

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.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission • Market Oversight @ FERC.gov**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

Alberta Electric System Operator
 Avista Corp.
 Bonneville Power Administration
 British Columbia Transmission Corporation
 Idaho Power Company
 NorthWestern Energy
 PacifiCorp-East
 PacifiCorp-West
 Portland General Electric Company
 PUD No. 1 of Chelan County
 PUD No. 1 of Douglas County
 PUD No. 2 of Grant County
 Puget Sound Energy
 Seattle Department of Lighting
 Sierra Pacific Power Company
 Tacoma Power
 Western Area Power Administration - Upper Great Plains West

NERC Acronym

AESO
 AVA
 BPAT
 BCHA
 IPCO
 NWMT
 PACE
 PACW
 PGE
 CHPD
 DOPD
 GCPD
 PSEI
 SCL
 SPPC
 TPWR
 WAUW

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

Source: Derived from WECC data.

Updated February 2, 2007

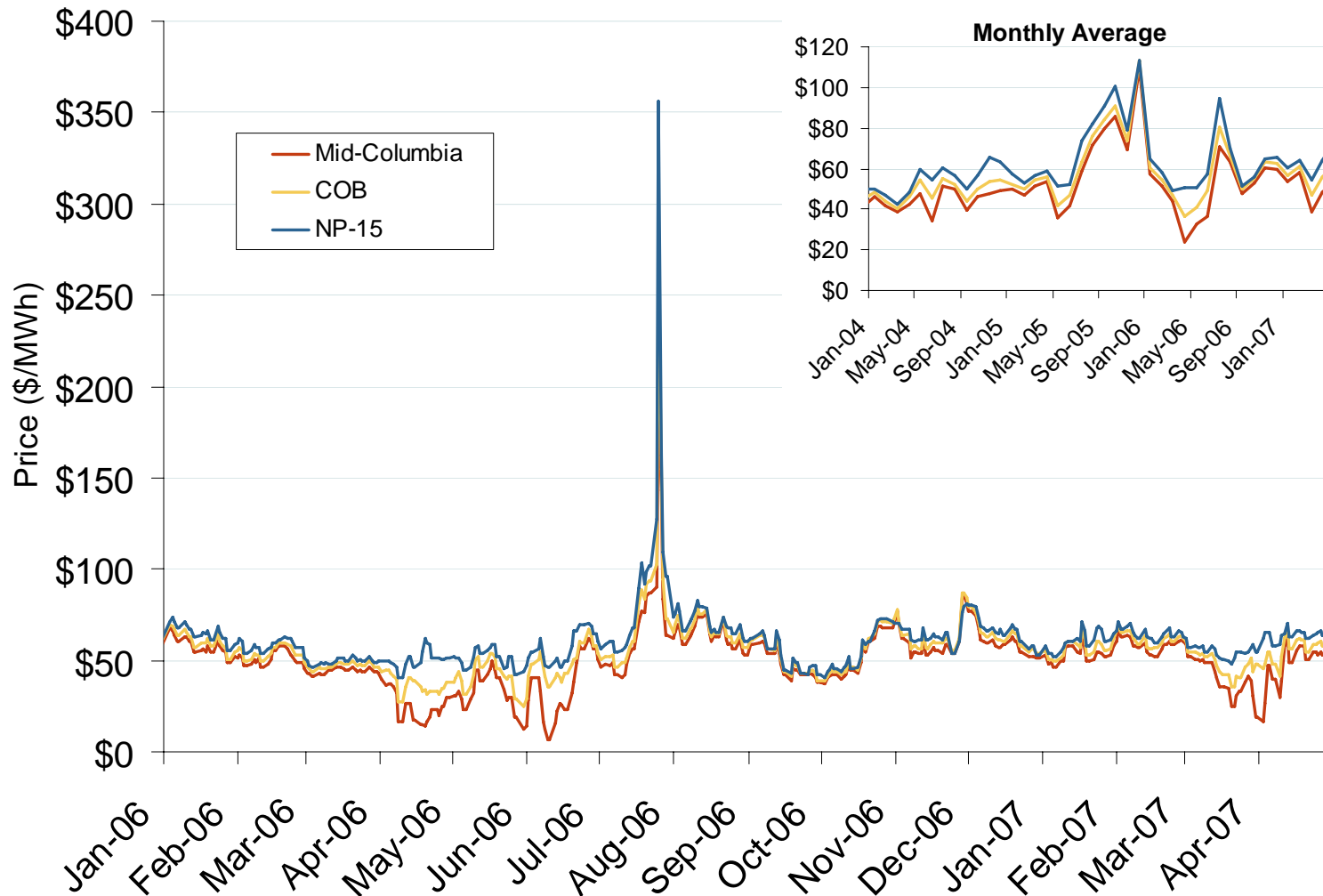
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Yearly Average of Bilateral DA Prices – On-Peak

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.

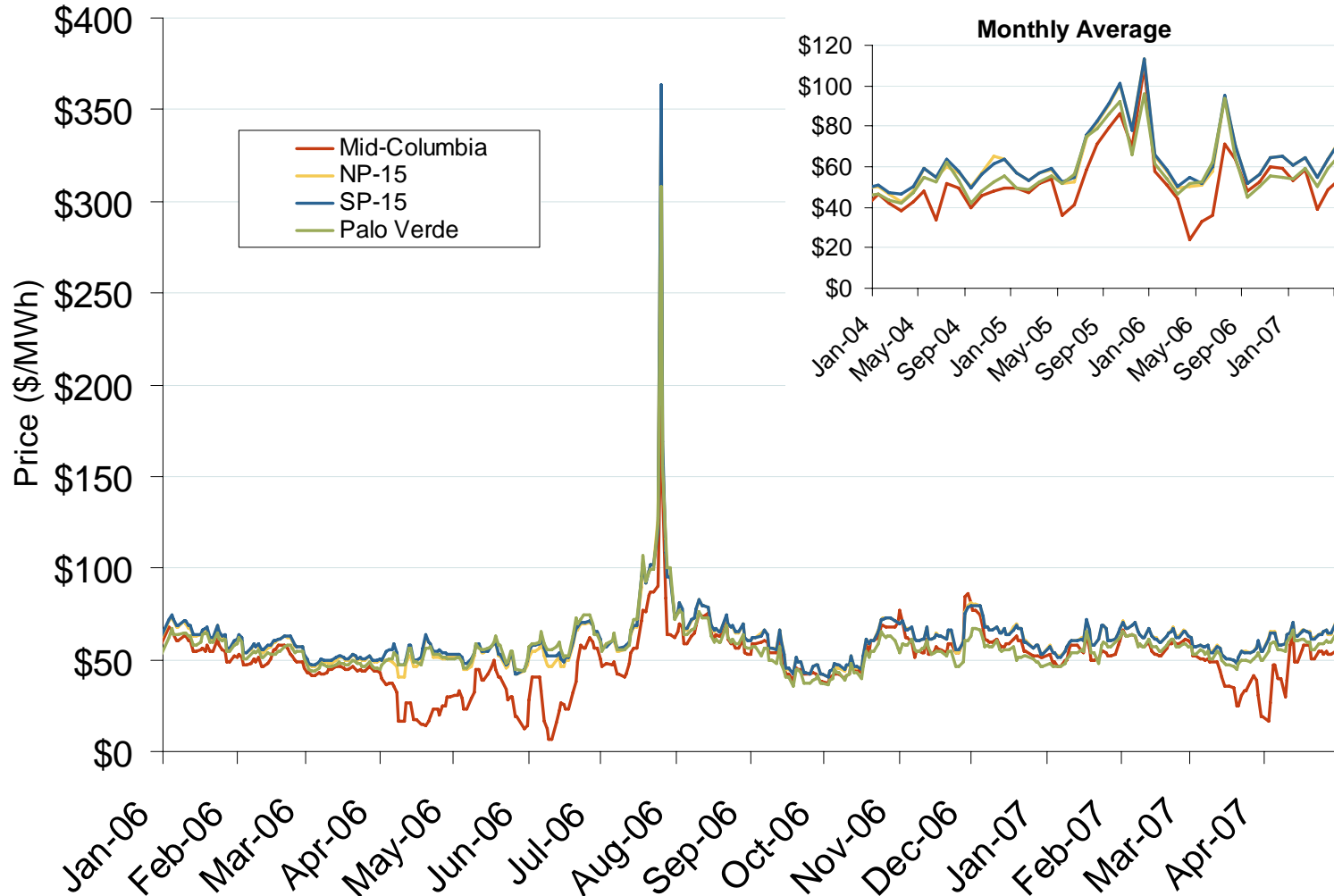
Northwestern Daily Bilateral Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



Source: Derived from Platts data.

Corrected June 12, 2007

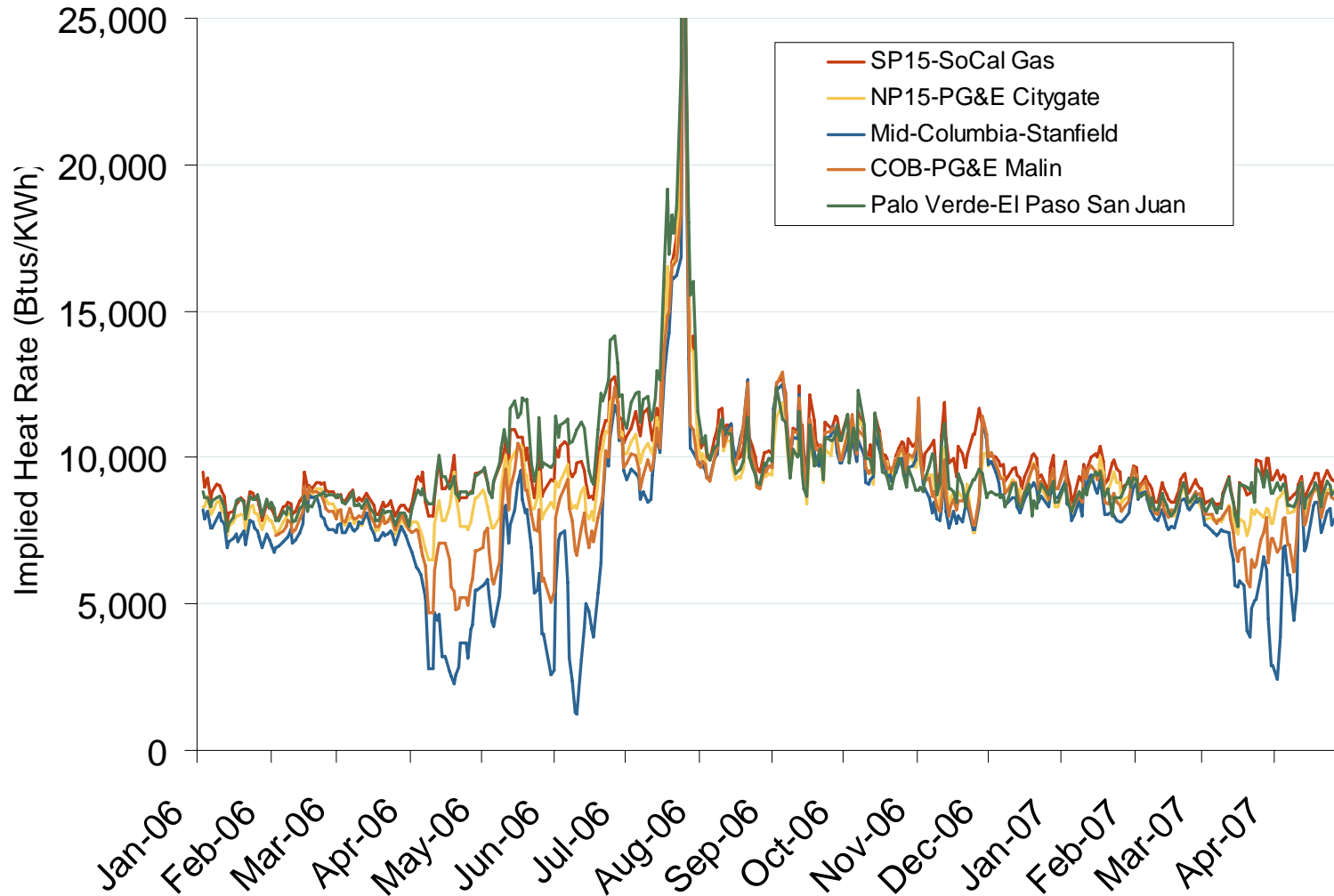
Western Daily Bilateral Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



Source: Derived from Platts data.

Corrected June 12, 2007

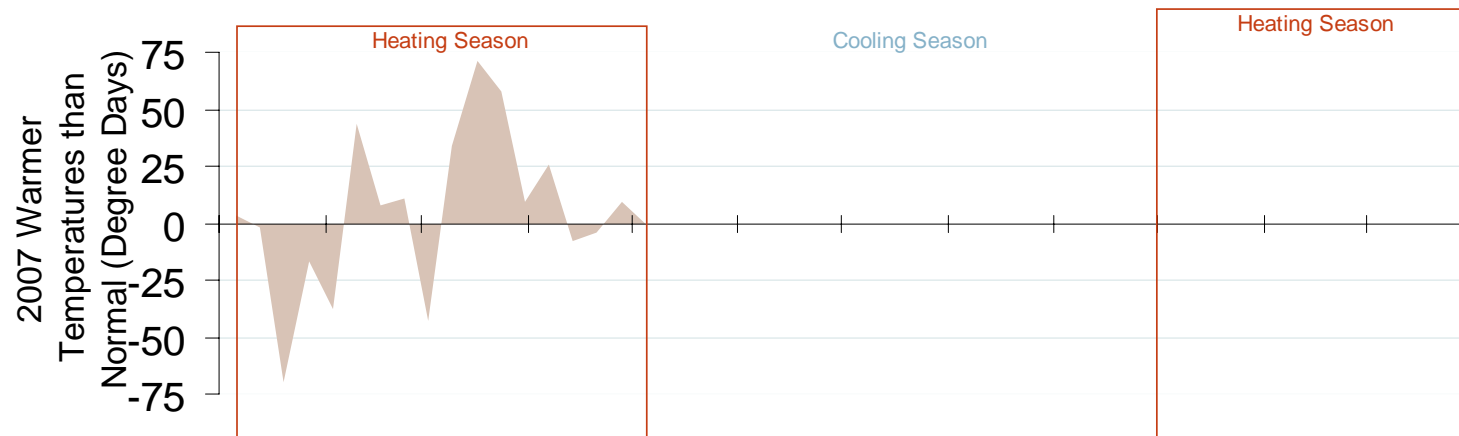
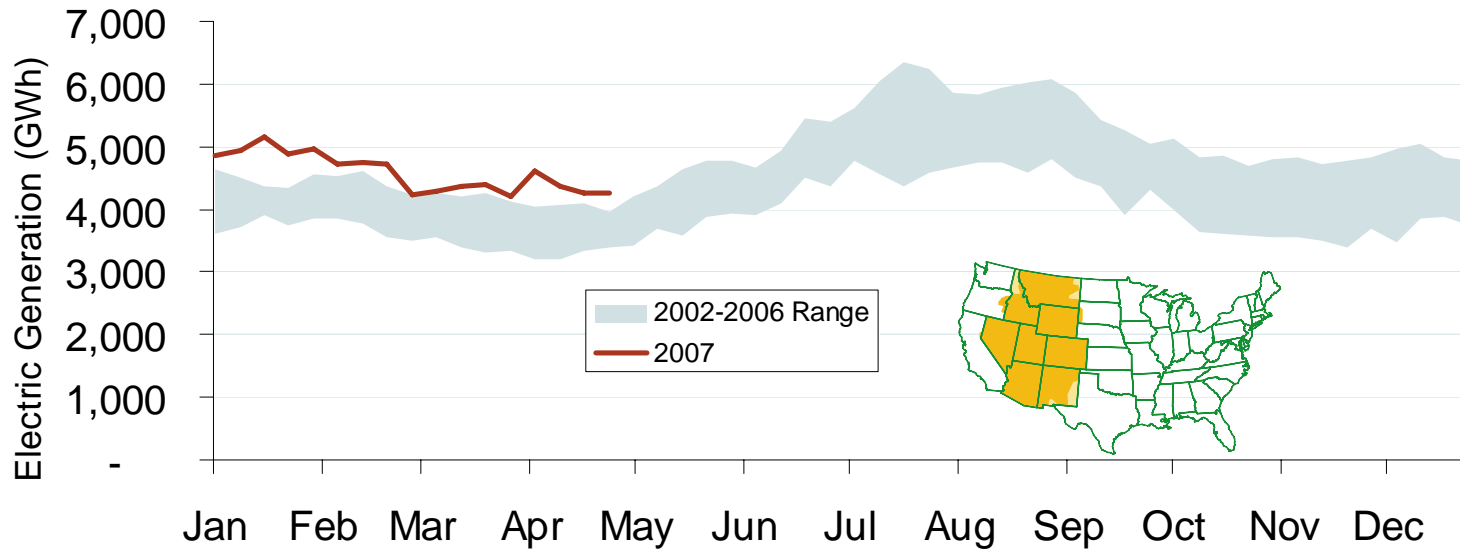
Implied Heatrates at Western Trading Points



Source: Derived from *Platts* data

Updated May 4, 2007

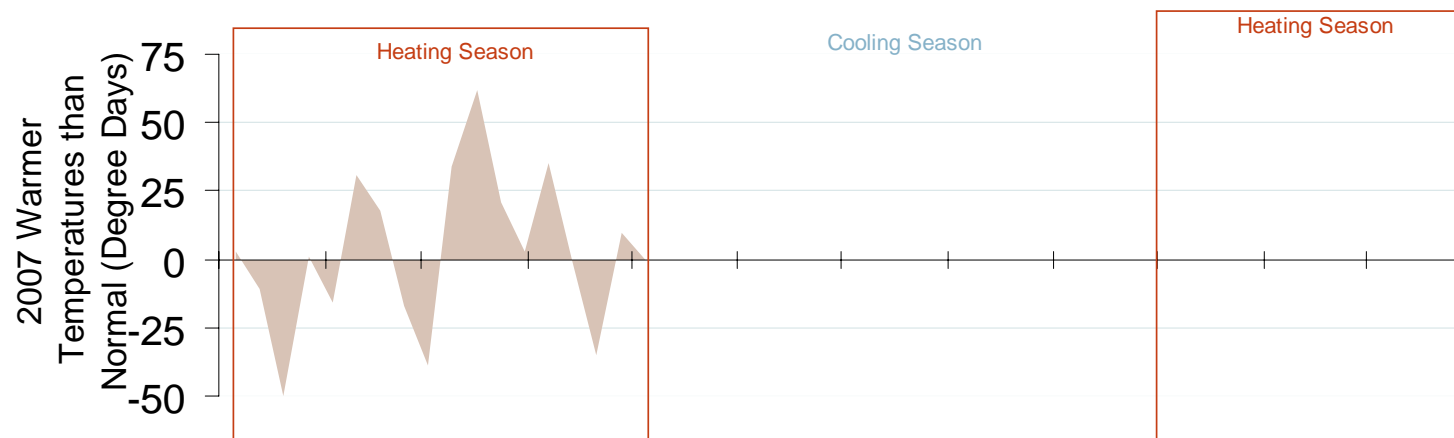
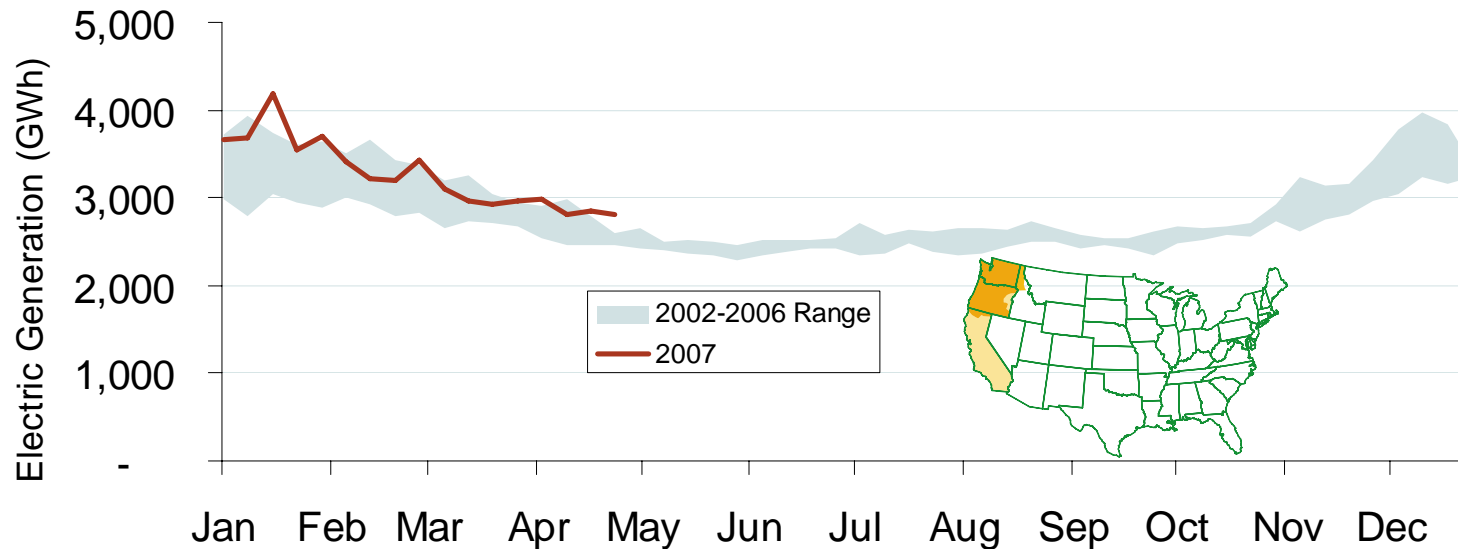
Weekly Electric Generation Output and Temperatures Rocky Mountains Region



Source: Derived from EEI and NOAA data.

Updated May 4, 2007

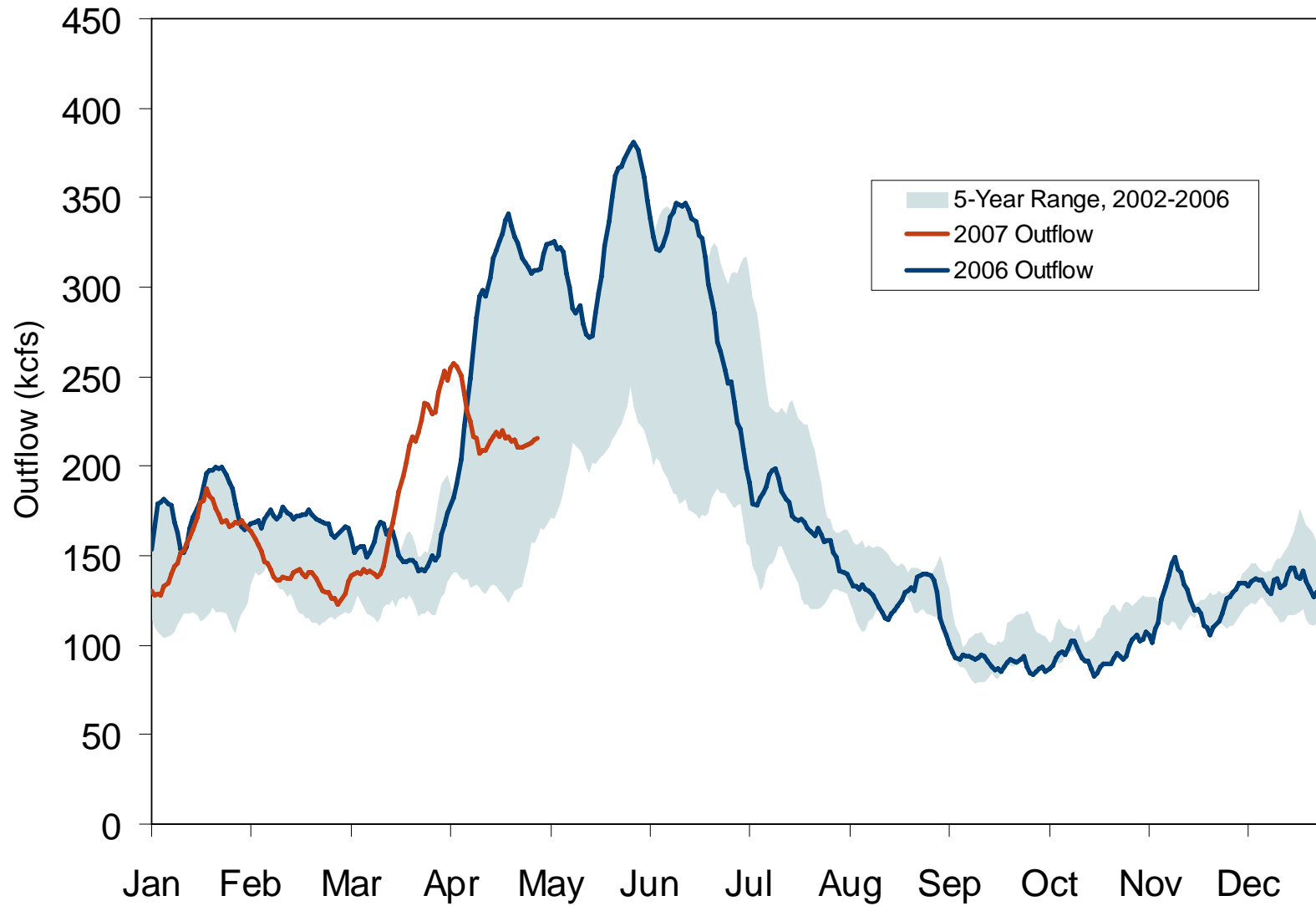
Weekly Electric Generation Output and Temperatures Pacific Northwest Region



Source: Derived from EEI and NOAA data.

Updated May 4, 2007

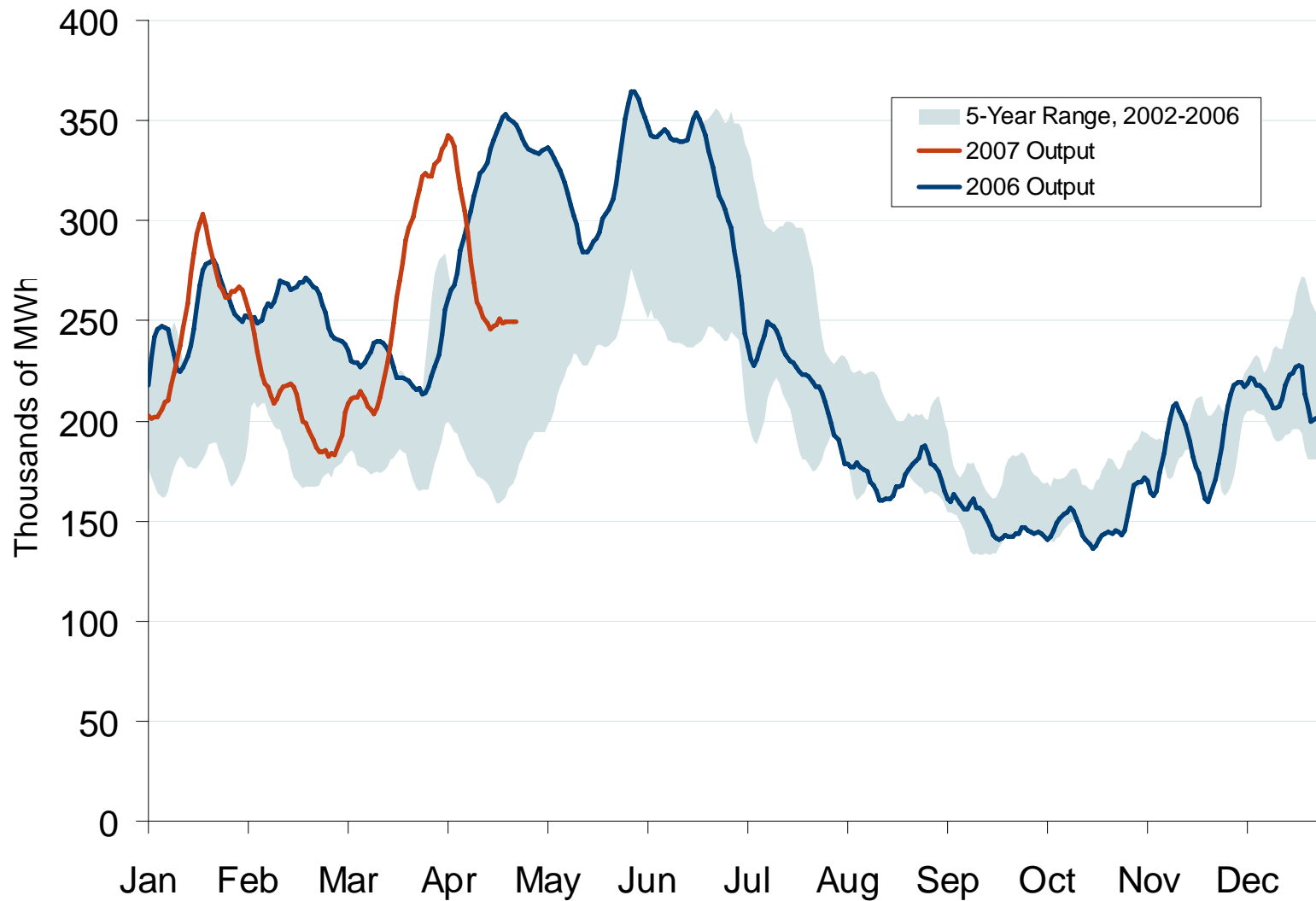
Stream Flow at The Dalles Dam



Source: Derived from USACE data.

Updated May 4, 2007

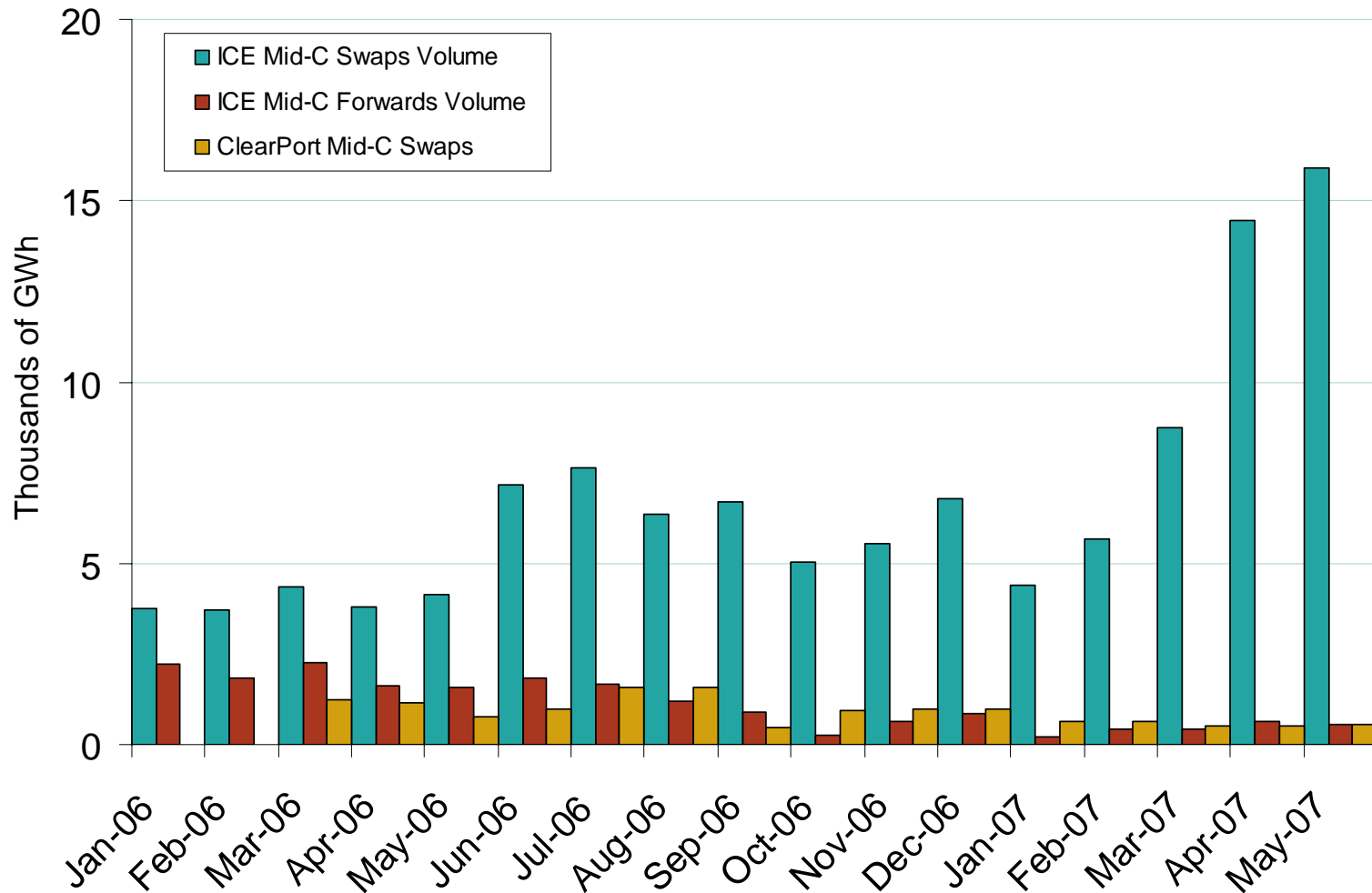
Pacific Northwest Hydroelectric Production



Source: Derived from USACE data.

Updated May 4, 2007

Mid-Columbia Forward and Swap Volumes



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

Updated May 4, 2007