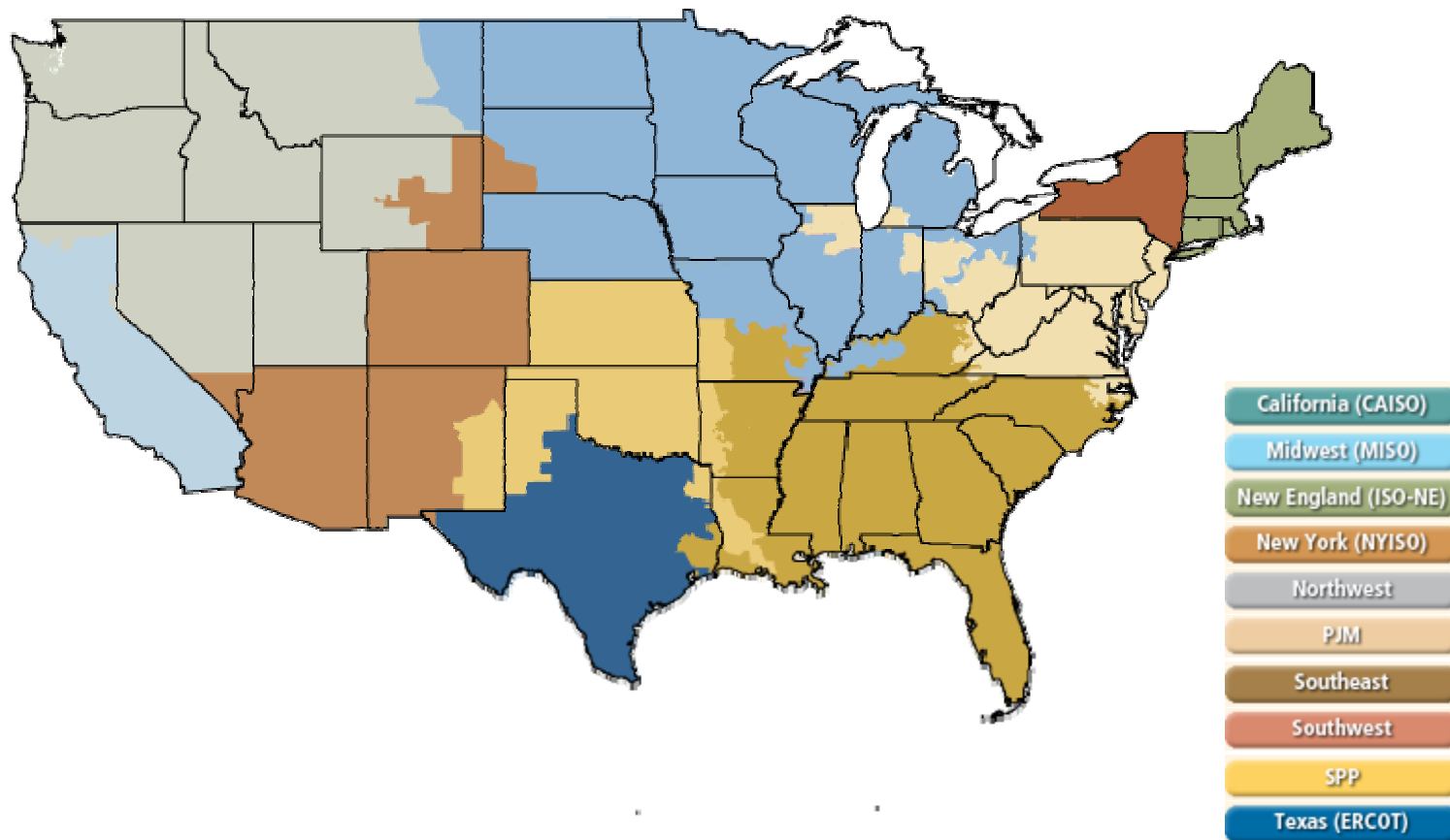
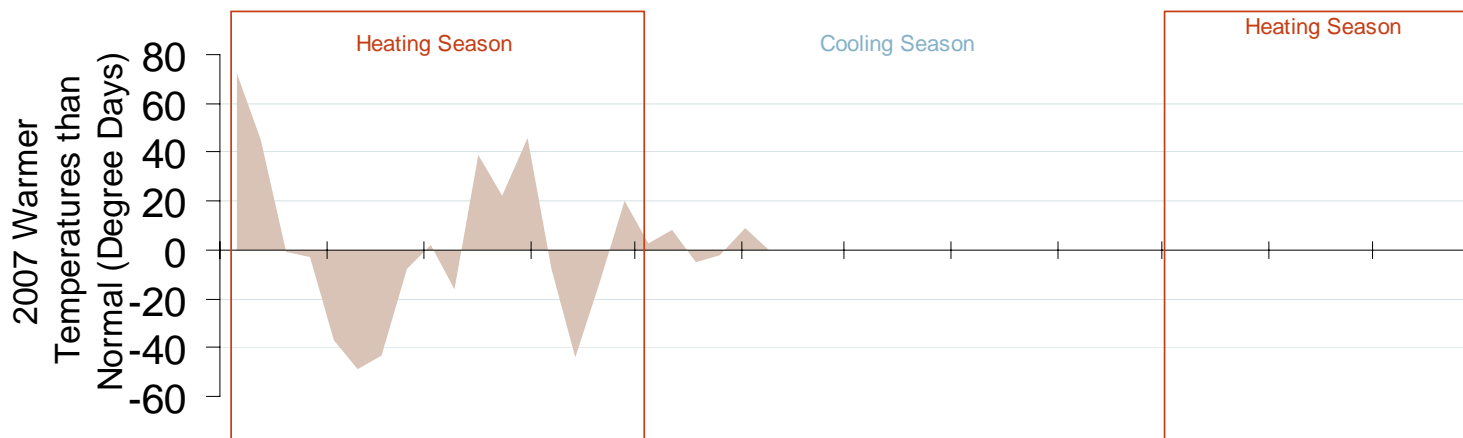
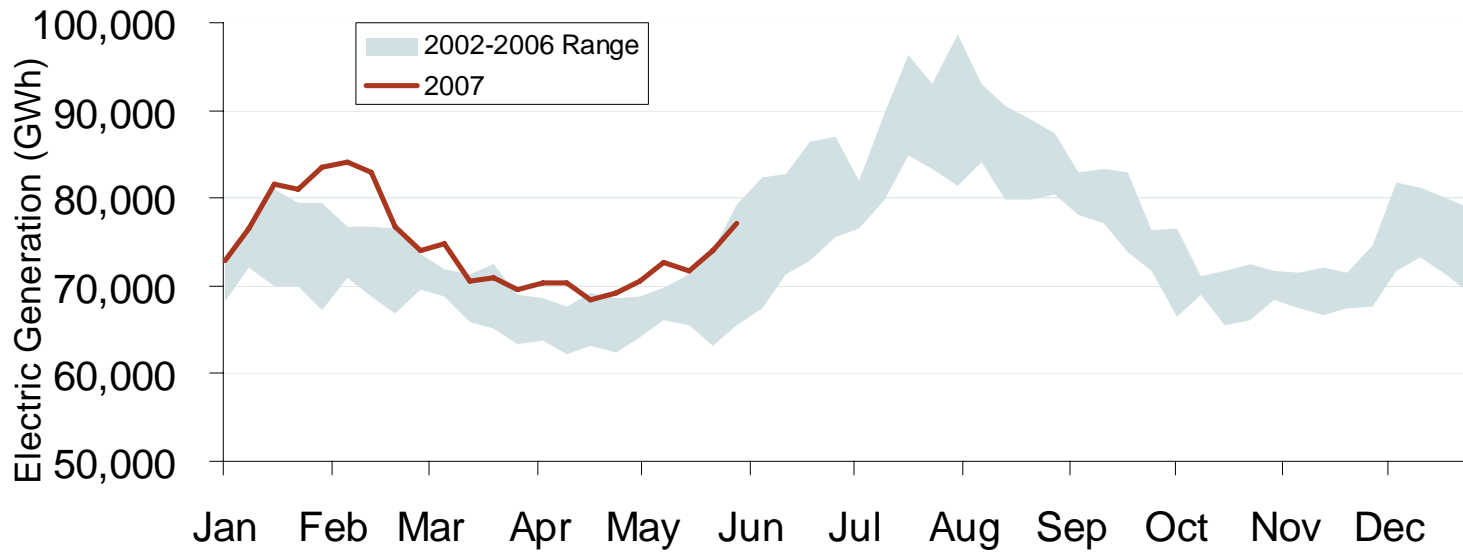


Electric Market National Overview



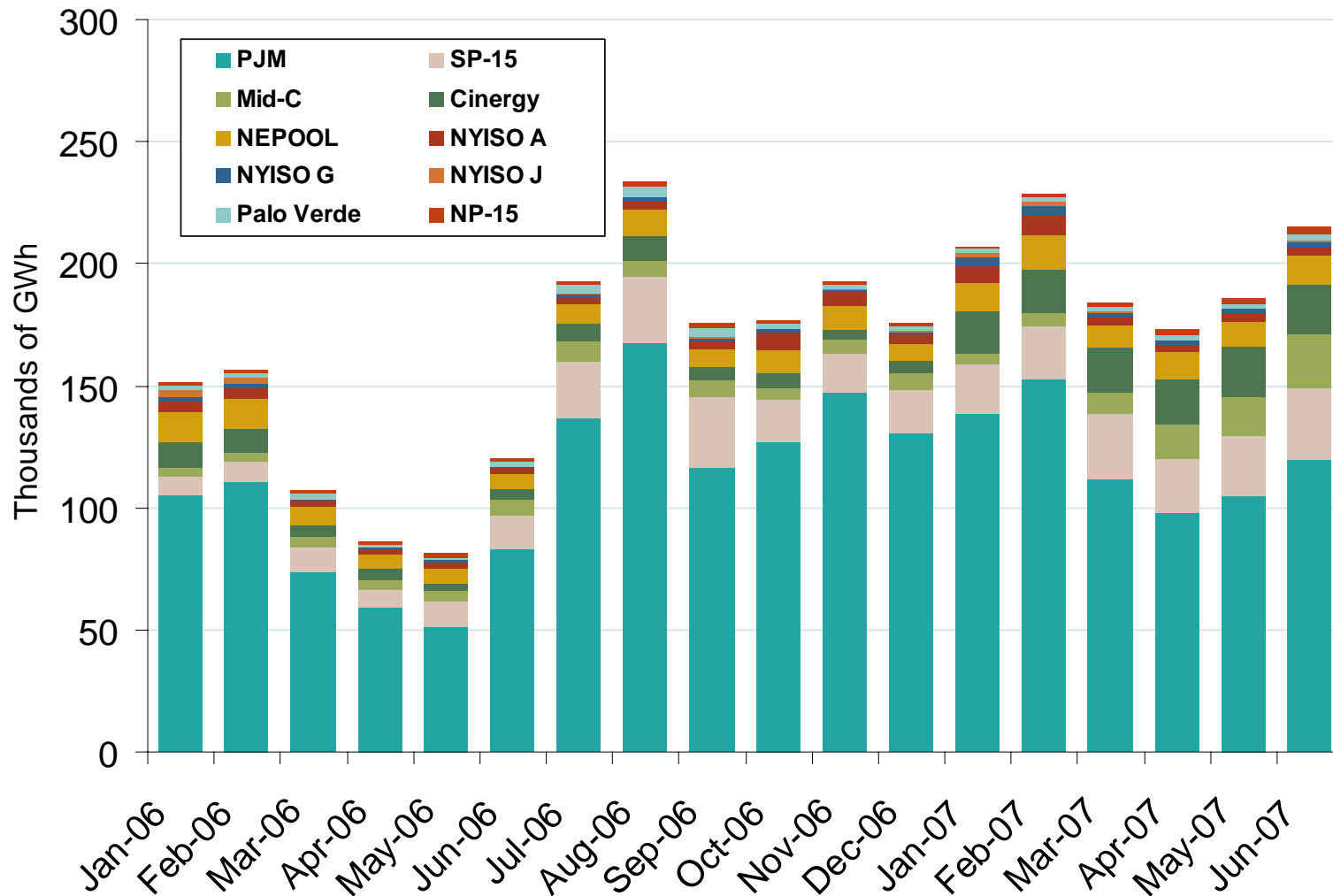
Weekly U.S. Electric Generation Output and Temperatures



Source: Derived from EEI and NOAA data.

Updated June 7, 2007

Financial Trading on ICE

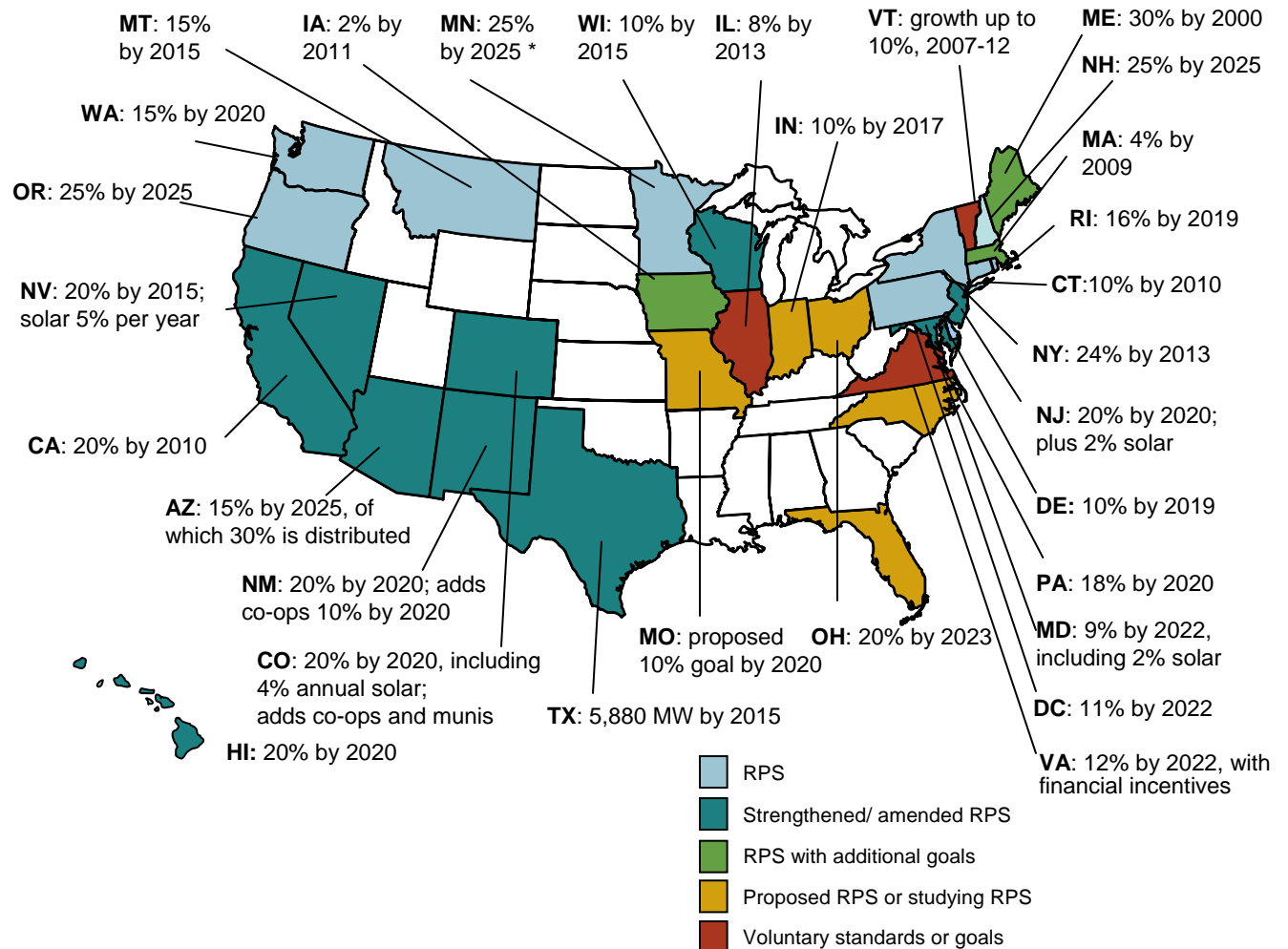


Source: Derived from ICE data. ICE on-peak swap volumes include monthly, dual monthly, quarterly, and calendar year contracts traded for each month.

Updated June 7, 2007

Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards (RPS)

- A RPS requires a percent of energy sales or installed capacity to come from renewable resources.
- 23 states and DC have renewable energy standards. Three have goals only. Oregon passed an RPS in May. Bills in North Carolina and Florida ordered studies of RPS feasibility.
- States that adopted transmission planning and cost recovery policies to support new renewable generation include California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico and Texas.



* Minnesota's requirement for Xcel Energy exceeds the state RPS; it is 30% by 2020.
 Sources: Derived from data in: EEI, EIA, LBNL, PUCs, State legislative tracking services, Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency, and the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards

- An energy efficiency resource standard aims to reduce or flatten electric load growth through energy efficiency measures.
- Goals may specify reductions in energy (MWh), demand (MW), or both.
- 14 states have energy efficiency standards or goals. Six include energy efficiency in a renewable portfolio standard (RPS) or goal.
- Four states and Congress have proposed an EERS or mandated its design.
- States encourage participation through public benefit funds or by decoupling utilities' revenues from power sales. Not all use financial penalties for non-compliance.

WA: must pursue all cost-effective, conservation

NV: 20% by 2015; part of RPS

UT: goal to increase EE 20% by 2015

CO: 40 MW and 100 GWh per year, 2006 - 2013*

NM: up to 5% of amended RPS

CA by 2013, reduce: 10% electricity (MWh), 12% peak demand

HI: in RPS: 20% of MWh sales by 2020

MN: proposed: 1.5% annual savings from DR and EE

MI: proposed EERS legislation

IL: 10% of forecast load 2007, to 25% 2017

NY: PSC proceeding to design EERS

ME: EE in 10% RE-EE goal by 2017

VT goal: EE & RE to meet 2007-12 growth

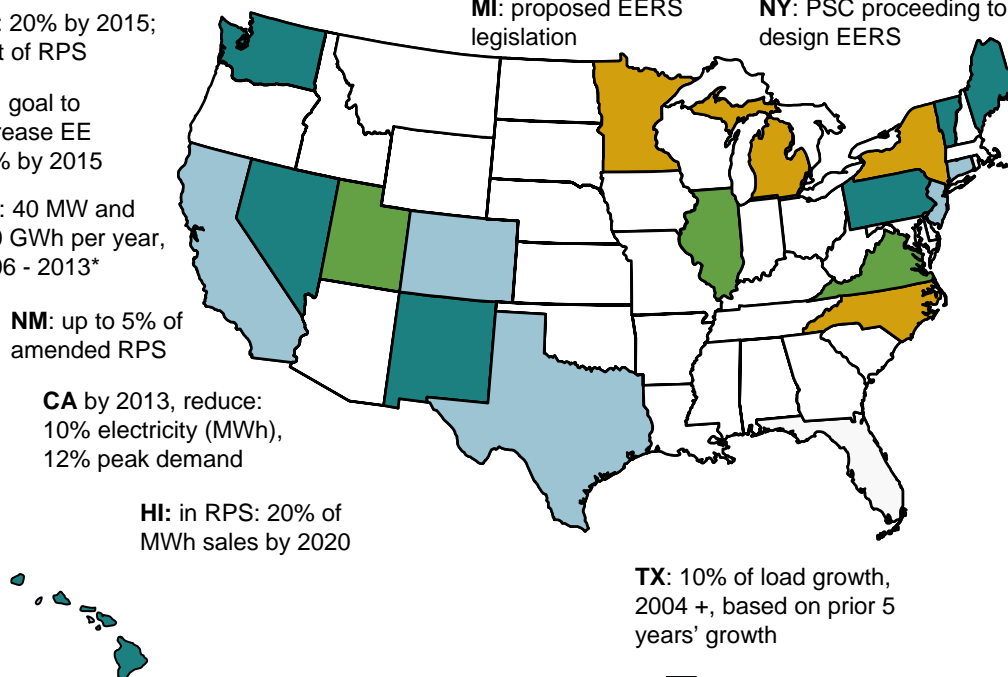
CT: 4% savings by 2010, and a Tier III RPS resource

PA: EE one of Tier II resources: 10% 2020

NJ: 20% load reduction by 2020

VA: reduce 10% of 2006 sales by 2022 with EE and DR

NC: proposed 10% of electricity from EE savings



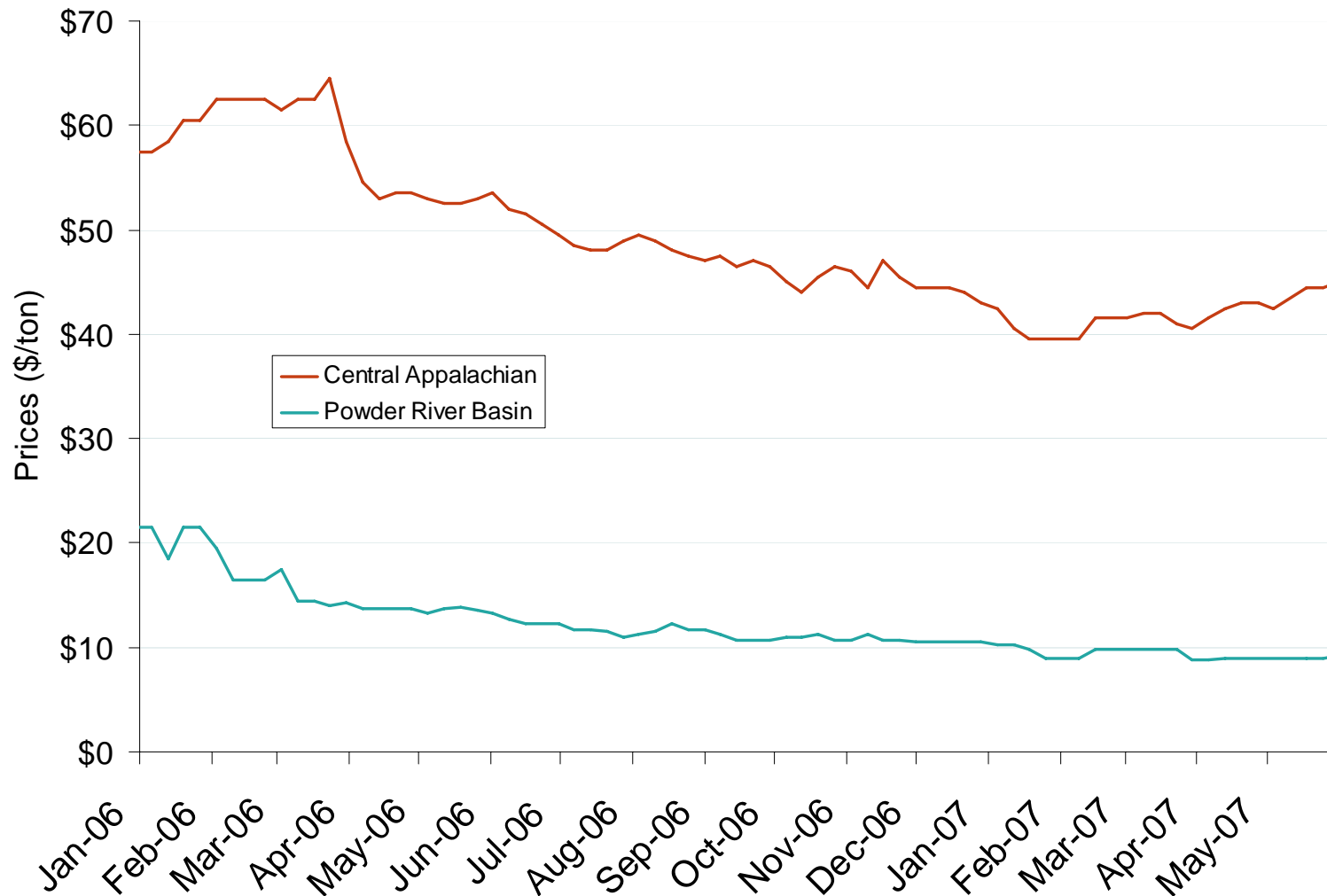
- Existing EERS by regulation or law
- Energy efficiency part of an RPS rule or goal
- Voluntary standards or goals
- Energy efficiency goal proposed / being studied

Abbreviations: DR: demand response; EE: energy efficiency; EERS: Energy Efficiency Resource Standard; RPS: Renewable Portfolio Standard

* Colorado's standard applies only to Public Service of Colorado

Derived from data in: ACEEE, EPA, the Regulatory Assistance Project, and the Union of Concerned Scientists.

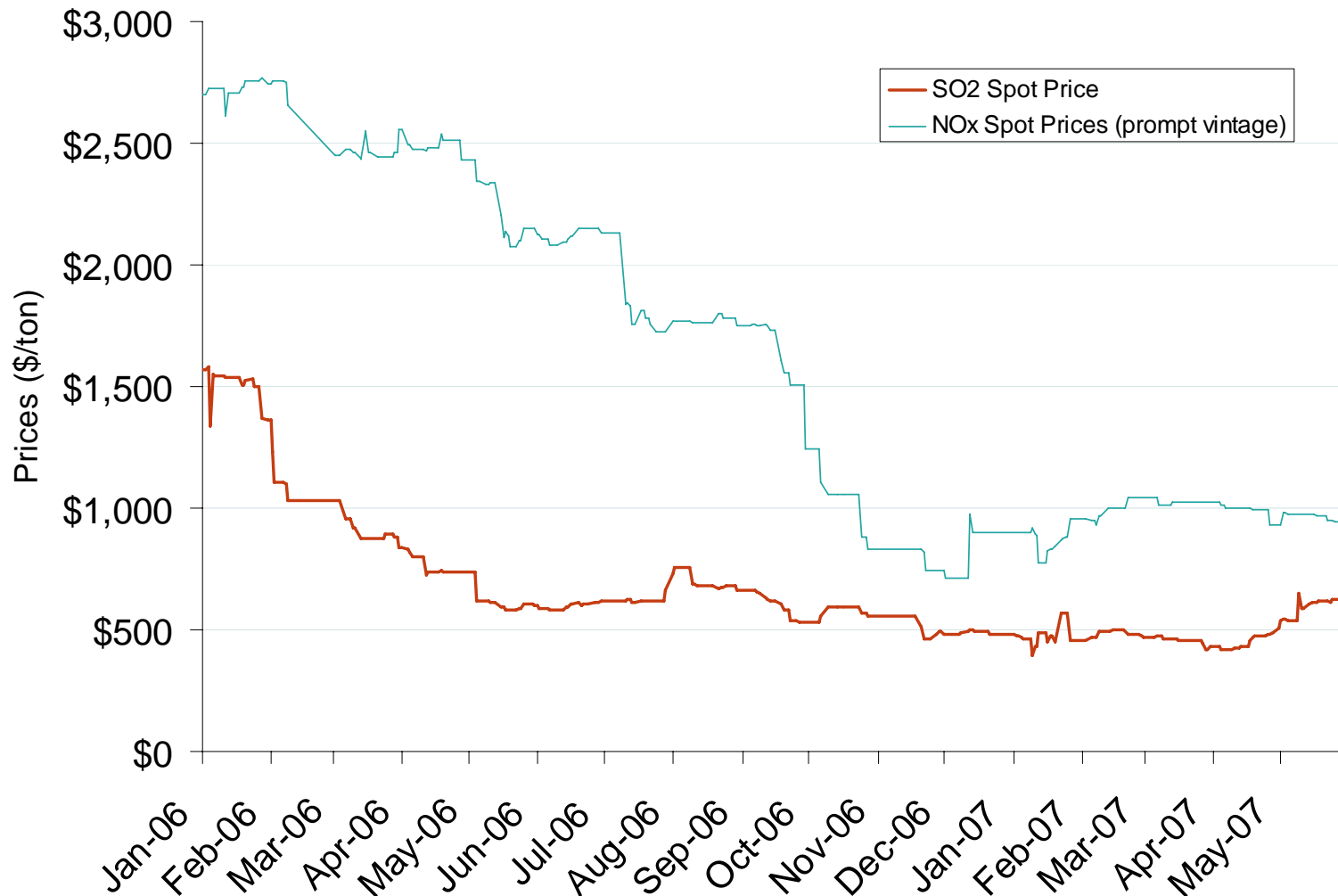
Central Appalachian and Powder River Basin Coal Prices



Source: Derived from Bloomberg data.

Updated June 7, 2007

SO₂ and NO_x Allowance Spot Prices



Source: Derived from Cantor Fitzgerald data.

Updated June 7, 2007

SO₂

In the 2006 EPA-administered SO₂ auction, merchants and retirement funds won more than 98% of the 125,000 2006 SO₂ spot allowances available for auction. Virtually no traditional investor owned utilities bid into this auction.

2006 SO₂ spot allowance prices peaked on January 3rd at \$1,583/ton. Allowance prices dropped to \$465/ton on November 21st – their lowest price in 2006. SO₂ spot closed the year at \$483/ton on December 29th.

Factors contributing to lower SO₂ prices for 2006 are:

- **Below-cap SO₂ emissions output:** The 2006 SO₂ emissions cap established by the EPA's Acid Rain Program was 9.5 million tons. Preliminary EPA data show power plant SO₂ emissions came in under the cap at 9.39 million tons which is down 8% compared with 2005's SO₂ output of 10.22 million tons.
- **Surplus allowances:** Of the 15.7 million SO₂ allowances available for 2006 compliance, 6.16 million allowances were carried over from previous years.
- **Increased use of low-sulfur, Powder River Basin coal** due to improved rail deliverability.
- **Greater use of natural gas in running power plants** due to lower relative costs compared to residual fuel oil.
- **Increased hydro-electric and nuclear output.**
- **Regional factors:** Increased use of scrubbers in NC and KY and the mothballing of the Mohave generating station in Nevada.

NO_x

Although the EPA administers the NO_x trading program, allowance allocation is determined by state specifications and is generally based on the historical performance of the plant. As of 2007, the NO_x trading program, called the NO_x SIP Call, includes 22 states. The NO_x compliance season runs from May 1st through September 30th, however NO_x 2006 vintage trades take place throughout the 2006 calendar year.

In calendar year 2006, NO_x SIP Call Allowance prices peaked on January 27th at \$2,766. Prices dropped to their calendar-year low of \$711 on December 8th. The NO_x compliance season opened on May 1st at \$2,433/ton. NO_x 2006 vintage closed the 2006 compliance season at approximately \$700/ton.

Factors contributing to lower NO_x vintage prices for 2006 include:

- **Below-cap NO_x emissions output:** Preliminary EPA data show total 2006 NO_x emissions came in at 492,000 tons, down 7% compared with 530,000 tons in 2005 and below the 2006 cap of 520,957 tons.
- **Surplus allowances:** Generators currently have a bank of approximately 217,000 allowances, 30,000 of which are carried over from 2006.
- **Pollution controls** such as selective catalytic reduction (SCR) units outperforming expectations.
- **Declining natural gas prices** compared to 2005 prices.