097,263 | \$59,542,204 |
| Operating Expenses: | | | |
| Purchased Power | 34,406,677 | 0 | 34,406,677 |
| Fuel for Generators | 1,090,616 | 0 | 1,090,616 |
| Signal Fees | 0 | 2,458,260 | 2,458,260 |
| Maintenance | 6,255,209 | 103,150 | 6,358,359 |
| Distribution | 2,567,190 | 1,119,672 | 3,686,862 |
| General & Administration | 7,185,698 | 1,520,312 | 8,706,010 |
| Depreciation Expense | 2,734,763 | 552,404 | 3,287,166 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 54,240,154 | 5,753,798 | 59,993,951 |
| Operating Income | (795,213) | 343,465 | (451,747) |
| Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses): | | | |
| Investment Loss—ENE | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest and Dividend Income | 1,594,844 | 570 | 1,595,413 |
| Interest Expense | (56,234) | (110,433) | (166,666) |
| Loss on Equipment | 0 | (4,694) | (4,694) |
| Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) | 1,538,610 | (114,557) | 1,424,053 |
| Income Before Contributions and Transfers | 743,397 | 228,908 | 972,305 |
| Transfers Out—Payment in Lieu of Taxes | (856,376) | 0 | (856,376) |





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF KILOWATT HOUR SALES, LIGHT DIVISION DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (UNAUDITED)

| Rate Classification | 2006 | 2005 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| KILOWATTS | | |
| Residential Sales | 110,941,494 | 116,620,944 |
| Commercial Sales | 227,060,465 | 238,894,269 |
| Industrial Sales | 30,203,016 | 28,806,500 |
| Municipal Sales | 10,397,545 | 14,085,991 |
| Area Lighting | 856,229 | 823,812 |
| Sales to Other Utilities | 10,269,914 | 1,367,295 |
| Total Sales Killowatt Hour Sales | 383,892,844 | 400,598,811 |
| REVENUE | | |
| Residential Sales | \$14,502,943 | \$12,136,241 |
| Commercial Sales | 32,488,731 | 27,497,568 |
| Industrial Sales | 3,947,604 | 3,020,663 |
| Municipal Sales | 1,727,690 | 1,608,427 |
| Area Lighting | 98,105 | 96,442 |
| Sales To Other Utilities | 495,556 | 580,350 |
| Total Sales Kilowatt Hour Dollars | \$53,260,629 | \$44,939,691 |

Excludes unbilled revenue

Notes to financial statements: December 31, 2006

- The general laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under Chapter 164 require "utility plant in service" to be depreciated using a 3% rate. Approval must be given by the Department of Telecommunications and Energy before the rate can be changed. Rates used in depreciating "utility plant in service" are based on financial factors relating to cash flow for plant expansion, rather than engineering factors relating to estimates of useful life.
- BELD adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 34, Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments, in 2002.
- Braintree Electric Light Department operates in two divisions: the municipal Electric Division and the Broadband Division. The Electric Division generates, purchases and distributes electricity to residents of the town. The Broadband Division provides Internet, cable television and digital phone services to residents of the town. Because BELD is owned by the town and not by investors, our net profit is returned to our customers in the way of stable rates, better service and increased assets.
- The financial results presented for 2006 are unaudited.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNITY DURING 2006

Streetlight savings to town due to contract Network switches for the schools Police Station MIS work BELD engineering work Fiber-optic cable splicing for Fire Department and Library Donations to nonprofits/ Broadband services for town dep Neighborhood Link website General work by electricians Global Positioning System (GPS) work Traffic signal maintenance by BELD Braintree Re-leaf program (tree planting) Replacement of banners in South Braintree Square General work for School Department (communications) MIS network changes at Fire Department MIS network changes at Council on Aging MIS network setup for Police substation at South Shore PI GIS (Geographic Information System) Install four new poles and lights at Braintree High School Repair to damaged secondary service (Heritage Lane) Electrical safety education for the schools General work for Highway Department Traffic signal maintenance by outside vendor Scholarships Wiring for Police Department office General work for Parks Department Set-up for July 4th Celebration

Payment in Lieu of Taxes

Grand Total

Unlike private power companies, public power utilities do not serve stockholders. Instead their mission is to serve their customers. They measure success by how much money stays within the community through low rates and contributions to the town budget. BELD continued its practice of contributing many additional services to the Town of Braintree during 2006. Some of those services and their approximate values are listed above.

| | \$172,700 |
|-----------|-------------|
| | 40,000 |
| | 35,000 |
| | 20,089 |
| | 16,783 |
| partments | 14,376 |
| | 11,000 |
| | 8,605 |
| | 6,750 |
| | 6,065 |
| | 6,000 |
| | 5,487 |
| | 5,275 |
| | 5,000 |
| | 4,500 |
| Plaza | 4,000 |
| 1020 | 3,500 |
| | 3,488 |
| | 1,911 |
| | 1,500 |
| | |
| | 1,439 |
| | 1,424 |
| | 1,000 |
| | 632 |
| | 163 |
| | 160 |
| | \$376,847 |
| | 856,376 |
| | \$1,233,223 |
| | |

BRAINTREE ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT

Managers and Board BELD General Managers

Thomas A. Watson

Ansel O. Clark

Daniel Potter

Fred B. Lawrence

Alban G. Spurrell

Donald H. Newton

Walter R. McGrath

William G. Bottiggi

Ernest T. Fulton

1892-1895

1895-1902

1903-1911

1911-1939

1939-1954

1954-1977

1977-1985

1985-2002

2003-present

2006 Employees

Ellen M. Anderson

William J. Antonellis

Robert H. Beatson, Jr.

Timothy J. Bedard

Dorian L. Belfort

Braintree Municipal Light Board Established 1909

| 1909-1956 | Norton P. Potter |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1909-1938 | Alexander Carson |
| 1909-1925 | Charles T. Crane |
| 1925-1936 | Charles G. Jordan |
| 1936-1954 | Frank P. Lloyd |
| 1938-1957 | Shelley A. Neal |
| 1954-1955 | Ernest T. Fulton |
| 1955-1980 | Carl W. R. Johnson |
| 1956-1960 | James H. Dignan |
| 1957-1983 | Walter J. Hansen |
| 1960-1961 | Raymond A. Nagle |
| 1961-1967 | Ernest S. Reynolds |
| 1967-1968 | Gordon E. Trask |
| 1968-1974 | William J. Dignan |
| 1974-1977 | Anthony J. Mollica |
| 1977-1983 | Dennis M. Corvi |
| 1980-1981 | Guy F. Luke |
| 1981-1982 | Joseph W. Aiello |
| 1982-2006 | Guy F. Luke |
| 1983-1989 | Michael J. Joyce |
| 1984-1993 | Joseph W. Aiello |
| 1989-1995 | James E. Wentworth |
| 1993-1999 | James M. Casey |
| 1995-1995 | Paul E. Caruso |
| 1995-2004 | Darrin M. McAuliffe |
| 1999-present | Thomas J. Reynolds |
| 2004-present | Anthony L. Agnitti |
| 2006-present | James P. Regan |
| | |

Philip J. Berardinelli Patricia A. Boddie Karen Bonatti William G. Bottiggi Stephen E. Buker Richard J. Campbell Francis C. Catarius Gwen R. Chiappini Thomas F. Chisholm Donna Clapp Maryann L. Cody Gail J. Cohen Mary L. Comlin Nancy J. Cox Charles Coyne, Jr. Kevin P. Crawford Michelle A. Crosby Denise R. Crowley Ann M. Curran John E. Currie Barbara A. Curtin Gregory F. Cusack Charles F. Dibble Matthew W. Doren Peter G. Dunlea

> John F. Feeney, Jr. Teresa Fico

Allan M. Fitzsimmons

James M. Flaherty

Gregory J. Flynn

Michael J. Ford

Peter M. Gomez

Richard W. Grey

Richard A. Hall

Arthur M. Graziano

Robert Forde

Scott D. Henderson Robert M. Henriksen Daniel M. Heraty John J. Herlihy Donald L. Hetherington Mary M. Hobart Sherilee Hoey Marie J. Horgan Robert R. Huntington Marie E. Hynes Joseph L. Kelly Kevin P. Kiley John W. Kirkland Mary Ky Weijun Li Roger A. Lothrop Kevin M. Lyons Steven W. Lyons Kenneth A. MacDonald Christopher B. Malatesta Brett L. Markham Joan A. Marson Edward A. McCroken Brett L. McGrath John F. McKinley Sean E. McLaughlin Carol J. Morley H. Joseph Morley Mildred J. Mulvaney Sean E. Murphy Cindy Nascarella Donna M. Needham John-Erik J. Nelson Joseph M. O'Brien Thomas M. O'Connor Donna O'Keefe James D. Okerfelt John H. Orpen Brian M. Ostiguy Gail A. O'Sullivan Christopher A. Parker

Mary Jane M. Piasecki John H. Price James B. Ritchie, Jr. Arthur J. Roberts Richard C. Sandstrom Michael D. Sardano Robert J. Sargent Donna L. Sellgren Easton G. Shakespeare Jennifer E. Shawles Marianne Singer Ruth M. Slater James E. Smith, III John G. Spada Jeffrey P. Spencer JoAnn M. Stak Bregnard Kathleen O. Steele Robert W. Stewart Kenneth E. Stone Stephen P. Tatro Raymond L. Taylor Jason P. Tedeschi Rose R. Teele David Tetreault Christopher C. Thoener Ralph B. Toye Bruce W. Turner Yvonne V. Twitty Daniel T. Uhlman Jack N. Walker Susan A. Wentworth Kevin G. Wiles Bruce M. Williams

John B. Perry

Braintree Municipal Light Board







James P. Regan, Secretary Braintree Electric Light Department (BELD) is a public power utility—one of over 2,000 in the country. Operated as a not-for-profit public service, BELD is overseen by a publicly elected Municipal Light Board. Braintree residents are not only consumers, but owners as well—with a role in deciding how BELD will be operated. We appreciate the support you've given the Light Board and BELD's management and staff as we've worked together over the past year to serve the Town of Braintree.

The BELD Overhaul Team

A special thank you to John-Erik Nelson and Kevin Crawford for their considerable contributions to this annual report.



150 Potter Road • Braintree, MA 02184 www.beld.com