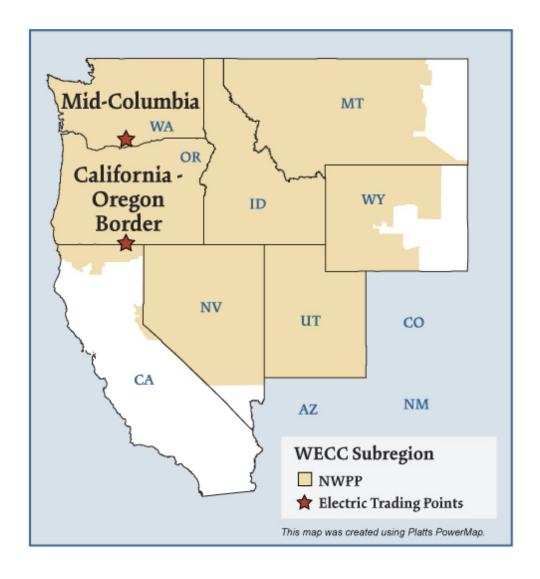
Northwest Electric Market



Overview

Geography

States covered: All or most of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and part of California.

Reliability region: Northwest Power Pool Area (NWPP) sub-region of the Western Electric Coordinating Council (WECC).

Balancing authorities: See page 5.

Hubs: California-Oregon Border (COB), Mid-Columbia (Mid-C)

RTO/ISO

None

Generation/Supply

Marginal fuel type: Hydro and natural gas

Generating capacity (winter 2005): 57,120 MW

Capacity reserve (winter 2005): 16,822 MW

Reserve margin (winter 2005): 42%

When taken together, hydro, fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and renewable resources, were adequate to provide electricity in excess of in-region needs.

Demand

All time peak demand (2005): 40,298 MW

Peak demand growth: 1.5% (2004–2005)

Prices

Index Annual Average of Daily Bilateral Day Ahead On-Peak Prices:

Platts California-Oregon Border (COB) Hub:

2004: \$49.02/MWh 2005: \$66.88/MWh 2006: \$55.57/MWh

Platts Mid-Columbia (Mid-C) Hub:

2004: \$44.50/MWh 2005: \$63.09/MWh 2006: \$50.23/MWh

Physical and financial electricity products are traded through brokers using the Mid-Columbia (Mid-C) and California-Oregon Border (COB) hubs as pricing points.

Interconnections/Seams

The region relies on hydroelectric production for approximately two thirds of its electricity needs. In most years, Northwest sells surplus power into California and the Southwest.

Focal Points

BPA in the Market: The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the largest wholesale power supplier in the Northwest, according to the agency. BPA meets approximately 40 percent of the region's firm energy supply from resources under its control, primarily the federal hydroelectric dams in the Northwest.

BPA has agreements to sell power from federal hydropower generation in the Northwest and from certain nonfederal power plants, such as Energy Northwest's nuclear plant, Columbia Generating Station. BPA sells most of its power at cost-based rates to regional public power and municipal utilities, electric cooperatives, and direct service industries (such as aluminum smelters). After meeting its regional commitments, BPA sells surplus power to other Western market participants at market prices.

Severe Heat Wave: In late July 2006, a severe heat wave resulted in 100+ degree temperatures over much of the West - and greater than 110 degrees in some areas. Northwest utilities urged consumers to conserve. From July 17 through July 25, various peak load records were set by utility customers (e.g., Idaho Power and NorthWestern Energy) which is notable since the Northwest overall is typically a winter-peaking area. Control areas managed by Portland General Electric, Pacificorp, and Puget Sound Energy declared NERC Energy Emergency Alert levels 1 and 2 (for Puget Sound Energy, level 1 only), meaning all resources were in use and/or load management procedures were in effect. Although a concurrent fire in eastern Oregon threatened power lines in the Idaho-Oregon area, no curtailment of non-firm load was called. Power prices in the Northwest bilateral markets rose to over \$350/MWh on July 24, the date that CAISO declared a Stage 2 Emergency - CAISO's call for critical conservation due to very tight power supplies in its control area.

Balancing Authorities in the Northwest Electric Market

Balancing Authority	NERC Acronym
Alberta Electric System Operator	AESO
Avista Corp.	AVA
Bonneville Power Administration	BPAT
British Columbia Transmission Corporation	BCHA
Idaho Power Company	IPCO
NorthWestern Energy	NWMT
PacifiCorp-East	PACE
PacifiCorp-West	PACW
Portland General Electric Company	PGE
PUD No. 1 of Chelan County	CHPD
PUD No. 1 of Douglas County	DOPD
PUD No. 2 of Grant County	GCPD
Puget Sound Energy	PSEI
Seattle Department of Lighting	SCL
Sierra Pacific Power Company	SPPC
Tacoma Power	TPWR
Western Area Power Administration - Upper Great Plains West	WAUW

Source: NERC (www.tsin.com)

Updated February 7, 2007

Supply and Demand Statistics for the Northwest

Supply Demand Statistics			
	2003	2004	2005
Winter Generating Capacity MW	54,802	57,101	57,120
Winter Peak Demand MW	35,456	39,710	40,298
Winter Reserves MW	19,346	17,391	16,822
Winter Reserve Margin:	55%	44%	42%
Annual Load (GWh):	219,582	223,148	234,153
Annual Net Generation GWh	NA	NA	NA

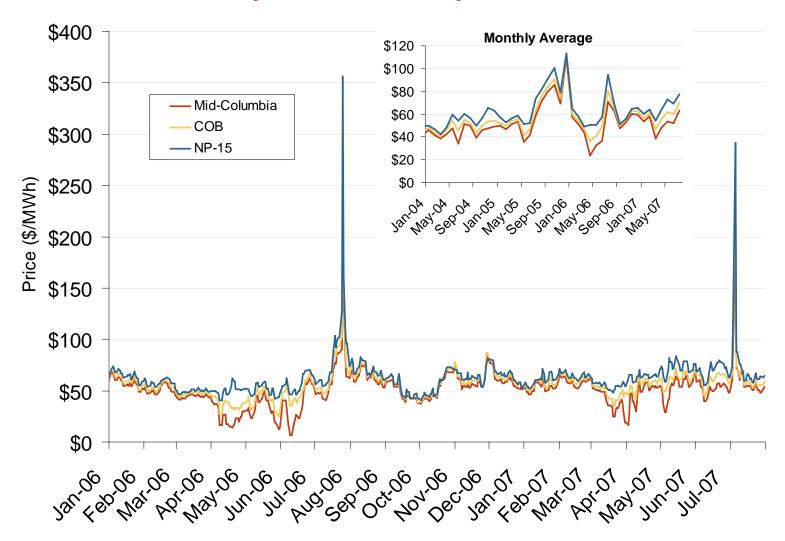
Yearly Average of Bilateral DA Prices – On-Peak

Annual Average Day Ahead Prices (\$/MWh)

	2005	2006	5 years
Mid-Columbia (Mid-C)	\$63.09	\$50.23	\$44.48
California-Oregon Border (COB)	\$66.88	\$55.57	\$48.88

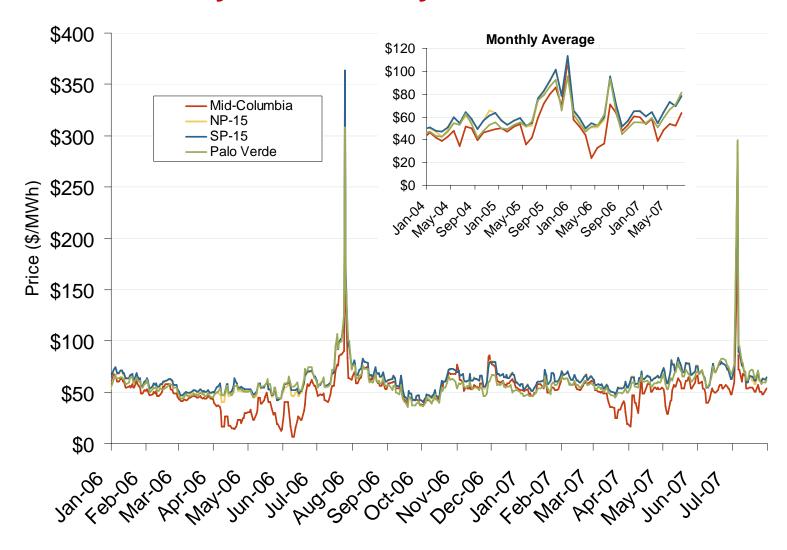
Wholesale market participants utilize physical trades at COB and both physical and financial trades at Mid-C.

Northwestern Daily Bilateral Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices

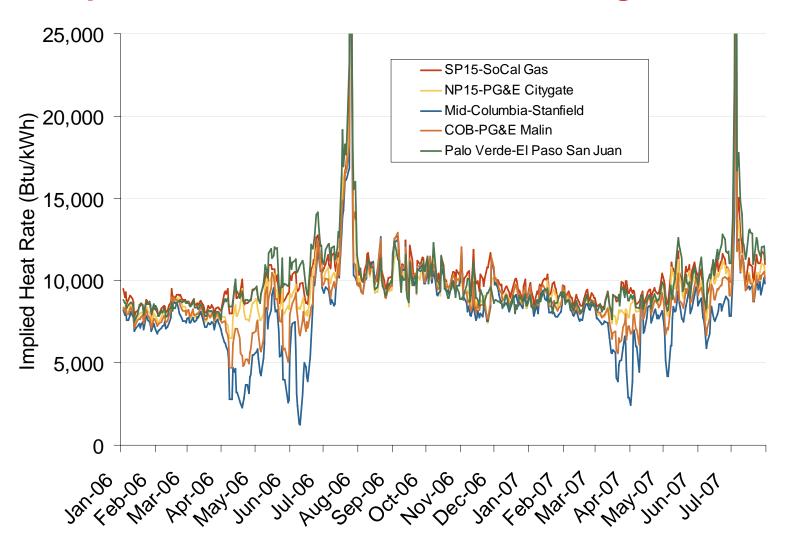


Source: Derived from Platts data.

Western Daily Bilateral Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



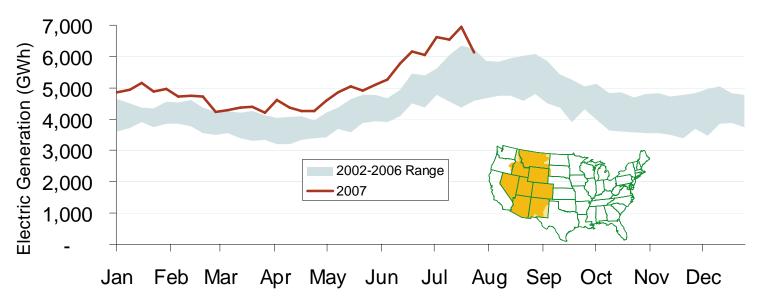
Implied Heat Rates at Western Trading Points

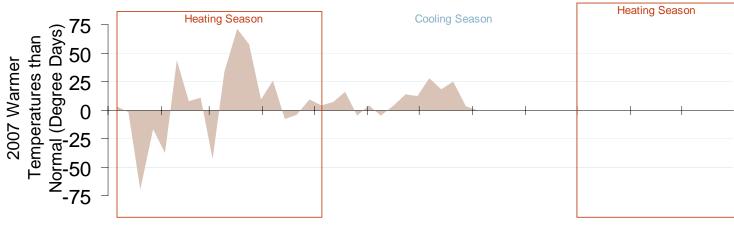


Source: Derived from Platts data

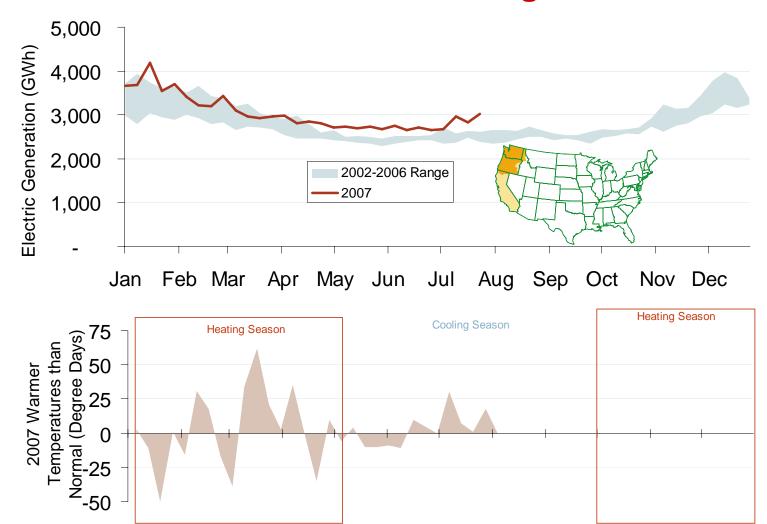
Updated August 3, 2007

Weekly Electric Generation Output and Temperatures Rocky Mountains Region



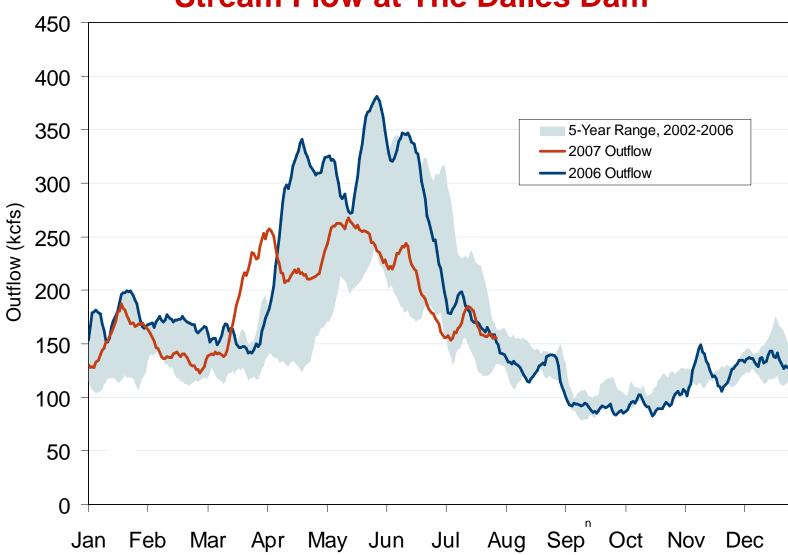


Weekly Electric Generation Output and Temperatures Pacific Northwest Region



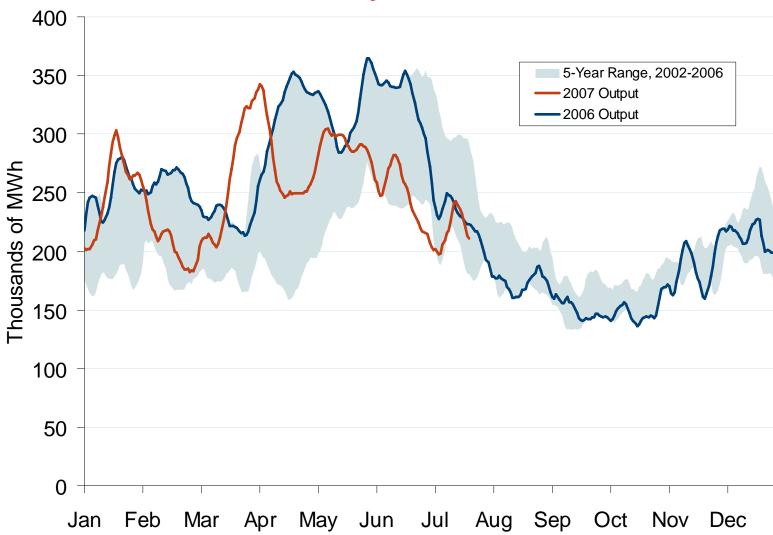
Source: Derived from *EEI* and *NOAA* data.





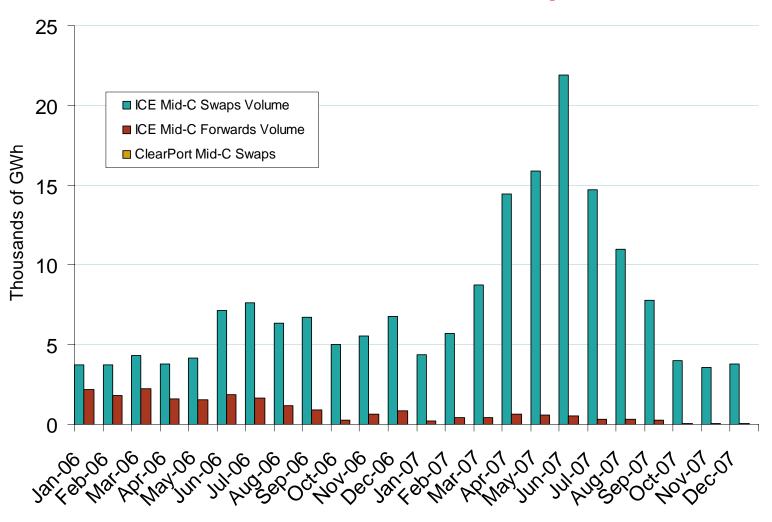
Source: Derived from *USACE* data. Trend lines are 7-day moving averages.

Pacific Northwest Hydroelectric Production



Source: Derived from *USACE* data. Trend lines are 7-day moving averages.

Mid-Columbia Forward and Swap Volumes



Source: Derived from *ICE* and *Nymex ClearPort* data. ICE on-peak forward (physical) and swap (financial) volumes are for Mid-Columbia and include monthly, dual monthly, quarterly, and calendar year contracts traded for each month. Nymex ClearPort on-peak swaps (financial) volume are for Mid-Columbia and are traded by month.