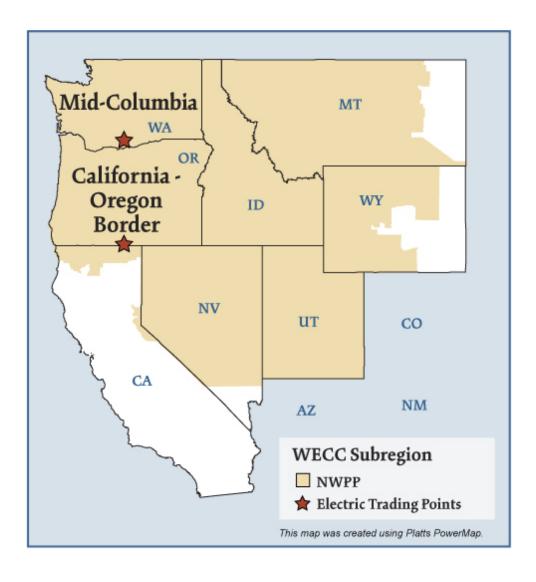
Northwest Electric Market



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: \$66.95/MWh 2006: \$55.58/MWh 2007: \$62.14/MWh

Platts Mid-Columbia (Mid-C) Hub:

2004: \$44.50/MWh 2005: \$62.95/MWh 2006: \$50.18/MWh 2007: \$56.57/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.

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

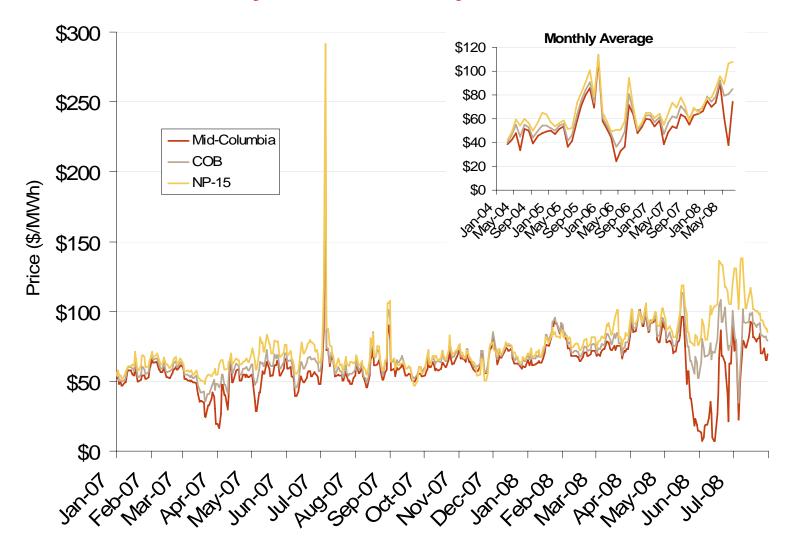
Supply Demand Statistics			
	2003	2004	2005
Winter Generating Capacity MW	54,802	57,101	57,120
Winter Peak Demand MW	35,456	39,710	40,298
Winter Reserves MW	19,346	17,391	16,822
Winter Reserve Margin:	55%	44%	42%
Annual Load (GWh):	219,582	223,148	234,153
Annual Net Generation GWh	NA	NA	NA

Annual Average Bilateral Prices

Annual Average Day Ahead On Peak Prices (\$/MWh)				
	2005	2006	2007	5 Years
Mid-Columbia (Mid-C)	\$62.95	\$50.18	\$56.57	\$50.97
California-Oregon Border (COB)	\$66.95	\$55.58	\$62.14	\$55.62

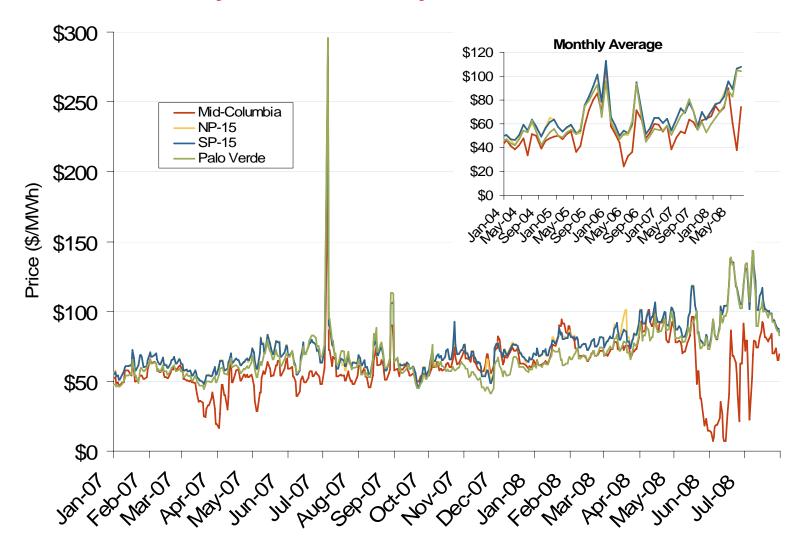
Source: Derived from Platts data.

Northwestern Daily Bilateral Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



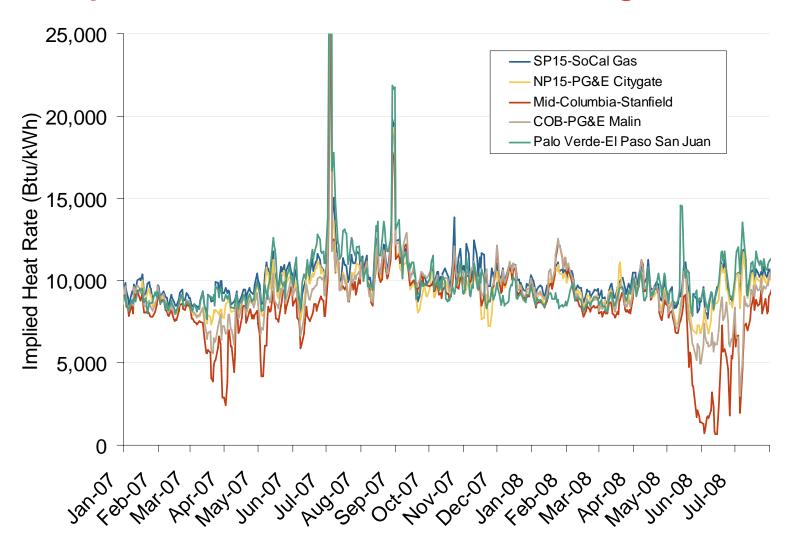
Source: Derived from Platts data.

Western Daily Bilateral Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



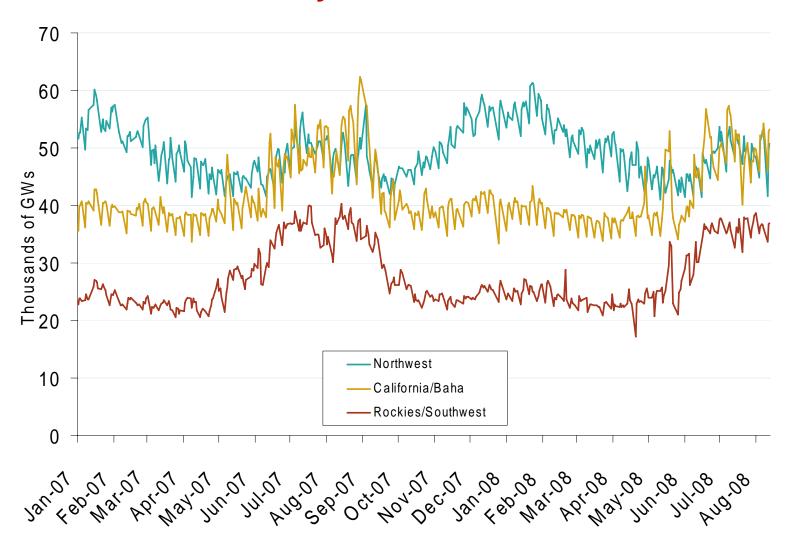
Source: Derived from Platts data.

Implied Heat Rates at Western Trading Points



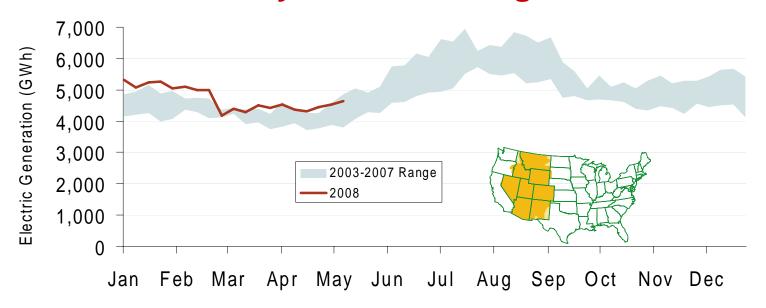
Source: Derived from Platts data

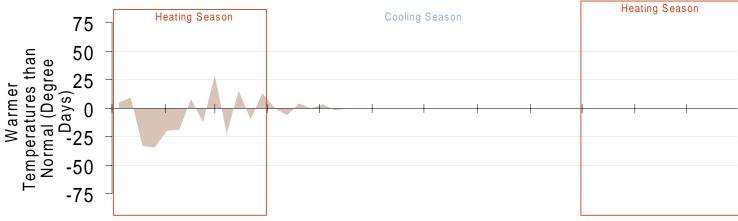
Western Daily Actual Peak Demand



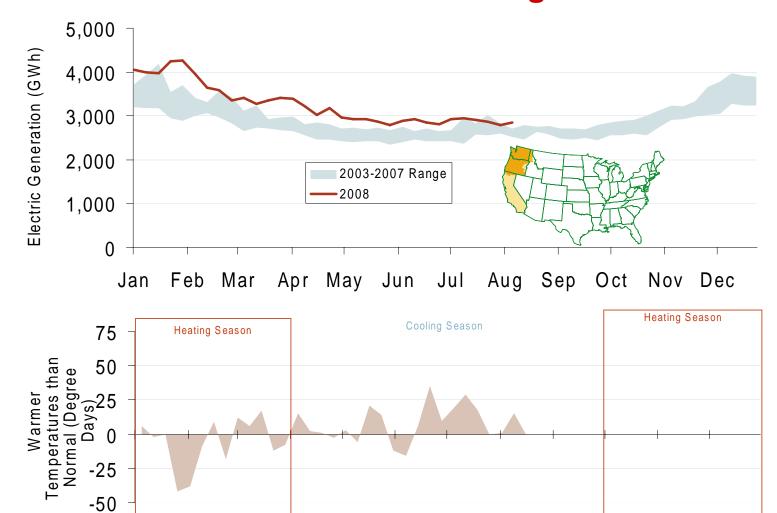
Source: Derived from WECC Daily Report data available at http://wecc.biz. Data shown is generally Sunday through Thursday due to limitations of daily reports.

Weekly Electric Generation Output and Temperatures Rocky Mountains Region





Weekly Electric Generation Output and Temperatures Pacific Northwest Region

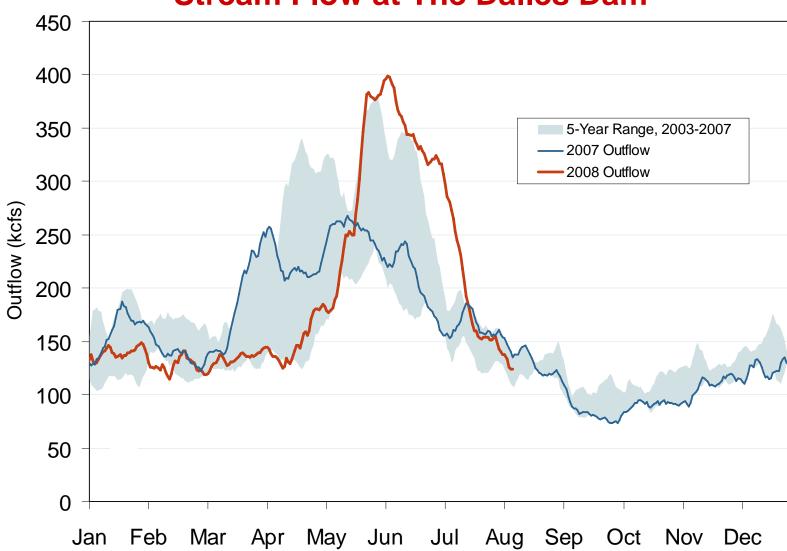


Pacific/Northwest Hydro and Snowpack Levels

	Hydro Generation		Snow Water Equivalent ³		
	In-State Capacity (MW)¹	Additional Capacity Created Downstream (MW) ²	One Year Ago (% of average)	3/31/08 (% of average)	5/5/08 (% of average)
California	10,400	0	30%	98%	74%
British Columbia	10,000	16,200	130%	105%	116%
Idaho	2,700	19,700	40%	106%	122%
Washington	21,500	0	85%	131%	164%
Montana	2,700	16,200	75%	112%	129%
Oregon	9,100	0	55%	159%	177%

- 1 Net summer capacity in megawatts by state (EIA).
- 2 Approximate electric capacity created by water flow through the downstream states (EIA and BPA). The capacity estimates reflect the water flow pattern of the series of hydro facilities on the Snake and Columbia Rivers.
- 3 Snow Water Equivalent, in percent of the historical average for the same date, is the ratio of current snow water daily data (collected by the Natural Resources Conservation Services' Snowtel Telemetry sites) compared to the average snow water for the same day between 1961-1990. Total Hydro Capacity figures by state do not tie precisely to Snow Water Equivalent data due to such factors as snow basin terrain and complex distribution of run-off to neighboring state hydroelectric dams or shared facilities (e.g., Columbia River hydroelectric dams on the border of Washington and Oregon) (Bloomberg).

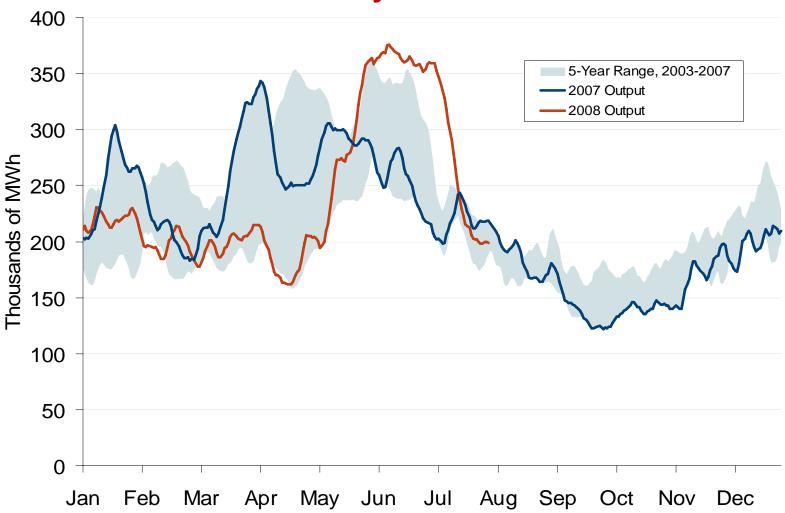




Source: Derived from *USACE* data.

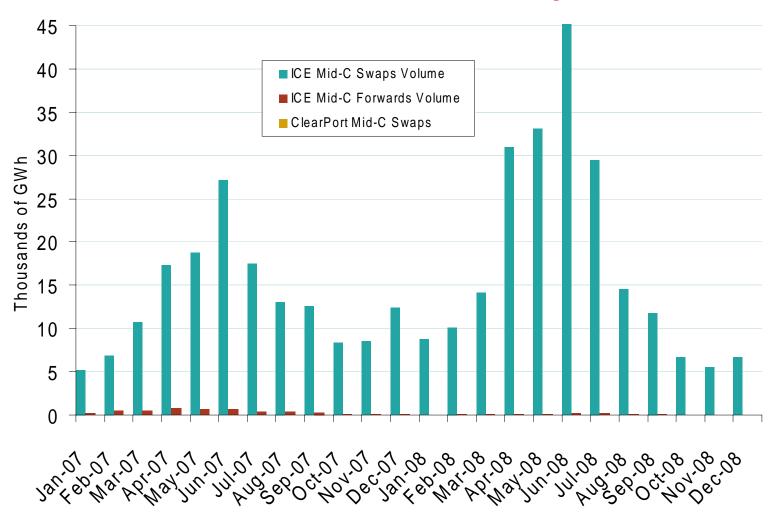
Trend lines are 7-day moving averages.

Pacific Northwest Hydroelectric Production



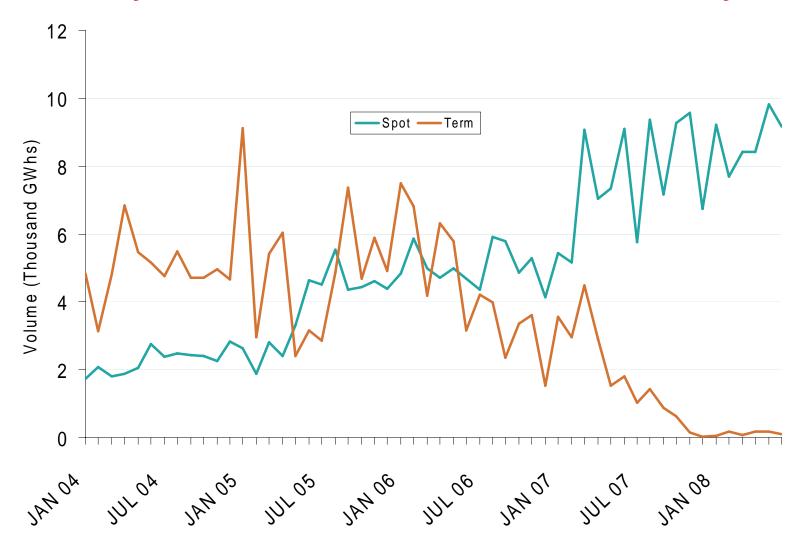
Source: Derived from *USACE* data reflecting the output of the 24 largest facilities. Trend lines are 7-day moving averages.

Mid-Columbia Forward and Swap Volumes



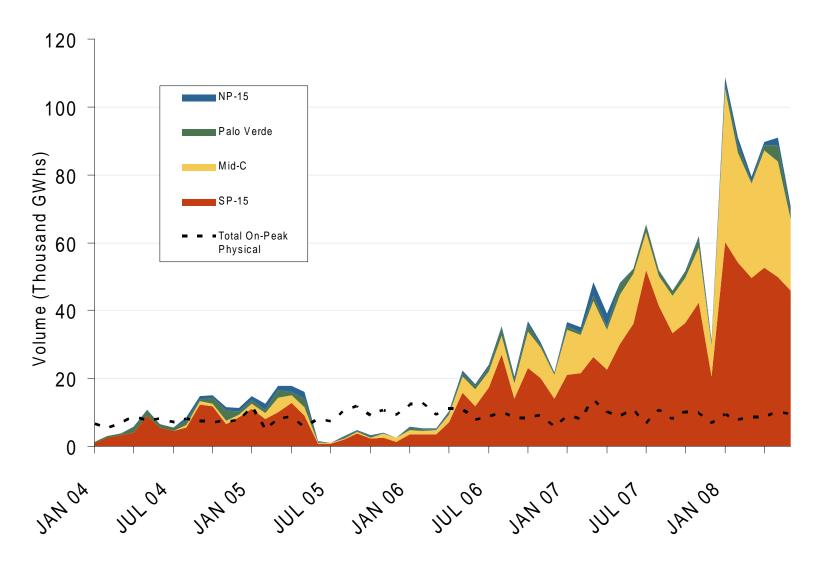
Source: Derived from *ICE* and *Nymex ClearPort* data. ICE on-peak forward (physical) and swap (financial) volumes are for Mid-Columbia and include monthly, dual monthly, quarterly, and calendar year contracts traded for each month. Nymex ClearPort on-peak swaps (financial) volume are for Mid-Columbia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

Western Physical Power Volumes Traded on ICE by Month



Source: Derived from ICE data.

Western Financial On-Peak Products Traded on ICE by Hub



Source: Derived from ICE data.