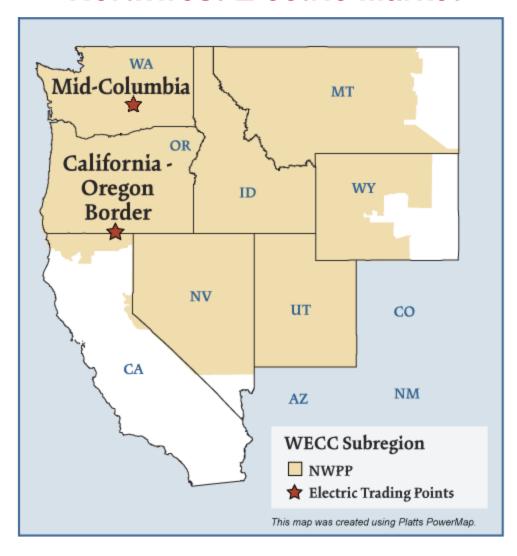
Northwest Electric Market



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)

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Northwest Annual Average Bilateral Prices

Annual Average Day Ahead On Peak Prices (\$/MWh)

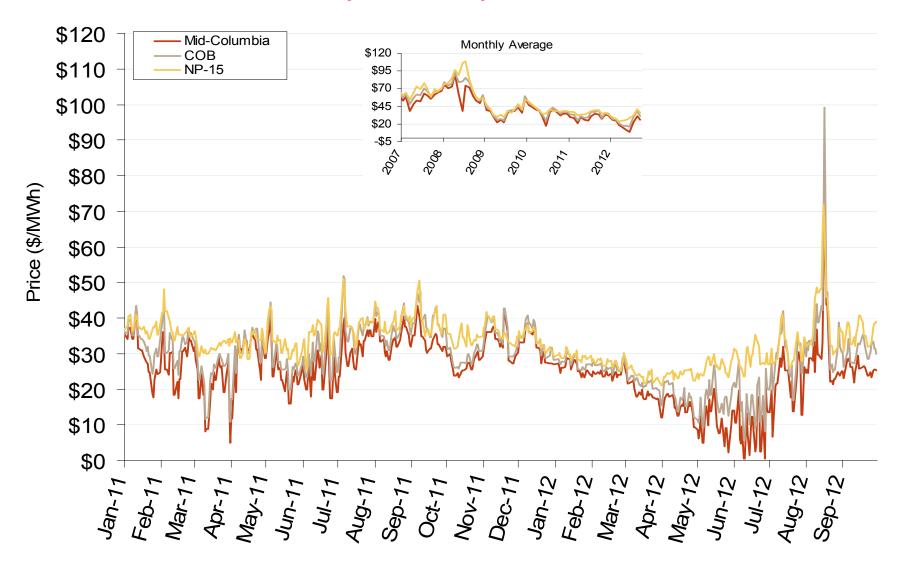
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5-Year Avg
Mid-Columbia (Mid-C)	\$56.57	\$65.00	\$35.66	\$35.90	\$29.11	\$48.67
California-Oregon Border (COB)	\$62.14	\$73.86	\$38.02	\$38.84	\$32.57	\$53.70

Source: Derived from Platts data.

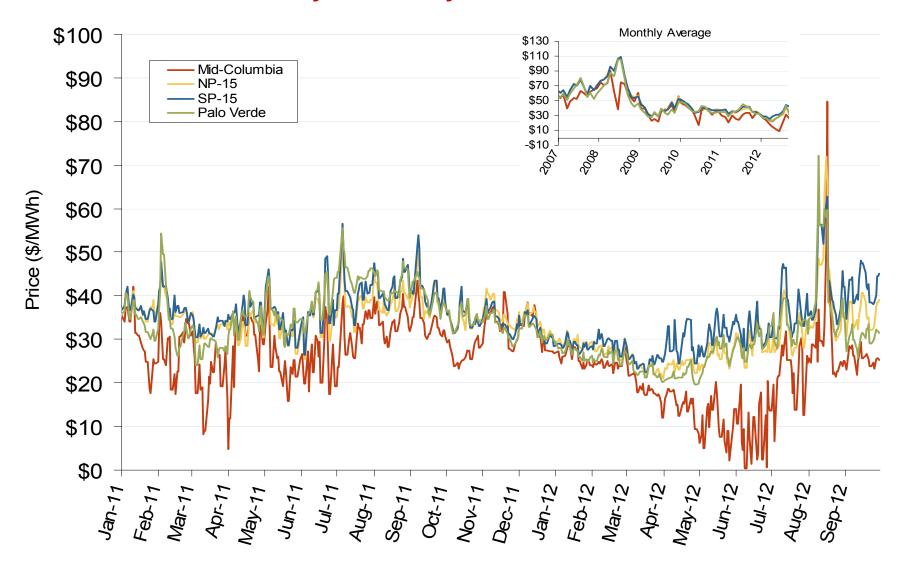
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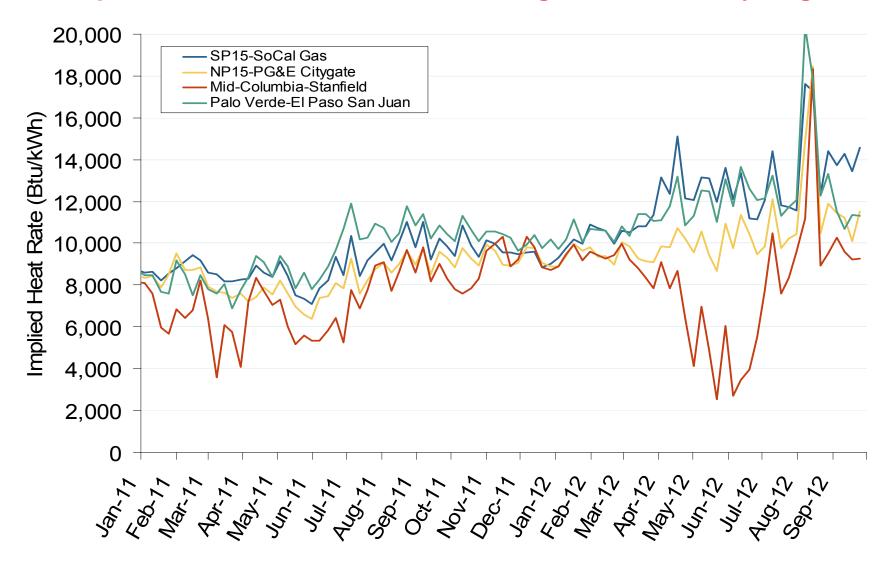
Northwestern Daily Index Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



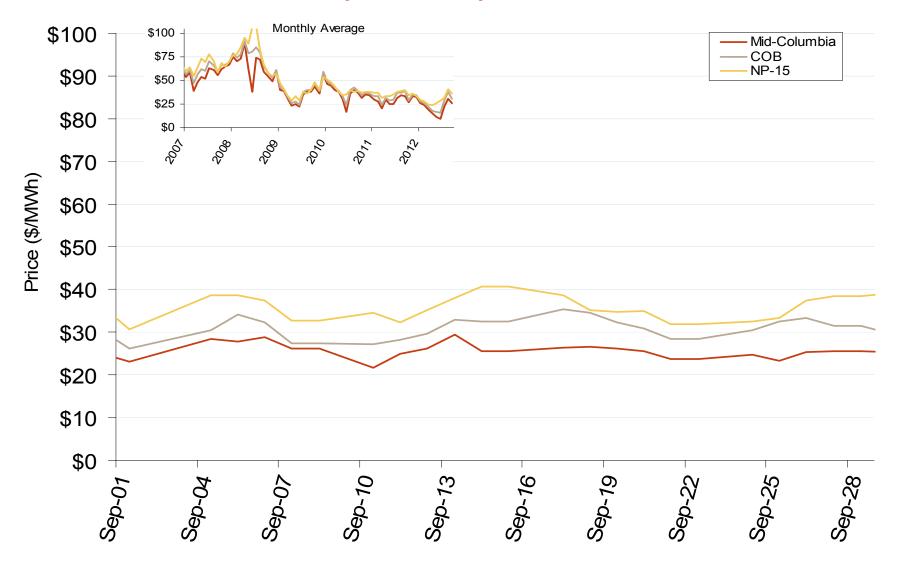
Western Daily Index Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



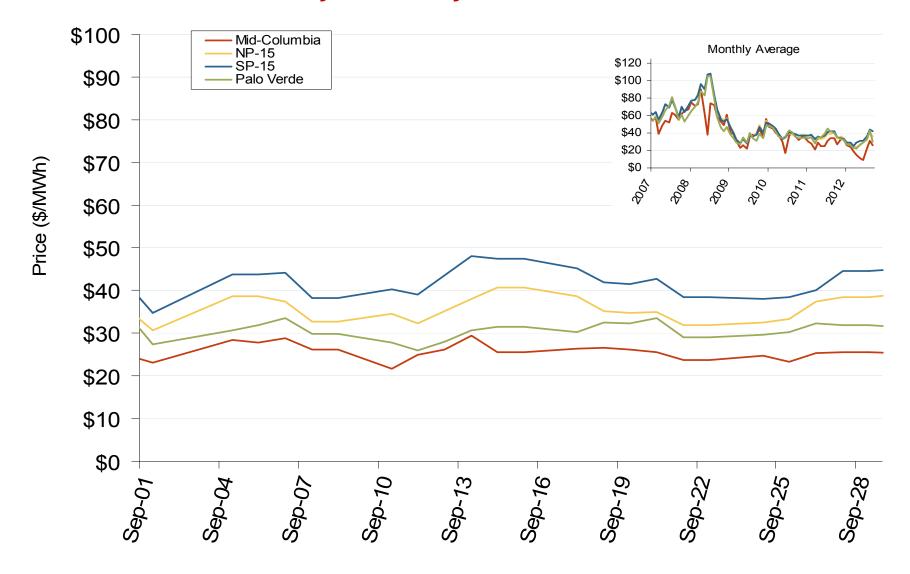
Implied Heat Rates at Western Trading Points - Weekly Avgs.



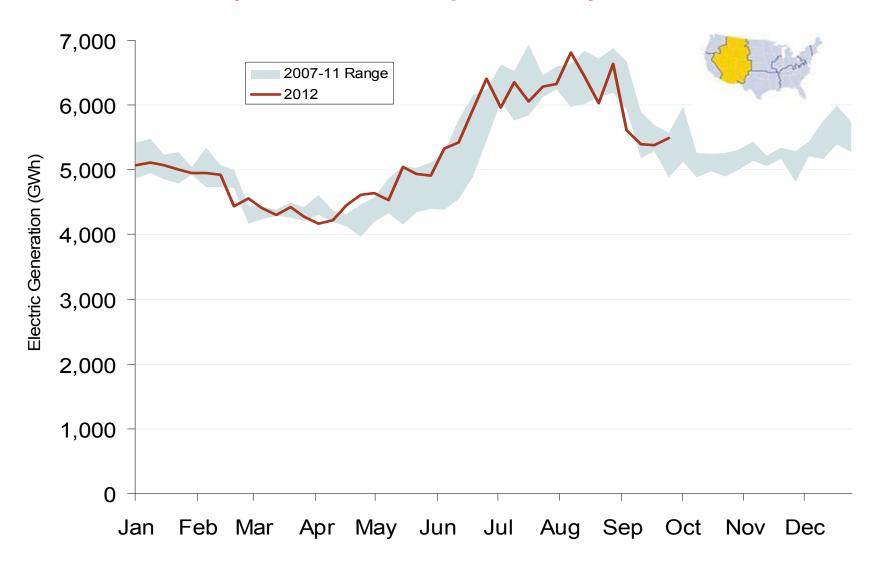
Northwestern Daily Index Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



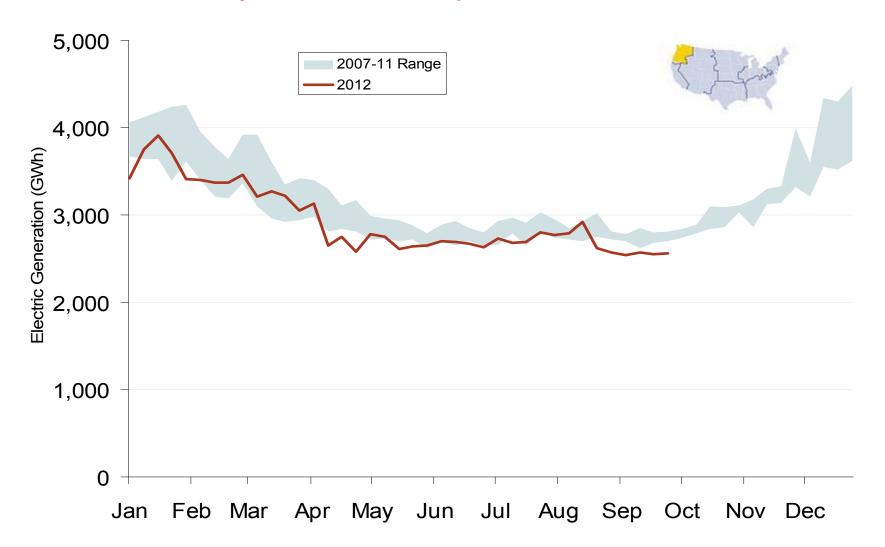
Western Daily Index Day-Ahead On-Peak Prices



Weekly Generation Output - Rocky Mountains



Weekly Generation Output - Pacific Northwest



Pacific/Northwest Hydro and Snowpack Levels

	Hydro Generation		Snow Water Equivalent3			
	In-State Capacity (MW1)	Additional Capacity Created Downstream (MW2)	One Year Ago (3/30/11) (% of historical average)	Current (4/2/2012) (% of historical average)	% Change from One Year Ago	
Washington	21,500	0	112%	122%	9%	
Oregon	9,100	0	130%	86%	-34%	
California	10,400	0	166%	59%	-64%	
Idaho	2,700	19,700	116%	86%	-26%	
Montana	2,700	16,200	119%	98%	-21%	
British Columbia	10,000	16,200	106%	117%	11%	

- Net summer capacity in megawatts by state (EIA).
- 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, California Dept. of Water Resource and Government of British Columbia Ministry of Environment).

Western Daily Actual Peak Demand

