



*In the Community to Serve<sup>®</sup>*

**2011  
Integrated Resource Plan**

**December 15, 2011**



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**Section 1**  
**Executive Summary**

Cascade's resource planning continues to focus on ensuring that the Company can meet the needs of our firm gas sales customers in a way that minimizes costs over the long term. Although some pipeline area zones indicate potential shortfalls, in aggregate, through 2012, Cascade has sufficient upstream pipeline capacity. However, as we move past the 2012-2013 winter heating season, primarily as a result of Cascade's growth in its residential and commercial customer base, Cascade's capacity will fall short of its design peak day demand forecast. As a result, Cascade is entering a period where it will need to acquire additional resources to meet the growing needs of these core customers. The following summarizes key findings from this plan.

### **Adequacy of Gas Supply**

Physical gas supply is expected to be adequate to meet growing demand in the Pacific Northwest and North America. New supply development technologies continue to provide additional resources in British Columbia and the Rocky Mountain regions. Shale gas from the Horn River Basin, Montney and Marcellus are likely to keep sufficient supplies available in North America. Several sources believe that shale is set to comprise more than a third of the US production by the mid 2020s. Well performance in the Horn River play has improved over the past few years. Although players must overcome a multitude of challenges, including a remote operating environment, water availability and disposal issues, infrastructure constraints, and high upfront capital costs, Canadian production and exports are anticipated to decline.

Still, due to on-going financial and regulatory issues, there is still some question as to whether or not a new pipeline will transport Alaskan gas into the North American market, or if it will be completed within the Company's planning period. The Mackenzie Gas Project, which would bring gas from the Canadian Arctic to Alberta, has pushed out its start date to 2018 (from 2014) due to regulatory issues, incomplete financial arrangements and staffing shortages. The Alaska pipeline project, designed to deliver 4.5 (up to 5.9 Bcf/d under maximum compression) Bcf/d from Alaska's North Slope into Alberta and/or the US Lower-48, is not dead, with two competing projects still officially in the works. The TransCanada-ExxonMobil Alaska Pipeline Project is expected to file its draft Resource Reports to FERC in the coming months, although, like many projects—it may expand to include an LNG option. Still, Lower-48 shale development has called into question the ultimate need for this project but indicators are that eventually it will get done around 2023.

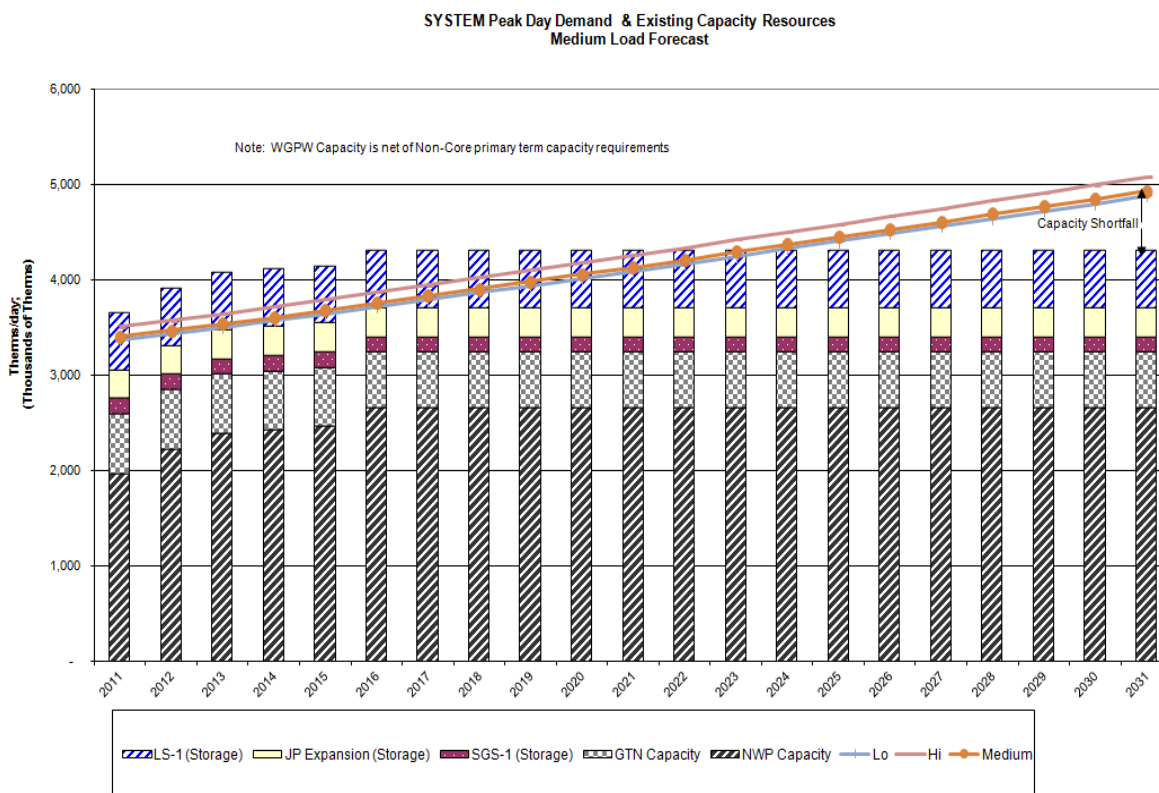
### **Load Resource Balance**

During this planning cycle, Cascade continued to evaluate the impacts on both its load and resources and portfolio costs associated with its peak day planning criteria. Until the 2008 IRP, Cascade had historically utilized a system average of 65 heating degree days (DD) for its peak demand forecast as it represented the coldest day recorded in Cascade's 60 plus years of weather history. However, the Company had only experienced a 65DD once in its history (which occurred in 1968), and therefore commencing with the 2008 Plan, the Company modified its design day criteria to utilize the coldest day during the past 30 years. This modification reduced the peak



day to 61DD which occurred as recently as 1990. The following graph shows the peak day requirements compared to the Company’s existing pipeline capacity resources under the various load growth forecasts. Shortfalls in the 2010/2011 period will be met through citygate peaking resources.

Figure 1-A



### Analytical Methods

Cascade continues to utilize the SENDOUT™ model to assist with the analysis of resource alternatives. SENDOUT™ is a linear optimization model that helps identify the long-term least cost combination of resources to meet stated loads. The model determines the optimal portfolio of resources that will minimize costs over the planning horizon based on a set of assumptions regarding resource alternatives, resource costs, demand growth and gas prices. Linear optimization models, such as SENDOUT™, are basically deterministic. In other words, they solve the “least cost problem” based upon the assumptions provided to the model. As a result, the Company, beginning with its 2007 IRP, expanded its uncertainty analysis through the purchase of Vector Gas™ (an add-on product) that facilitated the ability to model gas price and load (driven by weather) uncertainty. The Monte-Carlo functionality was integrated in SENDOUT™ Version 12.5, which is the platform that Cascade used to prepare its integration analysis. The Monte-Carlo modeling capability provides additional information to decision-makers under conditions of uncertainty. The Monte-Carlo analysis was used in this plan to test the physical and financial risks associated with the optimal portfolio from the basecase

planning scenario. This tool provides a valuable enhancement to the robustness of the Company's resource planning.

### **Generic Resources**

One of the purposes of Integrated Resource Planning is to identify an illustrative resource portfolio to help guide specific resource acquisitions. In this planning cycle, the Company considered a host of resource alternatives that can be added to its resource portfolio, including additional conservation programs, incremental off-system storage alternatives at MIST and AECO, additional transportation capacity on both Williams and GTN pipeline systems, several of the proposed pipelines to move Rockies gas to the northwest, along with on-system satellite LNG facilities, biogas, and imported LNG. Typically, utility infrastructure projects are "lumpy", since demand grows annually at a small percentage rate, while capacity is typically added on a project-by-project basis. Utilities often have surplus capacity and must "grow into" their new pipeline capacity, because it is more cost effective for pipelines to build for several years' worth of load growth at one time than to make small additions each year. However, the Company can minimize the impacts through the acquisition of citygate peaking resources which include both the supplies and the associated pipeline delivery for a certain number of days or through the purchase of other's excess capacity through short or medium term capacity releases.

### **Analytical Framework**

Traditional integrated resource planning would include analyses targeted at identifying the optimal long-term resource portfolio to meet the demand of the gas utility's customers across a few customer growth and gas price scenarios. In this plan, Cascade's resource analysis includes 8 different scenarios that focus solely on gas utility operations. In addition to scenario analysis, Cascade performed two different kinds of Monte-Carlo analyses to examine a variety of risks as noted above.

### **Summary of Key Findings**

- Cascade anticipates its core customer base will continue to grow over the planning horizon and annual throughput is anticipated to increase between 1.181% and 1.49% per year.
- The projected costs for natural gas have declined significantly and long-term prices are estimated to range between \$3.75 to \$6 over the planning horizon compared to the \$8 to \$13 forecasted in the 2008 IRP. This improvement to the long-term gas supply outlook is a stark contrast to the diminishing supply outlook that was prevalent during the development of the Company's 2008 IRP.
- The basecase results indicate energy efficiency programs with a levelized cost of 70 cents per therm or less are cost-effective over the planning horizon, with the price uncertainty analysis indicating that the levelized costs will likely range between 64 to 79 cents per therm. However, if carbon legislation is established during the planning horizon similar to that described in Section 6, the cost-

effectiveness limits could increase between 8 to 16 cents depending upon the level of the costs and the timing of the implementation.

- As described in Section 6, the conservation potential analyses indicate that over the 20 year planning horizon the technical potential associated with cost effective conservation measures is 23,193,554 therms in Oregon and 44,275,021 therms in Washington for a combined total of 67,468,575 therms.
- Even with energy efficiency programs, Cascade will need to acquire additional capacity resources or enter into other supply arrangements to meet anticipated peak day requirements, primarily due to continued growth in the company's residential and commercial customer base. On September 1, 2010 Williams announced that the Blue Bridge I-5 corridor project had been shelved, and with uncertainty surrounding the likelihood of Palomar being built, Ruby Pipeline is emerging as a possible transportation resource to bring Rockies supplies to central Oregon, via Malin and backhaul service on GTN. Ruby went on line this year and has been running at near capacity since its in-service date. Utilizing the SENDOUT™ resource optimization model, several scenarios were run to test the viability of acquiring Ruby capacity either based on existing recourse rates, discounted rates and via capacity release through a third party. Incremental and corresponding GTN Malin north capacity was also modeled at recourse (secondary firm) and higher pricing levels. Basin prices in the model over the 20 year planning horizon have Rockies trading at a slight discount to AECO, Malin and Sumas (\$0.06 - \$0.15). Regardless of the scenarios modeled, SENDOUT™ consistently selected Ruby capacity in a range of 17,000 to approximately 19,000 dths/day.
- Many of the proposed pipeline projects will not be viable resources for some time. In the interim, capacity shortfalls will be met through the use of peaking and citygate gas supply deliveries which will utilize third-party (non-Cascade) upstream pipeline transportation.
- Satellite LNG facilities that are located within Cascade's distribution system are also attractive alternatives. Satellite LNG may alleviate the need for incremental pipeline capacity and to the extent the facility could be strategically located on a portion of the distribution system, it could provide the further benefit of eliminating or reducing distribution system constraints. Cascade has considered bio natural gas (BNG) as an alternative, but at the time of this writing, there are no viable projects available to our distribution territory. Regardless, prior to any BNG supplies being added to the portfolio, gas quality issues will need to be satisfactorily addressed. In addition to Cascade, upstream pipelines, such as Northwest Pipeline are beginning to address gas quality issues regarding BNG. We will continue to monitor our market intelligence sources to see if viable BNG opportunities develop.

- None of the proposed LNG projects are within Cascade's distribution system. Many of the initially proposed LNG import facilities located in the Pacific Northwest (Bradwood Landing, Jordan Cove) would require backhaul capability or additional infrastructure on upstream pipelines in order to reach Cascade's distribution system. However, each of these facilities appears to be looking to export as opposed to import. This has made it questionable whether or not to include these as alternative resources as part of the 2011 IRP. Cascade was faced with a similar situation regarding LNG--prior to September 19, 2008, LNG supplies sourced at Kitimat were selected as part of the least cost-portfolio mix, however, on September 19, 2008, Kitimat LNG announced that the development focus of the facility would switch from a regasification to a liquefaction facility, making Kitimat an exporter, rather than an importer of natural gas. Kitimat did leave open the possibility of providing regasification in addition to liquefaction. As of this writing, it appears that Kitimat will focus on exporting natural gas, particularly given the huge supply of shale gas from northeastern British Columbia. The company did analyze the other two LNG options in the Northwest (Bradwood and Jordan Cove) along with the incremental pipeline capacity that would be necessary to reach Cascade's service territory and found that based on preliminary cost estimates that model preferred the Ruby and Malin transportation resources over the import LNG options. Since there was uncertainty about these facilities during the initial SENDOUT™ scenario model runs set up in summer 2011, we chose to leave the analysis of these facilities in the 2011 IRP. It should be noted that neither Bradwood nor Jordan Cove were selected as part of the basecase portfolio. The company will continue to monitor the impact of various imported LNG options (both import and export) and update its modeling assumptions as more information becomes available.
- 20 year portfolio costs, on a Net Present Value (NPV) basis, are expected to range between \$2,448,210,000 to \$3,216,376,000 for the planning period, with an average cost per therm ranging between \$.354748 and \$.447916.

### **Use and Relevance of the Integrated Resource Plan**

Cascade's Integrated Resource Plan provides the strategic direction guiding the Company's long-term resource acquisition process. The plan does not commit Cascade to the acquisition of a specific resource type or facility, nor does it preclude the Company from pursuing a particular resource or technology. Rather, the plan identifies key factors related to resource decisions and provides a method for evaluating resources in terms of their cost and risk. Cascade recognizes that integrated resource planning is a dynamic process reflecting changing market forces and a changing regulatory environment.



## **Section 2**

### **Introduction and Planning Overview**

### **Company/Service Area Profile - Customers, Resource Maps**

Beginning in 1953, Cascade Natural Gas Corporation began acquiring small local gas distribution companies in anticipation of the construction of an interstate pipeline to bring natural gas into the Pacific Northwest in 1956. The pipeline began in New Mexico and moved northwesterly into the northeast corner of Oregon and on into Washington, to the Canadian border near Sumas, Washington. Cascade's distribution system tapped into the pipeline at many places in Oregon and Washington. Usually, an industrial operation located in the area made it economically feasible for Cascade to construct its initial distribution system to serve the industrial customer and then branch out from there to serve the residential and commercial communities in the nearby area.

Today, Cascade's service territory covers about 32,000 square miles and extends over 700 highway miles from end to end, encompassing a richly diverse economic base as well as varying climatologically areas (see service area map, Figure 2-A). Cascade serves 96 communities throughout Washington and Oregon consisting of about 260,000 customers. All of the communities Cascade serves are small cities and towns. This makes Cascade unique in the gas distribution business in the Pacific Northwest. Cascade's customer base currently includes approximately 226,000 residential customers, 33,000 commercial customers, and 700 industrial customers. Cascade's sales volumes reflect the ratio of approximately 75% in Washington and 25% in Oregon.

### **Bundled vs. Unbundled Service**

Since Cascade began distributing natural gas in the Pacific Northwest, the Company has offered its customers a "bundled" natural gas distribution service. This bundled service included purchasing the gas supply, transporting that supply to Cascade's city gate, and distributing that transported supply to each Cascade customer through the Company's local distribution system. Customers receiving traditional bundled services are referred to as core customers. In 1989, Cascade "unbundled" its rates and as a result approximately 200 of the 700 industrial customers have elected to become "non-core" customers. These customers have made the choice to rely on alternative methods of service rather than the traditional bundled gas supply and pipeline transportation services available to core customers for their gas requirements. Therefore, providing gas supply and transportation capacity resources to non-core customers is not considered part of this Integrated Resource Plan as such resources are separate from the supply and capacity contracts for the core customers who continue to utilize Cascade's bundled system gas supplies and capacity. Although the resource needs for non-core customers are not included in either the conservation or supply side resource analysis, their contracted peak day delivery is considered in the distribution system planning analysis discussed in Section 4.

For the Calendar year ended December 2010, Cascade's 226,000 residential customers represented approximately 13% of the total natural gas delivered on Cascade's system, while the 33,000 commercial customers represented approximately 10% and the 500 core market industrial customers consumed approximately 2% of total gas throughput.

FIGURE 2-A



The remaining 200 non-core industrial customers represented about 75% of total throughput.

Cascade purchases natural gas from a variety of suppliers and transports gas supplies to its distribution system via two natural gas pipeline companies. Williams’ Northwest Pipeline GP (NWP) provides access to British Columbia and domestic Rocky Mountain gas while the Gas Transmission Northwest (GTN) provides access to Alberta gas. Cascade also holds transportation contracts upstream of these systems on TransCanada Pipeline’s Foothills Pipeline (formerly ANG) and Alberta System (also known as NOVA), as well as on Westcoast Energy, Inc. (Spectra Energy).

**IRP Guidelines and Policies**

Cascade utilizes integrated resource planning to maximize the efficiencies of the Company’s utility operations. The planning process includes an assessment of current and future gas load requirements, the possible resource options for serving the projected load requirements, and a selection of the set of least cost resource alternatives with acceptable level of reliability through the use of an optimization model. Monte-Carlo simulation tools



are utilized to further analyze the results of the optimization model to quantify the range of uncertainty in market price and demand due to changes in weather.

Cascade is subject to regulatory oversight by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) and the Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC). Each commission has established a set of guidelines or rules, which the company's plan must meet. In Washington those guidelines are contained in WAC 480-90-238 and in Oregon the guidelines are found in the Commission Order No. 07-002 in docket UM 1056. In general, both Commissions' guidelines require that the utility develop a range of demand forecasts, examine all feasible resources for meeting that demand whether they are supply-side or demand side and compare them on an equal basis, considering the uncertainty over the planning horizon, develop a 2 year action plan and involve the public and the various stakeholders in the planning process.

Cascade believes that its IRP meets the substantive requirements of both the Washington and Oregon Commissions. This IRP includes a range of demand forecasts that encompass the anticipated forces, both economic and weather-driven, that will impact the load forecasts over the planning horizon. The demand side resource section includes an assessment of technically feasible improvements in the efficient use of natural gas. The supply resource section includes a discussion of the supply side resource options available including an assessment of conventional and commercially available non-conventional gas supplies, an assessment of opportunities for additional company-owned and contracted storage, and an assessment of the Company's existing pipeline transportation capability and reliability along with the opportunity for incremental pipeline transportation resources. The integration section provides a comparative evaluation of the cost of the various resource options on a consistent and comparable method. The resource integration section also describes the integration of the demand forecast and resource evaluations into a long range resource plan describing the strategies designed to reliably meet current and future needs at the lowest reasonable cost to Cascade's ratepayers. The short-term action plan describes the specific actions the utility will take to implement the long-range integrated resource plan during the next two years and reports on the Company's progress in meeting its prior 2-year action plan goals.

Cascade believes all resources described in this IRP have been evaluated on a consistent and comparable basis through the use of its optimization model. Uncertainty has been considered in each component of this plan. The demand forecast includes a reasonable range of uncertainty as quantified in the low, medium and high load growth scenarios along with the additional simulation analysis calculated through SENDOUT's™ Monte-Carlo functionality that assesses the impacts of weather on the load forecasts. The demand side and supply side resource sections describe relative uncertainties regarding reliability, cost and operating constraints and external costs. Uncertainties associated with the environmental effects of carbon emissions have also been included through an analysis of the impact of carbon legislation on the portfolio. Price volatility and market risks and their impacts on the Company's long-term resource portfolio have been assessed through the use of the SENDOUT™ model.

To involve public interests in the development stages of this IRP, Cascade has a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). Three meetings were held to discuss the major IRP topics including the demand forecast, distribution system planning, demand side resources, supply side resources, and resource integration and uncertainty analysis. The TAG meetings were helpful to Cascade as questions were answered and varying points of view were explored. Appendix A-2 contains an outline of the meeting content, a list of participants and the presentation materials.

Appendix A-3 provides additional information regarding the specific requirements or guidelines for each commission and how the company has met those requirements.

### **Resource Decision Making Process Overview**

Cascade makes resource decisions based on the best quantitative and qualitative information available. The IRP tools that are continually evolving assist Cascade in formulating energy resource decisions in a logical, consistent and comparable manner. The steps outlined below are those utilized by Cascade for both its short-term and long-term resource decisions:

1. Construct a range of possible demand forecasts for the core market.
2. Calculate avoidable distribution system enhancement costs.
3. Provide the optimization model the existing supply side and demand side resource options need to meet demand.
4. Run the optimization model to identify resource needs including the types of resources and their timing requirements. The existing portfolio is modeled under a range of demand forecast conditions.
5. Identify incremental supply and demand side resources to satisfy a range of incremental growth scenarios.
6. Run the optimization and Monte-Carlo simulation models to assist in determining the best-fit portfolio given an expected range of forecasted core loads and operating conditions.

The resource decision-making process is dynamic and ongoing and the Company's resource strategy must constantly evolve to reflect dynamic market forces and a continually changing regulatory environment. This IRP document represents a snapshot in time similar to a balance sheet. It is not meant to be a prescription for all future energy resource decisions as conditions will change over the planning horizon and will impact areas covered by this IRP. Rather, this document is meant to describe the currently anticipated conditions over the long-term planning horizon, the anticipated resource selections and most importantly the process for making resource decisions.

**Disclaimer –Important notice**

Cascade makes the following cautionary statements in its Integrated Resource Plan and appendices to make applicable and to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of Cascade. This Plan, its appendices, and any amendments or supplements to it, includes forward-looking statements, which are statements of expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, and assumptions of future events or performance. Words or phrases such as “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “predicts”, “projects”, “will likely result”, “will continue” or similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed. Cascade’s expectations, beliefs and projections are expressed in good faith and are believed by the Company to have a reasonable basis; however, there can be no assurance that Cascade’s expectations, beliefs or projections will be achieved or accomplished.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made and except as required by law, Cascade undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such factors, nor can it assess the impact of any such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. These materials and any forward-looking statements within them should not be construed as either projections or predictions or as business, legal, tax, financial, or accounting advice and should not be relied upon for any such purpose.



**Section 3**  
**Demand Forecast**

Each year Cascade develops a 20-year forecast of customers, therm sales and peak requirements for use in short (annual budgeting) and long-term (distribution and integrated resource planning) planning processes. This forecast is a robust portfolio of estimates created by enhancing a single best-estimate forecast with various potential economic, demographic and marketplace eventualities into low, medium and high growth forecast scenarios. The scenarios are used for distribution system enhancement planning and as inputs in optimization models to determine the least cost portfolio of supply and DSM resources.

### **Forecast Methodology**

Cascade begins the forecast process by developing three separate econometric models for each of the Company's 15 districts. Three models for each district, for a total of 45 models, predict customer counts in the three main core customer classes – residential, commercial and industrial. Models are built from the district level up as it is the smallest level at which there is a high degree of consistency and availability of raw data. This is a change of methodology from previous years where certain models were built from the town level and others from the district. The unification of methodologies is expected to increase reliability of the forecast. The district models are rolled up into zones which segregate Cascade's system based on pipelines and weather (see Appendix C).

In addition to these 45 customer count forecasting models, a separate and parallel set of 45 models is developed to estimate per-customer therm usage for each customer class in each district. A multiplicative combination of the customer count and therm usage models is Cascade's annual load projection.

Customer count forecasts are designed to reflect both demographic trends and economic conditions both in the short and long term. Indicators included in the model include: employment and household count forecasts, mortgage rates (for residential customer counts) and the prime rate (for commercial and industrial customer counts). Therm forecasts are constructed from median household income forecast, weather and natural gas prices. Economic indicator forecasts are supplied by Woods & Poole. Mortgage and prime rates are forecast by Cascade using base data provided by Freddie Mac and the Federal Reserve, respectively. Past weather is sourced from NOAA and future weather is Cascade's 20-year normal developed for the Company's last rate case. Natural gas prices are provided by Wood Mackenzie and equal weights are assigned to the AECO, NYMEX and SUMAS indexes based on Cascade's general portfolio mix (Appendix E). These indicators and the functional forms illustrated below were chosen over others as they were the most consistent in returning statistically valid results. Historical data used in the regression extends back up to 1980 for customer counts and 1994 for therms.

$$\begin{aligned}
 RESc_{t,d} &= f(\text{employment}_{t,d}, \text{households}_{t,d}, \text{mortgage rate}_{t,d}) \\
 COMc_{t,d}, INDC_{t,d} &= f(\text{employment}_{t,d}, \text{households}_{t,d}, \text{prime rate}_{t,d}) \\
 REST_{t,d}, COMt_{t,d}, INDt_{t,d} &= f(\text{HDDs}_{t,d} + \text{MHI}_{t,d} + \text{NG\$}_{t,d}) \\
 Load_{year} &= \sum_{d=1}^{15} RESc_{t,d} * REST_{t,d} + COMc_{t,d} * COMt_{t,d} + INDC_{t,d} * INDt_{t,d}
 \end{aligned}$$

Customer count and therm forecasts are augmented by revisions to the base data and output to create a portfolio of potential scenarios. Low and high growth scenarios are created by altering Woods & Poole's forecasts to reflect Cascade's service territory's strongest and weakest performing decades over the last 30 years (Appendix B). These scenarios, along with the original best-estimate mid case scenario, encapsulate a range of most-likely possibilities given known data. Based on historical experience, Cascade expects system load will likely remain within a range bounded by the low and high growth scenarios.

### Peak Day Forecast

In order to ensure satisfaction of core customer demand on the coldest days, Cascade develops peak day usage forecasts in conjunction with annual basis load forecasts. Peak day forecasts enable Cascade to make prudent distribution system and peak capacity planning decisions to fulfill its responsibility to provide heating under all but force majeure conditions, particularly as most space-heating customers will have no alternative heating source during the coldest of days in the event gas does not flow.

Historically Cascade has developed peak day forecasts based on a 65 HDD day (0°F) to reflect the coldest day in Cascade's 60-year weather history. Cascade's 2008 IRP changed this practice to reflect the coldest day during the past 30 years. This record is held by December 21, 1990 at 61 HDDs. The peak day forecast is developed by adjusting the therm usage on the coldest day in recent history (January 5, 2004 at 56 HDD) upwards to an estimate of what therm usage would have been had that day been 61 HDD. The therm usage is then applied to each district and escalated into the future at the forecast therm usage annual growth rate.

This method rests on the assumption that core market load shape does not significantly change throughout the forecast horizon. Cascade believes that the peak day forecast conservatively overestimates peak day usage as the base forecast does not explicitly include future conservation measures implemented by customers that would act to increase energy efficiency and reduce therm day usage.

**Forecast Results**

Load growth across Cascade’s system through 2030 is expected to fluctuate between 1.5% and 1.7% annually, with lower, recessionary growth in the short term. Load growth consists of a split between residential and commercial demand, with a slow decline in industrial demand.

Table 3-1: Expected Load Growth by Class

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	System
<b>2011 – 2016</b>	1.71%	1.68%	-3.22%	1.48%
<b>2016 – 2021</b>	1.78%	1.81%	-1.85%	1.66%
<b>2021 – 2026</b>	1.74%	1.83%	-1.06%	1.68%
<b>2026 – 2031</b>	1.50%	1.59%	-1.24%	1.46%
<b>2011 – 2031</b>	1.68%	1.73%	-1.84%	1.57%

In absolute numbers, system load under normal weather conditions is expected to reach 412 million therms in 2030, up from an estimate of 300 million for 2011. A majority of core load today is residential. Not only will this continue into the future, but since residential load growth is expected to be higher than commercial and industrial, residential customers will experience a slightly increased profile on Cascade’s system.

Figure 3-1: Relative Expected Load by Class

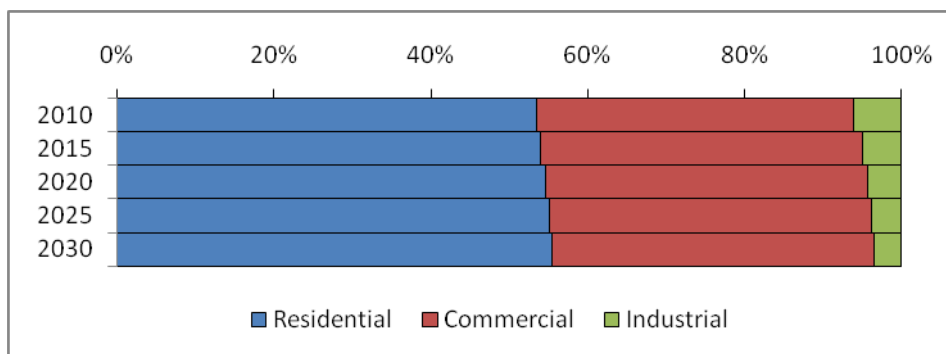


Table 3-2: Expected Load by Class

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
<b>2011</b>	163,007,592	122,912,569	13,931,851
<b>2016</b>	177,442,906	133,565,259	11,822,190
<b>2021</b>	193,769,389	146,098,658	10,767,863
<b>2026</b>	211,207,260	159,939,319	10,202,021
<b>2031</b>	227,541,615	173,091,273	9,586,154
<b>2011 - 2031</b>	39.6%	40.8%	-31.2%



Residential and commercial load growth is primarily a result of increased customer counts. The number of residential and commercial customers is expected to increase faster than therm usage. Several factors are believed to be the cause of this phenomenon; among them are soft conservation, building codes and heat pump penetration. This reduction is more prevalent among residential customers than commercial.

Table 3-3: Expected Customer Counts by Class

	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Industrial</b>
<b>2011</b>	230,833	34,618	441
<b>2016</b>	255,767	38,204	400
<b>2021</b>	282,006	41,954	377
<b>2026</b>	309,492	45,861	365
<b>2031</b>	338,158	49,908	361
<b>2011 - 2031</b>	46.5%	44.2%	-18.2%

Core industrial load and customer counts are a more complex and difficult to distill story. First, industrial users in Cascade’s service territory are subject to the same overarching economic conditions that industry elsewhere in the United States has been experiencing. A slow but steady economic shift away from manufacturing towards the service industry is reflected in lower industrial load and less industrial customers. Second, industrial customers may be faced with consolidation and mergers, which would reduce customer counts faster than per customer therm usage. Third, within the historical data period used to develop the industrial customer econometric models was the introduction of unbundled service. With unbundling, many industrial customers have switched to non-core, a trend that will continue into the future. For this reason, the 18% reduction in core industrial demand does not necessarily indicate that industry in Cascade’s service territory is in a state of distress.

Table 3-4: Expected Reduction in Therm Usage per Customer

<b>Year</b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Industrial</b>
<b>2011</b>	706	3551	31590
<b>2016</b>	694	3496	29553
<b>2021</b>	687	3482	28565
<b>2026</b>	682	3487	27959
<b>2031</b>	673	3468	26581
<b>2011 - 2031</b>	-4.7%	-2.3%	-15.9%

**Geography**

Load across Cascade’s two-state service territory is expected to increase 37%, with the Oregon portion outpacing Washington at 41% versus 35%.

Table 3-5: Expected Load by State

	Washington	Oregon	System
<b>2011</b>	228,027,758	73,858,065	301,885,823
<b>2016</b>	246,062,671	78,801,495	324,864,165
<b>2021</b>	266,601,645	86,068,075	352,669,721
<b>2026</b>	288,322,552	95,059,860	383,382,411
<b>2031</b>	308,136,988	104,108,821	412,244,144

Within Oregon, the Bend area is expected to grow significantly faster than the rest of Eastern Oregon. Pendleton is expected to grow faster than Cascade’s Baker/Ontario region, which is expected to experience minimal growth.

Table 3-6: Oregon 20-Year Load Growth by District

20-Year Load Growth	
Baker	0.5%
Bend	54.5%
Ontario	-4.0%
Pendleton	22.1%
Oregon	41.0%

**Peak Day**

Residential customers have higher temperature sensitivity than commercial or industrial. Because of their increasing profile on Cascade’s system over the coming 20 years, weather-sensitive peak demand will increase faster than annual load. 2010 load on 61 HDDs is expected to be 3.6 million therms, rising to 5.4 million by 2030. Peak day load will increase at 2.0% annually while annual load will increase by 1.6%.

Table 3-7: Expected Peak Day Growth and Therms

	Peak Growth	Annual Load	Peak Day Therms	
<b>2011 -2016</b>	2.08%	1.48%	<b>2011</b>	3,681,099
<b>2016 -2021</b>	1.98%	1.66%	<b>2016</b>	4,080,989
<b>2021- 2025</b>	1.88%	1.68%	<b>2021</b>	4,501,149
<b>2026 -2031</b>	1.78%	1.46%	<b>2026</b>	4,940,461
<b>2011 - 2031</b>	1.93%	1.57%	<b>2031</b>	5,397,372

**High and Low Scenarios**

High and low scenarios were created by examining the best and poorest performing years from the historical data period, 1980 to 2009. These scenarios bookend the range within which annual load and peak day usage will reside should underlying indicators vary from Woods & Poole’s long range estimates.

Table 3-8: Expected Total System Load Growth Across Scenarios

	Low	Mid	High
<b>2011 - 2016</b>	1.30%	1.48%	1.71%
<b>2016 - 2021</b>	1.47%	1.66%	1.82%
<b>2021 - 2026</b>	1.49%	1.68%	1.85%
<b>2026 - 2031</b>	1.28%	1.46%	1.67%
<b>2011 - 2031</b>	1.39%	1.57%	1.76%

Load growth under poor economic conditions is expected to be around 1.4% annually over the forecast period while load growth under good economic conditions is expected to be around 1.8% annually. The cumulative effect of high growth over 20 years could result in additional load of 20 million therms while low growth will result in load 17 million therms less than predicted in the medium growth scenario.

Table 3-9: Expected Total System Load Across Scenarios

	Low	Mid	High
<b>2011</b>	299,438,282	301,885,823	304,992,382
<b>2016</b>	319,401,636	324,864,165	331,972,707
<b>2021</b>	343,577,530	352,669,721	363,230,566
<b>2026</b>	369,975,542	383,382,411	398,054,290
<b>2031</b>	394,334,672	412,244,157	432,407,449
<b>Deviation</b>	(17,909,485)		20,163,292

**Uncertainties**

This forecast represents Cascade’s best guess about future events. There are several important factors that make prediction future load at this time particularly difficult – economic recovery, carbon legislation, building code changes, carbon legislation, direct use campaigns, soft conservation, and long term weather patterns. The range of scenarios presented here encompasses the full range of possibilities through econometric analysis. These forecasts were created after running through a matrix of different functional forms and economic indicators. The chosen indicators, unchanged from Cascade’s 2008 IRP, were chosen because of their consistency in returning statistically valid results. While they may be the best mathematically, they are not the sole and only determinants of load. As a result, while Cascade believes that the numbers presented here are accurate, and that the scenarios presented represent the full range of possibility, there is and always will be uncertainties in predicting the future.



**Section 4**  
**Distribution System Enhancements**

Forecasting by town allows Cascade to estimate the need for distribution system enhancements with a reasonable level of accuracy in the near term of the planning horizon. A localized forecast approach also allows a non-coincidental peak forecast to be developed which is necessary when estimating distribution system enhancement needs. Gas supply and pipeline transportation become secondary issues if the distribution system is constrained. An important part of the planning process is to determine potential areas of distribution system constraints, analyze possible solutions, and estimate costs for eliminating constraints.

### **Distribution System Modeling**

Gas distribution networks rely on pressure differentials to move gas from one place to another. If the pressure is exactly the same on both ends of a pipe, the gas will not flow. Therefore, it is important that gas engineers design the distribution network such that the pressure in the pipe will always be high enough that a differential can be created when gas leaves the system. As gas flow increases, pressure is lost due to friction. Using the laws of fluid mechanics, engineers determine the maximum flow of gas through a pipe of a certain diameter and length that will not cause pressure drops that are too great. This process is known as "gas distribution system modeling".

The modeling process is important because it lets the engineer determine how much flow can be delivered at various places on the distribution system. For instance, when large customers are added to a distribution network, the engineer must determine if the network capacity is large enough to provide the additional flow needed to fulfill customer requirements. Modeling is also important when planning new distribution systems. The correct size main distribution pipes must be installed to allow for the flow needed to meet the requirements of current customers, and reasonably anticipated future customers at reasonable costs.

It is desirable to know if an existing distribution system has enough capacity to satisfy new loads due to increasing numbers of customers in the future. The model can also be used to simulate increasing the gas flows through the existing pipes until the pressure loss in the pipes becomes unacceptable.

### **Engineering Modeling by Town**

Utilizing computer software, individual models were created for each of Cascade's different systems. These models include both high-pressure lines and distribution system networks. As gas loads are simulated to increase according to the load forecasts, the pressures within each system are checked. When the simulation shows the pressure dropping to an unacceptable level, that system and the surrounding area is determined to be a constraint area. When constraint areas are found, the analyst determines the most effective way of solving the problem. The solutions sometimes entail increasing the pressure in the system. However, in most situations where future constraint areas are identified, some amount of looping is also needed. The costs for the loops are determined based on system wide averages of past system reinforcements and extensions projects. The average cost per foot is established for

each area, and then the most cost-effective alternative to solving the pressure problem is found. After these costs are tabulated, potential reductions of demand within constraint areas due to conservation will be included in the analysis to determine whether any of the costs can be avoided or delayed.

The modeling output is compared to and, where appropriate, supplemented with data from local field personnel to provide forecasts by town. This allows the analyst to specifically determine, town by town, what reinforcement would be necessary to each system for each year. These town by town costs are then grouped together by gate station.

### **Key Findings**

The results of the distribution system analysis are shown in Table 4-1. The table shows the estimated costs of distribution system enhancements necessary to eliminate constraint areas over the 20 year planning horizon. Appendix C contains further information regarding the possible solutions to alleviate the distribution system constraints. It should be noted that the proposed solutions are preliminary estimates of reinforcement solutions and actual solutions may be different due to differences in actual growth patterns and/ or construction conditions from those assumed in the initial modeling.

These results were based on the best information available and included both the anticipated load growth for the core market from the medium demand forecast along with the contracted peak delivery for each of the non-core customers.

Equally important is to review the impacts of proposed conservation resources on anticipated distribution constraints. Although the Company historically provides utility sponsored conservation programs throughout a particular jurisdiction (i.e. all of Washington or all of Oregon), there may be instances where a more targeted approach could reduce or delay the estimated reinforcement for a specific area. However, as will be discussed in Section 5, the acquisition of conservation resources is entirely dependent upon the individual consumer's day-to-day purchasing and behavior decisions. Although the utility attempts to influence these decisions through its conservation programs, the consumer is still the ultimate decision maker regarding the purchase of a conservation measure. Therefore, the Company does not anticipate that the peak day load reductions resulting from incremental conservation will be adequate enough to eliminate distribution system constraint areas at this time. However, over the longer term, (the 2011 through 2025 timeframe) the opportunity for targeted conservation programs to provide a cumulative benefit that offsets potential constraint areas may be an effective strategy.

**Table 4-1  
Yearly Reinforcement Costs by Gate**

Gate	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arlington						\$875			\$15,660		
Bellingham I			\$40,000				\$349,192				
Bend			\$1,053,775		\$2,671,000		\$1,699,000		\$1,057,000	\$710,200	
E Stanwood				\$82,954							
Hermiston	\$90,480				\$61,553	\$30,450				\$5,425	
Kennewick	\$1,564,500		\$128,325	\$40,238	\$872,356			\$56,115	\$81,128		
Lynden			\$22,403			\$164,002		\$79,388			
Madras						\$1,229,080					
Mount Vernon											
Pasco	\$145,730	\$373,293				\$62,776		\$113,782			
Pendleton	\$28,493										
Prineville			\$117,705			\$39,235					
Redmond		\$75,668	\$46,328		\$134,438				\$81,833	\$113,782	
Sedro Woolley	\$81,345			\$218,595		\$875		\$35,888	\$224,727		
Shelton	\$7,788	\$4,225,000	\$705,589	\$251,309		\$1,590,000				\$1,140,718	
Stanwood				\$35,018		\$51,983		\$106,773			
Sumas Boarder	\$298,493			\$97,440			\$149,640			\$77,574	
Sunriver	\$306,050					\$43,718					
Umatilla							\$210,800				
Walla Walla					\$63,240						
Yakima		\$112,100						\$1,915,000			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$2,522,877</b>	<b>\$4,786,061</b>	<b>\$2,114,124</b>	<b>\$725,553</b>	<b>\$3,802,587</b>	<b>\$3,212,993</b>	<b>\$2,408,632</b>	<b>\$2,306,944</b>	<b>\$1,460,347</b>	<b>\$2,047,699</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Gate	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Grand Total
Arlington		\$116,024									\$132,559
Bellingham I			\$34,800				\$149,616				\$573,608
Bend		\$128,915		\$29,145			\$67,260		\$43,283		\$7,459,578
E Stanwood											\$82,954
Hermiston											\$187,908
Kennewick			\$2,600,000			\$203,535			\$43,065		\$5,589,261
Lynden						\$81,000			\$41,978	\$60,465	\$449,235
Madras											\$1,229,080
Mount Vernon			\$20,880					\$56,333			\$77,213
Pasco											\$695,581
Pendleton											\$28,493
Prineville											\$156,940
Redmond								\$35,872	\$208,640		\$696,560
Sedro Woolley		\$256,709			\$29,146			\$12,180	\$50,925		\$910,389
Shelton			\$229,068	\$5,575,000							\$13,724,471
Stanwood	\$174,876		\$40,000								\$408,649
Sumas Boarder		\$170,000		\$295,944			\$1,072,139		\$119,625	\$250,000	\$2,530,856
Sunriver											\$349,767
Umatilla											\$210,800
Walla Walla											\$63,240
Yakima											\$2,027,100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$174,876</b>	<b>\$671,648</b>	<b>\$2,924,748</b>	<b>\$5,900,089</b>	<b>\$29,146</b>	<b>\$284,535</b>	<b>\$1,289,015</b>	<b>\$104,385</b>	<b>\$507,515</b>	<b>\$310,465</b>	<b>\$37,584,238</b>





## **Section 5**

### **Supply Side Resources**

Cascade's core market residential and small volume commercial and industrial customers expect and require the highest reliability of energy service. Because of the Company's obligation to provide gas service to these customers, the Company must determine and achieve the needed degrees of service reliability and attain the lowest costs possible while providing an infrastructure that responds to the customers' concerns in meeting customer growth and provides all necessary administrative services to provide the stated services. Assuming such an infrastructure is in place and operating effectively, the most important functions necessary for reliable natural gas service are planning for, providing and administering the gas supply, interstate pipeline transportation capacity, and distribution service components that constitute the "bundled services" required by core market customers.

Cascade's 20-year supply side resource goal is to continue to meet the energy needs of its core market customers with a package of services that combines adequate gas supplies and cost-effective winter peaking services with long-term pipeline transportation contracts and sufficient distribution system capacity at the lowest possible cost.

This section describes the various gas supply resource and transportation resource options that are available to the Company as supply side resources.

### **Gas Supply Resource Options**

Gas supply options available to Cascade to meet the core market demand requirements generally fall into two groups: 1) Firm gas supplies on a short or long-term basis, and 2) Short term gas supplies purchased on the open market as needed for a particular month for one or more days. A separate and important source of gas supply is natural gas storage service, which is required to meet the needs of the broad seasonal peak and the needle peaks of the heating season in order to provide economical service to low load factor customers.

### **Firm Supply Contracts**

Firm supply contracts commit both the seller and the buyer to deliver and take gas on a firm basis, except for *force majeure* conditions. From Cascade's perspective, the most important consideration is the seller's contractual commitment to make gas available day in and day out, regardless of market conditions. Firm supplies are a necessary component of Cascade's core market portfolio given the obligation to serve and the lack of easily obtainable alternatives for consumers during periods of peak demand. Firm contracts can provide baseload services, provide seasonal peaking services during the winter months, or can be used to meet daily needle peaking requirements. Each of these services is discussed briefly below.

Baseload resources are those that are taken day in and day out, 365 days a year. As a result, baseload gas tends to be the least expensive of the firm supply contracts because it matches the production of gas and guarantees the producer that the volumes will be taken. Cascade's ability to contract for baseload supplies is limited because of

the relatively low summer demand on the system. Baseload resources are used to meet the non-weather sensitive portion of the core market requirements, or may be used to refill storage reservoirs during periods of lower demand.

Winter gas supplies are firm gas supplies that are purchased for a short period during the winter months to cover increased loads, primarily for space heating. The contracts are typically 3 to 5 month durations (primarily November through March). This enables the Company to ensure firm winter supplies without incurring obligations for high levels of take during periods of low demand in the summer months. Winter supplies combined with baseload supplies will be adequate to cover the moderately cold days in winter.

Peaking gas supplies, similar to storage, are firm contracts purchased only as load actually materializes due to high winter demand. That is, the producer must deliver the gas when the Company requires it, but the Company is not required to take gas unless needed to meet customer load requirements. Peaking resources typically allow the Company to take between 15 and 20 days of service during the winter period. These resources are more expensive than baseload or winter supplies and typically include fixed charges to cover the costs for the producers to stand by to deliver the supplies.

Needle peaking resources are utilized during severe or “arctic” cold experiences when demand can increase sharply. These resources are very expensive and are available for a very short period of time. One source of needle peaking gas supply that is actually a form of demand side management may be obtained from Cascade’s industrial customer base. These customers would be required to maintain standby or alternate fuel capability that Cascade would contract the right to request the customer switch to so Cascade could utilize (divert) their gas supply and transportation capacity to meet the Company’s core market requirements. The benefits associated with this type of resource would include lowering the demand of the industrial facility, and providing a like amount of additional gas supply with pipeline capacity to meet core demand. Needle peaking requirements can also be met through the use of propane air plants, or on-site liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities.

Contract terms for firm commodity supplies vary greatly. Some contracts specify fixed prices, while others are based on indexes that float from month to month. Some contracts have fixed reservation charges assessed each month, while others may have minimum daily or monthly take requirements. Most contain penalty provisions for failure to take the minimum supply according to the contract terms. Contract details will also vary from year to year, depending on company and supplier needs and the general trends in the market.

Appendix E summarizes the gas supply alternatives evaluated during this planning cycle.

### Spot Market Supplies

Gas that is purchased for a short period of time (1 to 30 days) when neither the seller nor the buyer has a longer-term firm commitment to deliver or take the gas is referred to as a spot market purchase. Spot market supplies differ from firm resources in that they are more volatile, both in terms of availability and price, and are largely influenced by the laws of supply and demand.

In general, spot market supplies are provided from gas supplies not under any long-term firm contract, as mentioned above. Therefore, as firm market demand decreases, more gas becomes available for the spot market. Prices for spot market supplies are market driven and may be either lower or higher than prices under firm supply contracts. In warmer weather, as firm market demand requirements decrease, usually more gas becomes available for the spot market, resulting in lower prices. In colder weather, as firm markets demand their gas supplies, the remaining spot market supplies can carry higher prices until the price equates or exceeds that of alternate energy supplies (such as oil or electricity). Spot supplies can be expected to move to the markets that offer the highest price, which in turn can affect delivery reliability.<sup>1</sup>

Due to the potential for interruption of the spot market, these supplies are not considered as reliable a source of gas supply for the winter peaking requirements of Cascade's core market. As identified earlier, part of the reason these supplies are considered less reliable is that these volumes are made available after longer-term firm commitments have been contracted for delivery by upstream suppliers. These available volumes are likely to vary daily, depending on production or the suppliers' ability to store un-marketed supply. Under a NAESB (North American Energy Standards Board) contract, which is the standard contract used by buyers and sellers when entering into short term supply transactions, parties have the ability to identify firm variable or interruptible quantities for these supplies. Therefore, these spot volumes are more susceptible to daily operational constraints on the upstream pipelines. This is particularly true in the case of Northwest Pipeline, which is a displacement pipeline with bi-directional flow. Depending on how gas is scheduled versus actually flowing between compressor stations, constraints can possibly occur. Complicating matters is that each of the pipelines has multiple supply scheduling deadlines, allowing scheduled volumes to be adjusted. As a result, at any given point in the process, constraints can occur, leading to the potential of the scheduled spot supply volumes being reduced or not delivered to the citygate at all.

The role for spot market gas supply in the core market portfolio is based upon economics. Spot market supplies may be used to supplement firm contracts during periods of high demand or to displace other volumes when it is cost-effective to do so. For example, should prices in one basin drop radically compared to another basin, a contract may allow the flexibility to reduce takes in order to take advantage of supply from a lower priced basin. Depending upon availability and price, spot market volumes may be used in place of storage withdrawal volumes to meet firm requirements on a given day or for mid-heating season refills of storage inventory during periods of weather moderation.

### Other Unconventional Gas Supply Resources

Cascade considers Unconventional Gas Supply Resources such as supplies from an LNG Import Terminal, BNG or other manufactured gas supply opportunities as speculative supply side resources at this point in time. In most cases unconventional gas supply resources would become an alternative to traditional gas supplies from the conventional gas fields in Canada or the Rockies and would have to compete for inclusion in the Company's portfolio planning. The two remaining LNG Import Terminal projects since the publishing of the last IRP, Jordan Cove and Oregon LNG, appear to shifting to export facilities. In early 2012, both facilities filed with FERC to withdraw their plans to import LNG. Jordan Cove re-filed with FERC to become an exporter; industry experts expect Oregon LNG to follow suit.

One of the potential impacts of having export facilities in the Pacific Northwest (including the Kitimat) is what affect the flow of natural gas to export facilities will have on competition and pricing of natural gas supplies. Demand for natural gas in Asia, coupled with relatively inexpensive and plentiful shale gas may create a favorable long-term market opportunity for North American producers. For example, Japan has been hesitant to restart their nuclear plants in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake and tsunami of 2011. However, demand for energy will continue there as well as in China, as that country increasingly flexes its growing economic muscle and need for energy to drive its manufacturing base.

Infrastructure such as the Pacific Connector Pipeline to move natural gas to these facilities also means the opportunity to divert some of these supplies to markets such as LDCs that are located near the routes to the export facilities. In periods of great demand in Asia one would expect upward pressure on natural gas prices; correspondingly during periods of lower demand, prices would likely drop. Of course, if it is economical to do so, producers will increase the volumes of natural gas to this area, which will provide another supply resource alternative for Cascade. While it is much too early to tell (since exports have yet to begin at any of these facilities), export facilities in the Pacific Northwest could potentially create a new pricing dynamic for the region; a dynamic which Cascade will be monitoring carefully as both public (EIA) and private (Wood MacKenzie, Bentek) intelligence becomes available.

Palomar Gas Transmission has withdrawn its application for a certificate to build a natural gas pipeline in Oregon, and it has told the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission that it continues to work with potential customers and a potential additional partner to provide a regional solution to the need for access to this important form of energy. Palomar said that while they will no longer seek to permit a pipeline to serve the previously proposed liquefied natural gas terminal on the Columbia River, it will continue its effort to find commercial support for a new pipeline in Oregon to meet the needs of the Pacific Northwest.

Another alternative is BNG. Bio natural gas continues to receive increased attention as a possible resource. BNG typically refers to a gas produced by the biological breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. BNG originates from biogenic material and is a

type of biofuel. One type of BNG is produced by anaerobic digestion or fermentation of biodegradable materials such as biomass, manure or sewage, municipal waste, green waste and energy crops. This type of BNG is comprised primarily of methane and carbon dioxide. The principal type of BNG is wood gas which is created by gasification of wood or other biomass. This type of BNG is comprised primarily of nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide, with trace amounts of methane.

The gases methane, hydrogen and carbon monoxide can be combusted or oxidized with oxygen. Air contains 21% oxygen. This energy release allows BNG to be used as a fuel. BNG can be used as a low-cost fuel in any country for any heating purpose, such as cooking. It can also be utilized in modern waste management facilities where it can be used to run any type of heat engine, to generate either mechanical or electrical power. BNG is a renewable fuel, which can be used for transport, and electricity production, so it attracts renewable energy subsidies in some parts of the world.

In many cases, there is currently not enough pricing and information available to be considered in this planning cycle; however, where possible, we have endeavored to analyze those situations where we feel sufficient data is available. Cascade continues to monitor the BNG activities of companies such as Pacific Gas & Electric, Intermountain Gas, Sempra Utilities and Puget Sound Energy.

### **Storage Resources**

Cascade also utilizes natural gas storage to meet a portion of the requirements of its core market. Storing gas supplies, purchased and injected during periods of low demand, is a cost-effective way of meeting some of the peak requirements of Cascade's firm market. Natural gas can be stored in naturally occurring reservoirs, such as depleted oil or gas fields, salt caverns or other geological formations with an impermeable cap over a porous reservoir. Gas can also be stored in vessels or tanks under pressure as compressed natural gas, or cooled to a liquid state, which is liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Natural gas storage service is not only an excellent supply source for meeting peak winter demand, but it can also be an important gas supply management tool. Storing excess or unused supply during periods of low demand increases the annual utilization rate of a supply contract, therefore improving the annual load factor for the Company's gas supplies. Improving the annual load factor of a supply contract improves the Company's ability to purchase gas supplies on a more economical basis. Purchasing natural gas for storage during periods of low demand generally yields prices at the low point on the seasonal price curve.

Depending upon the location of the storage facility, pipeline transportation may also be required. Storage facilities located within the Company's distribution system or on the interstate pipeline are preferable to those located "off-system". Off-system storage requires additional pipeline transportation and may limit the flexibility of the resource. Cascade does not own its own storage facility and therefore must contract with storage owners to access a portion of their storage capacity. In 1994, Cascade had two contracts for utilization of underground storage located at Jackson Prairie (SGS-1). SGS-1 service is contracted directly from NWP and additional SGS-1 service was assigned from Avista

Corporation for Cascade's use. Both of these contracts provided daily deliverability and seasonal inventory capacity. However, Avista declined to extend its agreement with Cascade and the Avista storage service was no longer available following the 2006/07 heating season.

Consequently, Cascade entered into an Agreement with Northwest Pipeline for additional Jackson Prairie storage service that will replace the access to storage that was available through the Avista storage contract. The new Agreement will provide Cascade with twice the amount of daily deliverability of the Avista agreement (30,000 Dth/d vs. 15,000 Dth/d) with approximately the same annual storage quantity. The Jackson Prairie expansion will be fully operational by Fall 2012. Cascade has also entered into a companion transportation Agreement with Northwest Pipeline for the transportation of gas supplies stored under this Agreement to Cascade's service area. The Company also has contracted for service (LS-1) from NWP's Plymouth, Washington LNG facility. Both Jackson Prairie facilities and the Plymouth facility are located directly on NWP's transmission system. Therefore, storage withdrawal rates can be changed several times during an individual gas day to accommodate weather driven changes in core customer requirements. This type of operating flexibility would not necessarily be available with off-system storage. The Company's contracted storage services are summarized below.

**TABLE 5-1**  
**Cascade's currently contracted storage services**

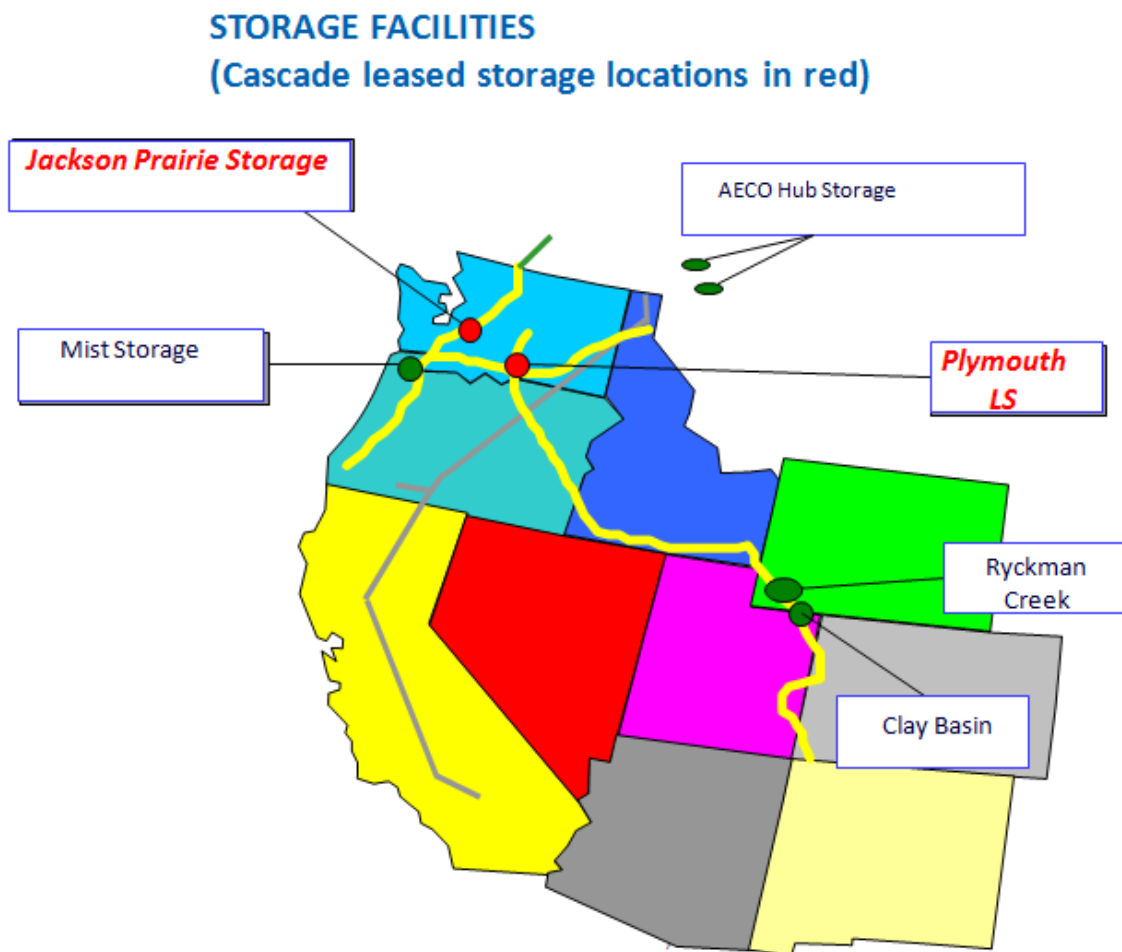
STORAGE FACILITY	SEASONAL QUANTITY (Dths)	DAILY WITHDRAWAL RIGHTS (Dths)	EXPIRATION DATE
PLYMOUTH (LNG)	562,200	60,000	10/21/2019
JACKSON PRAIRIE	604,351	16,789	10/31/2019
JACKSON PRAIRIE EXPANSION	326,339	30,000	10/31/2060

Withdrawal capabilities must also be accompanied by firm capacity on the transporting pipeline(s) to be of any value as a reliable source of gas supply. Cascade's SGS-1 and LS-1 service requires TF-2 firm transportation service for storage withdrawals, and Cascade has sufficient firm TF-2 service to meet its storage daily deliverability levels.



Figure 5-A provides a map of the various storage discussed above, as well as the location of other storage facilities in the region.

**FIGURE 5-A**



**Capacity Resource Options**

Capacity options are either interstate pipeline transportation resources or capacity on Cascade's local distribution system. Cascade's local distribution system was built to serve the entire connected load in its various distribution service areas, on a coincidental demand basis, regardless of the type of service the customer may have been receiving. Cascade generally has the distribution capacity available to deliver the gas to customers if the pipeline delivers the gas to the Company's citygate stations. Core interruptible service relates to the spot market supplies and interruptible interstate pipeline transportation contracted to serve these markets. Cascade does not contract for firm supply or interstate transportation for these interruptible customers. Cascade's interruptible rates also reflect the fact that no firm supply or transportation services are purchased on behalf of interruptible customers.

**Interstate Pipeline Transportation Services**

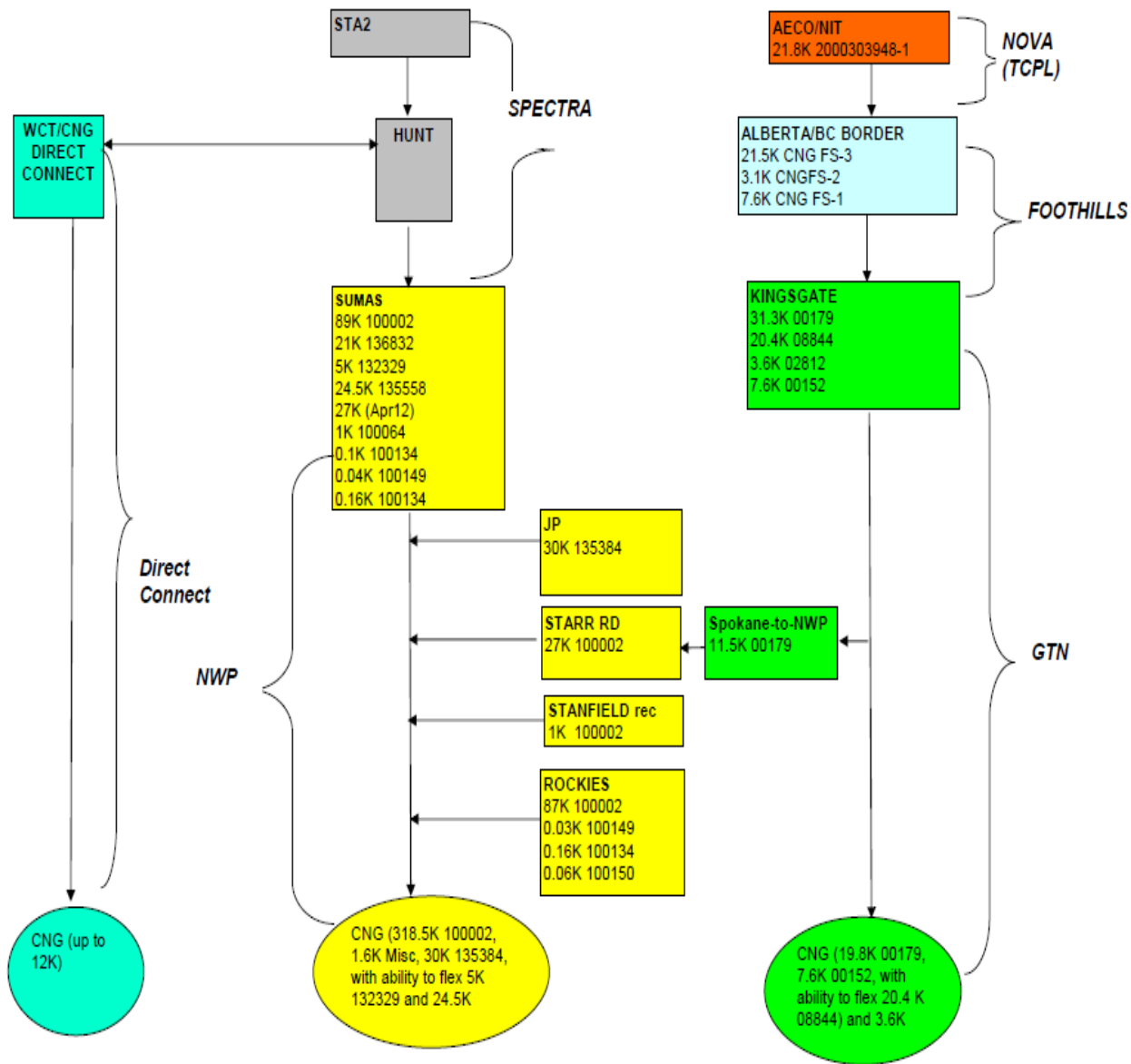
Pipeline transportation resources are utilized to transport the gas supplies from the producer/supply sources to Cascade's system. Cascade currently purchases supplies from three different regions or basins: U.S. Rockies, British Columbia, and Alberta, Canada. Unless the gas supplies have been "bundled" by the supplier, these resources require pipeline transportation to deliver them to Cascade's local distribution system.

Cascade has several long-term annual contracts with NWP, one long-term annual contract and three long-term winter-only contracts with GTN (including the upstream capacity on Trans Canada Pipeline's Foothills and Alberta systems), and one long-term annual contract with Spectra in British Columbia, Canada. These contracts do not include storage or other peaking services that provide additional delivery capability rights ranging from 9 to 120 days.

As noted earlier, available capacity exists on two of the three upstream pipelines serving the region: Spectra Energy's T-South Mainline from Northeast BC to the BC-Washington Border at Sumas, and TransCanada's GTN System that takes natural gas from Alberta at Kingsgate, Idaho and ships it to and through the region. The Company constantly reviews existing capacity options and works to negotiate contract terms that make sense for both parties, whenever we determine a project is viable.

Figure 5-B provides a schematic of Cascade’s various transportation agreements, approximate contract demand (in thousands of dths) and their general flow patterns.

**FIGURE 5-B**



### Proposed and New Pipelines

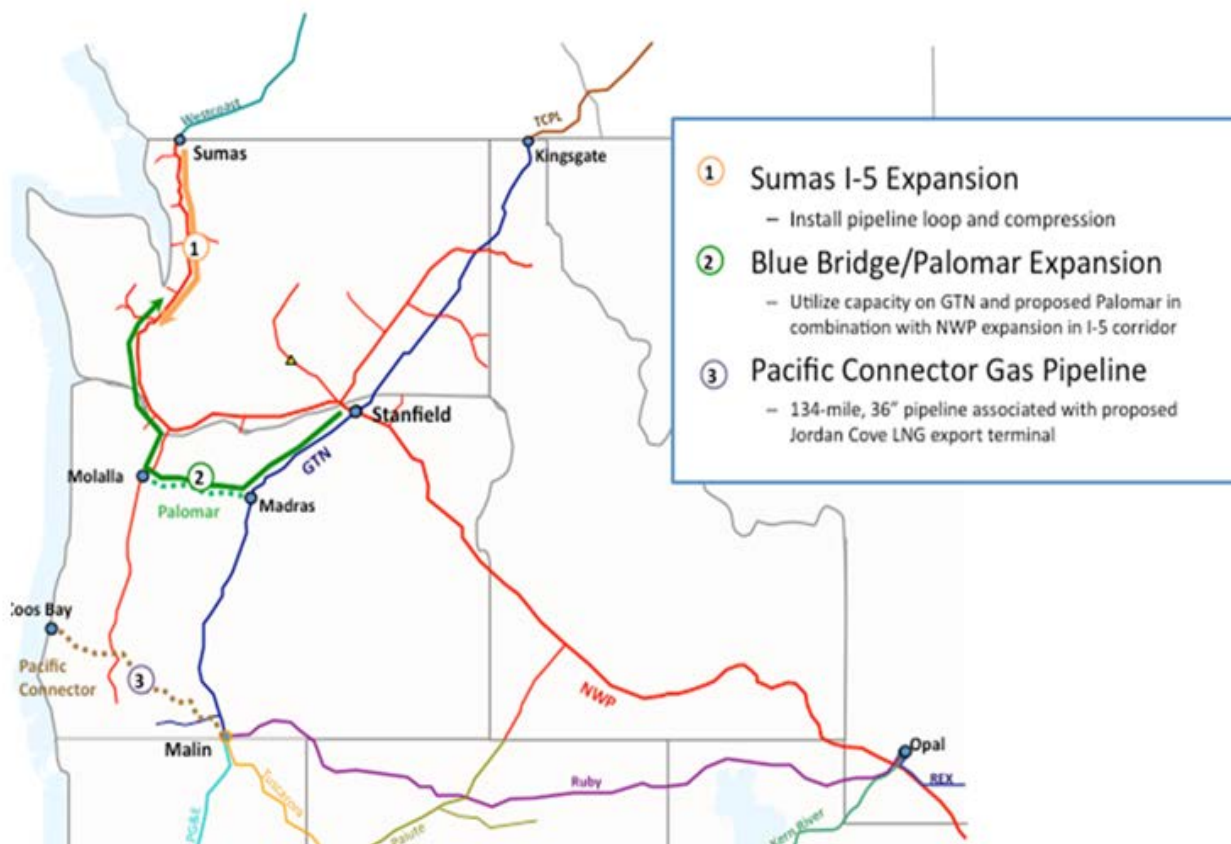
Additionally, several pipeline projects have been proposed by a variety of developers to serve the region. As noted below, some of these projects, which were part of the last IRP, are no longer active, but are recapped and updated with new information since the last IRP.

- Blue Bridge Pipeline – Williams Gas Pipeline Company and Puget Sound Energy proposed this project which included the installation of additional compression horsepower at existing Northwest Pipeline stations and the construction of up to 172 miles of 30-inch pipeline and 16 miles of 36-inch pipeline. The project was designed to deliver about 500 MMcf/d from Stanfield, Oregon to the I-5 Corridor and generally follow Northwest Pipeline’s existing pipeline corridor for the majority of the route. On September 1, 2010 the partners announced that they had filed with FERC to shelve the project.
- Palomar Pipeline – Palomar Gas Transmission is a partnership between NW Natural and TransCanada. The proposed 212 mile, 36-inch-diameter underground pipeline will extend from TransCanada’s GTN system near Madras, Oregon to NW Natural’s system near Molalla, Oregon. It will be a bi-directional pipeline with an initial capacity of 1,200 MMcf/d. As noted earlier, Palomar Gas Transmission has withdrawn its application for a certificate to build a natural gas pipeline in Oregon.
- Integrated Blue Bridge/Palomar project – Essentially would create an “Oregon Hub” via a Transportation by Other (TBO) process using vintage NWP capacity across the Columbia Gorge combined with vintage GTN capacity from Stanfield to Madras, then using Palomar capacity from Madras to Molalla tied to NWP expansion capacity up the I-5 Corridor in Washington. The in-service date was projected to be 2016. This project was presented at an extraordinary joint meeting of the Washington and Oregon utility commissions in February 2011.
- Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline Project – as identified earlier, is a proposed 234-mile, 36-inch diameter pipeline designed to transport up to 1 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day from the Jordan Cove LNG terminal to markets in the region. The Pacific Connector project includes interconnects to Williams’ Northwest Pipeline near Myrtle Creek, Oregon; Avista Corporation’s distribution system near Shady Cove, Oregon; Pacific Gas and Electric Company’s gas transmission system; Tuscarora Gas Transmission’s system; and Gas Transmission Northwest’s system, all located near Malin, Oregon. As noted earlier, this project is now viewed as an export facility; but it also has the possibility of bringing additional supply to the area to make part of our resource portfolio.
- Southern Crossing Pipeline Extension – this is a project development that is being developed by Terasen Gas. It will extend the existing Southern Crossing from Oliver BC to Kingsvale BC. This bi-directional pipeline would flow new production from Northern BC east to GTN or move Alberta gas into the I-5 corridor via Spectra Pipeline.

On July 28, 2011, El Paso Corporation placed the Ruby Pipeline in service. Ruby is a 680-mile, 42-inch interstate natural gas pipeline, providing transportation service from Opal, Wyoming, to interconnections near Malin, Oregon. Ruby has an initial design capacity of up to 1.5 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) and traverses portions of four states: Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon. The project utilizes four compressor stations: one near the Opal Hub in southwestern Wyoming; one south of Curlew Junction, Utah; one at the mid-point of the project, north of Elko, Nevada; and one in northwestern Nevada.

Cascade's utilization of pipeline transportation and peak day capacity for core and contracted for non-core firm transportation gradually changes over the planning horizon. Current company-acquired firm supplies utilize existing core firm transportation capacity. Future core market growth utilizes non-core firm transportation capacity that will be converted to core market firm transportation capacity as core market growth occurs. Figure 5-C provides a map of the current existing and various pipeline projects discussed above.

**FIGURE 5-C**



Transportation resources historically have been purchased from the pipeline at the time of an expansion under long-term (twenty to thirty year) contracts. As a result, the Company may find that it has capacity excess to its core market needs, especially in the early years following an expansion. Since late 1989, Cascade has, through its Optional Firm Pipeline Capacity tariffs, allowed its non-core customers to utilize Cascade’s firm pipeline capacity that is excess to current core customer requirements. By accepting all of the obligations associated with the underutilized pipeline capacity, the non-core customers have relieved Cascade’s core customers of the costs associated with holding the pipeline capacity for future growth.

Additionally, pipeline capacity is a tradable commodity through the Electronic Bulletin Board (EBB). Should a utility have temporarily underutilized transportation capacity it can release that capacity to third parties. Such activities allow holders of pipeline capacity contracts to recoup a portion of the fixed costs incurred. The value of the capacity will fluctuate depending upon market conditions. Any pipeline capacity in excess of core requirements can be offered to qualified buyers. The capacity is offered to any credit-worthy market through the respective pipeline's EBB.

As Cascade’s customer count and loads continue to grow, the Company will need to acquire additional capacity resources. In May 2011, Cascade was able to obtain vintage NWP capacity through a pre-arranged agreement with the Pipeline that will provide additional MDDOs (daily delivery) to several gates, including Yakima/Union Gap on the Wenatchee lateral and Bellingham/ (Ferndale) gates. This capacity (27,063 dths) becomes available to Cascade in April 2012. The current vintage transportation rates on NWP compared favorably to any of the other proposed pipeline projects at the time, such as the Blue Bridge/Palomar integrated project. For the past several Integrated Resource Plans, Cascade has identified the need for incremental pipeline capacity in order to meet anticipated peak day requirements for its core market as early as the 2012/2013 timeframe. Additionally, there are several locations where Cascade’s design day requirements are greater than existing contracted delivery, including the Bellingham area. With the incremental capacity Cascade will have enough receipt MDQ to meet core requirements until 2023 and will provide adequate delivery MDDOs until the 2022 timeframe. The table below describes the capacity:

TABLE 5-2

Receipt Point	Delivery Pt	Del Pt Qty (Dths)
Sumas	Bellingham	8,074
Sumas	Prosser	29
Sumas	Yakima/Union Gap	310
Sumas	Umatilla	6,160
Sumas	Plymouth LNG	12,490

In December 2011, the Company was presented with an opportunity to obtain vintage NWP capacity through a pre-arranged agreement with Northwest Pipeline that will provide additional MDDOs (daily delivery) to Sedro-Woolley, and by extension increase our firm rights in NWP Zone 30 (Cascade Zone 30-S and 30-W).

**TABLE 5-3**

**NWP Incremental Vintage Capacity, Sedro-Woolley block**

<i>REC PT</i>	<i>DEL PT</i>	<i>Dths/DAY</i>	<i>DTHS/D AND TERM</i>
SUMAS	SEDRO	6191	03/2012 – 10/2050
SUMAS	SEDRO	1050	04/2013 – 10/2050
SUMAS	SEDRO	3259	01/2014 – 10/2050

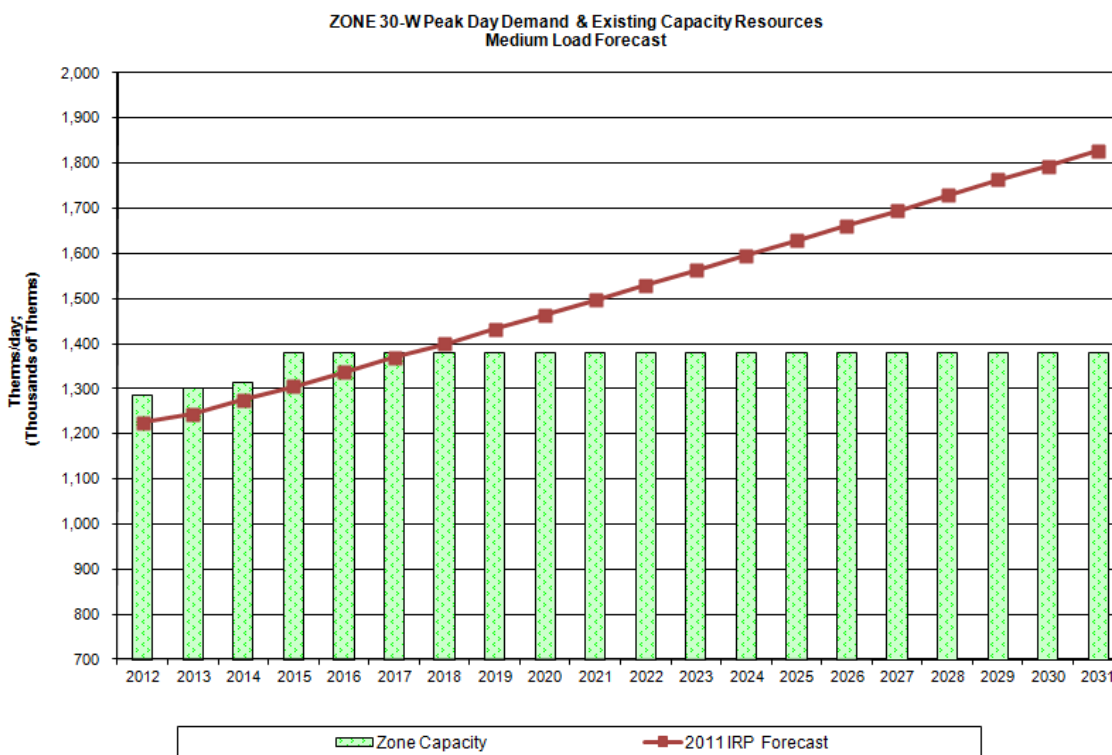
The pre-arranged agreement was subject to competitive bid and it was ultimately awarded based on the offer which represented the highest net present value (NPV). We believed that based on our modeling, economic feasibility of vintage vs. incremental capacity costs, proximity to our distribution system and our ongoing obligation to serve, that proposing a long-term contract through October 2050 would ensure that the agreement would be awarded to Cascade.

**SUPPLMENTAL BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS XXXXXX**

- For the past several Integrated Resource Plans requirements are greater than existing contracted delivery in CNG Zone 30-W, particularly the Bellingham area. Cascade has identified the need for incremental pipeline capacity in order to meet anticipated peak day requirements for its core market in Whatcom County (CNG Zone 30-W) as early as the 2018 timeframe. Figure 5-C-1 provides a clear picture of the impending peak day shortfall.
- Even at maximum rate, vintage capacity is considerably less expensive than proposed pipeline expansion projects including a Palomar/Blue Bridge type of scenario, which is anticipated to be upward of \$.82/dkth and is not guaranteed to be built.
- Both TransAlta and Boardman coal-fired generation plants have committed to reduce and eventually cease operation and will likely be replaced with gas fired generation, providing greater interest in the capacity, particularly if Puget determines to add to their gas fired generation in the areas to meet power shortfalls identified in their integrated resource plan.
- The proposed capacity package provides delivery to Sedro-Woolley, a point on CNG’s system.
- Although this capacity will become effective prior to the actual need, NWP has not identified any plans for a future system expansion in the area; however, having this capacity would lessen the amount of incremental capacity (and associated costs) Cascade would need to pay for to participate in a future system expansion.

- Acquiring the proposed capacity from NWP will extend our ability to meet peak day in CNG Zone 30-W to around the 2022 time frame. The combined Zone 30-S and Zone 30-W (the actual nominated zone) would have sufficient capacity to meet peak day through 2026.

FIGURE 5-C-1



Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



**Ruby Pipeline and Incremental GTN northbound firm service**

Throughout 2011, Cascade worked with both existing Ruby shippers and with Ruby Pipeline to obtain discounted, long-term firm capacity on Ruby Pipeline along with the chance to acquire firm Malin north capacity on GTN through a pre-arranged agreement via Ruby that will provide the means to deliver Rockies supplies to Central Oregon, thereby increasing supply diversity and mitigating some of the negative impacts of constraints on Northwest Pipeline. Currently, gas supplies for Central Oregon are almost exclusively sourced from Alberta. While this has been a price advantage we feel it is important to have flexibility of supply options, particularly since we may find ourselves competing for Canadian supplies that will be pulled to the export facility in Kitimat to serve increasing Asian demand.

Ultimately, as will be explained further, Cascade worked with Ruby to finalize a long term transportation agreement based on the following proposal:

- **Term:** The term of the proposed Ruby Pipeline capacity is for 25 years, beginning as early as April 1, 2012 but no later than November 1, 2012.
- **Maximum Daily Quantity (MDQ):** November 1<sup>st</sup> - April 30<sup>th</sup> of each year: 10,000 dths/day. Ruby would also provide Cascade with an option for 20,000 Dth per day (in addition to the 10,000 Dth described above) pursuant to the same terms and conditions. The option would expire on October 31, 2014. If at any time during the option period, Ruby receives a bona fide offer from a third party to contract for the optioned capacity, Ruby would provide notice to Cascade with sixty days to exercise the option. This will be contractually structured consistent with FERC allowances.
- **Receipt Point(s):** Any Ruby interconnect at the Opal Hub, including (CIG, Overthrust, Pioneer)
- **Delivery Point:** Ruby – GTN interconnect at Malin, Oregon (Turquoise Flats)
- **Rate:** Fixed reservation rate of \$ 0.75 per dth/d for the twenty-five year term, plus Ruby commodity and FERC fuel and variable charges as authorized (estimated at \$0.01 and 1.5% respectively). The current recourse rate is \$0.95 per dth/d. This proposal represents a 21% discount.
- **GTN Capacity:** Separate from the Cascade/Ruby capacity, Ruby has been working with GTN to contract for maximum rate firm transportation rate on GTN and compensating GTN for its capital expenditures in providing firm, northbound service. Ruby would, in turn, post on GTN's EBB a pre-arranged capacity release to Cascade with Malin northbound firm transportation capacity, subject to bid, consistent with FERC rules.

**SUPPLEMENTAL BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS**

As the chart below indicates, the annual cost per unit for the Nov-Mar Ruby capacity would be less than vintage year round capacity on Northwest Pipeline. Granted, Northwest Pipeline does have some capacity release value but there is intrinsic value with Ruby capacity associated with providing supply diversity for Central Oregon, plus the Ruby/GTN path will give us an alternative path for re-directing NWP Rockies gas around a Kemmerer constraint. Rockies gas originally destined for NWP could be shipped via Ruby-GTN to Stanfield where it can then flow back on NWP if needed, potentially avoiding having to sell otherwise constrained supplies at less than purchase contract terms or incur banking or penalty charges.

**TABLE 5-4**

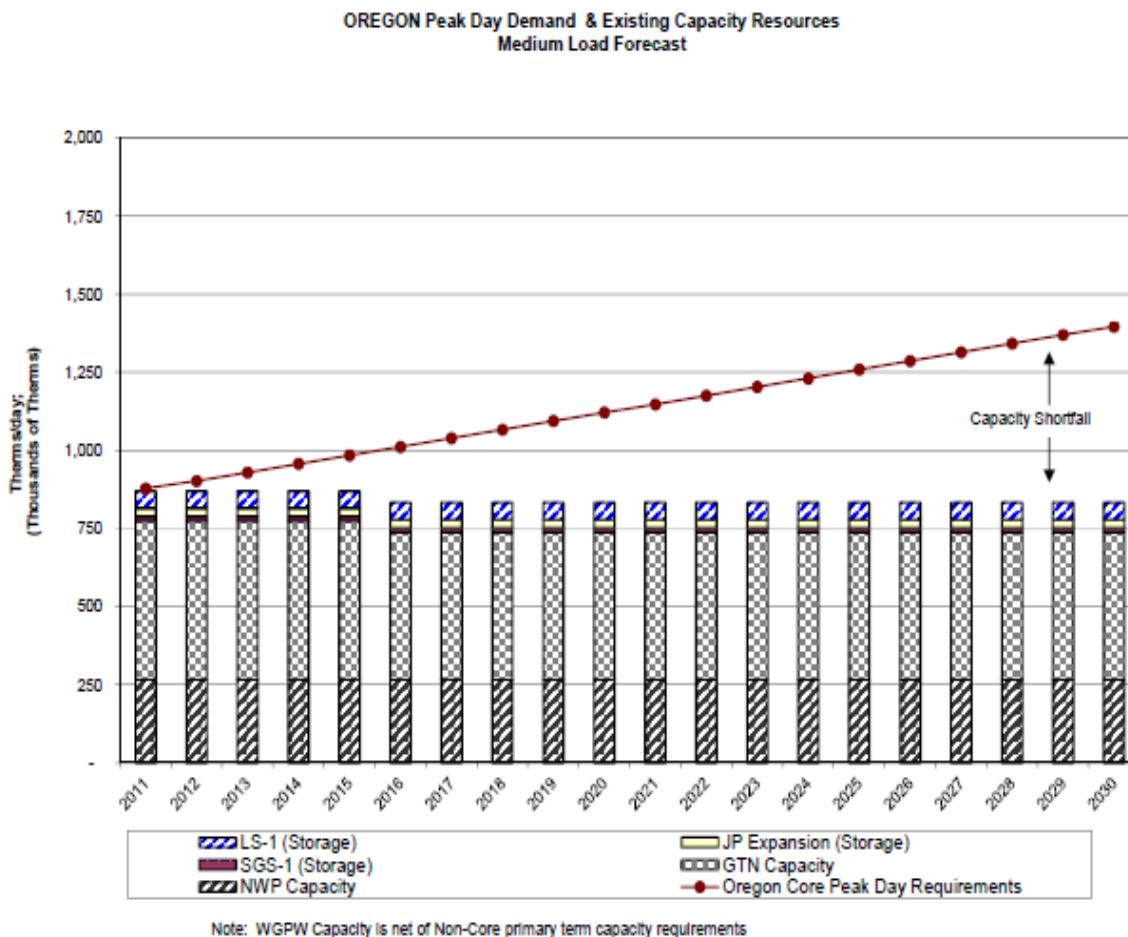
**Ruby vs Vintage NWP annualized capacity costs**

Category	Rate, per dth	Days in Year	Annual Cost
Vintage NWP	\$ 0.3879	365	\$ 141.58
Discounted Annual Ruby	\$ 0.7600	365	\$ 277.40
Winter Only (Nov-Apr)	\$ 0.7600	181	\$ 137.56

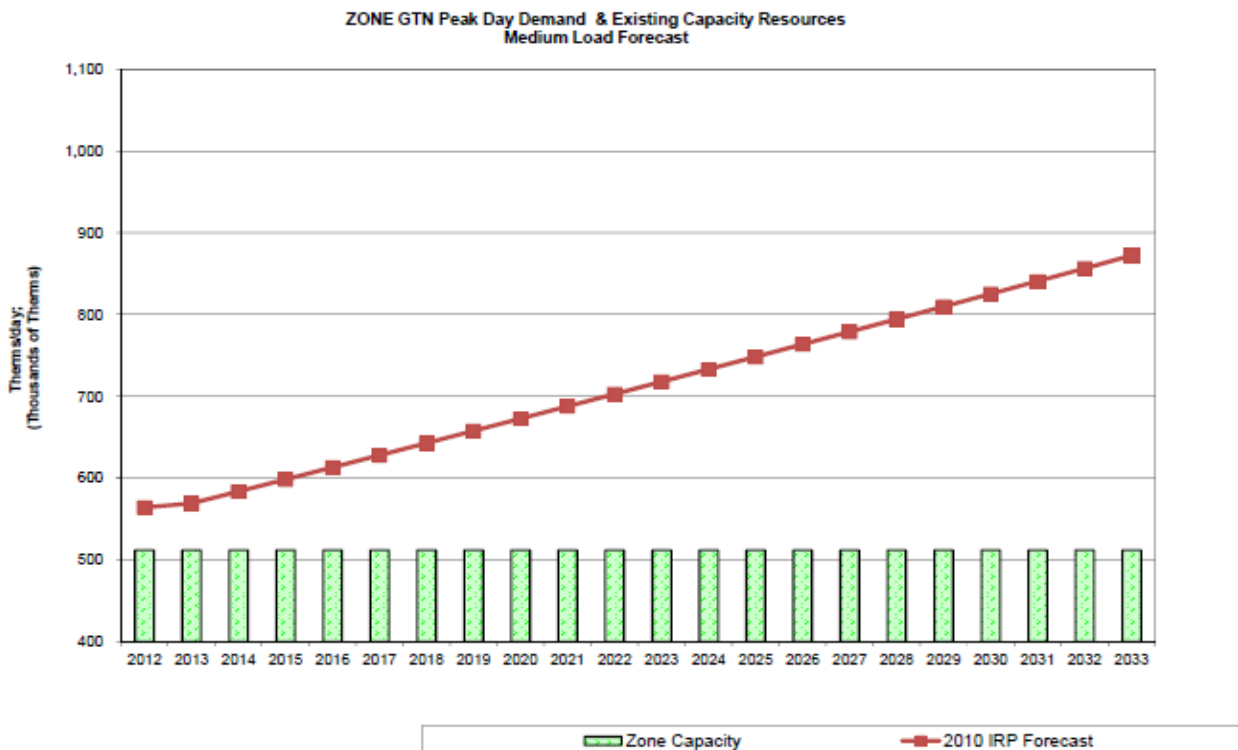
The proposed Blue Bridge and Palomar pipelines which would also bring Rockies gas to the Pacific Northwest are currently on hold and do not look likely to be built. In addition, these options have projected rates that exceed \$0.80/dth.

As indicated earlier there was also the possibility of acquiring multi-year (up to ten) capacity releases from existing Ruby shippers; however, none of the parties we worked with were able to match the discount being proposed by Ruby. In fact, most of the parties we spoke with initially did not offer a discount; and when they did the discounts were typically 10%. Additionally, none of these parties had or were seeking to obtain firm primary northbound service on GTN. From the Company’s perspective under current resource planning guidelines we could only use the current GTN backhaul as a secondary service; it couldn’t be used for peak day planning in the IRP. However, if Ruby is successful in acquiring the GTN northbound capacity and we acquire it via GTN’s EBB, then the Ruby/GTN capacity would form a needed primary firm resource for regular use as well as for peak day.

As the following chart shows, Oregon faces sizeable capacity shortfalls on peak day in the long-term. Short-term, we have been and plan on continuing to meet these needs via citygate supplies, which do not require Cascade to pick up additional capacity. Additionally, since GTN is still experiencing continued de-contracting, it is likely that there will be available capacity available on GTN for short term capacity releases. While this is fine for the short-term, we will need to consider acquiring additional resources to meet peak day. The portions of Oregon served by NWP (Zone 24 and Zone ME-OR) have sufficient long-term capacity through 2026.



However, as can be seen on the following chart, the GTN zone, which is primarily supported by Alberta sourced supplies, is significantly short. Therefore, not only will acquiring Ruby bring supply diversity to supplement what is purchased from Alberta, having Ruby acquire firm northbound GTN capacity and releasing it to Cascade will help us meet our long-term incremental need for capacity. It should also be noted that our modeling and discussions with stakeholders have recognized that Cascade needs more storage to serve Oregon. One possible source of storage Cascade will consider as a result of having Ruby capacity is Ryckman Creek storage at the Opal Hub, which will connect to Ruby, thereby giving Cascade a possible storage source to meet Oregon load, as well as price arbitrage to the benefit of all ratepayers.



See Section 7, Resource Integration for additional information regarding the SENDOUT™ modeling for Ruby Pipeline and Incremental GTN northbound firm service.

Some of the growth will require Cascade to look at alternatives to pipeline mainline capacity such as LNG satellite facilities located near or within the Company’s distribution system. The Company is continuing to study the viability of LNG satellite facilities to meet these needs.

The Wenatchee lateral is an example where an LNG satellite facility may be more cost effective than the traditional solution of pipeline expansion for solving the upcoming capacity constraints on the lateral. Preliminary cost studies indicate that an LNG satellite facility solution may be 1/3 to 1/2 the cost of a pipeline expansion project that would provide the same peak day incremental capacity.

Additionally, the historic load growth the Company enjoyed throughout much of its service areas has begun to create the need to increase the physical capabilities of some of the pipeline’s citygates. Even though Cascade may have an adequate amount of pipeline capacity available on the pipe, it may not have the contractual or physical capabilities at the citygate to meet the incremental load requirements. LNG satellite facilities or trucked in LNG re-gasification facilities or other similar type solutions may provide lower cost alternatives to the cost of city gate rebuilding projects. The Company will continue to study the viability of these alternatives.

Appendix E provides a summary of current and potential capacity resources evaluated during this planning cycle.

## Natural Gas Price Forecast

For IRP planning purposes the company develops a baseline, high and low natural gas price forecast. Demand, oil price volatility, the global economy, electric generation, opportunities to take advantage of new extraction technologies, hurricanes and other weather activity will continue to impact natural gas prices for the foreseeable future. Cascade has considered price forecasts from several sources, such as Wood Mackenzie, Energy Information Administration, the Financial Forecast Center's forecast, as well as our observations of the market to develop the low, base and high price forecast. The following discussion provides an overview of the development of the baseline forecasts.

### Development of Baseline Henry Hub price forecast

Cascade's long term planning price forecast is based on a blend of current market pricing along with long term fundamental price forecasts. Since pricing on the market is heavily influenced by Henry Hub prices, the Company closely monitors this market trend. While not a guarantee of where the market will ultimately finish, the current market (NYMEX) is the most current information available that provides some direction as to future market prices. On a daily basis, we can see where Henry Hub is trading and how the future basis differential in our physical supply receiving areas (Sumas, AECO, Rockies) is trading.

The fundamental forecasts include Wood Mackenzie, Energy Information Administration (EIA), Northwest Power Planning Council, the Texas Comptroller and the Financial Forecast Center's long term price forecasts. Wood MacKenzie publishes a long-term price forecast each quarter to subscribing customers. This forecast is broken down by month through the planning horizon and includes Henry Hub as well as basis differentials for our receiving areas. The company also considers the EIA forecast; however, it has its limitations since it is not always as current as the most recent market activity. Further, the EIA forecast provides monthly breakdowns in the short term, but longer term forecasts are by year. Many of the other sources above also only provide price forecasts by year. Given Cascade's load profile and the need for more winter gas than summer, the company develops a pattern based on the market monthly forward prices to create a long-term, monthly Henry Hub price.

With a monthly Henry Hub price determined for the above sources, the company assigns a weight to each source to develop the monthly Henry Hub price forecast for the 20 year planning horizon. The forecast weighting factors are shown in Table 5-2. At the time the price forecast was developed, the Financial Forecast Center forecast was significantly lower than the Wood Mackenzie forecast and the forward market. Given the significantly higher future prices at the time versus the Comptroller forecast in addition to the fact that it only gives a three year forecast (2012-2014), the Company decided to severely limit the Financial Forecast Center from the weighted average. The Financial Forecast Center is unlikely to be a price source for Cascade in future plans. In recent years the EIA forecast has often been lower than the actual monthly price; however it is still a respected industry barometer of prices. Therefore, the EIA forecast was given a higher weight. As discussed earlier, while current market pricing may not accurately estimate the final market price, it often is a reliable indicator. Therefore, the company gave the current market pricing (NYMEX HH) some weight based on nearness to term. It

should be noted that most of the forecast providers did not provide price forecasts for 2031. We chose to blend the Texas Comptroller and the EIA. While this represented a significant increase in weight for the Comptroller (moving from 1.5% to 45% weight) we decided to use the Comptroller given that 2031 is farthest year for the price forecast and desire to use more than one source for price forecasting. We had the option of also extending the trend-line of the NYMEX HH beyond year 2022, but felt it important to recognize that NYMEX HH is more a factor in short rather than long-term price. In future plans will not use the NYMEX HH trend-line for years beyond NYMEX trading period, consistent with how all other tools are used to develop the 20 year price forecast.

### **Development of the Basis Differential for Sumas, AECO and Rockies**

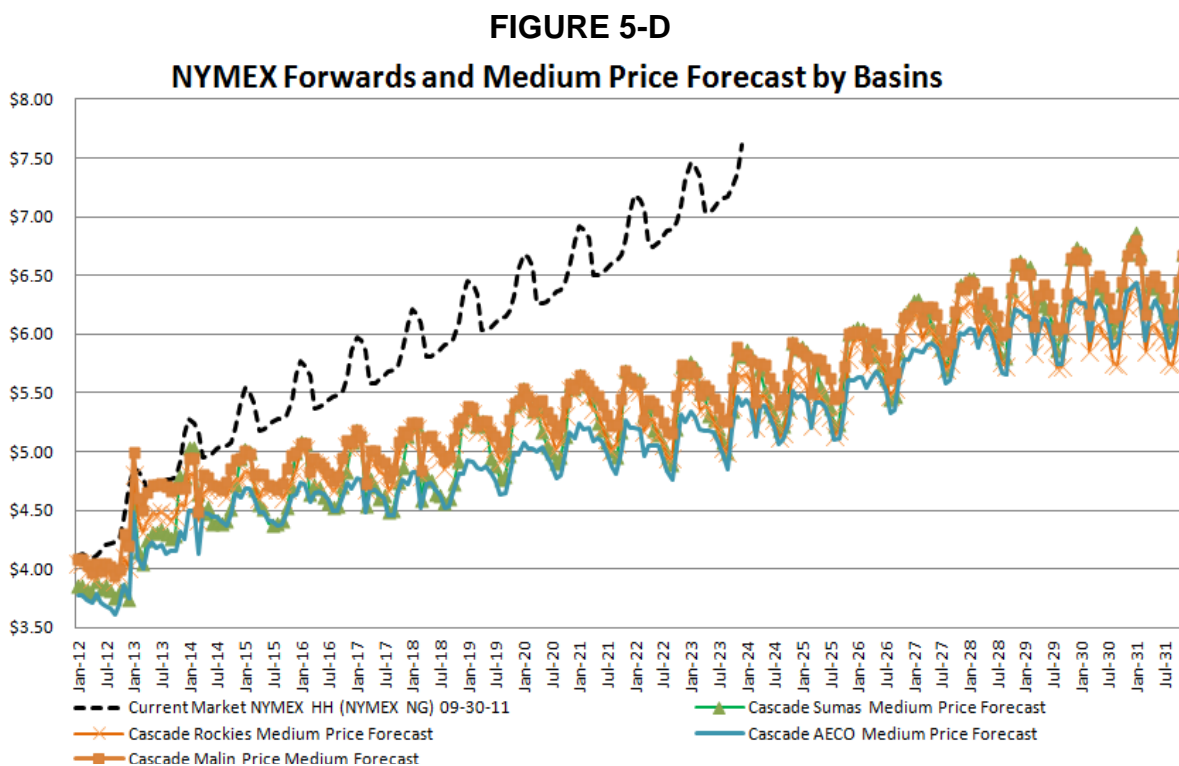
Since the company's physical supply receiving areas (Sumas, AECO, and Rockies) are at a discount to Henry Hub, we utilize the basis differential from Wood Mackenzie's most recent update and compare that to the future markets basis trading as reported in public market. Although it is impossible to accurately estimate the future, for trading purposes, the most recent period has been the best indicator of the direction of the market. Correspondingly, we applied a weighted average to determine the individual basis differential in the price forecast. Typically, we give the most weight to the current NYMEX Henry Hub price in the early years. As our forecast moves ahead we start to reduce the impact of the NYMEX (and the impact of speculation and other market uncertainties) and give greater weight to NWPPC, Wood Mackenzie and EIA.

In order to determine the low case and high case, the Company utilized the EIA economic growth factors (EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2011, Table E-1). This resulted in using 2.1 for the Low Case, 2.7 for the Reference Case and 3.2 for the High Case.

**TABLE 5-3  
HENRY HUB FORECAST WEIGHTING FACTORS**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Financial Forecast Center</b>	<b>NWPPC</b>	<b>TEXAS Comptroller</b>	<b>WoodMac</b>	<b>EIA</b>	<b>NYMEX HH</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.50%	8.00%	0.50%	8.00%	8.00%	75.00%
<b>2013</b>	0.50%	8.00%	0.50%	8.00%	8.00%	75.00%
<b>2014</b>	0.50%	8.00%	0.50%	14.50%	14.50%	62.00%
<b>2015</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.00%	14.50%	14.50%	40.00%
<b>2016</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.00%	14.50%	14.50%	40.00%
<b>2017</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.00%	14.50%	14.50%	40.00%
<b>2018</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.00%	14.50%	14.50%	40.00%
<b>2019</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.00%	14.50%	14.50%	40.00%
<b>2020</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.00%	14.50%	14.50%	40.00%
<b>2021</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.00%	14.50%	14.50%	40.00%
<b>2022</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2023</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2024</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2025</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2026</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2027</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2028</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2029</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2030</b>	0.00%	30.00%	1.50%	30.00%	18.50%	20.00%
<b>2031</b>	0.00%	0.00%	45.00%	0.00%	55.00%	0.00%

Figure 5-D on the following page provides a summary of the medium price forecast (in real dollars) for the various indices over the 20 year planning horizon. Appendix E provides the detailed 20 year price forecasts.



**Supply Side Resource Uncertainties**

Several uncertainties exist in evaluating supply-side resources. They include regulatory risks, deliverability risks, and price risks. Regulatory risks include the unknown impacts of future Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or Canada’s National Energy Board rulings that may impact the availability and cost of interstate pipeline transportation.

Deliverability risk is the risk that the firm supply will not be available for delivery to the Company’s distribution system. Purchasing resources from larger producers or marketers who typically have gas reserves in multiple locations may minimize this risk. The risks associated with prices rising or falling during any winter period represent another supply-side uncertainty. To the extent the company purchases firm contracts that are tied to an index price, it may be at risk for paying more than was initially anticipated for the resource when the decision was made. Price risks associated with climbing prices can be minimized through the use of fixed price contracts or through the use of financial derivatives.

It should be noted that several proposals being discussed or that are in process involve a number of Canadian upstream pipelines which could have a direct impact on the availability of supply or at least may pose potential risks to increases in the price of supplies sourced from British Columbia and Alberta. For example, in response to competitive pressure on their mainline tolls, TransCanada Pipeline filed with the NEB to



extend NOVA service east to Steelman and west to Kingsgate. This includes the roll-in of Foothills Pipeline. Under the plan, TCPL estimates western shippers (i.e. Cascade) will save between 5-7 cents including fuel. Eastern shippers will also see reduced rates while receipt shipper rates will increase 3-5 cents. Increases in costs for receipt shippers led to concerns that commodity prices for future gas supplies on the Alberta system may raise substantially. The Company will continue to monitor and be actively involved in the various pipeline forums as these initiatives develop.

As noted earlier, demand in Asia will likely make LNG exports from the Pacific Northwest a competitor for natural gas. It is also important to note an increasing trend in the use of natural gas vehicles (NGV) which utilize natural gas that has been compressed into a transportation fuel, also known simply as compressed natural gas. Taxis, transit and school buses, as well as heavy-duty trucks are among the users of natural gas powered vehicles. The Natural Gas Vehicle Institute estimates there are more than 112,000 NGVs in the United States. Plentiful reserves of natural gas exist as a domestic fuel, typically at substantial discounts compared to gasoline. From an environmental impact, exhaust emissions are generally much lower than gasoline powered vehicles. As the United States continues to search for environmentally friendly, economically viable options to displace gasoline, natural gas is seen as a fuel that could significantly contribute to lessening American dependency on foreign oil.

According to the January 2012 Alternative Fuel Price Report from the Department of Energy, compressed natural gas had a price differential of between \$1.50 and \$2.25 compared to gasoline prices in Washington and Oregon. Several compressed natural gas fueling stations exist in the Seattle Metropolitan area; additionally, Avista has an active NGV fleet program in the works. While we have yet to see the demand for NGVs create notable competition for natural gas in the Pacific Northwest (although there are estimates that over 12 million NGVs exist world-wide), as technology improves and costs of fueling stations become more economical there exists the probability that NGV use will put pressure on future gas prices and availability. Cascade will continue to monitor activities in the NGV sector for possible impacts to our resource planning.

### **Financial Derivatives**

Cascade constantly seeks methods to ensure ratepayers of price stability. In addition to methods such as long-term physical fixed price gas supply contracts and storage, another means for creating stability is through the use of hedges, or financial derivatives. The general concept is to lock-in a forward natural gas price with a hedge, consequently eliminating exposure to significant swings in rising and falling prices. Financial derivatives include futures, swaps, and options on futures or some combination of these.

Natural gas futures contracts are actively traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX). The use of futures allows parties to lock-in a known price for extended periods of time (up to 6 years) in the future. Contracts are typically made in quantities of 10,000 dekatherms to be delivered to agreed-upon points (e.g., Sumas, Station 2, AECO, Northwest Pipeline Rockies, etc.) In a "swap", parties agree to exchange an index price for a fixed price over a defined period. In this scenario, Cascade would be able to provide its customers with a fixed price over the duration of the swap period. In theory, the idea is

to level the price over the long term. Futures and swaps are typically called “costless” because they have no up-front cost. Unlike futures and swaps, an option on futures only provides protection in one direction—either against rising or falling prices. For example, if Cascade wanted to protect itself against rising gas prices but keep the ability to take advantage of falling prices, Cascade can purchase a “call” option on a natural gas future contract. This arrangement would give the Company the right (but not the obligation) to buy the futures contract at a previously determined price (“strike price”). Similar to insurance, this transaction only protects the company from volatile price spikes, via a premium. The premium is typically a function of the variance between the strike price compared to the underlying futures price, the period of time before the option expires, and the volatility of the futures contract.

### **Portfolio Purchasing Strategy**

Cascade’s Gas Supply Oversight Committee (GSOC) oversees the Company’s gas supply purchasing strategy. Beginning with the 2004/05 gas supply portfolio, Cascade has employed a more rigorous gas procurement strategy for both physical gas supplies and for hedging the price of the core portfolio. Cascade has contracted for physical supplies for up to three years (based on a warmer-than-normal weather pattern). The Company’s current gas procurement strategy is to have physical gas supplies under contract for 100% of year one’s warmer than normal core needs, 66% of year two, and 33% of year three. This strategy results in the need to contract annually for approximately one-third of the core portfolio supply needs for the upcoming three-year period. Under this procurement strategy, this leaves roughly 10 to 20% of the annual portfolio to be met with spot purchases. Spot purchases consist of either “First of the Month” deals executed during bid week for the upcoming month, or day purchases which are utilized to meet incremental daily needs.

Once the portfolio procurement strategy and design has been approved by GSOC, the Company employs a variety of methods for securing the best possible deal under existing market conditions. Cascade employs a bidding process when procuring Fixed physical, Indexed Spot physical, as well as financial swaps used to hedge the price of index based physical supplies. In the bidding process we alert a minimum of three suppliers and/or financial counterparties of the specific gas supply transactions Cascade plans to fill. We then collect bids from these parties over a period of days or weeks depending on the number or time requirements of the packages sought, comparing the indicative pricing to each party as well as comparing the information to market intelligence available at the time. Ideally, after monitoring these indicatives and the market, Cascade will award the specific packages to individual parties. Naturally, price is the principle factor; however, Cascade also considers reliability, financial health, past performance, and the party’s share of the overall portfolio so that we ensure party diversity. It should be noted that there is always the possibility the lowest market price may be during a period when we are initially gathering the price indicatives; in that situation there is a risk that a sudden price run-up may lead to filling the transaction at the higher end of the bids over time, or delay the acquisition to another time. However, the reverse is also true—the initial price indicatives may start high and drop over time allowing us to capture the transaction on the downward swing. In the end, timing is always a factor as the market cannot be predicted with any certainty.

GSOC also oversees the Company's gas supply hedging strategy. The Company's current gas hedging strategy is to hedge 45% of the contracted physical supplies of Year One, 30% of Year Two and 15% of Year Three. Depending on market conditions, the strategy allows for the ratchets to increase to 75%, 50% and 30%, respectively, provided current market information supports moving to a higher level. Currently, depressed market prices have significantly reduced the need for financial swaps; the Company's current strategy is to rely primarily on fixed-priced physical supplies for hedging purposes.

Cascade's programmed buying approach has Cascade negotiating with suppliers and/or financial institutions throughout the year, loosely grouped during three specific time periods (Spring, Summer, and Fall). Ideally, the periods are designed so that each pricing basin (Sumas, Rockies, AECO) has financial swaps or fixed-priced physical supplies in each of the three buy periods. Typically, financial swaps are contracted in amounts in standard blocks of 10,000 dths. While it is possible to contract for other amounts, deviating from the standard blocks could potentially result in having to pay a premium as it is harder for the financial institution to hedge that odd amount with one of their counterparties. As a relatively small LDC, Cascade's ability to hedge in standard blocks is severely limited. Dividing the blocks into numerous smaller or odd sizes would incur increased transactional costs. In fact, some trading partners will not even consider executing a transaction that has varying volumes or are of a non-standard size. Consequently, Cascade's procurement and hedging periods are designed with these concerns in mind while trying to ensure that the total notional volume to be contracted is spread as equally as possible across the buy periods.

Utilizing the consistency of a programmed buying method as described above should help ensure that any locked-in prices provide stability over time, in addition to preventing Cascade from being over or under hedged. In the current contract year and beyond, Cascade plans to annually review our gas procurement physical and hedging strategy and, if unchanged, the company would continue its physical and hedging strategies as outlined above.

Cascade believes its gas procurement strategy is achieving diversity and flexibility in its gas supply portfolio through a combination of physical and financial structures. This goal encompasses not only supply basin origination and capacity limitations, but also includes a combination of pricing options that will assist Cascade in minimizing exposure to price volatility. The programmed buying approach to locking in a significant portion of gas prices maintains a market sensitive and balanced supply portfolio that continues to represent stable pricing as well as secure physical supplies for the Company's core customers.



**Section 6**  
**Demand Side Resources**

## Introduction and Overview

Demand Side Management (DSM) resources are generally thought of as conservation measures or actions that result in the reduction of natural gas consumption due to increases in efficiency of energy use or load management. Oregon and Washington Utility Commissions require gas utilities to consider cost-effective DSM resources in their energy portfolio on an equal and comparable basis with supply side resources. In the gas industry, DSM resources are conservation measures that include but are not limited to ceiling, wall and floor insulation, higher efficiency gas appliances, insulated windows and doors, ventilation heat recovery systems and weather stripping to name a few. By prompting customers to change their demand for gas, Cascade can displace the need to purchase additional gas supplies, displace or delay contracting for incremental pipeline capacity and possibly displace or delay the need for reinforcements on the Company's distribution system.

There are two basic types of demand side resources. These are baseload resources and heat sensitive resources. Baseload options are those that displace the need for baseload supply-side resources. They will offset gas supply requirements day in and day out regardless of the weather. Baseload DSM resources include high efficiency water heaters, higher efficiency cooking equipment and horizontal axis washers. Heat sensitive DSM resources are measures whose therm savings increase during cold weather. For example, a high efficiency furnace will lower therm usage in the winter months when the furnace is utilized the most and will provide little if any savings in the summer months when the furnace is rarely used or is turned off. Examples of heat sensitive DSM measures are ceiling/floor/wall insulation measures, high efficiency gas furnaces, and improvements to duct work. These types of measures will offset more of the peaking or seasonal gas supply resources, which are typically more expensive than baseload supplies.

### Note on Technical Potential in Oregon:

Technical potential for heat sensitive measures remains viable into the 2012 IRP planning period with the levelized cost for insulation, hearths, furnaces, and weatherization measures below the ETO avoided cost limit. More details regarding the cost-effectiveness of these measures in the State of Oregon can be found on Tables 6-2 and 6-3.

It should be noted that the ETO has reported blended cost-effectiveness achievements for the two gas utilities they serve at levels more conservative than those listed above, with an ETO Conservative Goal of \$.47 levelized cost for 2012. In turn, the OPUC, via Docket UM 1158, has enacted an ETO Performance Measure of \$.52 levelized costs or lower. While this is not an unreasonable guideline for assessing the *combined* levelized cost threshold for conservation efforts on behalf of Cascade Natural Gas and Northwest Natural, the benchmark would be less realistic if treated as an individual, utility-specific goal for conservation achievements exclusive to CNGC's service territory.

Energy Trust is forecasting to meet 2012 goals for Cascade's Oregon territory and stay below the key performance measure for levelized cost of \$0.52/therm as measured across Energy Trust's full natural gas efficiency delivery portfolio *which includes NW Natural savings*. The KPM metric is inclusive of program management, program incentives, program payroll and related expenses and is set at \$0.52/th levelized for 2012. The value of this metric will be adjusted for 2013 based upon Energy Trust and

utility (CNGC and NW Natural) budgeting for next year's planned goals. The 2012 levelized cost metric is 10% higher than Energy Trust's portfolio wide conservative levelized cost goal.

As this time the ETO does not appear to anticipate the need for revised targets or funding levels commensurate with the more stringent performance metrics. More specifically, the \$.52 cost-effectiveness threshold is not directly applicable to the Company based on its current avoided costs and cost-effectiveness threshold (see appendix H).

Energy Trust's levelized cost projections for Cascade (\$0.62/therm) are 32% higher than those for NW Natural (\$0.46/therm) as provided in the conservative case goals in the 2012 budget and action plan. Because the CNGC total savings goals are 8% of Energy Trust's total Oregon IRP gas savings goals but 9.7% of the budgeted dollars, the resulting combined levelized cost goal is more heavily weighted to the lower levelized cost projection of NW Natural.

Costs to deliver savings in CNG territory are higher for several reasons. CNG's territory is more rural than NW Natural's, contractors need to travel greater distances to complete the same work and there is less competition in the contractor pool. With fewer project opportunities, the economies of scale seen in delivery among densely populated regions is not seen in CNG territory. 80% of CNG's program mix has higher delivery costs than similar programs in NW Natural territory, including new and existing buildings and all residential offerings. Only industrial savings is projected to have a lower levelized cost than NW Natural industrial in 2012.

Although NW Natural's levelized costs are lower, Energy Trust is committed to meeting CNG's overall and program specific savings goals within budget and sees no advantage to more heavily weighting savings performance in NW Natural territory over CNG territory. If it costs less than forecasted for Energy Trust to deliver the CNG savings goal, there will be a minor cushion in cost performance translated to NW Natural. The CNG budget and goals drive Energy Trust to manage costs by limiting total dollars available to deliver savings goals. Energy Trust's short term strategy for keeping costs within projections is to manage programs closely, and, as needed, shift resources between programs in consultation with CNG.

Due to differences in the approach to DSM acquisition between Cascade's Oregon and Washington jurisdictions, each of the states will be addressed individually. In Oregon, the Company has a fiduciary responsibility to evaluate the funding adequacies of its public purpose charges that go to the Energy Trust as well as the Company's own low-income programs. In Washington, Cascade is updating the technically achievable conservation potential in its Washington service territory.

## **2-Year Action Plan Update**

### **Oregon Conservation Programs and the Energy Trust of Oregon**

Since July 2006, Cascade has relied on the Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO) for the delivery and administration of its conservation programs in Oregon. As the delivery agent for gas conservation efforts in customer homes and facilities on qualifying rate schedules 101 and 104, as well as some industrial efforts, The Energy Trust of Oregon has played a prominent

role in both the establishment of the ETO's annual therm savings targets in the Company's service territory, and the determination of needed funds to acquire those therm savings. As reported by the ETO in their annual report to the Oregon Public Utilities Commission (OPUC), the 2010 therm savings achievement in Cascade's service territory was 367,875 (including market transformation savings of 57,616 therms), just shy of their annual goal for that year, but above their IRP target for the same timeframe. Spending was \$1.3 million, a notable reduction from their initial estimates. The ETO estimates that their 2011 achievements will be on par with their existing IRP target of 391,754. The preliminary stretch target established for 2012 is 409,372 therms (without market transformation) and the conservative goal is 347,966. These goals are expected to be achievable despite the ETO's significant downward revisions to the 20 year therm savings potential for the Company, and more stringent performance metrics from the OPUC. See addendum for additional comments regarding limitations for assessing DSM Potentials and Cost Effectiveness

### **Oregon Public Purpose Fund**

Commensurate with an increase in the Public Purpose charge, as of November 1, 2011, 88% of monies designated as public purpose funding are now transferred to the Energy Trust of Oregon for the purposes of designing, promoting, and administering Natural Gas energy efficiency programs in accordance with agreements executed between Cascade and the Energy Trust. 12% of the monies designated as Public Purpose Funding is transferred to two internal program accounts and dispersed to Community Action Agencies for the purpose of delivering Cascade's low income weatherization and bill assistance programs.

Recent activities pertaining to the Oregon Public Purpose fund and other monies collected for the purposes of conservation within CNGC's service territory can be found below:

- On August 11, 2010, the Commission approved Order No. 10-309, Cascade's request for authorization to defer incremental funding of Public Purpose Funding payable to ETO to support conservation. This order granted Cascade authorization to defer an amount of funding not to exceed \$950,000 for a period of 12 months. Because actual achievements and expenditures did not meet the estimates, the ETO entered 2011 with \$526,412 of carryover funds available to meet its 2011 budget.
- ETO's 2011 budget for Cascade was \$2,497,836 to deliver its projected annual savings of 391,754 therms. ETO entered 2011 with \$526,412 in carryover funds from the 2010 program year. Public purpose funding from Cascade was estimated to be around \$886,000. On paper, this would leave ETO short of funding for program year 2011 by around \$1,085,000 –leaving nothing toward the 5 percent reserve that ETO prefers to enter into each new program year with. In this case, the 2011 planning reserve was an additional \$124,892, or 5 percent of the \$2,497,836 budget. Cascade continued to work closely with ETO staff toward the end of 2011 in order to most effectively calibrate the final provision of deferred funding so as not to provide an excess of funding should the expenditures finish below budget for 2011.
- On August 3, 2011, the Commission approved in Order No. 11-285, Cascade's request for authorization to defer incremental funding of Public Purpose Funding



payable to ETO to support conservation. This order granted Cascade authorization to defer an amount of funding of up to \$1,300,000. This additional deferred funding enabled Cascade to be able to adequately fund ETO's planned budget needs for 2011 and provide a sufficient cash reserve at the end of the year.

- On September 30, 2011, the Company filed changes to its Rate Schedule 31 "Public Purposes Funding" tariff. The 1.69% adjustment, made effective November 1, 2011, was filed at the request of the Energy Trust in order to meet the organization's program expenditure requirements.

Based on recent requests and increased program expenditures from the Trust, the Company anticipates that there will still be a need for additional funding during 2012 in addition to the recently approved increase in the Public Purposes charge and the remaining authorized amount of deferred funding. Cascade will shortly begin joint discussions with Staff and ETO to determine the best solution going forward. Cascade will then make the appropriate application(s) for an additional increase in Public Purposes funding and/or a re-authorization of deferred accounting treatment later in 2012 as the ETO budget becomes firm and the actual program expenditures become known.

### **Oregon Low Income Weatherization Program**

From January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31, 2010, 133 homes have been weatherized in Oregon with an annual cumulative savings of 21,401 therms and with \$263,474.12 provided in rebates. Average savings per home is 160 therms annually. This represents a significant growth in program participation and low-income CNGC households served during the calendar year. This increased momentum reflects in part a strengthened relationship between CNGC and the Community Action Agencies (CAAs) delivering the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). The *most* significant factor to this ramp-up has also the availability of ARRA dollars to the Agencies to serve more low income households in the State of Oregon. Leveraged against CNGC rebate monies, the WAP has been able to serve a significantly higher number of Cascade customers than in prior years. From January 1<sup>st</sup> through September, 2011, Cascade's Oregon Low Income Energy Conservation Program (OLIEC) has served 65 homes and achieved a savings figure of approximately 8,657 therms with a total expenditure of approximately \$107,113. This is slightly lower than the achievement numbers from the same time in the prior year, reflecting the impending expiration of the ARRA monies, but still a significant upward improvement from the previous level of savings to CNGC low income households.

Cascade continues to work closely with its Oregon Low Income Advisory Group to better understand the capacity of the WAP (Weatherization Assistance Program) to serve Cascade homes and evaluate strategies designed to maintain active Agency participation in the program either through modifications to the program measures, incentives, or delivery approach. Such utility collaboration will become particularly important in light of impending reductions to both ARRA and other critical federal funding sources.

Program modifications discussed with the Advisory Group and implemented in 2010 included an extension of the OLIEC program to incorporate rebates for high efficiency natural gas water heaters, and allow participation by non-profit entities engaged in

providing affordable, energy-efficient housing for low-income individuals. Cascade will continue its efforts to identify opportunities to utilize the available OLIEC funds in a manner that achieves the greatest amount of cost-effective therm savings at homes occupied by low-income households.

### **Outside Determinants of Customer Usage**

Cascade has remained active in monitoring external developments at the state and national level which carry potential impacts to customer usage within our service territory. Such developments include changes to Residential and Commercial building codes. Several substantial changes to Washington code were scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2010 but have experienced subsequent delays. These changes are likely to have direct impacts to the operation of our Conservation Incentive Program. The Washington State Building Code Council will enter into regular rulemaking to determine whether implementation should be further delayed until April 1, 2011. Measures resulting from this new code that have the potential to impact Cascade's Conservation Incentive Program are outlined as follows:

- *PTCS Duct Sealing (Residential- Existing)* – A duct sealing standard equal in stringency to the PTCS standard will become mandatory. Code will mandate this new standard be enforced whenever homeowners make space conditioning alterations to their home. A space conditioning alteration is defined as any change to the heating and air conditioning equipment (i.e. replacing a furnace).

The technical potential for the Company to claim savings from this measure is no longer viable since it will soon be mandated by the State. Therefore potential for gas savings to 2030 is reduced by approximately 790k therms (or the amount Stellar associated with this measure). The inclusion of potential from PTCS duct sealing is still viable as a stand-alone measure that would not be combined with a furnace replacement or other space conditioning alternation, but should be reduced downward to reflect that measure potential is now limited to existing homes where space-conditioning equipment has not been altered.

*PTCS Duct Sealing (Residential- New)* - On average, 56% of the deemed savings associated with ENERGY STAR certified homes comes from insulation and duct sealing. If the new code equals or exceeds insulation and duct sealing standards for ENERGY STAR certified homes, it may be necessary to reduce the deemed savings (and total technical potential for the CIP) associated with this measure. However this may be somewhat offset by therm savings increases, as ENERGY STAR home requirements may become more stringent in 2011.

As a means of trying to prepare our contractors for the upcoming changes, CNGC contractors have made numerous calls to builders, HVAC contractors, and insulation contractors. These calls were used to inform program participants of the upcoming code changes, WSU trainings available, and the Trade Ally equipment discounts. Feedback from contractors and builders has made it clear that a small number of contractors feel prepared to comply with these code changes in 2010 and both compliance and enforcement of these codes may take a while to be consistent.

*Windows (Commercial)* - The proposed 2009 WA State Energy Code will eliminate most of the new building window measures proposed in the Stellar report by virtue of requiring a reduction of U values (overall heat transfer coefficient). The old code allowed U values for windows of .55 Btu/sq ft, and the Stellar report used reduced U values ranging from .45 to .31 for modeling their new window measures. The new code stipulates maximum U values of .40 for aluminum frame windows (eliminates potential new window measures E129, E130, E126, E127 in Stellar) and .32 for vinyl windows (eliminates new window measures E123 and E124). This only leaves E131 and E128 for Aluminum frame windows and E125 for vinyl windows, but with commensurate greatly reduced efficiency gains over newer code requirements.

### **Oregon Building Codes**

While code changes, and their impacts to conservation potential, are primarily monitored by the Energy Trust of Oregon, Cascade also reviews these upcoming changes in order to better understand the viable conservation incentive opportunities that can be offered to its customers. Most code changes apply only to new construction or substantial home/facility remodels, and thus it is often critical to maintain incentives for high-efficiency residential gas measures in existing construction even while code tightens. In fact, during times of transition to more stringent code, there may be motivation by manufacturers to “push” lower-efficiency equipment in existing structures/dwellings as demand for the equipment is reduced in the new and remodeling market segments. In a service territory such as Cascade’s customer gas equipment purchases are often driven by cost-signals. Thus incentives are an excellent way to further ensure the installation of high-performance equipment and measures that exceed the code levels for existing construction and avoid lost opportunities for deeper therm savings.

The OR Building Code Division last updated the Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC) in July, 2011 requiring 10% more efficiency than the previous code had. The energy efficiency code (OEESC- Oregon Energy Efficiency Specialty Code) was last updated in 2010. The next round of building code revisions for commercial properties will begin in 2012 with execution occurring in 2013. This series of updates generally reoccurs a year after the three-year International Code Council model code is updated -enabling us to periodically monitor probable changes in the codes. Cascade will continue to monitor these changes as they develop.

### **Gas Heating Potential and UM 1565**

During the time of preparing this IRP, the Company is actively engaged in deliberations with the OPUC, Energy Trust of Oregon, and Electric and Natural Gas utilities participating with the ETO in Fuel Switching Docket UM 1565. The outcomes of this regulatory examination may have significant impacts on natural gas conservation potential within CNGC’s service territory for the following reasons; (1) the formalization of the current active promotion and proliferation of incentives for electric heat pumps, and the discontinuation of incentives for gas space heat measures, may permanently eliminate opportunities for the installation of high performance natural gas equipment in these dwellings, thus requiring a downward assessment of residential conservation potential; (2) more formal guidance as to whether the market for natural gas furnaces has been fully and effectively transformed in CNGC’s service territory may ultimately result in the need to upwardly or downwardly adjust the Company’s understanding of technical potential for this measure.

### **Impacts of Governor's 10 Year Energy Plan in Oregon**

At the time of the CNGC 2011 Oregon IRP cycle, the State of Oregon is engaged in a comprehensive series of policy changes with potentially significant impacts to statewide energy usage, carbon mitigation strategies, and other environmental goals. The planning and execution of the Oregon Energy Task Force's recommendations to Governor John Kitzhaber have not yet been finalized, but it is anticipated that the outcomes may heavily influence utility DSM policy, existing energy codes, and perceptions regarding optimal fuel mix and natural gas usage in the state. There is also discussion of aggressive carbon regulation and emissions caps which may ultimately serve to increase the range of viable conservation measures commensurate with the inclusion of carbon-adders to the avoided cost of natural gas. Cascade Natural Gas is monitoring these developments closely and will work with the Energy Trust of Oregon and/or other participating entities in order to serve as environmental stewards, optimizing the use of natural gas and energy efficient natural gas measures and technologies to the fullest extent possible.

### **Washington Program Cost Effectiveness & Emerging Technologies**

As the energy efficiency market continues to develop, and conservation technologies become more prevalent, the efficiency, availability, and costs of such measures may evolve over time. The Company continues to work closely with its Program Management Engineers to monitor such changes and determine the most prudent course of action for our Conservation Programs.

An example of an emerging technology that has become affordable and market-accessible within Cascade's service territory is the 90%+ Combo Heat/Water Heat System utilizing a high-efficiency condensing tankless water heater. Over the course of several years, this measure has come down in cost and has become increasingly available within Cascade's service territory. As a result, this promising measure was added to the CNGC conservation portfolio in 2009.

In addition, the Company has also raised the R-values (a measure of insulation's ability to resist heat traveling through it) eligible for rebate in its Commercial/Industrial program, creating two tiers of incentives. An incentive was added for certain boiler steam traps; the incentive was raised for high efficiency boilers, and adjustments were made to the standards and inputs of boilers and furnaces as appropriate.

Following the Company's 2-Year Action Plan, Cascade continues to monitor the viability of .70 conventional water heaters and other emerging technologies in order to assess their applicability to our service territory. If, and when, such measures become market available, we will take steps to include them in our conservation portfolio.

### **Impacts of Washington's Climate Change Challenge**

Since Governor Gregoire announced the Executive Order creating Washington's Climate Change Challenge in February 2007, Cascade has monitored the progress of the Challenge as it pertains to the Utility. On September 23, 2008, the Western Climate Initiative (WCI) released its Greenhouse Gas Cap and Trade design recommendations. WCI participants, which include both Washington and Oregon, have a certain amount of flexibility in setting requirements for implementation, compliance, and enforcement of the

program. However key recommendations from the WCI are described in the following statements:

- Reduce GHG emissions to 15% below 2005 levels by 2020
- GHG measurements and monitoring begin 1/1/10 for reporting in early 2011
- First compliance period begins 1/1/12- electric generations (including imports); industrial and commercial combustion; industrial process non-combustion emissions
- Second compliance period begins 1/1/15- residential, commercial, and industrial fuel combustion below 25,000 metric ton threshold; transportation fuel
- No set date for allowance allocations, but they will be established prior to 2012
- Encourage entities to reduce GHG emissions 1/1/08-12/31/11 by issuing Early Reduction Allowances that are in addition to allocated allowances and are treated like allocated allowances

Since the 2008 IRP, the Washington Department of Ecology has moved forward with enacting Executive Order 09-05 *Washington's Leadership on Climate Change* which went into effect May 21, 2009 and directs state agencies to, among other deliverables:

- Continue to work with six other Western states and four Canadian provinces in the Western Climate Initiative to develop a regional emissions reduction program design;
- Work with companies that emit 25,000 metric tons or more each year to develop emission reduction strategies; and
- Work with businesses and interested stakeholders to develop recommendations on emission benchmarks by industry to make sure 2020 reduction targets are met.

During the 2009 Washington Legislative Session, Legislators passed Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5854 (E2SSB 5854) that amended Chapter 19.27A RCW with the intent of assisting with the implementation of Order 09-05 by tracking energy consumption in buildings. State agencies, colleges, universities and non-residential facilities encompassing more than 10,000 square feet of conditioned space are now directed to track usage with the US Environmental Protection Agency's Portfolio Manager. To facilitate this tracking, the Legislature has directed all electric and natural gas utilities with more than 25,000 WA customers to provide energy consumption information, upon request, for all non-residential and qualifying public agency buildings to which they provide service. In compliance with this mandate, Cascade has begun to provide this critical information as requested.

Following a WCI benchmarking symposium held on May 19, 2010, stakeholders to this initiative have developed a final white paper which explores "Issues and Options for Benchmarking Industrial Greenhouse Gas Emissions". According to the paper, State and

federal policy makers are still considering several approaches to achieving emissions benchmarks (once finalized) including the use of Voluntary Performance Goals, a “Cap and Trade” system, or Regulatory GHG performance standards. Since the nature of such benchmarks and final method of delivery are still unknown, Cascade is not yet fully able to anticipate how this initiative will affect the Company and its customers. However, it is likely that we will have a clearer picture of next steps and impacts as we move closer to the Governor’s benchmarking deadline of July 1, 2011.

Already, the impacts of benchmarking and pending legislation are being felt across the state. Electric utilities such as Puget Sound Energy have begun to actively implement “Direct Use” efforts in anticipation of impending climate change legislation. Since Direct Use is often the most prudent use of energy resources, the Company will carefully monitor how environmentally responsible load switching of this nature would be treated under a cap-and-trade scenario.

Additionally, the code changes discussed earlier (and poised to take effect in late 2010/early 2011) are also a direct product of Washington’s aggressive climate change efforts. Such increases in efficiency resulting from code would preemptively capture high percentages of the savings potential outlined in Cascade’s conservation potential study, but would not be attributable to the Company itself.

Because the final design, breadth, and ultimate impacts of climate change legislation are yet unknown, the Company is examining bundles of measures which become cost effective under different price indicators. This will prepare us to adapt as appropriate in the future.

### **Potential DSM Measures and Their Costs**

The first task in designing any DSM program is to analyze and determine costs and the associated energy savings for conservation measures along with estimating their applicability within Cascade’s service territory. Evaluating specific measures involves ranking measures by levelized cost per therm saved. Levelized cost is a straightforward calculation that considers the incremental cost of a measure divided by the discounted therm savings. This calculation allows the Company to better screen technical potential in order to include a broad range of measures with potential conservation benefits to Cascade’s customers. Each measure’s cost and estimated therm savings are compared to supply side costs over a 20-year planning horizon. Administration expenses are included only in total program costs, not in measure costs and are expected to vary by program type and duration. The levelized cost test is a helpful tool for understanding the range of measures that *could* be cost effective contingent upon the avoided cost of natural gas during the planning period. Thus, there is value to maintaining a database of potential conservation measures sorted by levelized cost and reexamining them periodically as avoided costs increase or decrease.

Once measures have been run through levelized cost testing, and screened based on current avoided costs, the Company (or entity operating on the Company’s behalf) is then able build a portfolio of prescribed offerings. These offerings are assessed based on the most recent data pertaining to the incremental costs and therm savings of the measure, In the State of Washington the Company also uses the TRC test to assess cost-effectiveness in the context of all programmatic and administrative expenses incurred in relation to the operation of its Conservation Incentive Program. To the best of the Company’s knowledge, programmatic expenses are not included in assessments performed by the ETO. A total resource cost

(TRC) approach is used to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of all DSM resources. The TRC method compares total net costs of DSM resources to the total net cost of supply side resources displaced. A program or measure is cost-effective if the present value of energy savings and non-energy benefits derived from installing that measure is greater than the total resource cost (TRC) of the program or measure. Non-energy benefits may include, for example, water savings from low-flow showerheads and higher efficiency clothes washers or reductions in maintenance costs. The TRC screening is utilized at the portfolio planning level.

Another tool used to assess the overall cost-effectiveness and benefits of measures within a conservation portfolio is a Cost Benefit Ratio Test. This test assesses the value of a proposed measure by comparing the savings achieved over the lifespan of the measure to the installed cost of the measure (sans non-energy benefits) by dividing the benefits by the costs. If the CB ratio is higher than one, the measure is considered cost effective.

As stated in previous IRPs, the Company's conservation potential (both "technical" and "achievable") was initially determined through a comprehensive study performed by Stellar Processes in conjunction with Ecotope in 2006. This study expanded upon the findings of the Energy Trust of Oregon and further assessed the breadth of available conservation opportunities within Cascade's service territory.

An assessment of all energy savings that could be accomplished in the absence of market barriers such as cost and customer awareness (technical potential) was formulated by Stellar/Ecotope by examining the baseline usage of customers by building type and sector to better understand the savings that could be achieved by measure and portfolio. The study provided analysis to determine the feasibility for utility customers to engage in *specific* conservation activities and measures. Applicability of some measures might depend on the fuel for space heating, for example. Also, the amount of remaining potential is affected by the extent to which the market of a specific product is currently saturated. Utility forecasted growth was then applied to estimate the amount of structures with conservation potential in future years. The study then aimed to quantify energy usage by customer sector (commercial, industrial, residential) and then by the customer type within each sector (single family, small office, wood products, etc). The Energy Trust further refined the assessment of technical potential within Cascade's service territory based on their understanding of the energy/equipment markets and their prior experience operating such programs in the State or Oregon. Outcomes were then translated into an assessment of achievable potential, or what conservation is feasible under "real world" conditions and takes into account customer awareness, participation, and economic constraints.

In 2008, Stellar was once more approached by the ETO to refine savings and cost estimates for previously identified measures. It also explored the feasibility of new and emerging technologies that were unavailable during the original study. A January 2011 report prepared for the Trust (entitled "Energy Efficiency and Conservation Measure Resource Assessment for the years 2010-2030") offered several major revisions to previous understandings of the Company's conservation potential and has led the ETO to offer a significant reassessment of conservation potential over the 20 year outlook. This study was modified for the Cascade Natural Gas service area in July 2011 and again in September, 2011 to help refine and assess the estimates of long-term technical therm savings potential. Further description of these changes can be found in the paragraphs

below as well as under Appendix D.

One prominent change to the most recent conservation Assessment is the appearance of a major reduction to natural gas conservation potential due to significant adjustments to previous assumptions. The new report also includes the use of “Benefit Cost Ratio” as a screening criterion to determine cost-effectiveness as opposed to the strict use of leveled cost. The BCR model is comprised of the Net Present Value of Benefits divided by Total Resource Cost. This change is more significant for electric measures which would not be covered under a CNGC Gas Conservation effort since it takes savings during peak period into account.

The 2011 Stellar Assessment further notes that, at the direction of Energy Trust Staff, “program related costs” were not included as a factor in cost effectiveness screening of the individual measures as it was noted to be outside the scope of the Study. The leveled costs utilized in the Study do represent the total societal cost of efficiency measures (sans admin expenses). The Study indicated that they have provided “the basic information on the costs of measures, which the Energy Trust will combine with their knowledge of markets and programs and incentives to develop estimates of total program costs to society and (separately) to the utility system”. Most of the proposed measures in the study fall within the cost-effectiveness screen with the “one large exception [of] solar water heaters which remain expensive even after tax credits” according to the Stellar Report. The report goes on to explain that “Energy Trust has found solar water heat to be cost-effective using a more complex cost-effectiveness methodology than the simple first cut approach employed in this study”. The Company is in conversation with the Energy Trust regarding the methodologies surrounding the complex assessment and how they could be best employed to measure other innovative but less commonly available conservation measures such as natural gas heat pump technology.

For the residential sector, Stellar/Ecotope continued to apply prototype models over the climate zones developed in the original study. This was done in order to estimate major end use consumption, calibrated to actual sector consumption. Table 6-1 shows the climate zones utilized and the areas in Cascade's Washington and Oregon Service territory assigned to each zone.

**Table 6-1**

**CLIMATE ZONES**

WASHINGTON			OREGON	
ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 1	ZONE 2
Bellingham Mount Vernon	Aberdeen Bremerton Longview	Sunnyside Tri-Cities Walla Walla Wenatchee Yakima	Bend	Baker Ontario Pendleton

For the Commercial sector, EUI factors provided consumption by end-uses and were based on information developed from a Washington Natural Gas study prepared in 1995. For the industrial sector, Stellar developed sharedown fractions that allowed therm sales to be applied towards specific end-uses.



Following the comprehensive examination of all cost-effective and realistically achievable measures, the Company (in WA, and Energy Trust in OR) was able to estimate attainable program ramp-up rates that consider marketing, technology delivery channels, and other program constraints to develop a 20-year DSM deployment scenario with year-by-year achievable savings. This timeframe, and all associated potential, have been adjusted for the 2011 IRP to consider the final updates made to the most recent Stellar/Ecotope study referenced earlier in this document. As a part of updating the Washington study, Cascade revised the forecasted growth rates utilized in Stellar's original study with the current expectations for growth in both the residential and commercial/industrial sectors. The forecasted growth rate is based on the most recent demand forecast detailed in Section 4 of this plan.

### Oregon Conservation Study Results

The complete list of the measures and their applicability to Cascade's Oregon Service territory is included in Appendix D. It is important to recognize that the cost-effectiveness limits included in the IRP represent the Company's best understanding of the future cost of natural gas projected during the current planning period. Future influences on the price of natural gas, such as carbon taxes or similar regulatory mechanisms could lead a broader spread of conservation measures to become cost effective in the future. It is therefore prudent to offer an initial measure screen at a higher level than current levelized cost limits. Understanding the available spread of valuable, but "borderline cost-effective" measures allow the Company (or in the case of Oregon, the Energy Trust) to be prepared to smoothly adapt its conservation portfolio to capture *all* cost-effective natural gas conservation opportunities in the event that economic circumstances permit a more generous screening of DSM potential

It is important to clarify that there are two related but separate discussions of levelized cost related to DSM in the IRP. The first is related to a value used for screening cost effective measures within the resource assessment. The resource assessment is a study used to quantify the cost and amount of technical and achievable savings potential over the next 20 years. (Achievable potential is 65- 85% of technical potential, recognizing an amount that is realistically attainable due to various market barriers in implementation). The total installed costs of the measure for retrofits and total incremental costs for replacement high efficiency options are compared against this screening value to give a reasonable guide for which measures would individually pass the TRC test for cost effectiveness. From year to year, the measures that pass the TRC may vary due to avoided costs increasing or decreasing; or costs of installed measures varying from assumptions used in developing the study. The screening value is only a guide to provide and overall sense for what's most likely to be cost effective across the 20 year period.

The second category of levelized cost discussion is related to the levelized cost for Energy Trust to manage and deliver programs to achieve savings. These costs include measure incentives, management, program payroll and related expenses. The costs the participant carries are not included. For 2012, Energy Trust has a stretch goal to deliver 409,372 therms (without market transformation) for a levelized cost of \$0.59/therm and a conservative goal of reaching 347,996 therms for a levelized cost of \$0.69/therm. Both levelized cost values exceed Energy Trust's **portfolio wide** KPM of \$0.52/therm levelized but, as stated earlier in this document performance in CNGC territory will not be compared to the \$0.52/therm KPM on a stand-alone basis. Performance in CNGC territory will only be compared to CNGC specific goals. The OPUC will use the \$0.52/therm KPM when looking at Energy Trust's entire portfolio performance for the year 2012.

Each of the two categories contains different costs and serves different purposes. The individual measures identified in the resource assessment are used to create a mix of measures with varying incentive levels and costs to deliver that are combined to create programs.

For purposes of the Oregon study, the ETO chose to include measures which screen at \$1.00 levelized cost. This threshold exceeds the Company-developed cost-effectiveness limits in the Basecase Median Forecast as outlined in Appendix H, Avoided Cost Calculations. This calculation considers the annual portfolio cost per therm, nominal cost per therm, non energy benefits, and potential conservation credits. As stated earlier, the ETO has also included Solar measures in its portfolio, which have costs above the \$1.00. These measures are included in the Trust's conservation resource stack as well as other efficiency measures determined to produce sufficient additional benefits to warrant their inclusion. Table 6-2 shows the group of residential measures and their technical applicability in Cascade's Oregon service territory based on the published study and metrics provided by the Energy Trust. Cascade's prior IRP noted that Oregon's technical potential, particularly for the residential market was likely high due to the significant decline in the demand forecast, primarily in the Company's Central Oregon service territory where new construction had fallen off significantly from the levels seen through 2008. This prediction appears to have been consistent with the revised data now offered by the ETO which indicates a reduction in technical potential by over an approximate 12 million therms. In addition to the ETO/Company screening limits, the Tables 6-2 and 6-3 also recognize the \$.52 levelized cost limit recently instated by the OPUC for the natural gas programs offered by the Energy Trust. This screening would reduce conservation potential even more substantially as outlined below. That being said, the Energy Trust remains confident in the continued viability of its overall conservation potential and targets, noting that the Trust's goals set the performance measure and that the measure is designed to annually index the Trust's budget and goals.

**Table 6-2  
RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION MEASURES  
TECHNICAL POTENTIAL BY 2031**

OREGON		
Measure Description	Gas Savings Therms	Levelized Cost (\$/th)
Gas Hi-eff Washer (New)	4,283	-\$3.31
Gas MEF 2.0 Washer (New)	322	-\$3.18
Gas Hi-eff Washer (Replace)	48,769	-\$3.09
Gas ETO Dishwasher (New)	138	-\$2.49
Gas ETO Dishwasher (Replace)	8,459	-\$2.47
Gas MEF 2.0 Washer	1,660	-\$2.12
Heating Upgrade (AFUE 95) (ZC)	9,721	-\$0.70
Heating Upgrade (AFUE95) (ZB)	13,874	-\$0.49
AFUE 92 to condensing combo hydrocoil, ZC (New)	24,026	\$0.04
AFUE 92 to condensing combo hydrocoil, ZB (New)	21,650	\$0.05
AFUE 95 Furnace, ZB (Replace)	220,493	\$0.11
AFUE95 Furnace, ZC (Replace)	157,662	\$0.16
Window, retro (U=.20), ZB (Retro)	387,586	\$0.28
E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (ZB) (New)	2,749,381	\$0.28
E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (ZC) (New)	2,015,061	\$0.34
Window, retro (U=.35) ZB	694,784	\$0.40
Upgrade Gas Hearth	5,988	\$0.46
Window, retro (U=.20), ZC	233,490	\$0.47
Near Net Zero (Gas ZB) (New)	1,310,649	\$0.49
<b>UM1158 Performance Measure Cut-Off</b>		
HRV, ZB (Retro)	196,522	\$0.53
Window, retro (U=.35) ZC	499,806	\$0.56
Tank Upgrade (50 gal gas)	77,004	\$0.60
Near New Zero (Gas ZC) (New)	281,389	\$0.62
HRV, ZC (Retro)	99,779	\$0.76
Window (U=.20) (New)	68,085	\$0.78
HRV, E* (Gas, ZB) (New)	394,464	\$0.87
Solar Hot Water (50 Gals) w/Gas Backup (Retro)	71,316	\$0.90
Solar Hot Water (50 Gals) w/Gas Backup (New)	54,168	\$0.92
MF Corridor Ventilation (New)	6,460	\$0.93
MF Corridor Ventilation (Retro)	20,656	\$0.93
Window (U=.20) ZC (New)	56,676	\$0.94
<b>TOTAL TECHNICAL POTENTIAL</b>		<b>9,734,321</b>
<b>TECHNICAL POTENTIAL PER UM1158</b>		<b>7,907,996</b>

Table 6-3 shows the list of measures and their technical applicability to Cascade’s commercial market sector in Oregon.

Table 6-3

**COMMERCIAL CONSERVATION MEASURES  
TECHNICAL POTENTIAL BY 2031**

OREGON		
Measure Description	Gas Savings Therms	Levelized Cost (\$/th)
EStar Steam Cooker (Replace)	43	-\$1.85
EStar Steam Cooker (New)	19	-\$1.85
EStar Commercial Clothes Washer (Retrofit)	11	\$0.01
EStar Fryer (New)	7,614	\$0.01
EStar Fryer (Replace)	21,560	\$0.04
Estar Convection Oven (Replace)	1,318	\$0.06
HW Boiler Tune (Retrofit)	688	\$0.07
DHW Showerheads (Retrofit)	20,327	\$0.12
Roof Insulation- Attic R0-30	38,423	\$0.13
Hot Water Temperature Reset (Retrofit)	54,421	\$0.14
Wall Insulation- Blown R-11 (Retrofit)	319,414	\$0.18
Roof Insulation- Rigid R0-11 (Replace)	6,157	\$0.19
Steam Balance (Retrofit)	18,700	\$0.20
Wall Insulation- Spray On for Metal Buildings (Retrofit)	74,119	\$0.21
DHW Wrap (Retrofit)	1,639	\$0.21
Estar Convection Oven	698	\$0.22
Heat Reclaim (Replace)	6,561	\$0.24
Heat Reclaim (New)	5,213	\$0.24
Roof Insulation- Blanket R0-19 (Retrofit)	102,150	\$0.25
Roof Insulation- Blanket R0-30 (Retrofit)	107,174	\$0.27
Roof Insulation- Rigid R0-22 (Replace)	6,988	\$0.30
DCV (Retrofit)	113,718	\$0.31
Vent Damper (Retrofit)	6,058	\$0.31
Hot Food Holding Cabinet (New)	447	\$0.41
SPC Hieff Boiler (Retrofit)	256	\$0.41
Hot Food Holding Cabinet (Replace)	1,265	\$0.42
Roof Insulation- Attic 11-30 (Retrofit)	87,293	\$0.43
SPC Hieff Boiler (New)	987	\$0.43
Roof Insulation – Rigid R11-22 (Replace)	18,127	\$0.44
Ducts (Retrofit)	46,345	\$0.51
SPC Cond Boiler Replace	741	\$0.52
<b>UM 1158 Performance Measure Cut-Off</b>		
SPC Cond Boiler (New)	2,364	\$0.53
Ozone Laundry Treatment	15,030	\$0.57
Combo Hieff Boiler (New)	2,254	\$0.59
DHW Recirc Controls (Retrofit)	34,677	\$0.63
EStar Griddle (Retrofit)	334	\$0.63
DHW Faucets (New)	120	\$0.65
DHW Facuets (Retrofit)	1,355	\$0.65

Measure Description	Gas Savings Therms	Levelized Cost (\$/th)
Combo Hieff Boiler (Retrofit)	2,553	\$0.66
Waste Water Heat Exchanger (Retrofit)	3,957	\$0.67
EStar Griddle (New)	177	\$0.69
DHW Condensing Tank (New)	7,227	\$0.73
DHW Condensing Tank (Retrofit)	8,186	\$0.73
Power Burner (Retrofit)	62,502	\$0.74
Condensing Furnace (New)	10,353	\$0.81
Roof Insulation – Roofcut 0-22 (Retrofit)	17	\$0.83
Rooftop Condensing Burner (New)	11,949	\$0.96
DHW Pipe Insulation (New)	179	\$0.98
<b>TOTAL TECHNICAL POTENTIAL</b>	<b>1,231,708</b>	
TECHNICAL POTENTIAL PER UM1158	1,068,474	

**Note on Industrial Potential:**

The details behind the Company’s technical industrial potential may require further analysis and refinement by the Energy Trust of Oregon and is unavailable at this time. However, according to the ETO the current Cascade deployment scenario and relevant ramp rates correspond to 1,397,825 of therm savings for Energy Trust’s Industrial program. This would correspond to a combined technical potential of 2,629,533 therms, or approximately 230k therms less than the achievable potential identified by the ETO later in this document. Both the industrial and commercial conservation screens reflect a good-faith assessment of technical potential offered by the ETO. The data is based on best-estimates supported by the most recent Stellar-Ecotope study and additional analysis by Energy Trust staff. The analysis of achievable commercial/industrial potential noted later in the IRP offers a more optimistic view of therm savings opportunities based on a ground-level assessment conducted by the Organization's field team. This accounts for the inverse correlation between technical and achievable potential as it relates to Cascade's Oregon service territory.

The 2011 Stellar Processes resource assessment identified 633,000 therms of cost-effective, achievable resource potential in Industrial sites in Cascade Natural Gas territory for the 20 year IRP window. This presents a discrepancy of 873,370 therms of savings between what ETO Planners believe they can realistically achieve and the total resource potential identified in the market. All Company conservation and DSM evaluation efforts in the State of Oregon are lead by the Energy Trust of Oregon. The Company has received the following details explaining the perceived increase in industrial potential, and has integrated this information into the IRP in good faith. The Energy Trust has acknowledged the discrepancy between the Stellar assessment and their own findings, and feels confident moving forward with the higher potential forecasts on the following grounds:

- The Stellar Processes resource assessment model did not classify customers in the exact way that that Energy Trust separates its customers into sectors, and so a distributional discrepancy is introduced.
- The Stellar Processes model assumes that those customers who are identified as Industrial have a gas load that is dominated by processes, with very little of the load going to space conditioning needs.
- Weatherization measures such as air abatement, retro-commissioning (RCx), and custom O&M have dominated historical (actual reportable) CNG Industrial sector savings (92% of total savings). This is not reflected in the Stellar Resource Assessment Industrial supply curve.
- Forecasts for potential savings from emerging technologies are also excluded from the supply curve. Recent study presented at ACEEE found the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's 5 year annual Power Plans to always find new resource available in the next years' Plans.

Energy Trust's understanding of industrial resource potential for CNG territory is evolving as the Organization learns more through actual deployment of Cascade's industrial program. The Trust perceives characterizing industrial resource potential as particularly difficult because of confidential information related to end use that varies widely by site. It is more problematic for Cascade because Cascade has only a few industrial sites of significant size and some with unusual loads. Increased experience with natural gas Conservation Efforts in CNGC's service territory will help refine the next resource assessment and has already helped refine the short term budget and action plan goals for Cascade industrial. For example, in 2011, the program achieved 87,000 therms and has set a 126,000 therm stretch goal for 2012. This is 100,000 therms more than was projected in the original deployment scenario taken directly from the dated Stellar model version referenced above.

Energy Trust program managers and planning staff remain confident in these higher goals and plan to continually improve resource planning tools going forward. Further updates to the resource supply curves will occur during future Cascade IRP processes, and will incorporate our increased understanding of Cascade's customers.

With the list of measures established, the next step was to determine the achievable potential and the 20-year DSM deployment scenario along with the associated annual utility costs to determine the level of funding that will be necessary to obtain those therm savings. The measures are grouped into categories (SF New construction, SF Retrofit, etc.) and deployment curves were developed.

It should be noted that the 2010 CNG IRP featured relatively 'flat' growth in therm savings from year-to-year after 2015. This is a result of simplifying assumptions employed in

previous IRP planning processes, where it was assumed that a roughly 1/20<sup>th</sup> of the technical potential was available in each year (flat or zero ramp rate). More recently, Energy Trust has shifted away from this approach by utilizing information about the current state of technologies and programs, as well as expected changes in codes and standards to estimate more realistic ramp rates. This difference can be seen most prominently when comparing the ‘shape’ of the acquisition curves featured in each of the 2010 and 2011 IRP’s. The previous (2010) acquisition curve can be characterized by its relative flatness resulting from flat ramp rates, while the more recent (2011) acquisition curve has a more pronounced shape and definition as a consequence of using more detailed and granular data in the forecasting process.

Annual therm savings targets associated with the Low Income WAP have been included in the deployment curves as a separate line item as they are separate from the ETO’s targets. The Resource Assessment prepared by Stellar, includes the Conservation potential associated with the Low Income housing stock.

It should be noted that the figures shown for the residential and commercial sector represent the ETO’s best case “stretch” scenario annual therm savings targets for the planning horizon. In their annual budgeting process the ETO will typically develop their minimum target by applying 85% to their best case scenario to develop a range of therm savings to be achieved. For the 2012 period, the estimated range of annual therm savings for Cascade’s program would be between 347,996 (conservative goal) and 409,372 (stretch goal) and the estimated costs to achieve the stretch therm savings is currently estimated at \$2,686,658.

### **Washington Conservation Study Results**

As mentioned earlier, in 2008 the ETO approached Stellar to update the 2006 Oregon study. This Oregon update provided Cascade the opportunity to apply the relevant revisions seen in the Oregon assessment to the Washington study prepared in 2006. The most substantive change to the conservation assessment was the incorporation of the revised customer load growth forecast which significantly reduced the technical potential in the residential sector. In the 2008 Plan, it was estimated that the technical potential by 2030 for the residential sector was approximately 40 million therms, when screened at a levelized cost per therm of \$.85. The impact of including the revised load forecast reduced the residential technical potential to 26 million. The complete list of measures and their applicability to Cascade’s Washington service territory are included in Appendix D-3 & D-4.

Since the completion of the 2008 IRP, the projected costs for natural gas have declined significantly and long-term prices are estimated to range between \$5 to \$6 over the planning horizon compared to the \$8 to \$10 forecasted in the 2008 IRP. This dramatic change is not only a result of the demand destruction that has occurred as a result of the global recession, but perhaps has been more heavily influenced by the new supply development technologies that are providing additional gas resources in North America. Shale gas from the Horn River Basin, Montney and Marcellus are likely to keep sufficient supplies in North America and some believe that shale gas could represent more than a third of the US production by the mid 2020s. This improvement to the long-term gas supply outlook is a stark contrast to the diminishing supply outlook that was prevalent during the development of the Company’s 2008 IRP. As a result Cascade’s historical approach of screening measures at a levelized cost of \$.85 per therm must be modified with this IRP.

For this IRP, the company has grouped the residential measures into the following categories: Existing Shell Measures, New Construction Shell Measures, Domestic Water Heating (DWH), HVAC, Boiler to Combo System, and Appliances. Table 6-4 shows the group of residential measures and their technical applicability in Cascade's Washington service territory under the various levelized therm assumptions.

**TABLE 6-4**

<b>WASHINGTON</b>							
<b>RESIDENTIAL TECHNICAL POTENTIAL</b>							
	<b>Screened at Levelized cost/therm of</b>						
	<b>&lt;\$0.65</b>	<b>\$0.70</b>	<b>\$0.75</b>	<b>\$0.85</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>&gt;\$2.00</b>
Existing Shell	3,585,461	3,585,461	3,585,461	3,585,461	3,585,461	3,585,461	3,585,461
New Construction Shell	5,776,721	5,776,721	5,776,721	7,920,357	9,365,736	9,365,736	9,365,736
HVAC	2,183,200	4,452,534	4,482,246	5,753,797	7,698,678	7,892,797	8,249,568
Water Heating (New/Existing)	155,904	155,904	155,904	1,135,937	1,135,937	1,878,664	1,878,664
Boiler to Combo System	6,777,258	6,777,258	6,777,258	6,777,258	6,777,258	6,777,258	6,777,258
Appliances	1,060,550	1,065,143	1,065,143	1,065,143	1,065,143	1,065,143	1,065,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,539,094</b>	<b>21,813,021</b>	<b>21,842,733</b>	<b>26,237,953</b>	<b>29,628,213</b>	<b>30,565,059</b>	<b>30,921,830</b>

Table 6-5 shows the list of measures and their technical applicability to Cascade's commercial/industrial market sector. Changes to the Commercial segment are primarily the result of modification to the original Stellar estimates for potential heat reclaim measures and the applicability of cost effective window measures within Cascade's service territory.



**Table 6-5  
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CONSERVATION  
MEASURES  
TECHNICAL POTENTIAL BY 2030**

<b>WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL</b>		
Measure Description	Gas Savings Therms	Levelized Cost (\$/th)
Shell Measures	11,606,000	\$0.29
O&M and Controls	1,245,000	\$0.42
Cooking	2,646,000	\$0.35
New Cooking	944,000	\$0.35
New Heaters	975,000	\$0.03
Replace Heaters	1,717,000	\$0.31
New Boilers	673,000	\$0.09
DHW Measures	839,000	\$0.55
Replace Boiler	437,000	\$0.53
New DHW Measures	405,000	\$0.60
Refer Heat Reclaim	470,500	\$0.80
New Refer Heat Reclaim	277,800	\$0.80
Solar Pool Heat	29,400	\$0.91
New Solar Pool Heat	6,400	\$0.95
New Windows	231,250	\$1.50
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL</b>	<b>22,502,350</b>	
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>		
Boilers	442,000	\$0.18
Shell Measures	294,000	\$0.22
Unit Heater	176,000	\$0.18
Process Hot Water	47,000	\$0.10
Specialty Hot Water	16,000	-\$0.81
<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIAL</b>	<b>975,000</b>	

**TOTAL TECHNICAL  
POTENTIAL** 23,477,350

Based on the above technical potential, the Company has developed an estimate of the incremental conservation resources that can be acquired through 2030 on an annual basis. The company followed the ETO's approach used to develop the targets for Oregon, making modifications when necessary to recognize the differences associated with Cascade's Washington service territory.

It should be noted, that historically, the company has estimated the achievable potential and then estimated the annual targets based on a percentage of the achievable potential. The company modified its approach for this IRP, basing the annual estimates as a percentage of the technical potential rather than estimating the achievable potential and then developing the deployment curves. This modified approach results in achievable potential in the range of 65 to 85% of the technical potential over the 20 year planning horizon. Consistent with the development of the Oregon deployment curves, Cascade grouped the measures into categories (SF New construction, SF Retrofit, etc.) and deployment curves were developed utilizing the following key assumptions:

- In the area of Residential New Construction it was assumed that the technical potential would be spread equally over the 20 year planning horizon. Continuing from the deployment curves estimated in the 2008 Plan, it is assumed that participation levels will continue to ramp-up over the planning horizon, assuming 15% in 2011 and reaching a maximum participation of 75% by 2018.
- In the area of Residential replacement market, similar to the new construction sector, it was assumed that the technical potential would be spread equally over the 20 year planning horizon. Participation levels continue to ramp up, beginning with 30% in 2011 reaching maximum participation of 80% in 2017.
- Participation in the Residential Retrofit market was also assumed to continue to ramp-up over the 20 year planning horizon. Similar to the Oregon approach, it was assumed that over the 20 year horizon, that 80% of the technical potential would be realized through the residential retrofit program. Since the program is still relatively new (2010 is only the third year that retrofit measures have been included in the Company's residential program), participation levels were assumed to range from 3% in 2011 reaching a maximum of 6% in 2017.
- In the Commercial retrofit market, similar to the residential retrofit market, it was assumed that participation levels would range from 3% in 2011 to a maximum of 6% in the 2017 period.
- In the Commercial/Industrial New Construction and Replacement markets, the technical potential was spread evenly over the 20 year planning horizon. On the new construction side, participation levels ramp-up from 15% in 2011 to 75% in 2018. In the replacement market, the ramp-up period begins at 20% in 2011 and increases 5% per year until reaching the maximum participation level of 75% in 2021.
- Annual therm savings targets associated with the Low Income Weatherization program have been included in the deployment curves as a separate line item. The Low Income Weatherization program is delivered by the Community Action agencies rather than the third party contactor who delivers the residential program and therefore separate targets are necessary. The Resource Assessment prepared by Stellar, includes the conservation potential associated with the Low Income housing stock.
- In developing the estimated costs to achieve the annual therm savings targets, it was assumed that commercial therm savings could be achieved at \$4/therm while the residential sector would require approximately \$6.50/therm.

Based on the assumptions outlined above, the estimated annual therm savings targets for the Washington Residential and Commercial/Industrial programs are shown in Table 6-6 on the following page. Similar to the ETO's approach, the figures shown for the residential and commercial sector represent Cascade's best case scenario for annual therm savings targets for the planning horizon.

Table 6-6 illustrates that Cascade anticipates its Low Income Weatherization program will be able to achieve a savings target of 40,000 in CY11, and 45,000 in CY12, then leveling off to a savings of 35,000 therms in CY13 and beyond. These numbers were determined by analyzing the capacity and limitations of the weatherization delivery network, as well as the potential for alternative avenues of therm savings during the years ahead. The company believes that the ARRA funding, which must be spent down by March 2012, will result in higher participation levels in 2011 and 2012. However, once the ARRA funding is spent, the company anticipates a return to the 35,000 level.

### **Conservation Summary**

Based on the deployment curves developed for each state, Cascade estimates that the cumulative therm savings targets for the 2 Year Action Plan period (2011 – 2012) represents the displacement of approximately 44,869 residential customers' annual load requirements.

### **DSM Implementation Issues and Uncertainties**

The amount of DSM potential identified for the plan relies on the best available information today about prices, efficiency, consumer behavior and preferences, and projects information 20 years into the future. As with other resources, DSM resource assessments depend heavily on energy load forecasts and projected growth rates with all of the associated uncertainties. Also similar to supply side resources, assessments of DSM potential are limited by what is currently available in the marketplace in terms of cost-effective technologies for improving energy efficiency. The impacts of new technologies and new energy efficiency codes and standards are difficult to accurately predict. This uncertainty is mitigated through the biennial updates of the IRP, which provide the opportunity to incorporate improvements in demand side technologies and programs.

However, somewhat unique to demand side resources are the utility's dependence on a large number of small purchases with each tied to the individual consumers' day-to-day purchasing and behavioral decisions. The utility attempts to influence these decisions through its programs, but the consumer is the ultimate decision maker regarding the purchase of DSM resources. Cascade's assessments of DSM make the best possible estimates of participation and costs, however, like any new program, the amounts are likely to vary from planning estimates.

**Table 6-6**  
**Estimated Achievable Therm Savings**

	Washington			Oregon			Annual Savings	Cumulative Therm Savings
	Residential	Comm/Ind	Low Inc.	Residential*1	Comm/Ind*	Low Income		
2011	332,399	336,772	40,000	180,462	276,741	12,000	1,178,374	1,178,374
2012	396,845	356,237	45,000	122,224	287,149	15,000	1,222,455	2,400,829
2013	479,384	421,936	35,000	183,867	293,596	10,000	1,423,783	3,824,612
2014	581,840	487,636	35,000	184,321	239,056	10,000	1,537,853	5,362,465
2015	684,296	553,335	35,000	191,633	204,161	10,000	1,678,425	7,040,891
2016	786,752	619,035	35,000	205,236	204,161	10,000	1,860,184	8,901,075
2017	889,208	684,734	35,000	241,621	154,161	10,000	2,014,724	10,915,799
2018	907,301	730,969	35,000	458,437	129,161	10,000	2,270,868	13,186,667
2019	907,301	769,712	35,000	458,437	127,041	10,000	2,307,491	15,494,158
2020	907,301	808,454	35,000	458,437	121,056	10,000	2,340,248	17,834,406
2021	907,301	847,197	35,000	458,437	117,161	10,000	2,375,096	20,209,501
2022	907,301	885,939	35,000	458,437	114,161	10,000	2,410,838	22,620,339
2023	907,301	885,939	35,000	458,457	109,161	10,000	2,405,858	25,026,198
2024	907,301	885,939	35,000	458,437	104,161	10,000	2,400,838	27,427,036
2025	907,301	885,939	35,000	436,410	99,161	10,000	2,373,811	29,800,847
2026	907,301	885,939	35,000	414,383	94,161	10,000	2,346,784	32,147,631
2027	854,428	861,995	35,000	392,356	89,161	10,000	2,242,940	34,390,571
2028	801,555	838,051	35,000	348,301	86,661	10,000	2,119,568	36,510,139
2029	748,682	814,107	35,000	348,301	17,500	10,000	1,973,590	38,483,729
2030	722,245	802,135	35,000	348,301	15,233	10,000	1,932,914	40,416,643

\* Achievable therm savings listed for the Residential and Commercial sectors of CNGC’s Oregon Conservation Programs reflect the Stretch Target utilized by the Energy Trust of Oregon. The conservative targets utilized by the OPUC for assessing program performance for CY2012 are 244,077 Commercial/Industrial therms and 103,890 Residential for a total of 347,996 (rounded) therms.

It should be noted that yearly savings forecasts for the first five years of the deployment scenario (2012-2016) start at the sector level, where Energy Trust program managers employ a “bottom-up” approach to estimating savings for the immediate future. This process takes into account recent program volume at the measure level, projects ‘in-the-pipeline’, and the state of the current economic climate all within the context of the total achievable resource potential identified by Stellar Processes July 2011 Resource Assessment.

Annual savings forecasts and corresponding program growth rates for the *last* 15 years of the deployment do not feature as prominently in the inclusion of program manager’s predictions or historical savings trends. Instead, in these years more weight is placed on the ramp rates described in the Stellar Processes Deployment Scenario, which the ETO considers more indicative of broader economic trends and movements. These more general economic trends affecting the last 15 years of the deployment scenario can be summarized as;

- Moderate growth in savings starting in 2016 as strength in overall economy begins to return.
- A peak in savings in 2019 due to an expected residential code upgrade in 2017 (see assumptions tab of Stellar Deployment Scenario 09-26-11)
- Savings falling gradually after 2019. (IRP projection does not include the adoption of new technologies in the forecast).

It has been agreed with ETO's Board, the OPUC and the IOUs that a range of conservation estimates is necessary. The Stretch goal (see Table 6-6 and accompanying note) is to be used for estimating funding levels, and the Conservative goal (85% of Stretch) is a lower confidence bound which may be used by IRP planners. OPUC utilizes a target of 10% below the Conservative Goal as a performance metric for ETO. Therefore the figures in Table 6-6 reflect the best case or "stretch" scenario identified as achievable by the Energy Trust. Based on the significant updates to the Energy Trust's 2011 Resource Assessment described earlier, the estimated achievable therm savings in Oregon for the 20 year period has been reduced by approximately 1.7 million therms since the last IRP. The conservative deployment scenario identified by ETO would reduce conservation potential by an additional approximate 1.4 million. As suggested earlier, changes in achievable resource potential can be attributed to changes in the baseline as a result of codes and standards, a reduction in the levelized cost threshold from \$1.0/therm to \$.75/therms for the purposes of assessing *long term* technical potential, and to revisions of load growth forecasts in the face of slow economic growth resulting from an ongoing recovery from the 2008 recession and housing market collapse. Achievable potential may be further weighed under the lens of currently the \$.52 levelized cost limits for the combined Northwest Natural and Cascade Natural Gas conservation programs. As described earlier in this document, the OPUC mandated cost-effectiveness thresholds outlined in UM1158 are lower than the avoided cost limits identified by the Company and would reduce ETO conservation potential by an additional 163,234 therms in the commercial sector and 1.8 million therms in the residential sector. However, the ETO does not believe that the performance measures, which have been designed across both NW Natural and CNGC, are used as the basis for measure cost-effectiveness; and that the budget and savings developed for Cascade are not directly influenced by the OPUC performance measure. The Trust will continue to develop the measure portfolio as traditionally done to acquire cost-effective savings within the constructs of its cost-effectiveness model approved by the OPUC.

As discussed above, actual implementation design, delivery, and market conditions will cause energy-efficiency program savings and costs to vary. Customer participation in a program is heavily influenced by the level of incentive paid by the utility or Energy Trust versus the cost to the customer. External infrastructure considerations must also be addressed, such as product availability to utility customers and an adequate network of contractors, retailers, and other trade allies to support a program. As new measures or expanded programs are developed and added to the current program mix, internal and external resources and capabilities need to grow accordingly and progress through a "learning curve". For this reason, the company estimated conservation acquisition schedule increases over time. Additionally, revisions to the company's existing programs may be necessary and will result in additional impacts on the company's projected participation levels.

Other uncertainties relating to conservation resources include the risk of free riders, and lost opportunities. Free riders are those individuals that would have undertaken some form of conservation action even if a program had not existed. Measuring free rider impacts makes program evaluation difficult since it requires information on a hypothetical situation that, by definition, will never be observed. Lost opportunities assume that the opportunity to install cost-effective conservation measures occurs only once in the life of a home, office, or industrial plant. If all potential cost-effective conservation is not installed at one time, future DSM opportunities may be lost as a result. This is most likely true for commercial/industrial resources since it is unlikely that a business would close down or curtail operations for any period just to install conservation measures.

As discussed earlier, the potential for building code changes over the planning horizon represent another uncertainty that could impact the ability of the company to achieve its therm savings goals. When the code changes fully take effect, as they were recently in Oregon, both the Company's programs and targets will need to be adjusted.

Potential carbon legislation is another area of uncertainty that Cascade continues to monitor closely. In Washington, specific requirements resulting from the Western Climate Initiative's (WCI) Greenhouse Gas Cap and Trade design recommendation are still unknown. The recommendations though include reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 15% below 2005 levels by 2020. GHG measurements and monitoring began on January 1, 2010, for reporting in early 2011. The first phase of the cap-and-trade program is proposed to begin in 2012, covering emissions from electricity. The second phase would begin in 2015, when the program expands to include other fossil fuels, including natural gas.

At the Federal level, the traction for national legislation such as Kerry-Lieberman has decreased significantly and it is uncertain at this point the level of impact federal legislation will have as compared to the impacts of regional legislation.

### **Environmental Externalities**

When evaluating DSM resources, the company also includes an evaluation of the impacts of environmental externalities. The impact of utilizing energy on the environment continues to be a subject of societal concern and debate. If there are impacts that cannot be repaired naturally within a reasonable period of time, damage cost to the environment occurs for which society will have to pay in some, as yet undetermined, form. The question of who pays, how much and when payment should be made, are complicated issues.

For many years, The Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC) has utilized a 10% cost advantage for electric utilities acquiring conservation resources to realize the benefits of not using supply side resources. Such electric utility benefits include reduced fish and wildlife impacts, load stability, load predictability and improved air quality. As discussed in Section 7, when calculating the avoided cost figures, the company includes an incremental cost advantage for conservation resources. Historically, Cascade has included the 10% cost advantage for conservation resources which was consistent with Oregon's requirements for gas utilities for mandated residential weatherization programs. For this plan, the company developed a graduated scale ranging from 5% for short-term measures up to a 20% factor for longer-lived measures. The use of a graduated scale is an attempt to recognize non-quantifiable benefits associated with conservation, such as price certainty & a hedge value against future carbon costs.

The OPUC issued Order 93-965 (UM-424) to address how utilities should consider the impact of environmental externalities in planning for future energy resources that goes beyond the 10% cost advantage discussed above. In June 2008, the OPUC issued Order 08-338 (UM1302) which revised the IRP Guidelines associated with the analysis of environmental costs. The original guideline established in UM1056, required utilities to analyze the range of potential CO<sub>2</sub> costs referenced in Order 93-965. Rather than providing a specific range of potential CO<sub>2</sub> costs to be analyzed, the revised guideline requires the utility to construct a basecase portfolio that reflects what it considers to be the most likely regulatory compliance future for the various emissions. Additionally the guideline requires the utility to develop several compliance scenarios ranging from the present CO<sub>2</sub> regulatory level to the upper reaches of credible proposals and each scenario should include a time profile of CO<sub>2</sub> costs.

Unlike electric utilities, environmental cost issues rarely impact a gas utility's supply-side resource choices. For example, Cascade cannot choose between coal-fired generation or wind energy sources to meet its load requirements. As a natural gas distribution company, the Company's only supply-side energy resource is natural gas. However, environmental externality costs do make a difference in the comparison between supply-side and demand-side resources.

At the time of this writing, specific details on the level of carbon allowances and how they may be allocated to the gas utilities under a cap and trade program are still unknown. Therefore, in an effort to create a more realistic and robust assumption with regard to potential Carbon legislation, Cascade utilized the most recent draft legislation, the Kerry-Lieberman proposal. Table 6-7 on the following page shows the updated analysis.

### **Other Demand Side Management**

The general purpose of demand response is to help manage demand during periods of system stress. The term encompasses a number of activities including real time pricing, time of use rates, critical peak pricing, demand buyback, interruptible rates, and direct load controls. As discussed earlier, the majority of Cascade's annual throughput is for non-core transportation service customers who are responsible for securing their own pipeline capacity arrangements. Of the remaining industrial sales, approximately 25% of that load is being met through interruptible sales service. Interruptible service is attractive for large volume customers because of the lower distribution margin involved. As a result, the company believes that all customers that can manage their operations on interruptible service are currently served on an interruptible basis – leaving little opportunity to reduce peak loads through expanded interruptible service.

<b>Table 6-7                      Natural Gas Environmental Externality Cost Analysis                      Updated with EIA's Estimated Emission Factors &amp; Inflation</b>				
Emission		Emission (Lbs/Therm)	Cost (\$/Lb)	Externality Adder (\$/Therm)
<b>SCENARIO 1</b>				
NO2	\$2500/Ton	0.008	\$1.250	\$0.010
CO2	\$12/Ton	11.673	\$0.006	\$0.070
TOTAL				\$0.080
<b>SCENARIO 2</b>				
NO2	\$2500/Ton	0.008	\$1.250	\$0.010
CO2	\$15/Ton	11.673	\$0.008	\$0.088
TOTAL				\$0.098
<b>SCENARIO 3</b>				
NO2	\$2500/Ton	0.008	\$1.250	\$0.010
CO2	\$18/Ton	11.673	\$0.009	\$0.105
TOTAL				\$0.115
<b>SCENARIO 4</b>				
NO2	\$2500/Ton	0.008	\$1.250	\$0.010
CO2	\$20/Ton	11.673	\$0.010	\$0.117
TOTAL				\$0.127
<b>SCENARIO 5</b>				
NO2	\$2500/Ton	0.008	\$1.250	\$0.010
CO2	\$25/Ton	11.673	\$0.013	\$0.146
TOTAL				\$0.156
<b>SCENARIO 6</b>				
NO2	\$2500/Ton	0.008	\$1.250	\$0.010
CO2	\$30/Ton	11.673	\$0.015	\$0.175
TOTAL				\$0.185

General

Assumptions:

Externality Adder reflects 1st year adder

Adder will increase annually by 3% and will be adjusted by the CPI, estimated to be 3.5%/year





**Section 7**  
**Resource Integration**

Resource integration is the last step in Cascade's IRP process. It involves finding the least cost mix of demand and supply side resources given the forecasted load requirements of the core customers. The tool used to accomplish this task is a computer optimization model known as SENDOUT™. This model permits the Company to quickly develop and analyze a variety of resource portfolios to help determine the type, size, and timing of resources best matched to forecast requirements. SENDOUT™ is very powerful and complex. It operates by combining a series of existing and potential demand side and supply side resources and optimizes their utilization, at the lowest net present cost over the entire planning period, for a given demand forecast.

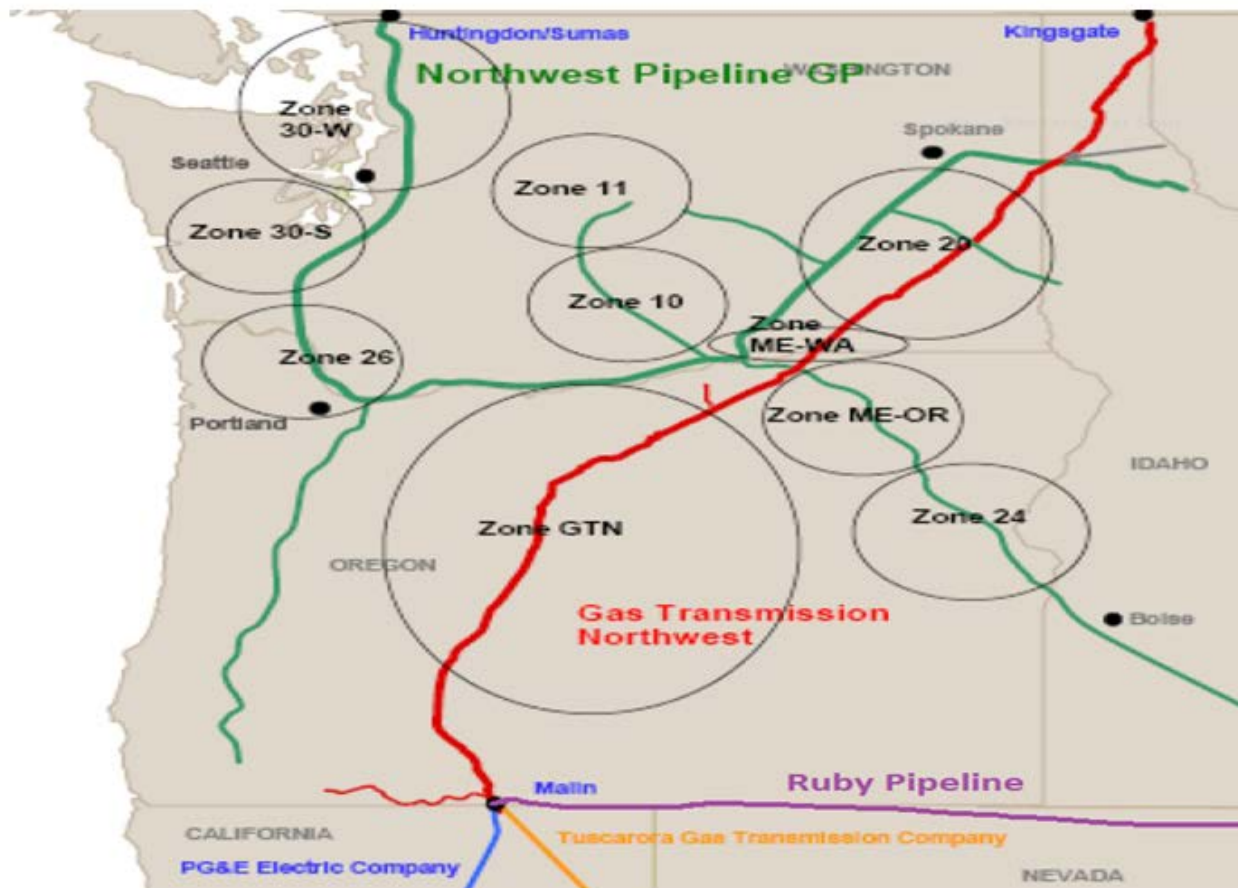
### **Resource Optimization Analysis Tools**

SENDOUT™'s broad capabilities allow the Company to develop supply and demand relationships that closely mirror Cascade's existing operations. Cascade continued to model demand areas grouped by the various pipeline zones, a practice that began with the 2008 IRP. A copy of the network diagram is shown in Figure 7-A on the following page. These demand centers reflect on a daily basis, the aggregate 20 year load forecasts of Cascade's core market customers being served from either Northwest Pipeline GP (NWP) or Gas Transmission Northwest (GTN) interstate pipeline facilities. Individual transportation segments, storage, supply and demand side resources, both existing and potential, are targeted to these pipeline zones. This level of precision allows SENDOUT™ to consider each resource on an individual basis within the portfolio while also recognizing where physical system limitations exist. Resource characteristics such as a supply contract's daily delivery capability, minimum take requirements, maximum daily transport capability by individual segment, and storage inventory limitations and withdrawal and injection curve characteristics can be part of each resource's basic model inputs. The ability to model resources in this fashion allows SENDOUT™ to tailor its optimization within envisioned constraints and ensures that the model's optimal solution can work under anticipated operating conditions.

However, because SENDOUT™ utilizes a linear programming approach, its results are considered "deterministic". For example, the model knows the exact load and price for every day of the planning period based on the analyst's input and can therefore minimize costs in a way that would not be possible in the real world. Therefore, it is important to acknowledge that linear programming analysis provides helpful but not perfect information to guide decisions.

Since decisions are made in the context of uncertainty about the future, in 2006 Cascade purchased VectorGas™. VectorGas™ was an add-in product to the SENDOUT™ model that facilitates the ability to model gas price and load uncertainty (driven by weather) into the future. VectorGas™ utilizes a Monte Carlo approach in combination with the linear programming approach in SENDOUT™. The VectorGas™ functionality was integrated in the SENDOUT™ software with Version 12.5 which is the platform that Cascade prepared its integration analysis. The addition of the Monte-Carlo modeling capability provides additional information to decision makers under conditions of uncertainty. This tool continues to enhance the robustness of the Company's long-term resource planning and acquisition activities.

FIGURE 7-A



### Scenarios versus Simulations

Prior to discussing the modeling process, inputs, and ultimately the results of the analyses, a brief discussion of the term scenarios versus simulations is necessary. As stated earlier, SENDOUT™ relies on a series of inputs or assumptions and then solves for the least cost solution based on the information provided to the model. Each group of assumptions is considered a scenario. For example, the company models medium load growth under average weather conditions where the assumed daily weather pattern is input into the SENDOUT™ model. The company also runs scenarios utilizing the low and high growth forecasts and historically has run several different price assumption scenarios. The results of each of these scenarios provide an answer or a least cost solution, which the optimization model has solved based on its perfect knowledge. Historically, this has provided the range of expected outcomes. However, with the addition of the Monte-Carlo functionality, the Company can now run simulations to determine if the scenario results are reasonable and to provide an expected range of results based on a statistical analysis.

Table 7-1 provides the list of scenarios included in this IRP and their key assumptions. To assess the impacts due to variations due in pricing and weather the company ran Monte-Carlo simulations on the Basecase scenario. The Company utilized the Basecase scenario as it represents the scenario Cascade considers most likely to be experienced over the planning horizon.

The basecase (Medium Load Growth, Medium Gas Price Forecast, Average weather with Peak Event) includes existing supply contracts, incremental supplies (peaking, annual, seasonal and citygate) from various receipt points (AECO, Rockies, Sumas, Station 2 and Malin). Other incremental supplies also include propane and satellite LNG (behind citygate). The basecase includes current upstream pipeline transport capacity, as well as Ruby and incremental NWP and GTN capacity. We also included Cascade's current Jackson Prairie storage accounts, our Plymouth LNG account, as well as the potential to obtain a third party's Jackson Prairie account or Mist storage.

In addition to the 200 draws, the Company prepared several sensitivity scenarios to test the resource selections when the baseline conditions were changed. Table 7-2 below describes those sensitivity scenarios.

### **Decision Making Tool**

Analysis of optimization model results and other operational and contractual constraints allows Cascade to make more informed resource decisions. The IRP optimization model output and Monte-Carlo simulation analysis will provide the quantifiable output from numerous model inputs. The model does not prescribe the ultimate resource portfolio. It can only determine the least cost set of resources given their specific pricing and quantifiable constraint characteristics. However, there are many other combinations of resources that may be available over the planning horizon. Cascade must still make subjective risk judgments about unquantifiable and intangible issues related to resource selections. These will include future flexibility, supplier deliverability risk, pipeline(s) risk, financial risk to the utility and its ratepayers, operational constraints, regulatory risk, etc. The risk judgments are combined with the quantitative IRP analysis to form actual resource decisions.

**TABLE 7-1  
SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES**

Scenario Name	Key Elements in SENDOUT Scenario
All in Case	Medium Load Growth, Medium Gas Price Forecast, Average weather with Peak Event. Includes existing supply contracts, incremental supplies (peaking, annual, seasonal and citygate) from various receipt points (AECO, Rockies, Sumas, Station 2, Malin, as well as behind the citygate (satellite LNG)). Incremental supplies also include propane, satellite LNG (behind citygate), imported LNG (Jordan Cove, Bradwood Landing), current upstream pipeline transport capacity, as well as proposed pipelines and extensions (Blue Bridge, Ruby, Pacific Connector, and Palomar). We also included Cascade's current Jackson Prairie storage accounts, our Plymouth LNG account, as well as the potential to obtain a third party's Jackson Prairie account, as well as AECO and Mist storage. Almost any alternative that can be reasonably considered is included.
Limited Canadian Imports	Model contains all the elements of the Basecase, but incremental Annual AECO and seasonal Sumas resources will be unavailable to the model. Additionally, annual Sumas max is lowered from 100,000 to 50,000 dths. The intent is to mimic possible Canadian LNG exports to Asia.
Blue Bridge (NWP Expansion) With GTN backhaul and Palomar	Model contains all the elements of the Basecase, utilize transportation by others (TBO) between NWP and Palomar to reach "Blue Bridge" or continue on to Central Oregon down GTN
No Rockies price advantage	Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, all potential incremental resources are priced at NYMEX flat with no basis adder. In other words, incremental AECO, Sumas and Rockies all have the same price. This scenario allowed testing of inputs as transport costs were the variable.
Ruby Pipeline	Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, Ruby Pipeline is added as an additional resource. For modeling purposes we assume the \$0.95 rate (the max rate identified in their tariff). The model is set up so that Ruby becomes an option to move Rockies gas to GTN, where it would require incremental GTN capacity (backhaul) to move to Cascade's citygates, likely in Central Oregon, although it is possible to move the gas to Stanfield for transport on NWP. See Table 7-5 to see additional scenarios that were run for Ruby Pipeline and Incremental GTN northbound primary service.
Pacific Connector	Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, Pacific Connector is added as an additional resource. In addition, we will add incremental LNG (Jordan Cove) as a potential resource. For modeling purposes we started with Pacific Connector transport priced at approximately 3 times the current NWP rate. The model is set up so that Pacific Connector becomes an option to move imported LNG to GTN, where it would require incremental GTN capacity (backhaul) to move to Cascade's citygates.
Original Palomar or a Cross Cascade Pipeline	Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, Palomar Pipeline is added as an additional resource. In addition, we will add incremental LNG (Bradwood Landing) as a resource. We will use the max rate identified in their tariff. The model is set up so that Palomar becomes an option to move imported LNG to GTN, where it would take incremental GTN capacity (backhaul) to move to Cascade's citygates. We also will look to see about using Palomar to backhaul to NWP near Portland and move supplies up BlueBridge or continue along NWP.
AECO Storage	Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, AECO storage is added as a resource. The inventory is set at 300,000 dths, with daily withdrawal rights of 10,000 dths a day. This storage will be setup like the existing Jackson Prairie to be 100% full at the start of each heating season. The model is set up so that Canadian withdrawals can use incremental GTN capacity.

**TABLE 7-2  
Sensitives Analyses**

<b>Scenario Name</b>	<b>Key Assumptions</b>
<b>High Growth</b>	<b>Strong Economic Growth result in High Load growth, Average Weather, Medium Gas Prices</b>
<b>Low Growth</b>	<b>Economic Conditions result in Low Load growth, Average Weather, Medium Gas Prices</b>
<b>Environmental Externalities Scenario 1</b>	<b>Medium Load Growth, Average Weather, Assumes Carbon Cost Adder implemented in 2016 for CO2 emissions at \$15/ton with adder increasing annually by 3% plus CPI (EE Case #2)</b>
<b>Environmental Externalities Scenario 2</b>	<b>Medium Load Growth, Average Weather, Assumes Carbon Cost Adder would be applied in 2016 for emissions at \$20/ton with adder increasing annually by 3% plus CPI (EE Case #4)</b>
<b>Environmental Externalities Scenario 3</b>	<b>Medium Load Growth, Average Weather, Assumes Carbon Cost Adder would be applied in 2016 for emissions at \$30/ton with adder increasing annually by 3% plus CPI (EE Case #6)</b>

**Key Inputs**

**Demand Forecast Items & Weather Assumptions**

The optimization process compares a portfolio of resources against a specific demand requirement. SENDOUT™ generates a daily demand forecast by combining base load and temperature sensitive usage factor inputs with a specified daily temperature pattern input. The company develops usage factors for each of the zones shown on Figure 7-A; this includes nine demand centers on NWP and one on GTN which is utilized to meet Cascade’s Central Oregon load. In order to develop the temperature sensitive usage factors on a zone by zone basis, the company reviewed pipeline deliveries for the 2004 through 2009 period and developed monthly use per customer per degree day factors. The annual customer growth rates from the low, medium and high forecasts discussed in Section 3 were developed for each of the NWP zones and were applied to 2009 monthly core customer counts. Weather patterns for each of the zones were developed based on 5 distinct weather areas. The weather areas and their applicability to each of the zones are shown in Appendix B-1.

Prior to the 2007 IRP, the company had developed daily temperature patterns to estimate the impact of weather ranging from warmer than normal to design conditions, with the expected portfolio being one with average weather. The average weather pattern historically had been based on the 20 year average excluding the high/low annual degree day totals to develop an annual total for each area. These totals were then allocated to the daily readings based on the 90/91 winter pattern since that was the most recent year in the company’s weather history with a peak day reading of 61 DDs. However, with the

ability to run Monte-Carlo simulations, the company modified its approach and developed its “average” weather pattern based on the company’s 60+ year weather history, and the expected degree days for each month. The average pattern for each area was approached on a month-by-month expected value and then the degree days were allocated within the month based on the past years’ average daily distribution. Since a peak event can occur in an otherwise normal weather year, the average weather scenario includes one 3-day peak event, which includes a design day reading of 61 degree days system wide.

### **Demand Side Alternatives**

For purposes of this IRP, the Company has utilized the annual achievable potential schedule shown on Table 6-6 in Section 6 as an input to the optimization model. Because the company models demand by individual zone, conservation has been treated as a “must-take” supply alternative available at the pipeline citygate level. This approach allows the conservation resource to displace supply and pipeline transportation resources that would otherwise be necessary to meet demand requirements. For purposes of modeling, 80% of the identified Oregon Conservation resources are assumed to occur on the GTN pipeline with the remaining 20% occurring on Northwest pipeline. Washington conservation was modeled as a must-take resource at the NWP citygate. Because the acquisition of DSM is dependent upon a number of small purchases, determining which pipeline zones will procure the most conservation at this point is still premature. In future planning cycles, the company will continue to review the results of the participation levels and determine if more detailed assumptions on conservation acquisition can be modeled. Under the basecase scenario the company has assumed that conservation resources could be purchased, on a levelized cost per therm basis of \$6. The cost per therm figure of \$6 is an estimate of the combined Total Resource Cost for all measures included in the program, including program delivery and administration costs.

### **Supply Side Resource Alternatives**

For modeling purposes, supply side alternatives are grouped into one of three categories: gas supply, storage facilities, or pipeline transportation. As discussed in Section 5, some of the supply alternatives include one or more of these categories. For example, a gas supply resource may be delivered at Cascade’s citygate, essentially reducing the requirement for firm pipeline capacity. A satellite LNG facility (whether trucked in or liquefied on site) located within Cascade’s distribution system can reduce the need for pipeline capacity on a peak day as the supplies will be available to be directly flowed into Cascade’s local system. The following table provides a high level summary of the resource alternatives considered over the planning horizon.



**Table 7-3**

**Supply Side Alternatives Modeled**

Resource	Scenario Considered
Conventional Gas Supply Contracts with annual, seasonal or winter only characteristic delivered to Northwest Pipeline & GTN Systems	All
Conventional Gas Supply Peaking Contracts Delivered to Northwest Pipeline & GTN Systems	All
Gas Supply Peaking Contract delivered to Cascade's citygates	All
LNG Import Supplies Delivered to Northwest Pipeline System	All
Satellite LNG Storage within Cascade's distribution sytem	All
Additional Pipeline Capacity secured through medium--long term capacity agreements	All

**Natural Gas Price Forecast**

Price volatility has become an on-going factor in the natural gas industry since 2005. Prices in the natural gas market continued to be volatile through 2008 (upwards to \$13 per dth), but have since dropped considerably (currently around \$4). As discussed in Section 5, natural gas prices will continue to be influenced by demand, oil price volatility, the global economy, electric generation, new extraction technologies, hurricanes and other weather activity. As a result, it is impossible to accurately estimate what future natural gas prices will be over the planning horizon. However, Cascade has considered price forecasts from several sources, such as Wood Mackenzie, Energy Information Administration, the Financial Forecast Center's forecast, as well as our observations of the market to develop our low, base and high price forecast. As mentioned earlier, details of the company's price forecast can be found in Appendix E.

The Company compared the Monte-Carlo price simulation results to the low, base and high forecasts and found that the 200 draws captured the same range of pricing outlined in the forecasts shown in the Appendix. Therefore, individual deterministic runs under the low and high price forecast were not run.

**Integration Results and Key Findings**

As described earlier in this section, Cascade performed several different scenarios and the results are summarized below. However, it should be noted that the results of these analyses should be considered broadly. Like all analyses, the results of the resource optimization models are dependent upon the input assumptions provided. Scenario and Monte-Carlo analysis help by providing information on the ranges of input assumptions. Whether Cascade eventually secures these particular resources, acquires ones of comparable size and characteristics, or decides on an alternative approach is subject to ongoing resource investigation and evaluation activities. Specific resources made

available to the model at this time may or may not be physically available at the time they are needed or economically attractive in comparison to alternatives that may become available in the future. Therefore, prior to securing any of these resources, additional analyses of the specific resource must be completed.

The results of the various scenarios are fairly consistent and reveal the following general trends:

- The basecase results indicate energy efficiency programs with a levelized cost of 70 cents per therm or less are cost-effective over the planning horizon, with the price uncertainty analysis indicating that the levelized costs will likely range between 64 to 80 cents per therm. However, if a carbon cost adder was established during the planning horizon similar to those described in Section 6, the cost-effectiveness limits could increase between 8 to 16 cents depending upon the level of the carbon adder and the timing of its implementation. Cascade used the conservation curves based on a levelized cost of 70 cents per therm in developing its conservation deployment curves.
- Even with energy efficiency programs, Cascade will need to acquire additional capacity resources to meet anticipated peak day requirements, due to Cascade's continued growth in its residential and commercial customer base. Several of Cascade's existing transportation agreements will expire over the next several years. In most cases, Cascade has the unilateral right to extend or cancel the expiring contracts upon one year's notice. As a result, the company will have the opportunity to review alternatives to extend or replace those contracts.
- Since Williams announced that the Blue Bridge I-5 corridor project had been shelved, and with uncertainty surrounding the likelihood of Palomar being built, Ruby Pipeline emerged as a more feasible transportation resource to bring Rockies supplies to Central Oregon, via Malin and backhaul service on GTN. Ruby transport could take the form of a long-term transportation agreement and/or via a capacity release from a current Ruby shipper.
- Another alternative to acquiring Rockies supplies, without becoming a shipper on Ruby, would be to enter into supply arrangements with parties at Malin, or a possible exchange arrangement involving Stanfield.
- Satellite LNG/Peak shaving facilities located within Cascade's distribution system (for example Zones 10 and 11—the Wenatchee lateral) may also be an attractive alternative to incremental pipeline capacity in areas where physical limitations at the gate stations would result in even higher costs associated with a pipeline solution. There may be additional advantages to such a strategy to the extent a facility could be strategically located on a portion of the distribution system that will eliminate or reduce distribution system constraints.

- The initially proposed Pacific Northwest LNG import facilities would require incremental transportation via NWP or GTN. The Company has insufficient information available as to the likelihood and costs associated with acquiring additional transport capability to move supplies from the proposed Northwest facilities to Cascade's distribution system. More to the point, based on the shale boom, recent FERC filings and increasing demand in Asia, it looks like LNG will become an export from the Pacific Northwest as opposed to importing.
- We considered the impact of possible reductions in exports of gas supplies physically produced in British Columbia and Alberta, by limiting the amount of physical Canadian supplies that could be exported via existing infrastructure at Station 2, Sumas or AECO to 80%. Under this scenario, the model chose to increase the amount of imported Rockies gas via either Ruby/Malin transaction or Malin/Stanfield exchange. Given the proliferation of shale gas, we do not see access to Canadian gas being a problem—gas will be available—however, we will be competing with many parties and consequently, may experience potential volatility and price spikes.
- Although it has since declared bankruptcy, at the time of the initial development of this IRP a scenario was developed to move LNG from the proposed Bradwood Landing facility, connecting to Palomar Pipeline and ultimately delivered to Madras, OR where it would flow on incremental GTN capacity to serve Central OR. At this time, it is unlikely an import facility at Warrenton will be put into service.
- Although the facility filed in September 2011 to become an exporter, at the time that IRP scenarios were first set during the summer of 2011, the company evaluated transporting LNG from Jordon Cove via Pacific Connector Pipeline and then backhauling supplies on GTN to serve Central OR. Similar to the Bradwood Landing example discussed above, this scenario is complicated because it is unclear whether GTN will provide firm backhaul capability. It appears the infrastructure required to provide that firm backhaul service on GTN coupled with the transport from the facility makes this scenario appear to be undesirable, given other potential options.
- Incremental Jackson Prairie storage was also selected by the model. The company will continue to evaluate potential options to acquire more on system storage capabilities.
- 20 year portfolio costs on a Net Present Value (NPV) basis, are expected to range between \$2,448,210,000 to \$3,216,376,000 for the planning period, with an average cost per therm ranging between \$.354 and \$.447.

Table 7-4 on the following page summarizes the results from each of the modeling scenarios.

**Table 7-4  
SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS RESULTS**

<b>SENDOUT™ RUN</b>	<b>Results</b>
All Resources	<p>The all resource run allows the company to determine the likely basecase although the company still runs sensitivities on the various pipeline projects. Currently Ruby accompanied with incremental GTN capacity seems to be selected. None of the initial LNG facilities were selected unless extremely discounted (e.g. reservation rates at less than \$0.05)</p> <p>Satellite LNG facilities located within Cascade’s distribution system may also be an attractive alternative to incremental pipeline capacity in areas where physical limitations at the gate stations would result in even higher costs associated with a pipeline solution. There may be additional advantages to such a strategy to the extent a facility could be strategically located on a portion of the distribution system that will eliminate or reduce distribution system constraints.</p>
Limited Canadian Imports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not likely—will be exporter</li> <li>• Natural gas is expected to be abundant for the foreseeable future</li> <li>• The other storage options may provide some other sourcing possibilities.</li> </ul>
Blue Bridge With GTN backhaul and Palomar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate stacking</li> <li>• Basis parity would mean this provides transportation diversity as opposed to supply diversity</li> <li>• GTN backhaul offering</li> <li>• Potential bottleneck at Stanfield and/or Malin</li> </ul>
No Rockies price advantage	<p>In this run, the model chose to increase interest in acquiring Ruby. We continue to run numerous sensitivities with varying levels of restrictions in order to see the impact to the portfolio. See Table 7-5 for more Ruby scenarios.</p>
Ruby Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate stacking (GTN and Ruby); although discounts increased electability volumes</li> <li>• Basis parity would mean this provides transportation diversity as opposed to supply diversity</li> <li>• GTN backhaul offering</li> </ul>
Pacific Connector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown if facility will ever get built</li> <li>• GTN backhaul offering</li> <li>• Rate stacking</li> <li>• Potential bottleneck at Stanfield and/or Malin</li> </ul>
Palomar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown if infrastructure will ever get built</li> <li>• GTN backhaul offering</li> <li>• NWP additional facilities needed?</li> <li>• Potential bottleneck at Washougal, Stanfield and/or Malin</li> </ul>
AECO Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition with Alberta for re-fill volumes</li> <li>• Rate stacking</li> </ul>

**Modeling for Ruby Pipeline and Incremental GTN northbound firm service**

Given the likelihood of at least the Ruby capacity becoming part of the portfolio sometime in 2012, we are providing some additional information in this IRP regarding these two potential alternative resources. Utilizing the SENDOUT™ resource optimization model, several scenarios were run to test the viability of acquiring Ruby capacity either based on their proposal, or through a third party. Incremental and corresponding GTN Malin north capacity was also modeled (a summary of the RMIX results is attached). Basin prices in the model over the 20 year planning horizon have Rockies trading at a slight discount to AECO, Malin and Sumas (\$0.06 - \$0.15).

Regardless of the scenarios modeled, SENDOUT™ consistently selected Ruby capacity in a range of 10,000 to approximately 19,000 dths/day. A recap of some of the scenarios run and the results follows:

**Table 7-5**

**Summary of SENDOUT™ results for Ruby and Incremental GTN northbound firm service**

SCENARIO	RESULTS	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
RUBY DISCOUNTED PORPOSAL WITHOUT DISCOUNTED GTN BACKHAUL Ruby Xport: 25 years, Seasonal (Nov-Mar), \$0.75 reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, no limit MDQ, allow resizing every year after Oct13: GTN backhaul at current recourse rate (approx \$0.26)	SENDOUT™ selected 17.26 MDth/day Nov12-Oct13 and 17 MDth of GTN backhaul	This is the Ruby deal without taking into account discounted GTN backhaul, or comparisons to a shorter term Ruby capacity release.
RUBY PROPOSAL AT RECOURSE VS RUBY DISCOUNTED CAP REL Ruby Xport: 25 years, Seasonal (Nov-Mar), \$0.95 reservation (recourse rate), \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, no limit on MDQ, allow resizing every year after Oct13  Vs  Ruby Cap Release: 10 years, Annual release from 3 <sup>rd</sup> party, \$0.69(discounted) reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, 10,000 dth MDQ	SENDOUT™ selected 10 MDth of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party capacity release and 7.45MDth/d of the Ruby proposal and 17.19 MDth of GTN backhaul	Even at the recourse rate, SENDOUT™ selects a substantial portion of Ruby on a seasonal basis
Ruby Xport: 25 years, Seasonal (Nov-Mar), \$0.75 reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, no limit on MDQ, allow resizing every year after Oct13 Vs: Ruby Cap Release: 10 years, Annual release from 3 <sup>rd</sup> party, \$0.75 reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, 10,000 dth MDQ	SENDOUT™ selected 10 MDth of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party capacity release and 7.26 MDth/d of the Ruby proposal and 17 MDth of GTN backhaul	

<p>25 YR RUBY DISCOUNTED PROPOSAL VS 25 YR ANNUAL CAP REL VS 10 YR CAP REL                  Ruby Xport: 25 years, Seasonal (Nov-Mar), \$0.75 reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, no limit on MDQ, allow resizing every year after Oct13                  vs.                  Ruby Cap Release Annual: 25 years, Annual release from 3<sup>rd</sup> party, \$0.75 reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, 10,000 dth MDQ                  vs.                  Ruby Cap Release: 10 years, Annual release from 3<sup>rd</sup> party, \$0.75 reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, 10,000 dth MDQ</p>	<p>SENDOUT™ selected 10 MDth of 3<sup>rd</sup> party capacity release and 7.45MDth/d of the Ruby proposal and 17.19 MDth of GTN backhaul</p>	
<p>RUBY DISCOUNTED PROPOSAL VS STEEP DISCOUNT RUBY CAP REL                  Ruby Xport: 25 years, Seasonal (Nov-Mar), \$0.75 reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, no limit on MDQ, allow resizing every year after Oct13                  Vs                  Ruby Cap Release: 10 years, Annual release from 3<sup>rd</sup> party, \$0.57(40% discount of recourse rate of \$0.95) reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, 10,000 dth MDQ</p>	<p>SENDOUT™ selected 10 MDth of 3<sup>rd</sup> party capacity release and 7.26MDth/d of the Ruby proposal and 17 MDth of GTN backhaul</p>	
<p>RUBY DISCOUNTED PROPSAL WITH DISCOUNTED GTN VS STEEP DISCOUNT RUBY CAP RELEASE                  Ruby Xport: 25 years, Seasonal (Nov-Mar), \$0.75 reservation, less \$0.06 through March 2017 to represent the 80% discounted GTN northbound capacity that Ruby has offered to acquire and then re-release to Cascade for approximately 4 years. Per Ruby email 11/15/2011: <b><i>If the delivery point is Stanfield, assume a ~ \$0.20 rate (depends on points selected), with a 10,000 Dthd MDQ. Therefore \$ 3,200,000 / \$0.20 /10,000 = 1,600 days of FTSA. 1,600 / 365= 4.38 years of discounted GTN capacity</i></b>, model assumes GTN northbound returns to recourse levels after 2017, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, MDQ limited to 10 MDTh/day                  vs.                  Ruby Cap Release: 10 years, Annual release from 3<sup>rd</sup> party, \$0.57(40% discount of recourse rate of \$0.95) reservation, \$0.01 commodity, 1.5% Fuel, 10,000 dth MDQ</p>	<p>SENDOUT™ selected 8.84 MDth of 3<sup>rd</sup> party capacity release and 10MDth/d of the Ruby proposal and 18.56 MDth of GTN backhaul</p>	<p>This scenario mimics the current Ruby proposal against a steeply discounted yearly capacity release from a 3<sup>rd</sup> party.</p>

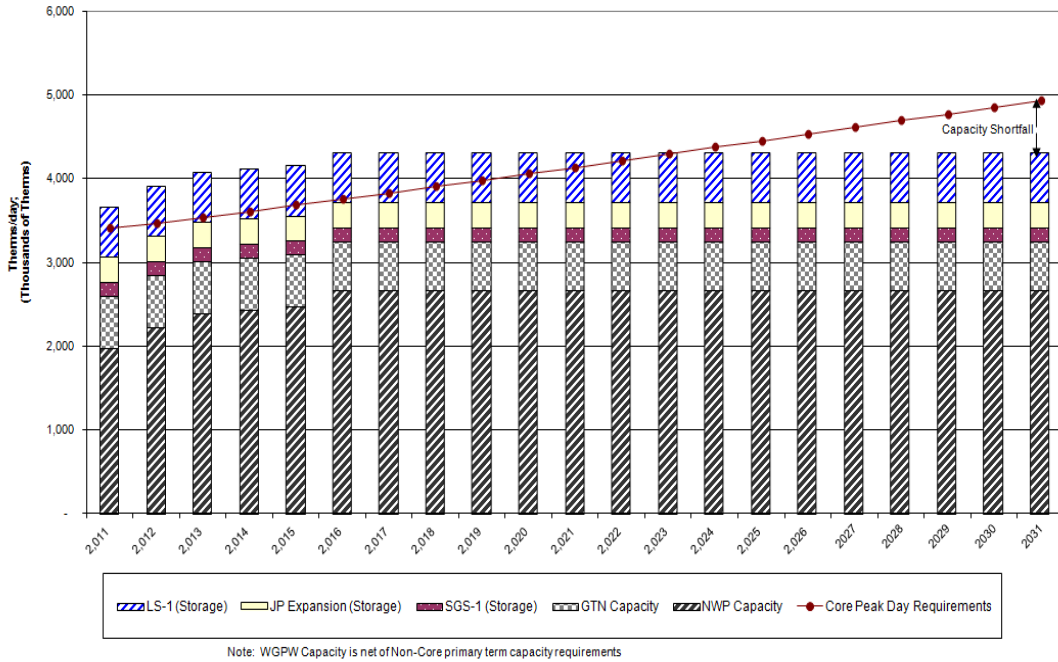
**Peak Day Planning Results**

Figures 7-B-1 through 7-B-3 show the projected peak day requirements compared to the Company’s existing capacity resources under the medium load growth forecast. This same comparison was completed for both the high and low load growth forecasts and results of the zone by zone analysis are included in Appendix F. Under all growth scenarios, the company will require incremental peak day delivery in order to meet Cascade’s anticipated peak loads located on the Northwest Pipeline system. This shortfall results from the expiration of a leased storage agreement that ended in April 2007. As discussed in Section 5, the company has acquired incremental Jackson Prairie storage inventory and withdrawal capability through the participation in the JP expansion open season, which took place during early 2006. The Company has also entered into a companion transportation

agreement with Northwest Pipeline for the transportation to deliver the stored supplies under this agreement to Cascade’s service territory. In the interim, Cascade will meet its peak day requirements with citygate peaking resources, acquiring vintage transportation returned to the pipeline, and where operational feasible, re-aligning existing contract delivery rights from areas where we project excess capacity to areas where we forecast potential shortfalls.

**Figure 7-B-1**

SYSTEM Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast



**Figure 7-B-2**

OREGON Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast

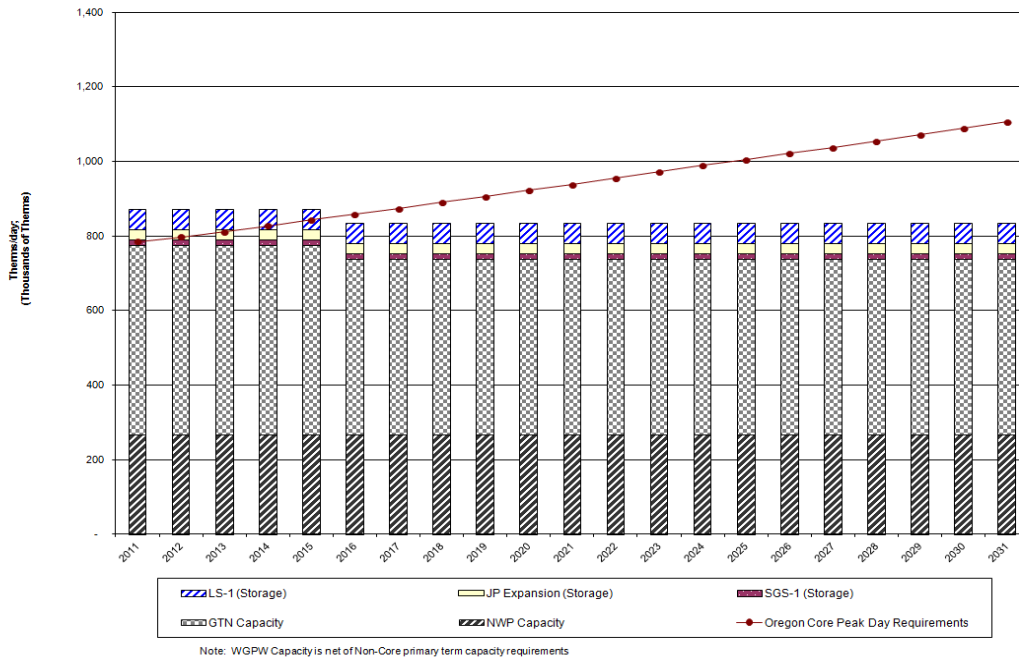
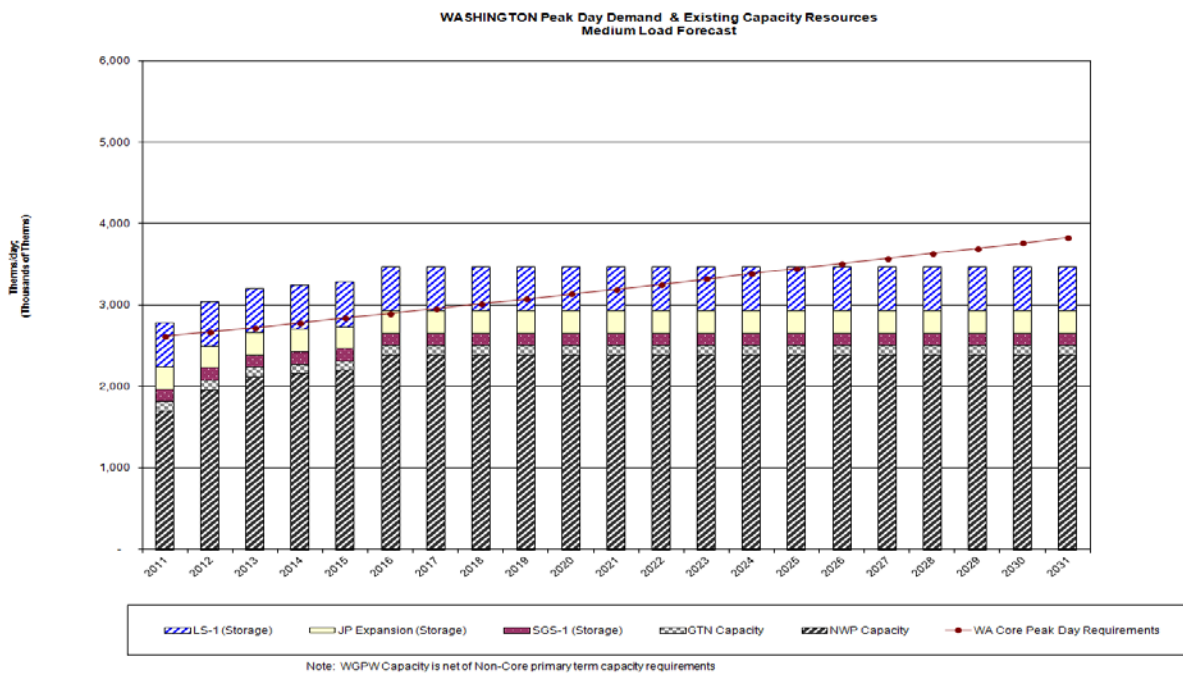


Figure 7-B-3

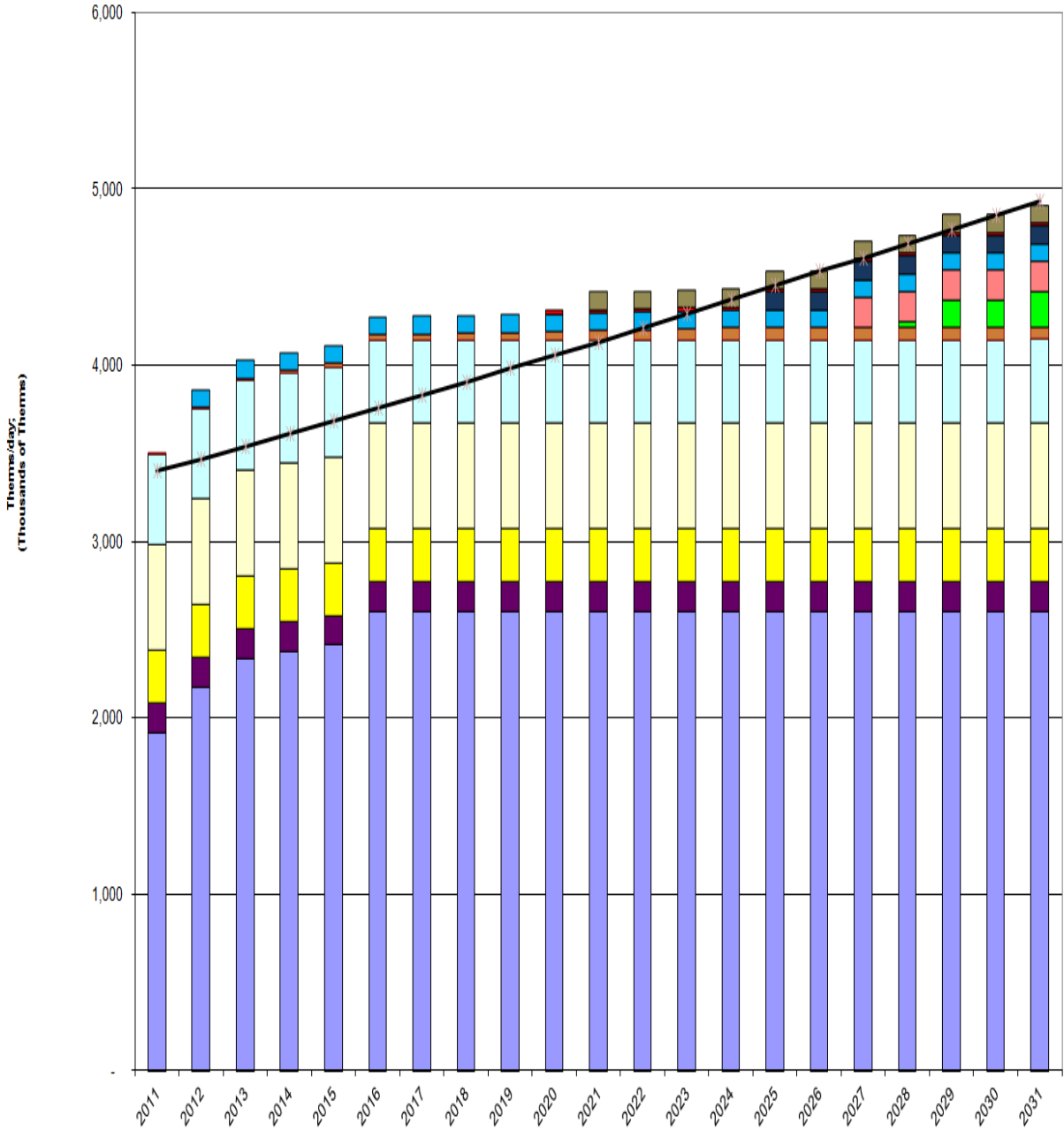


For modeling purposes, the company included several capacity alternatives to meet peak planning needs. Based on the analysis, peak day requirements will be met through a blend of resources. For purposes of the graphical depiction, the company has shown the incremental conservation resources as a capacity resource. As shown in Figures 7-C-1 through 7-C-3, incremental pipeline capacity on NWP, GTN, along with a combination of citygate peaking, Ruby and satellite LNG alternatives will be used to meet growing peak requirements.



FIGURE 7-C-1

Peak Day Demand & Capacity Resource Comparison  
Medium Load Forecast (Total System)



Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

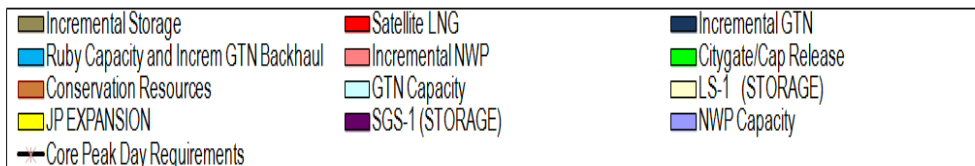


FIGURE 7-C-2

Peak Day Demand & Capacity Resource Comparison  
Medium Load Forecast - Oregon

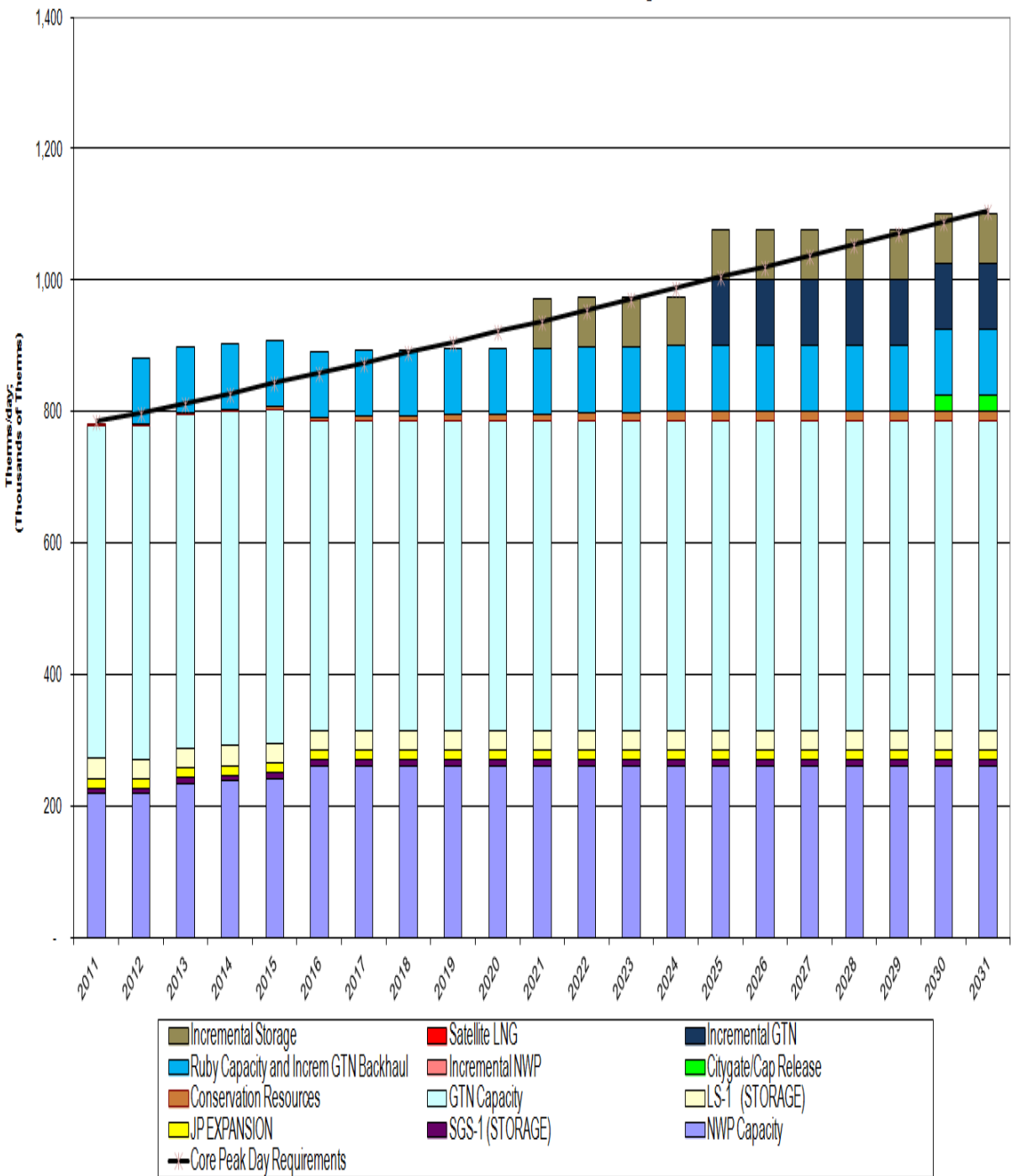
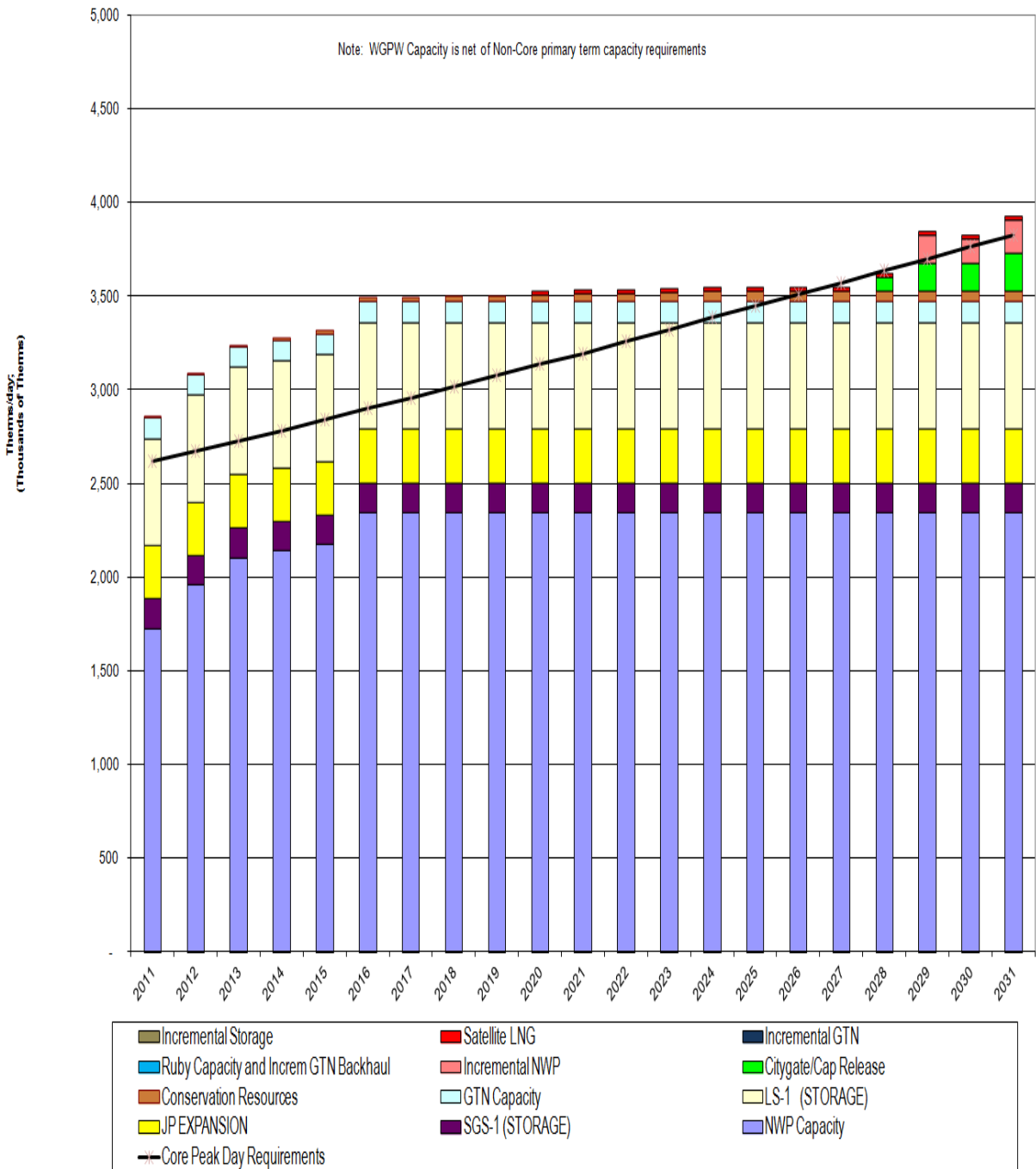


FIGURE 7-C-3

**Peak Day Demand & Capacity Resource Comparison  
Medium Load Forecast (Washington)**



### Annual Load Requirements and Weather Uncertainty

The annual load requirements will vary dramatically based on the weather assumptions. Through the use of SENDOUT™ Monte-Carlo functionality, the company has the ability to analyze the impacts of weather on its load forecast. Figure 7-D shows the overall expected range of the load forecasts, before considering load reductions that can be achieved through incremental conservation programs. The chart provides the upper parameter, which is based on the assumption that the high load growth forecast occurs, with the lower parameter occurring under the low load growth forecast. Capturing the uncertainty around the medium load growth forecast was accomplished through SENDOUT™'s Monte-Carlo functionality. The Monte-Carlo simulation performed 200 draws, with each draw calculating the monthly load based on the weather as randomly determined by the model for each of the weather zones. Figure 7-E provides a more in depth look at the medium scenario results. The absolute maximum and absolute minimum amounts depict the minimum or maximum system demand from the 200 draws for a particular year. The absolute maximum/minimum does not represent any single results for the 20 year planning horizon.

**Figure 7-D**

**Expected Annual Usage-Medium Load Growth  
Total System**

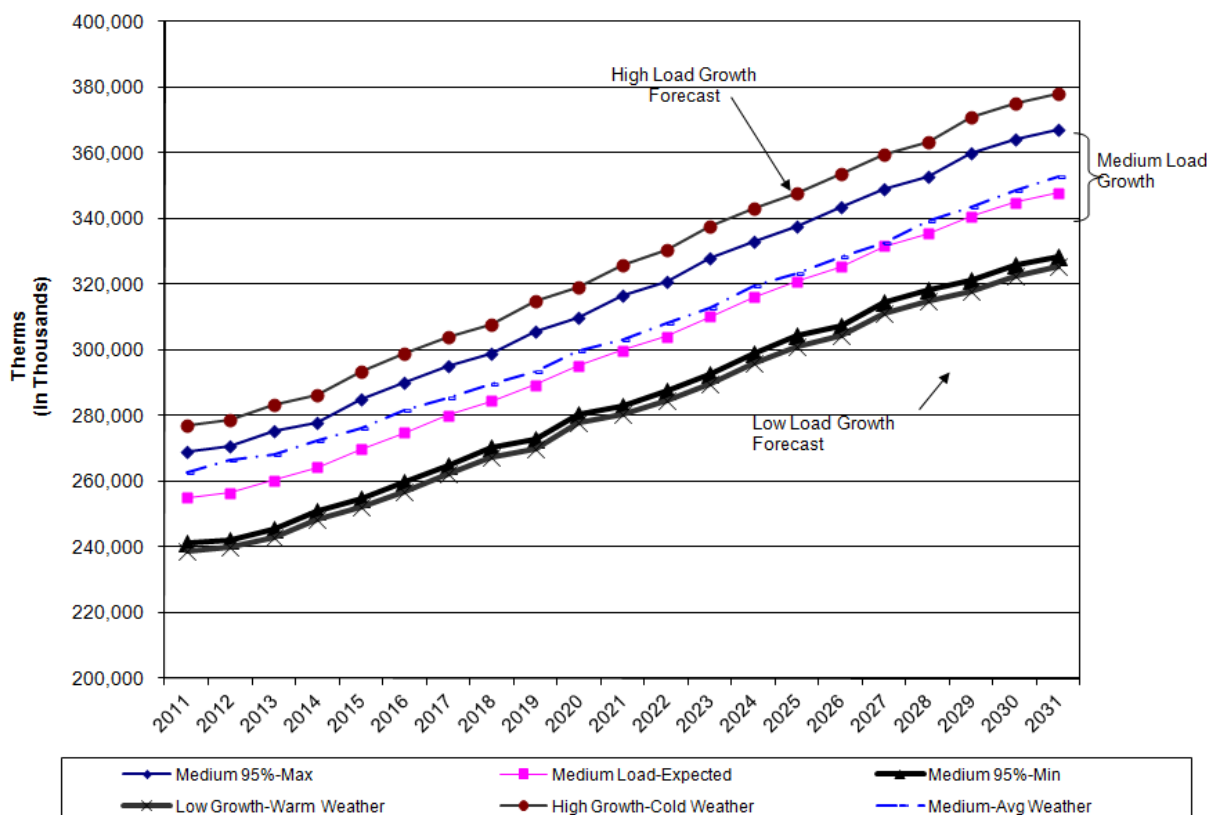
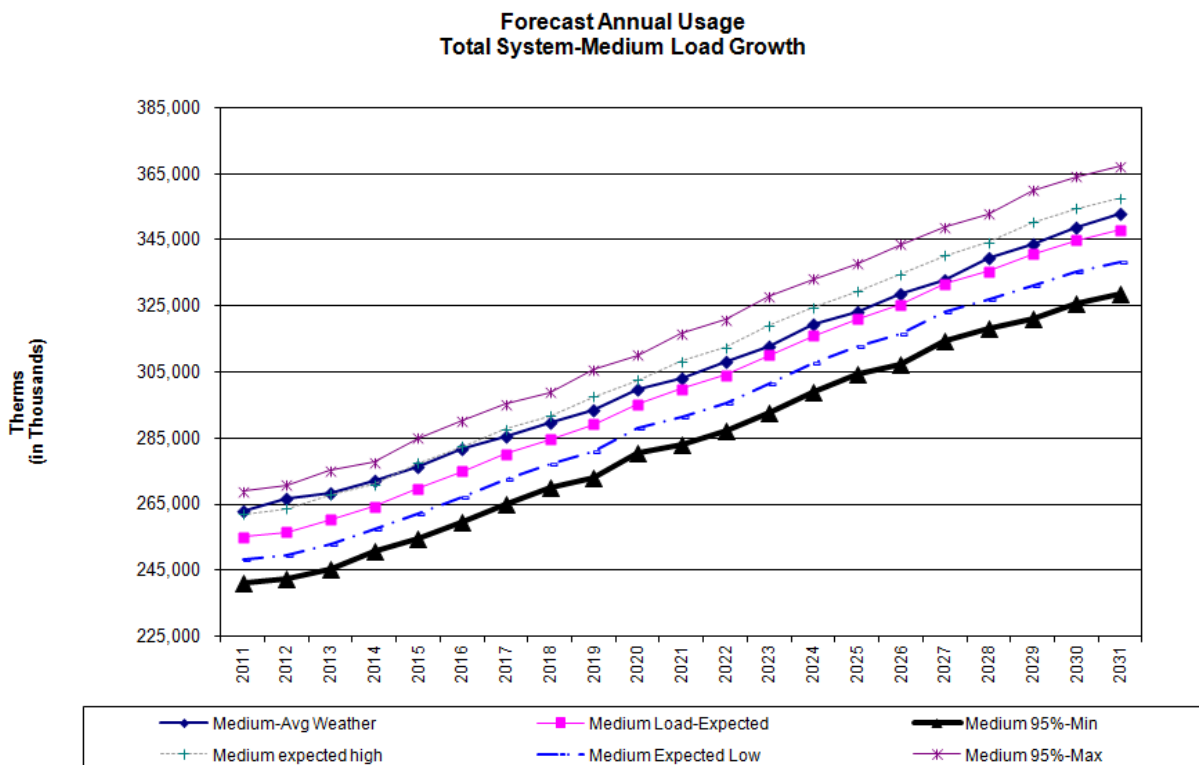


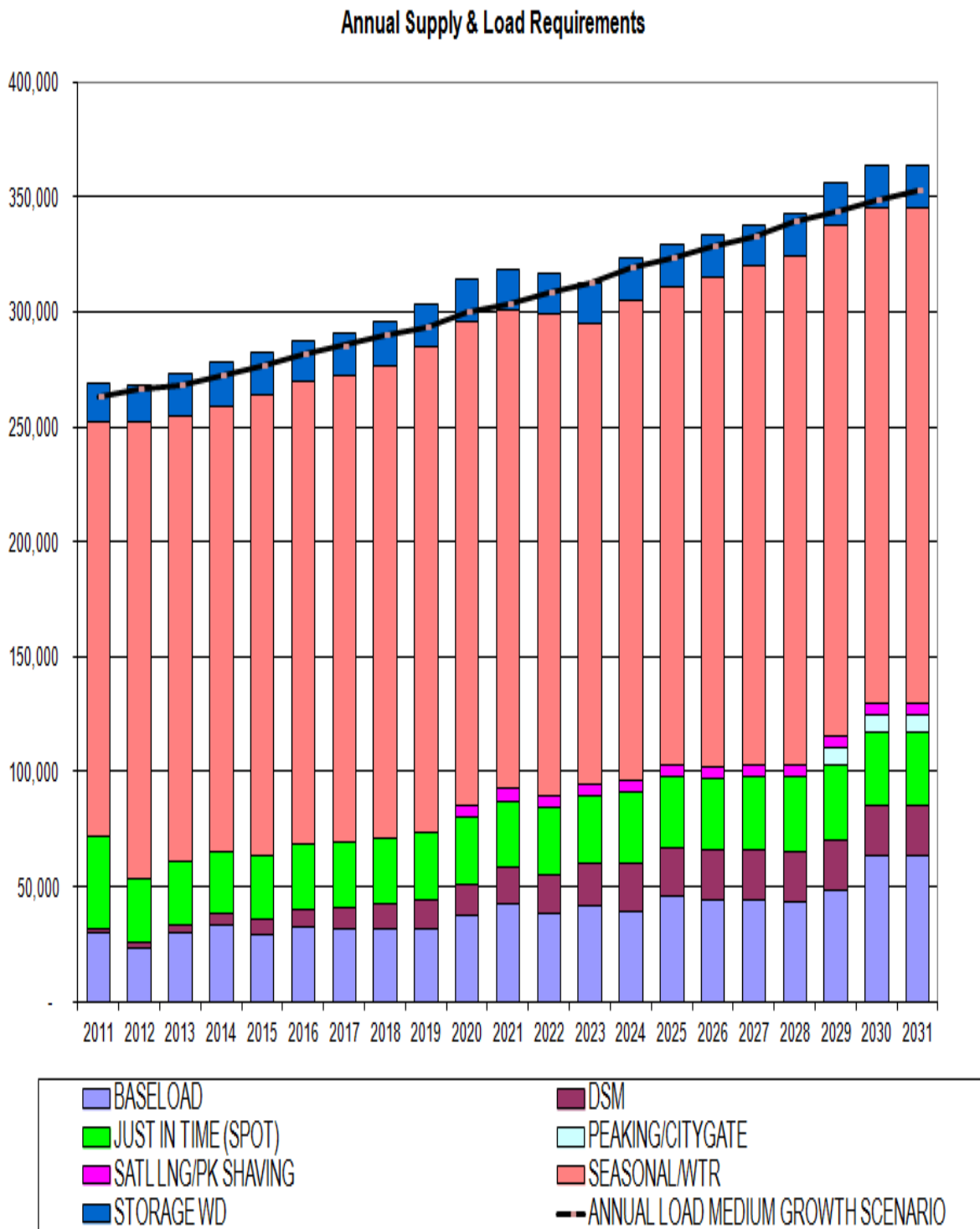
FIGURE 7-E



Additional tables and graphical analyses summarizing the weather and its impact on the annual load forecast are included in Appendix G-1.

To meet this demand, the company will need to acquire a blend of gas supply and conservation resources. For purposes of this plan, the company has estimated the level of conservation that is achievable over the course of the planning horizon which was discussed at length in Section 6. Figure 7-F shows how the company anticipates meeting the projected load over the planning horizon under the basecase scenario. Variations in the portfolio in order to meet actual load requirements during any year will occur primarily through the purchase of just-in-time, or spot gas purchases.

FIGURE 7-F



Impacts of Price Uncertainty and Overall System Costs

The ability to accurately forecast long-term gas prices is influenced by two different types of uncertainty: uncertainty related to long-term changes in the industry and uncertainty related to short-term gas price variability. Contributing to long-term uncertainty are long term supply and demand issues, including growth in demand for electric generation, changes in LNG import infrastructure, possible pipelines to bring Alaskan and other frontier gas supplies to market. Short-term price variability also affects the long-term predictability of gas prices. Even if long-term supply and demand outcomes are exactly as projected, actual prices in future months will still reflect variability due to short-term market conditions. In order to estimate this uncertainty, the Company utilized SENDOUT's™ Monte-Carlo functionality, to analyze the impacts of price on the portfolio costs. Since natural gas is becoming more of a national market, the company believes that volatility in the NYMEX prices will have a far larger influence on the portfolio's price volatility compared to the volatility in the AECO, Sumas and Rocky Mountain basin differentials.

Figure 7-G shows the overall expected range of the NYMEX prices over the planning horizon. The absolute maximum and absolute minimum amounts depicts the minimum amount or maximum amount from the 200 draws for a particular year. The Absolute maximum/minimum does not represent any single draw result for the 20 year planning horizon.

**FIGURE 7-G**

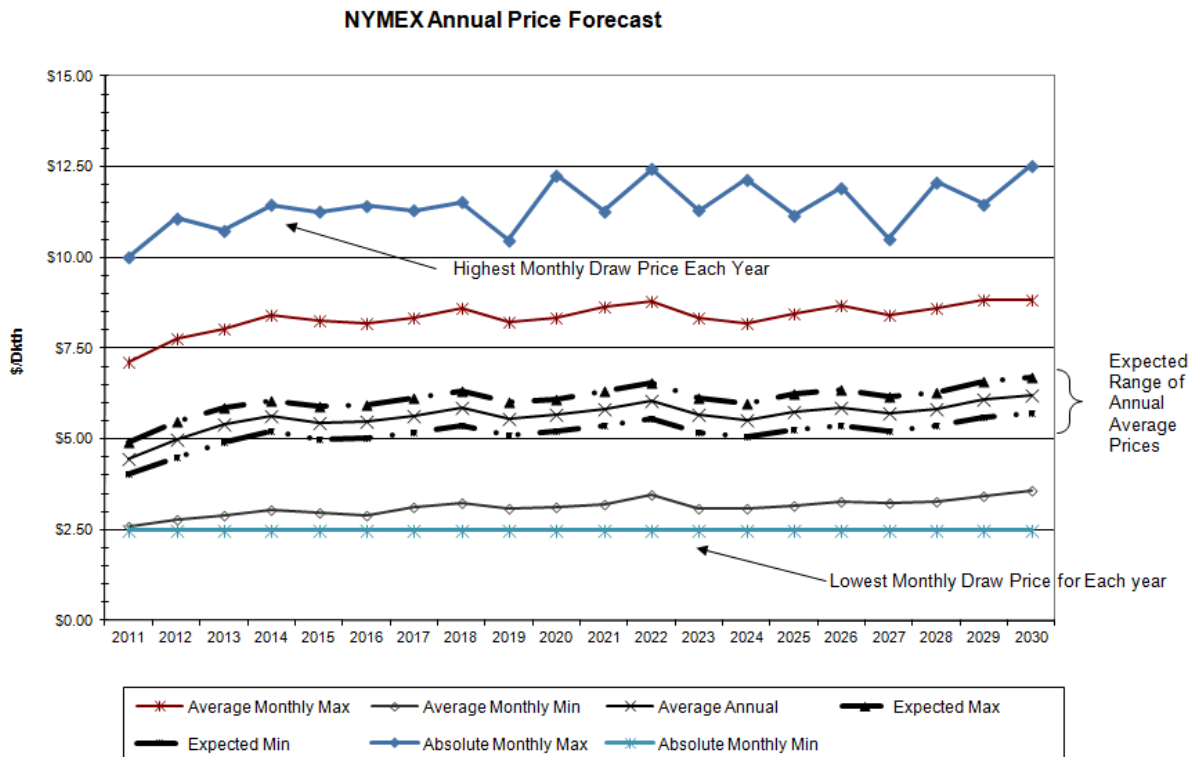
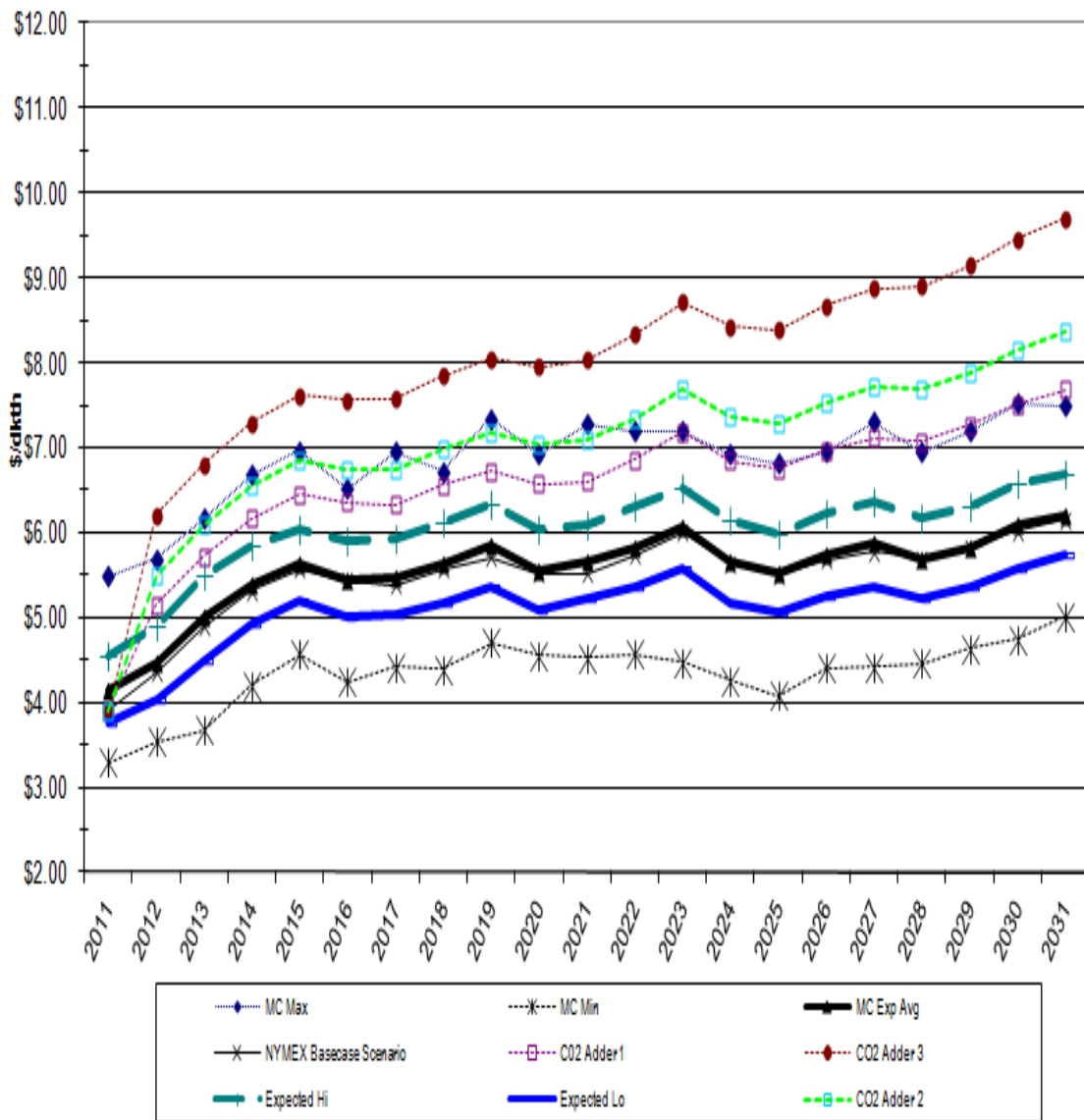


Figure 7-H compares the expected range of NYMEX prices from the Monte-Carlo analysis

including the Environmental Externality costs that were discussed in Section 6. The highest anticipated NYMEX prices would result if the Scenario 3 Carbon Cost Adder was implemented in 2011. In that scenario, Carbon Cost Adder would increase the baseline forecasts by \$1.85/dkth beginning in the first year, ramping up to \$4.38/dkth over the 20 year planning horizon. The impact of the price volatility on the overall cost of the long-term portfolio is shown below in Figure 7-I. Further tables and graphical analyses summarizing the pricing simulations are included in Appendix G-2.

**FIGURE 7-H  
PRICE FORECAST-NYMEX  
Average Annual Price**





**FIGURE 7-1  
Annual Portfolio Cost**

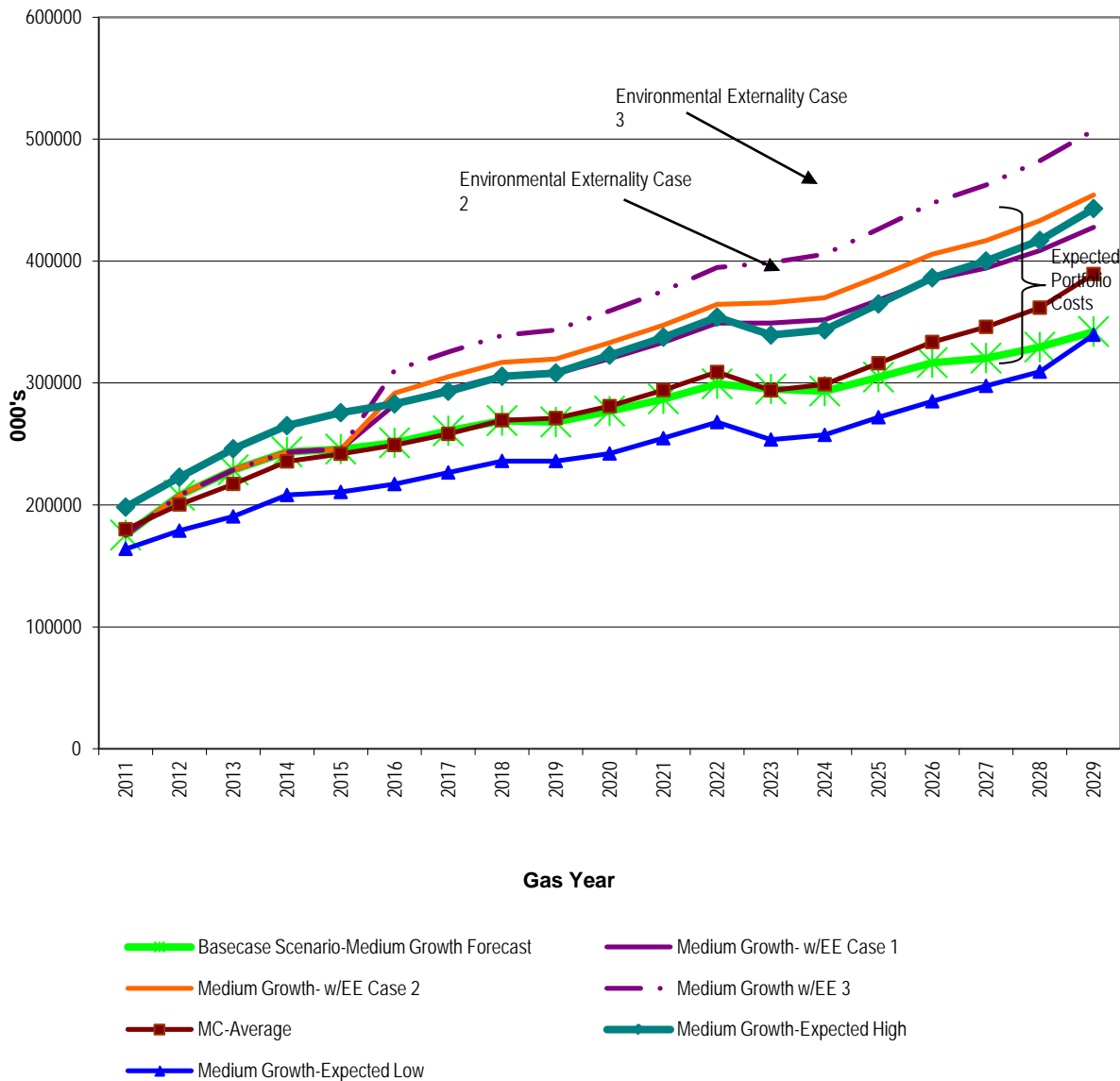


Table 7-5 summarizes the Net Present Value of the 20-year portfolio costs and average cost per therm for each of the scenarios and includes the anticipated range of costs from the Monte-Carlo modeling.

**TABLE 7-5**

	<b>NPV 20 Yr Portfolio costs in \$000s</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Therm</b>
<b>Scenario Results</b>		
Basecase Scenario High Load Growth Low Load Growth	\$ 2,747,378	\$ 0.388872
Environmental Externalities Case 1	\$ 3,267,486	\$ 0.425008
Environmental Externalities Case 2	\$ 2,657,113	\$ 0.408042
Environmental Externalities Case 3	\$ 3,149,964	\$ 0.445903
	\$ 3,272,814	\$ 0.463253
	\$ 3,518,517	\$ 0.498047
<b>Simulation Results</b>		
Monte-Carlo Average	\$ 2,816,873	\$ 0.399799
Monte-Carlo Expected High	\$ 3,216,376	\$ 0.447916
Monte-Carlo Expected Low	\$ 2,448,210	\$ 0.354748

Based on the basecase results, Cascade has calculated its avoided costs. Cascade’s avoided cost estimates represent the marginal cost of natural gas usage incremental to the forecasted demand. In other words, avoided cost is the unit cost to serve the next unit of demand during any given period of time. If demand-side management measures reduce customer demand, the Company is able to “avoid” certain commodity and transportation costs. This concept is important to assessing the proper value to demand-side management efforts. As discussed in Section 6, when calculating the avoided cost figures, the company includes an incremental cost advantage for conservation resources to recognize the non-quantifiable benefits associated with conservation such as price certainty and hedge value against future carbon costs.

Based on the annual costs from the Basecase scenario, the Company has estimated that the avoided costs are \$11.02 for 30-year measures and the cost-effectiveness limit is 65 cents per therm. Under the Carbon Scenarios, the avoided costs for 30-year measures range between to \$12.34 up to \$13.56 or 73 to 80 cents per therm.

Additional information regarding the calculation of these avoided cost estimates is included in Appendix H.



**Section 8**  
**Two-year Action Plan**

**Prior IRP Action Plan and Progress Review**

Cascade filed its last Integrated Resource Plan in December 2008. Since that time, Cascade has made significant progress in meeting its 2-Year Action Plan. Appendix I includes the detailed Two-year Action Plan along with a description of the Company's progress on each of the items.

**2011 Action Plan**

Cascade's 2010 Action Plan continues to focus on the following five areas:

- Demand Forecasting
- Distribution System Constraint Analysis
- Demand Side Resources
- Supply Side Resources
- Integration

The 2 year action plan embodies Cascade's commitment to maximizing the efficiency from its Integrated Resource Plan and to achieving the lowest cost resource portfolio of reliable natural gas services and conservation.

**Distribution Enhancements actions to be taken in the near term to meet core growth**

Cascade has a replacement project scheduled for Bend, Oregon between 2012 and 2016 which is being undertaken to replace a neighborhood pipeline distribution system. In addition to replacement, we will be replacing critical pipelines with larger diameter pipe in order to boost overall capacity to the City of Bend with the intent of meeting our 20-year growth forecast. We are currently in the process of developing a more detailed action plan including specific tasks for each year and more detailed costs estimates. Currently we anticipate budgeting an average of \$2 to \$3 million each year towards the project, with about 15% of that total being dedicated towards capacity enhancement. It should be noted that the current estimates for this project have increased considerably from the previous year's budget, due to recent developments in Cascade's Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP) and our increasing focus on replacement of aging facilities.

**Oregon Public Purpose Fund**

Cascade and the Energy Trust of Oregon will work with OPUC staff during 2012 to determine the best and most efficient manner to collect public purpose revenues that meet the approved budget needs of Energy Trust. Additionally, there will be discussions and related decisions during 2012 regarding the low-income program funding portion of the public purpose charge.

**NWP delivery rights re-alignment and incremental vintage capacity acquisition program**

Cascade was able to take advantage of an opportunity to acquire long-term, vintage capacity that was turned back to Northwest Pipeline. Acquiring the 37,563 dths/day of capacity at current rates allows Cascade to mitigate projected capacity shortfalls from 2021 to 2031 of between 30,000 dths and 60,000 dths day in the Bellingham WA area and 3,000 to 6,000 dths day in portions of the Mechem Zone of Northwest Pipeline's system. This action is part of a larger effort to address capacity shortfalls by acquiring or modifying existing upstream pipeline capacity resources. To that end, Cascade will be working with Northwest Pipeline in the near term to re-align Cascade's contractual delivery rights, where operationally feasible, from citygates where we are forecasting an excess of pipeline capacity to citygates where we are projecting a pipeline capacity shortfall, thereby minimizing the costs to secure incremental capacity and facilities in order to meet peak day loads in those areas.

**Securing Ruby capacity to meet load growth and add supply diversity**

In order to help mitigate the projected 30,000 dths day shortfall discussed in Section 5 of the IRP in the Bend OR area by 2031, Cascade has been negotiating with Ruby Pipeline to acquire 10,000 dths a day of firm, primary path winter-only capacity from the Opal Hub to Ruby's interconnect with GTN. We are negotiating 25 year contract at a discounted rate that will allow Cascade to bring Rockies gas to Oregon beginning in November 2012, increasing supply diversity (currently over 80% of Central OR is supplied by AECO) and address the need for incremental supplies. During the course of the next year, Cascade will determine if it is prudent to invoke a clause in the Ruby contract that allows Cascade to contract for up to an additional 20,000 dths/day to the Ruby deal. This clause is set to expire in October 2014. FERC has conditionally approved this capacity transaction subject to Ruby addressing several of FERC's concerns regarding the services Ruby's tariff allows them to provide in terms of seasonality, ratchets and acquiring other pipeline capacity.

**Securing incremental Gas Transmission Northwest Pipeline (GTN) firm backhaul capacity to meet load growth and add supply diversity**

On a separate tract to address the projected 30,000 dths day shortfall in the Bend OR area by 2031, Cascade has been working with Ruby Pipeline on an opportunity to obtain 10,000 dths/day of primary, firm Malin north capacity on GTN through a pre-arranged agreement via Ruby. This capacity will provide the means to deliver Rockies supplies to central Oregon, thereby increasing supply diversity. Currently, GTN allows the scheduling of backhauled volumes from Malin northward on a secondary basis at maximum rate. We have discussed with Ruby the idea that should they successfully contract for backhaul capacity on GTN, Cascade would be willing to acquire the GTN backhaul capacity, subject to bid, via a posting on GTN's electronic bulletin board in accordance with existing FERC rules. We anticipate Cascade will finalize a backhaul capacity release on GTN by summer 2012. The initial backhaul capacity is expected to expire within five years at which time we expect GTN will likely file a rate case for the continuation of the primary service; Cascade will be a principle participant in any of those discussions.

**Secure incremental storage to meet load growth and mitigate price volatility over the 20 year planning horizon**

During 2012 and 2013 Cascade will be exploring several options to acquire approximately 300,000 dths of working inventory at Ryckman Creek Storage facility. The Ryckman Creek Storage facility is located in the Rockies in the Opal Hub area. We are in discussions with existing Ryckman storage holders and will also be considering participation in a possible open season at a negotiated rate for storage service starting in 2013. Ryckman Creek storage will primarily be used to store Rockies gas and with the ability to inject and withdraw via Northwest Pipeline and Ruby. This storage will help meet the projected 30,000 dths shortfall on peak day in central Oregon and provide a significant resource for arbitrage opportunities to manage supply costs to all ratepayers.



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**2011  
Integrated Resource Plan  
Appendices A through I**



# Appendix A

## IRP Process

**From:** Barnard, Kathie [<mailto:Kathie.Barnard@cngc.com>]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 04, 2011 5:31 PM  
**To:** 'bob@oregoncub.org'; Dan Kirschner; GORSUCH Lisa; KOHO Lori G.; megan clark; [ppyron@nwigu.org](mailto:ppyron@nwigu.org); Saldivar, Marty; SOBHY Moshrek M.; ZIMMERMAN Ken; [gordon@oregoncub.org](mailto:gordon@oregoncub.org)  
**Cc:** Sellers-Vaughn, Mark; Duggirala, Srinivas; Robbins, Chris; Archer, Pamela  
**Subject:** Cascade Natural Gas 2011 IRP Technical Advisory Group meetings

It's time to start our public process for Cascade's IRP that will be filed by August 9<sup>th</sup> 2011. We are looking at having 3 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meetings that will cover the major areas of the IRP. A preliminary schedule is as follow:

TAG 1: Key Assumptions (Price Forecast & Economic Indicators) /preliminary Demand Forecast Results– Early February 2011  
TAG 2: Supply Resource Alternatives, preliminary Modeling of Conservation Curves – Mid March 2011  
TAG 3: Integration/2 year Action Plan – Mid April 2011

I know how busy everyone's schedules are and therefore I would like to get the meeting dates firmed up in the next week so that we can get them on our calendars. Meetings will be held at the PDX meeting facility unless there is interest in holding one of the meetings at Cascade's new headquarters in the Kennewick.

TAG 1 February 2, 3, or 4 10am to 3pm

TAG 2 March 9, 10 or 11 10am to 3pm

TAG 3 April 12, 13, 14<sup>th</sup> , 19, 20 or 21<sup>st</sup> 10 to 3pm time

**Please respond by Friday January 7 so we can finalize the schedule. Thank you**

Kathie

**Katherine Barnard**  
Manager--Gas Supply & Regulatory Affairs  
Cascade Natural Gas & Intermountain Gas Company  
*Subsidiaries of MDU Resources Group, Inc.*



# 2011 Integrated Resource Plan

## *Technical Advisory Group Meeting*

*February 2, 2011*

# Agenda

- **Introductions**
- **Key Assumptions & Demand Forecast**
- **Peak Day Forecasting**
- **Load/Resource Balancing--Capacity Analysis**





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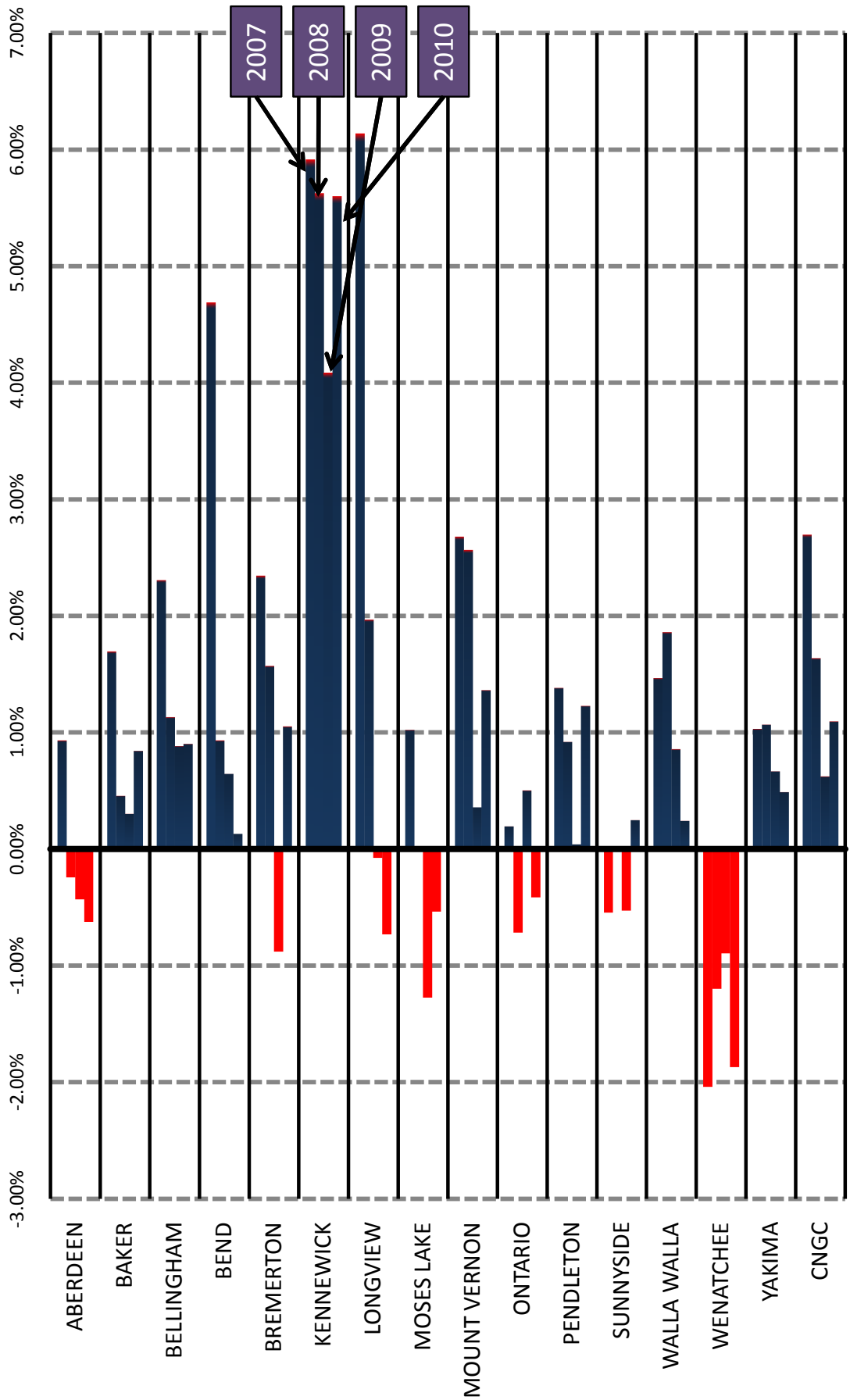
# 2011 IRP Demand Forecast Presentation

Vas Duggirala  
Regulatory Analyst  
Cascade Natural Gas  
srinivas.duggirala@cngc.com



# Current Events

Residential Customer Growth







# 2008 IRP Revisited

Growth has been far lower than expectations:

	Forecasted	Actual
2008	2.68%	1.64%
2009	2.62%	0.62%
2010	2.85%	1.09%

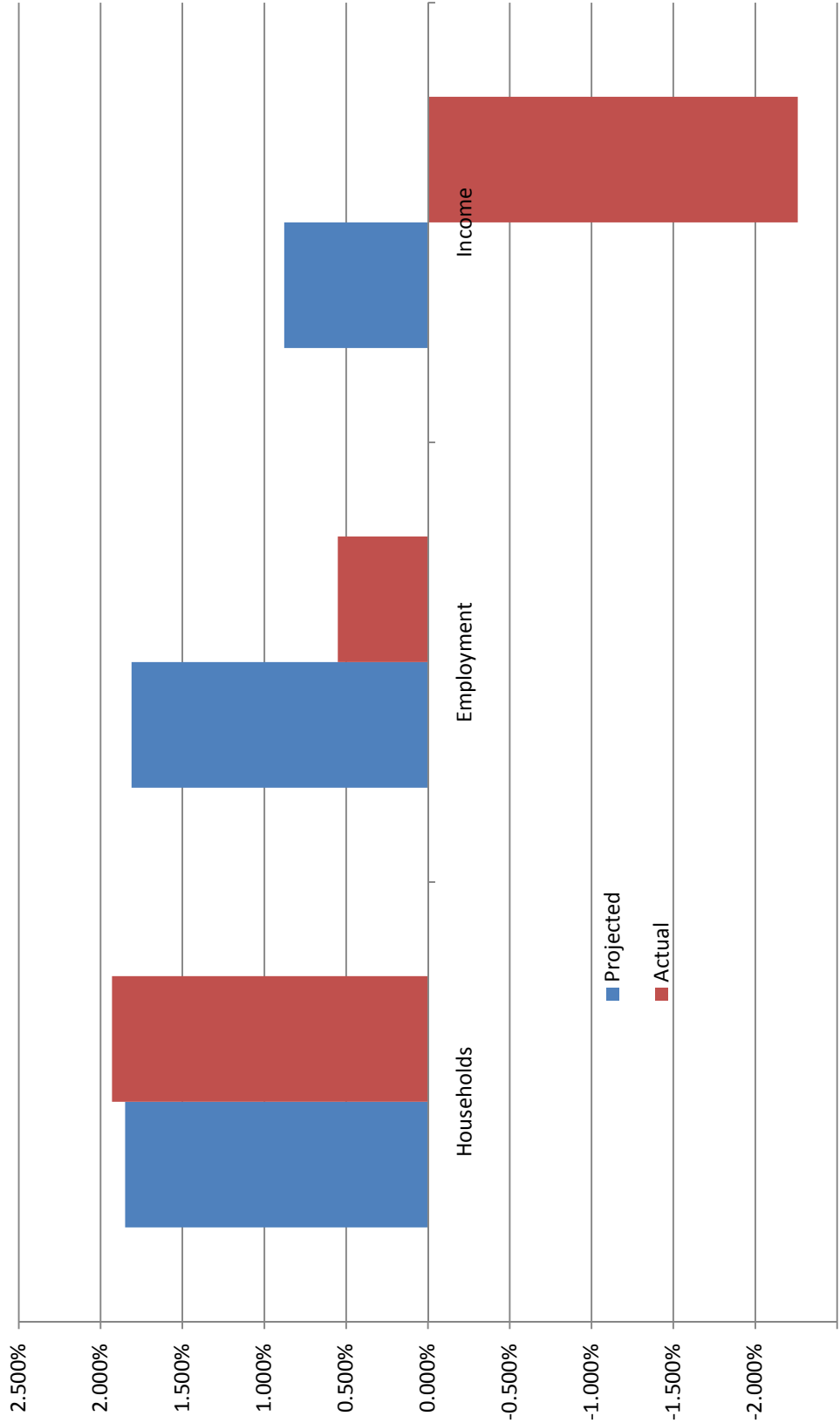




# 2008 IRP Revisited

Customer counts have been low, partially due to the economy:

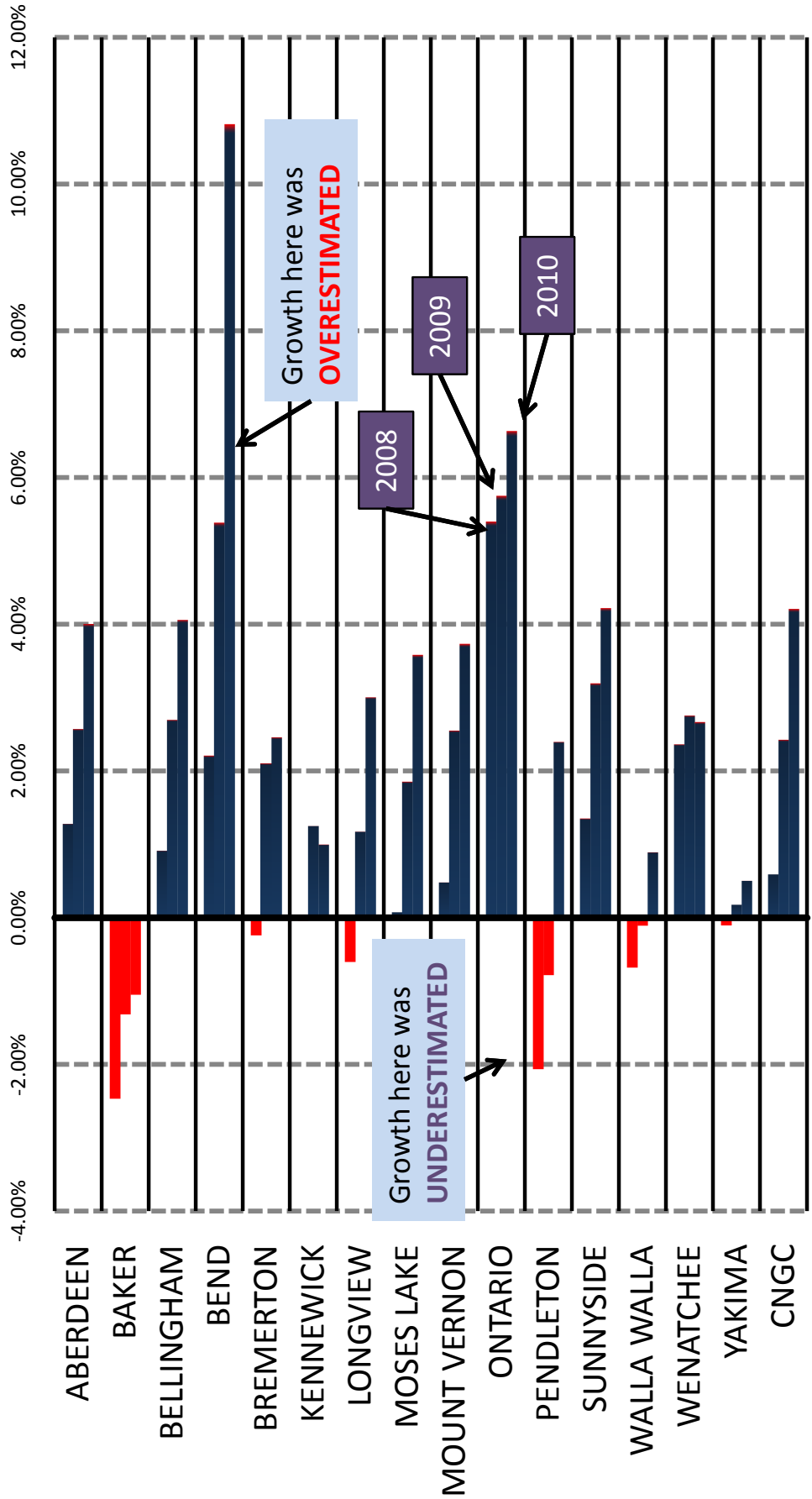
## Performance of Underlying Economic Indicators





# 2008 IRP Revisited

2008 IRP Customer Count Overestimation  
(Discrepancy as a % of Estimate)





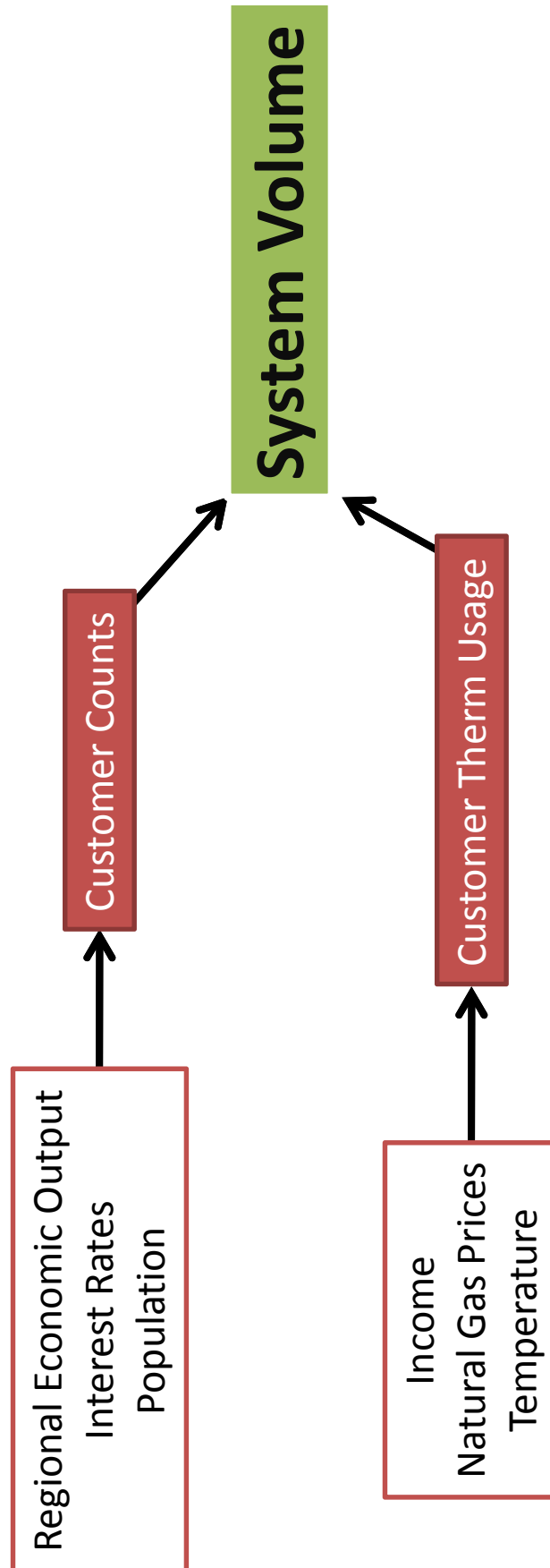
# 2008 IRP Revisited

Bend:

	Forecast	Actual	Difference
2008	38,362	37,079	-1,283
2009	40,470	37,318	-3,152
2010	42,616	37,366	-5,250

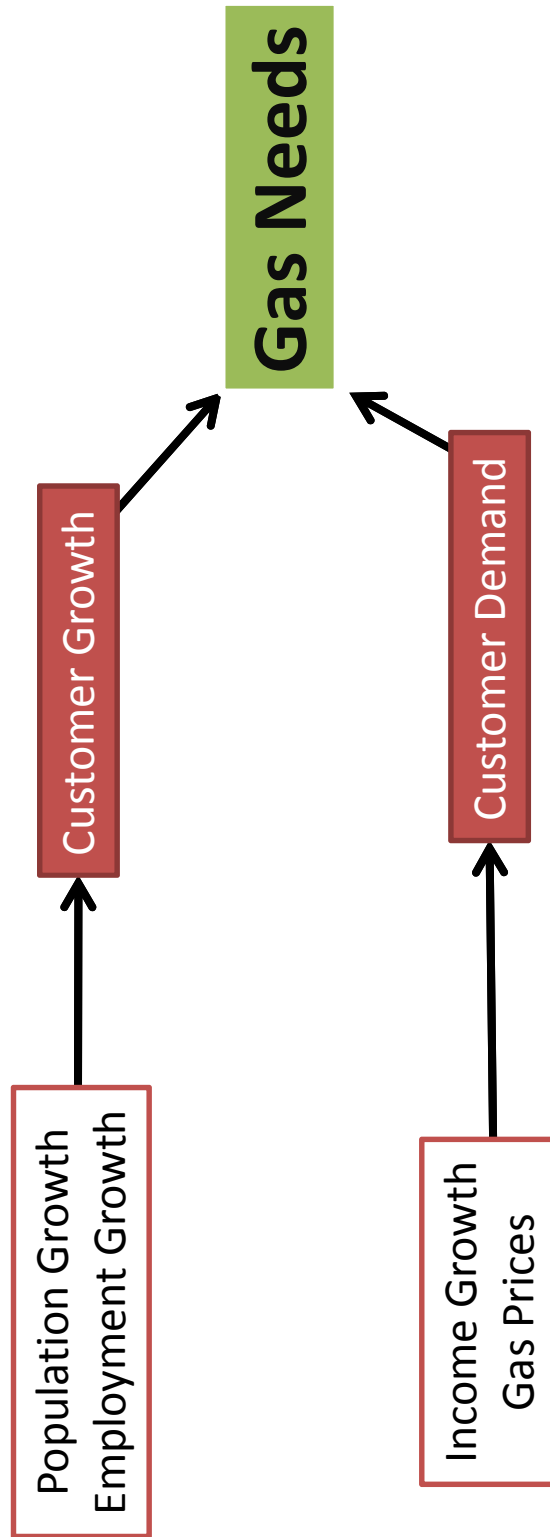


# Forecasting Process





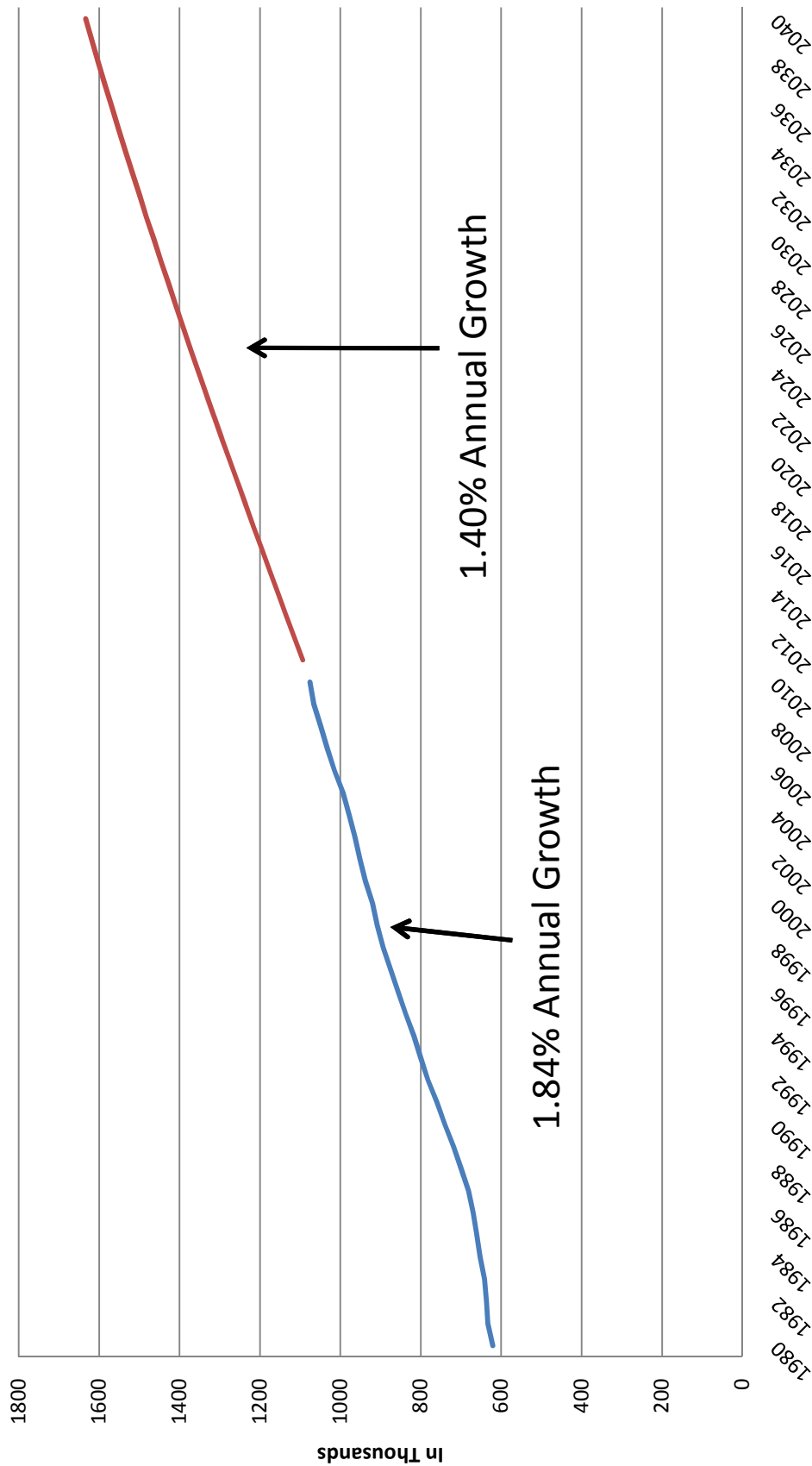
# Forecasting Process





# Key Assumptions

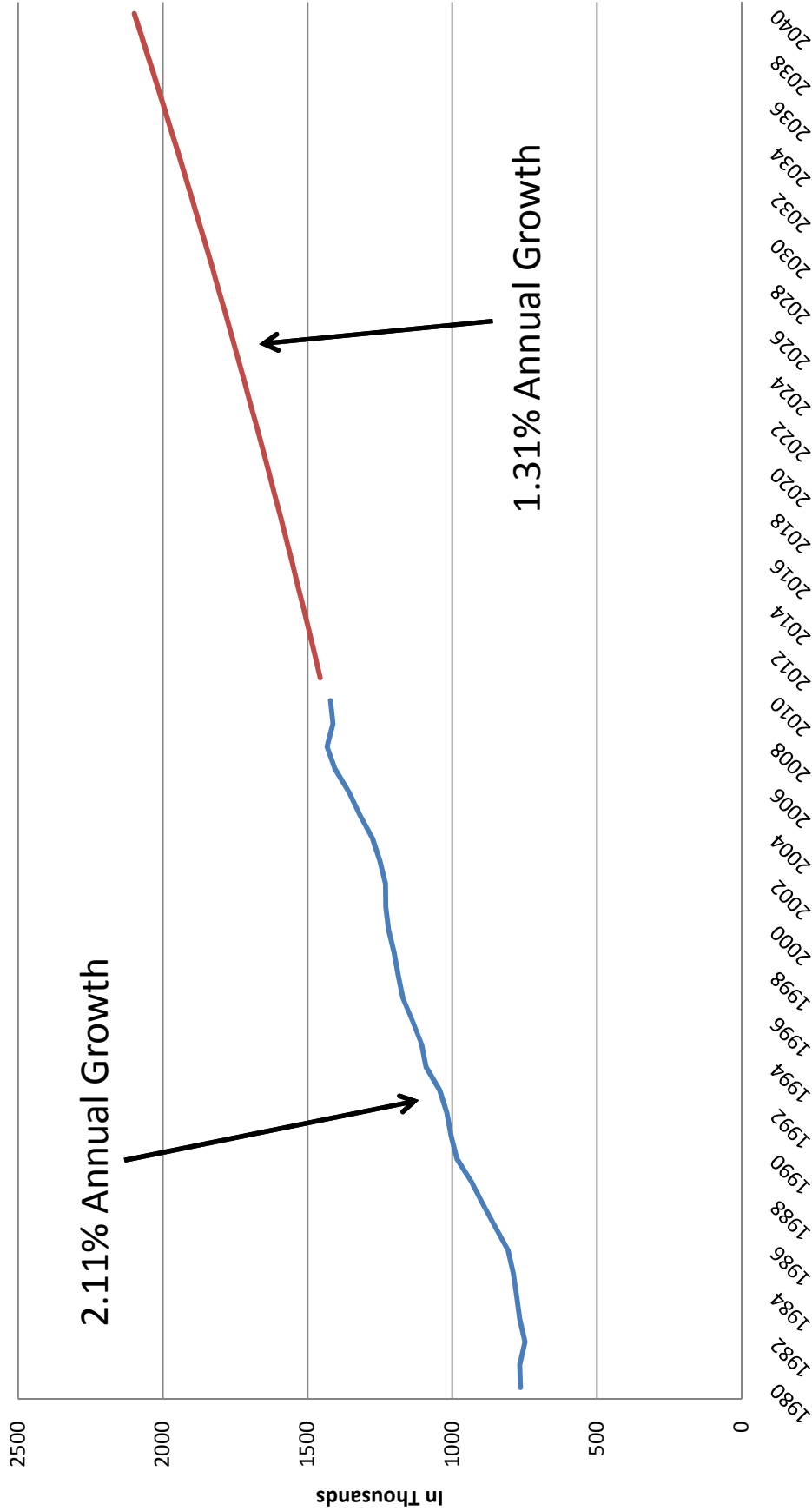
## CNGC Service Area Households





# Key Assumptions

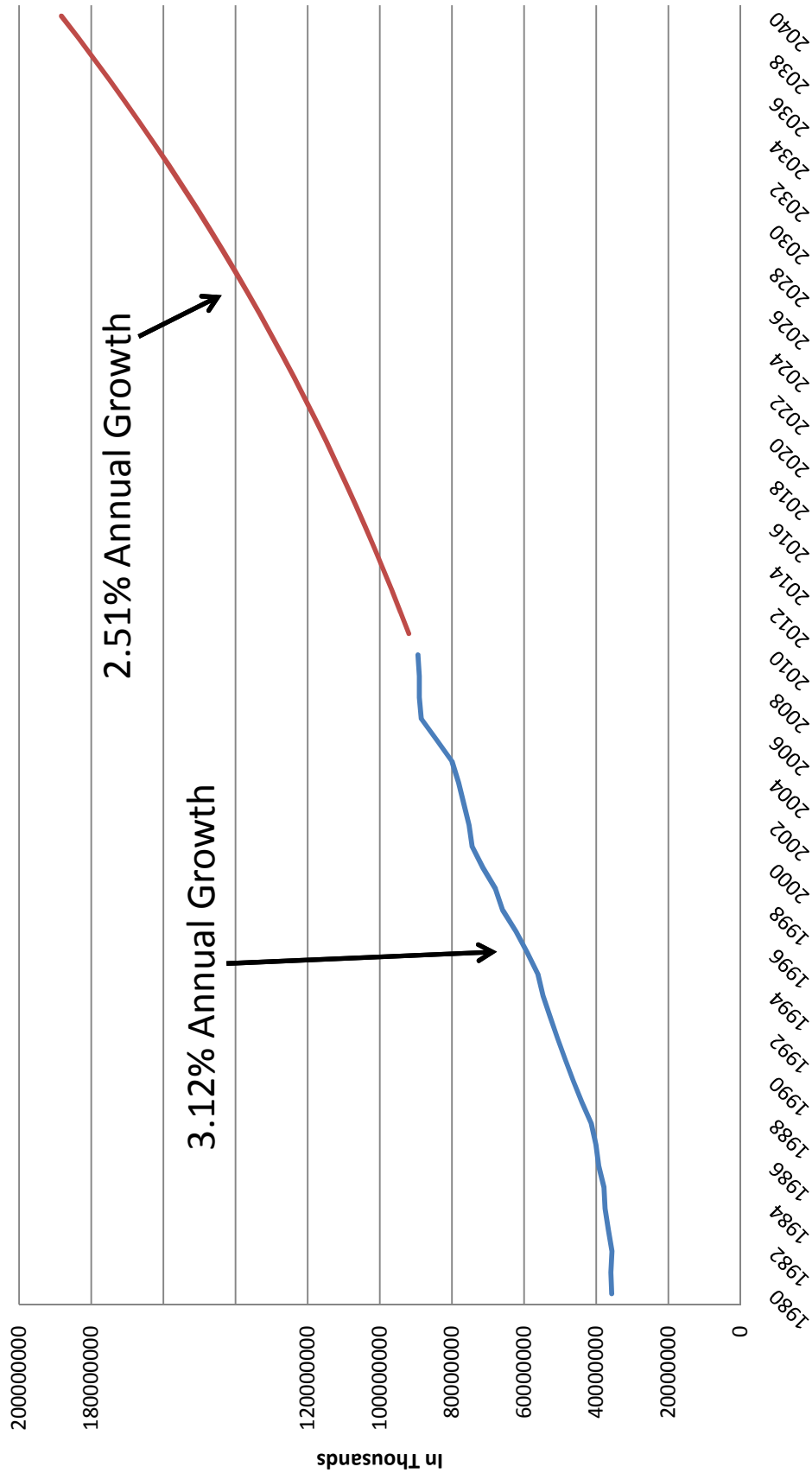
## CNGC Service Area Employment





# Key Assumptions

CNGC Service Area Economic Output

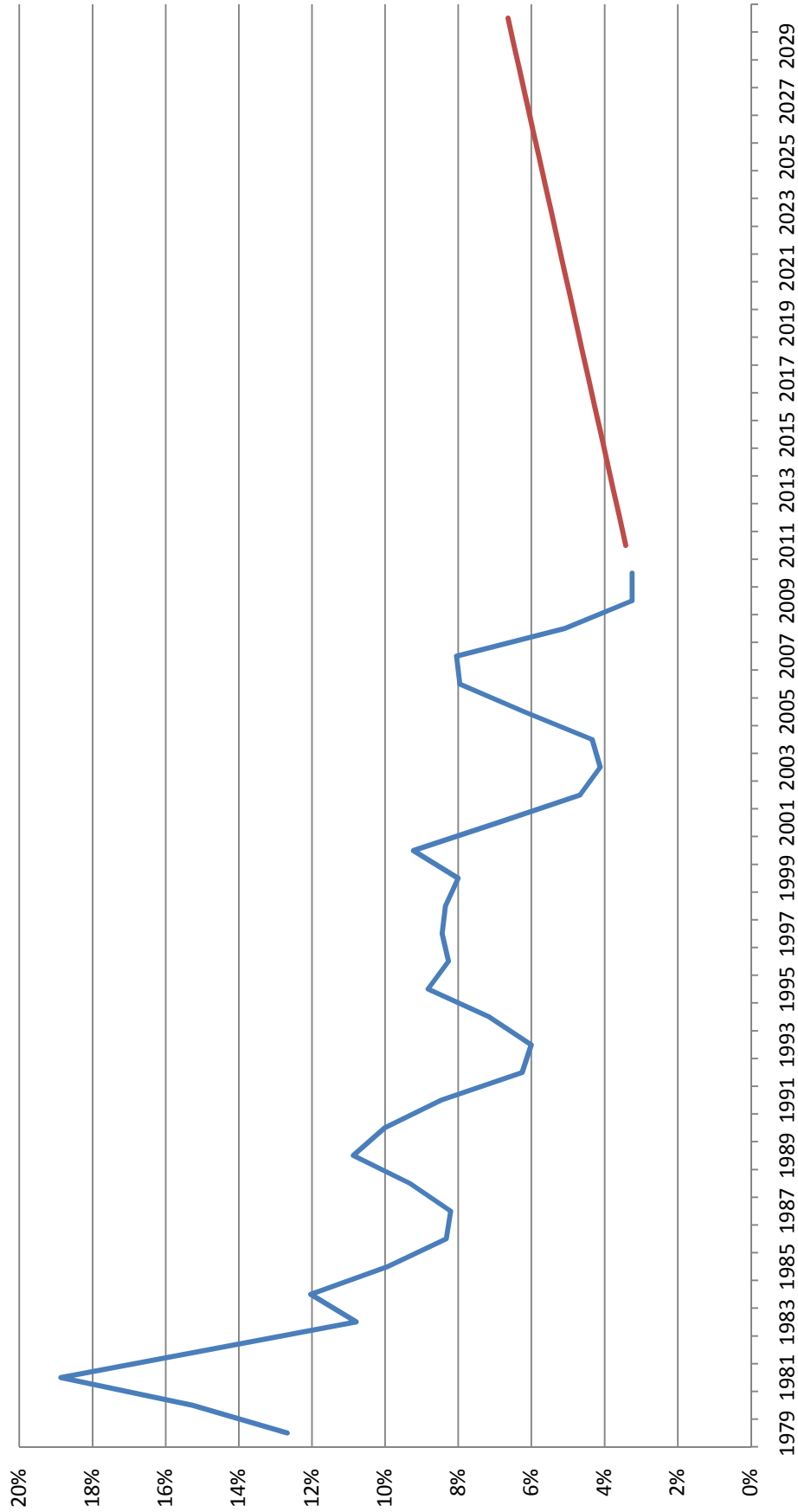






# Key Assumptions

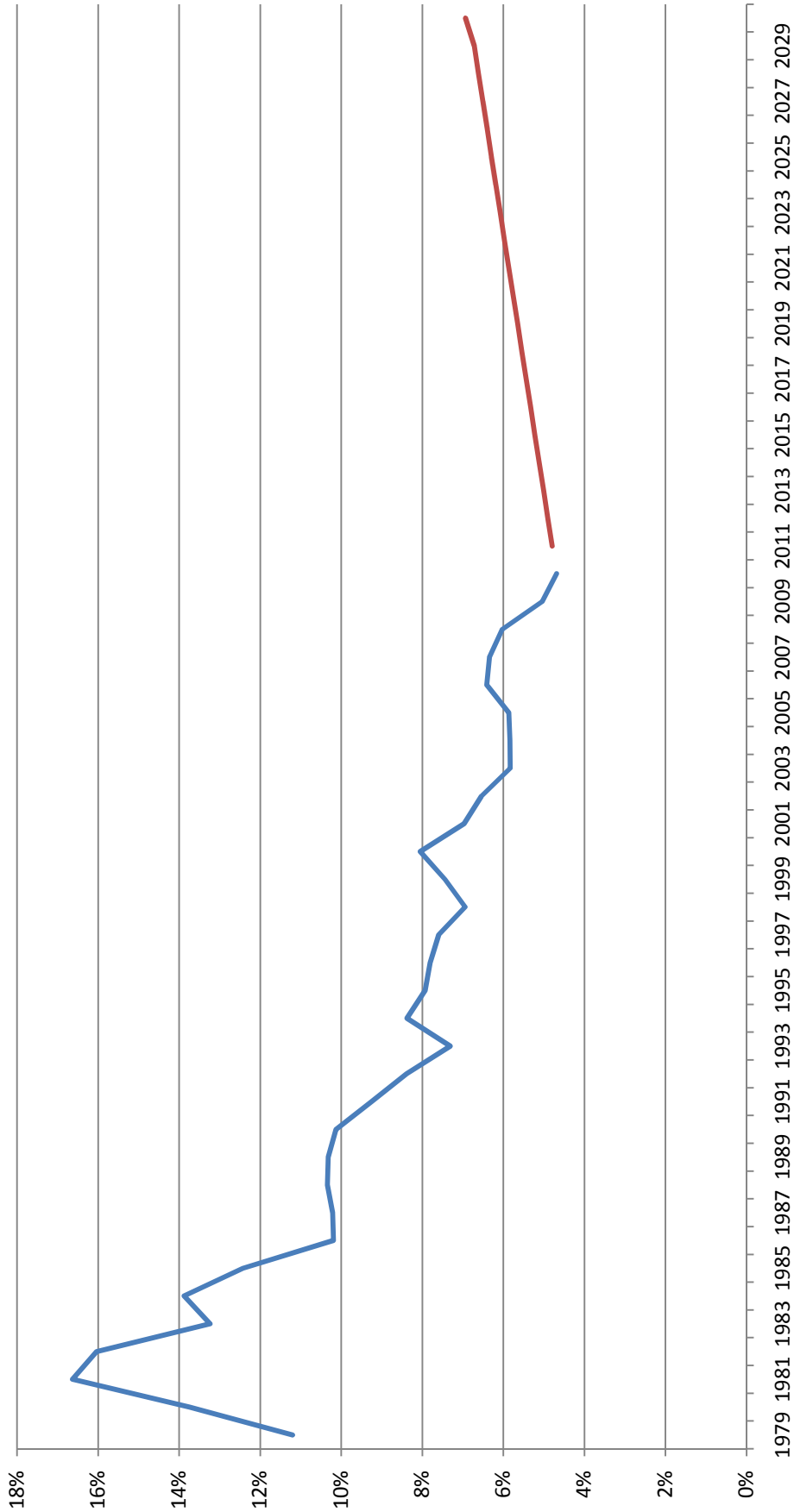
Bank Prime Rate





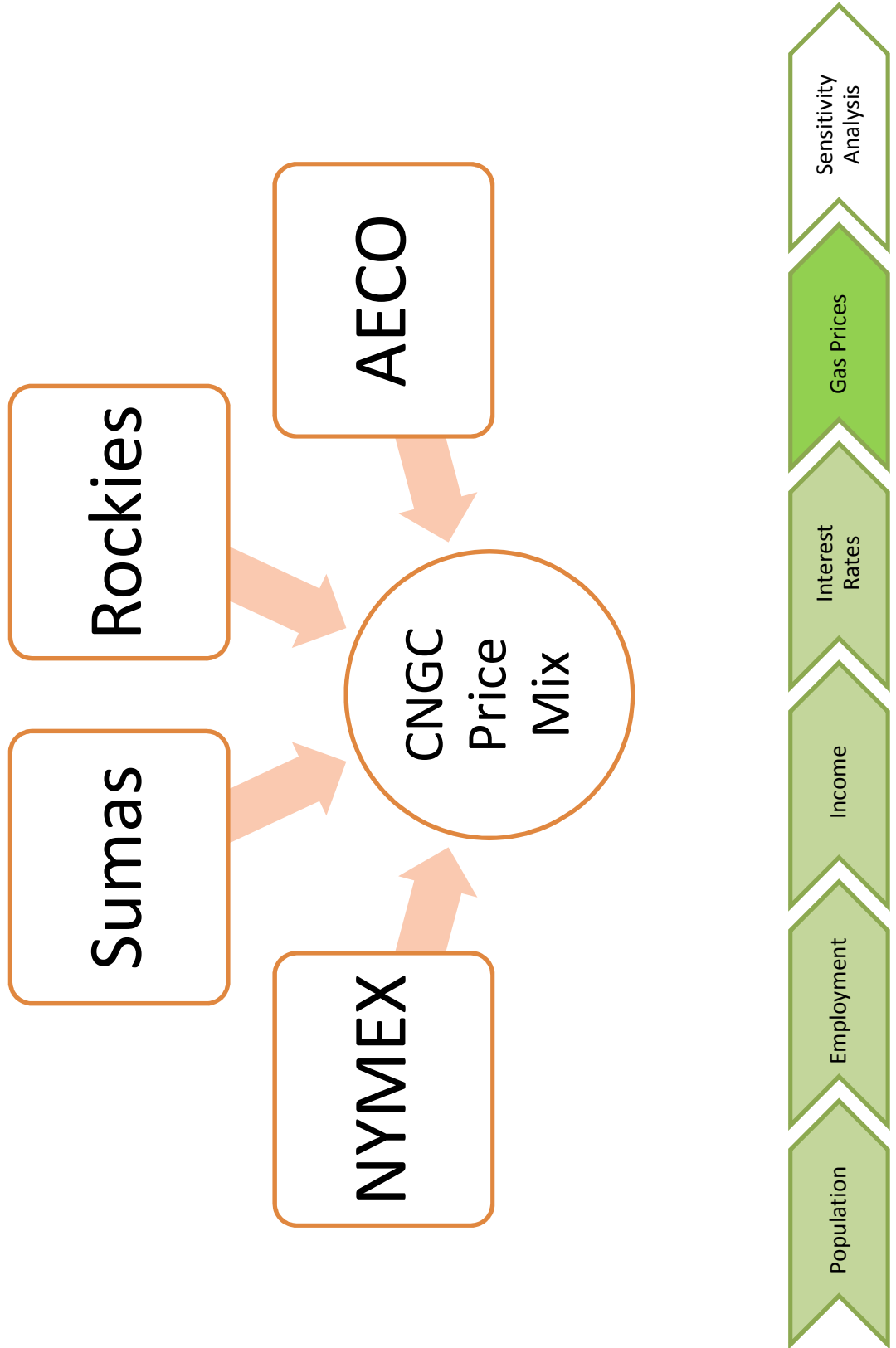
# Key Assumptions

## 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate





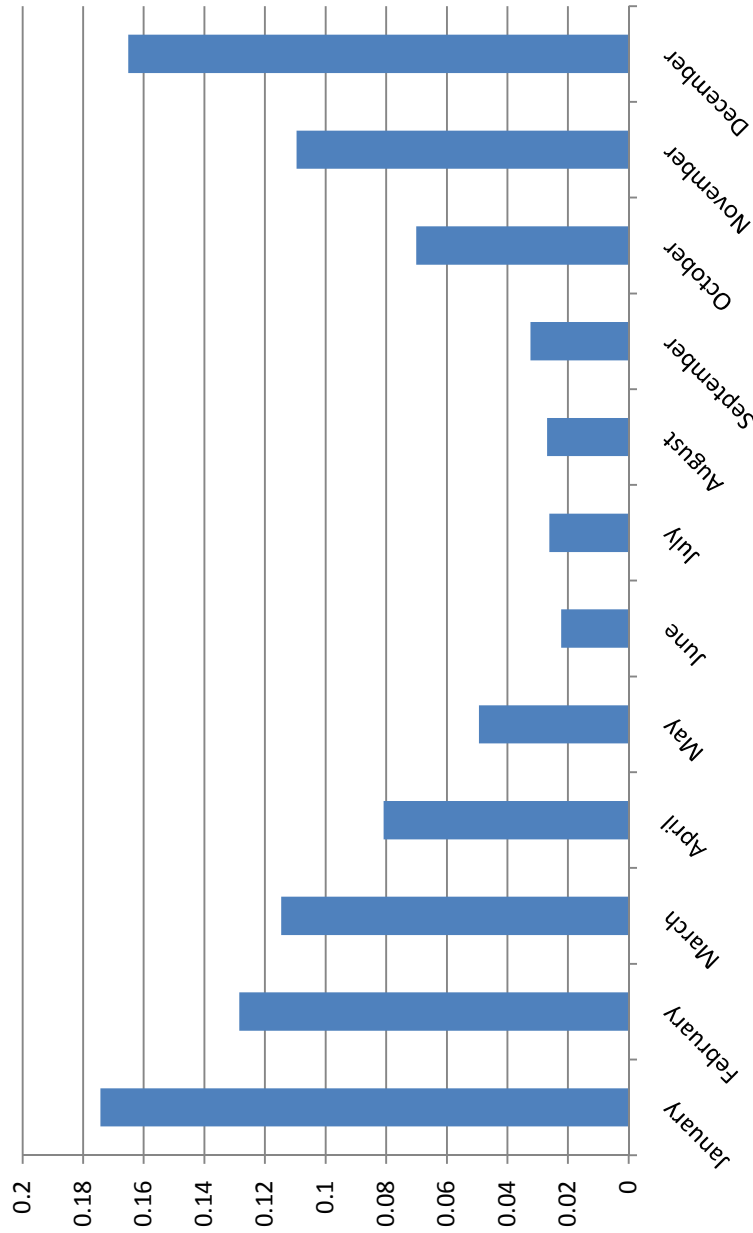
# Key Assumptions





# Key Assumptions

Monthly Weights





# High & Low Scenarios

Calculation of High and Low Scenarios

	Employment	Growth	Ratio	Households	Growth	Ratio	CNGC MHI	Growth	Ratio
1980	763.494			620.777			\$57,577.56		
1981	766.32	0.37%	18%	633.085	1.98%	107%	\$56,812.30	-1.33%	-107%
1982	748.74	-2.29%	-109%	636.603	0.56%	30%	\$56,076.17	-1.30%	-104%
1983	766.806	2.41%	115%	641.215	0.72%	39%	\$57,200.87	2.01%	161%
1984	777.186	1.35%	64%	652.585	1.77%	96%	\$57,531.66	0.58%	46%
1985	Growth rates are 123% of average. Use 123% of W&P as the high for employment.			660.843	1.27%	68%	\$57,346.87	-0.32%	-26%
1986				669.767	1.35%	73%	\$58,739.48	2.43%	195%
1987	849.854	5.31%	252%	681.077	1.69%	91%	\$58,838.29	0.17%	14%
1988	893.829	5.17%	246%	699.89	2.76%	149%	\$59,118.72	0.48%	38%
1989	934.287	4.53%	215%	718.214	2.62%	141%	\$61,257.39	3.62%	291%
1990	983.888	5.31%	252%	740.361	3.08%	167%	\$62,660.22	2.29%	184%
1991	1003.965	2.04%	97%	759.492	2.58%	140%	\$64,025.95	2.18%	175%
1992	1018.779	1.48%	70%	782.415	3.02%	163%	\$64,851.94	1.29%	104%
1993	1043.075	2.38%	113%	800.051	2.25%	122%	\$65,911.67	1.63%	131%
1994	1090.431	4.54%	216%	816.887	2.10%	114%	\$67,031.68	1.70%	137%
1995	1105.847	1.41%	67%	Growth rates are 118% of average. Use 118% of W&P as the high for households.			Growth rates are 174% of average. Use 174% of W&P as the high for MHI.		
1996	1136.601	2.78%	132%						
1997	1169.881	2.93%	139%	874.421	2.12%	114%	\$71,210.06	3.16%	254%
1998	1186.301	1.40%	67%	893.517	2.18%	118%	\$73,806.57	3.65%	293%
1999	1201.144	1.25%	59%	908.017	1.62%	88%	\$74,810.66	1.36%	109%
2000	1219.753	1.55%	74%	919.997	1.32%	71%	\$77,637.13	3.78%	304%
2001	1229.271	0.78%	37%	937.555	1.91%	103%	\$79,378.68	2.24%	180%
2002	1230.672	0.11%	5%	951.204	1.46%	79%	\$79,180.84	-0.25%	-20%
2003	1249.478	1.53%	73%	963.904	1.34%	72%	\$79,644.59	0.59%	47%
2004	1275.832	2.11%	100%	978.565	1.52%	82%	\$79,940.44	0.37%	30%
2005	Growth rates are 73% of average. Use 73% of W&P as the low for employment.			Growth rates are 85% of average. Use 85% of W&P as the low for households.			Growth rates are 56% of average. Use 56% of W&P as the low for MHI.		
2006									
2007	1404.663	3.54%	168%	1032.397	1.74%	94%	\$80,577.22	0.00%	0%
2008	1432.405	1.97%	94%	1049.237	1.63%	88%	\$84,879.45	-1.02%	-82%
2009	1412.57	-1.38%	-66%	1066.179	1.61%	87%	\$83,579.10	-1.53%	-123%
2010	1420.577	0.57%	27%	1075.801	0.90%	49%	\$83,143.24	-0.52%	-42%





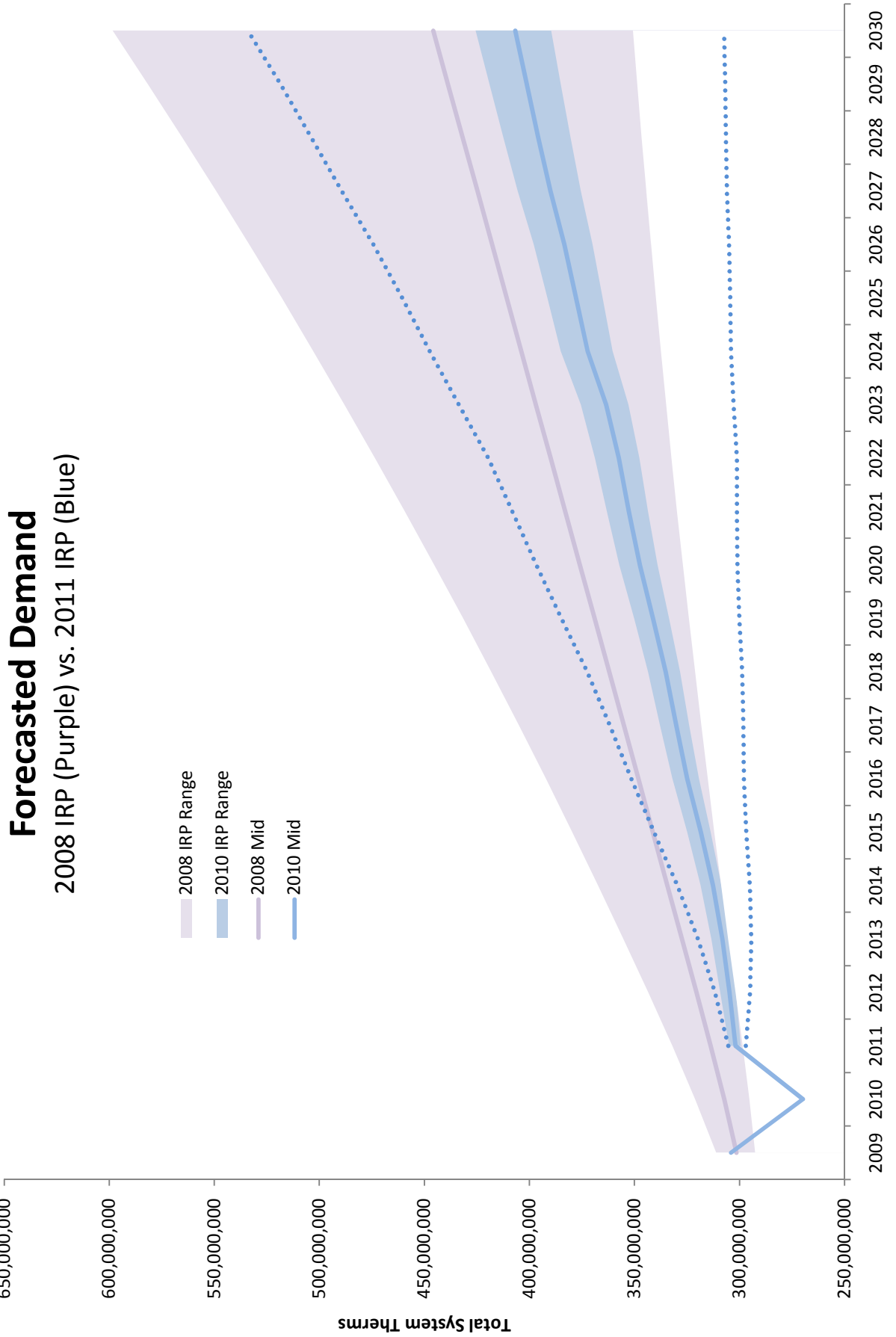
# High & Low Scenarios

Scenario	Area	Annual Growth 1998 - 2008
Lowest Growth:	Michigan Public Service Commission	0.284%
Highest Growth:	Utah – Questar Gas	3.02%
Alternate Highest:	Cascade	3.09%





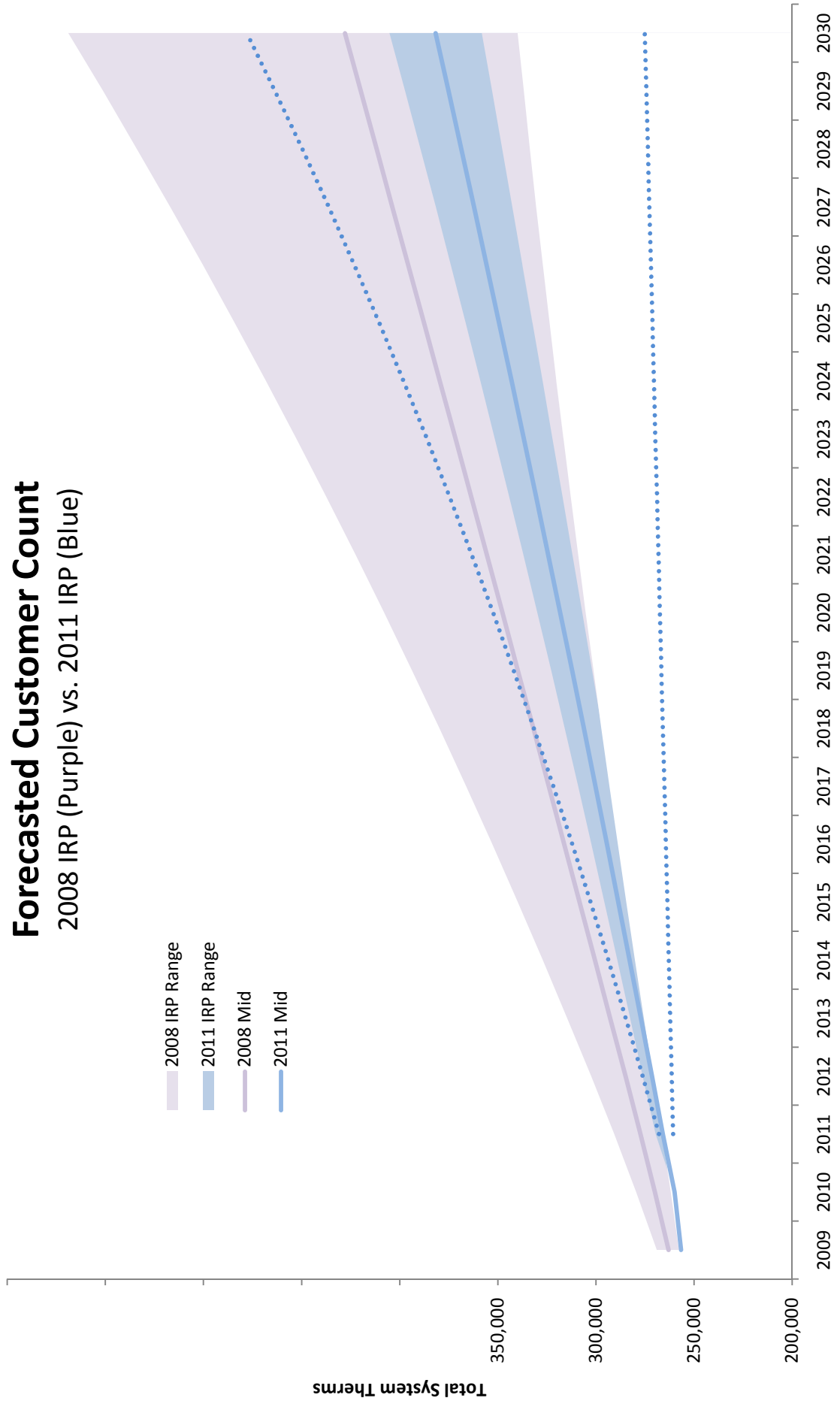
# RESULTS





# RESULTS

## Forecasted Customer Count 2008 IRP (Purple) vs. 2011 IRP (Blue)





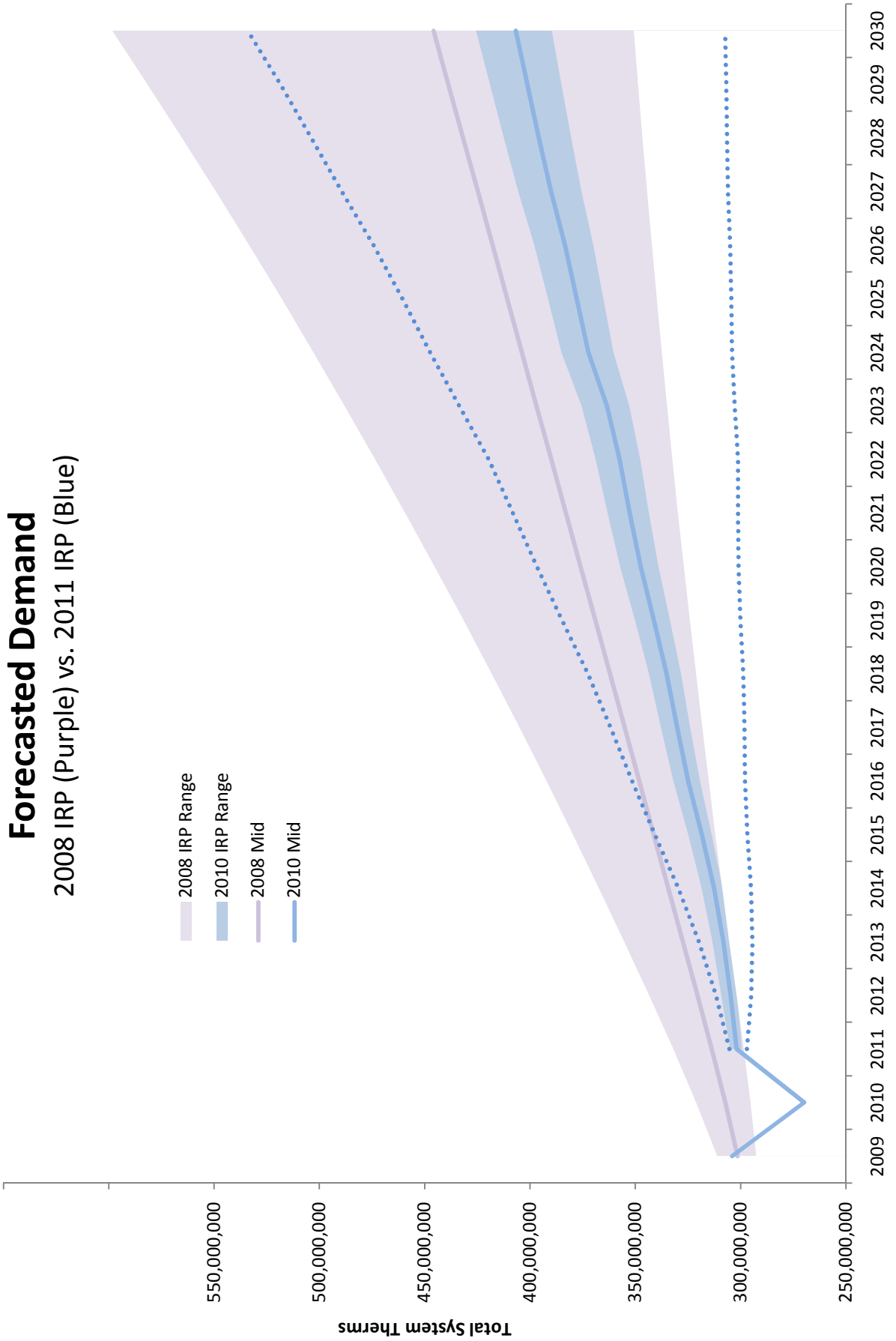


# RESULTS

Forecasted Annual Throughput					
Above/Below System Average	Therms			Growth	
	2010	2030	2030	30-Year	Annualized
↓	Aberdeen	9,389,358	10,817,668	15.2%	0.71%
↑	Bellingham	41,198,725	68,514,030	66.3%	2.58%
↑	Bremerton	28,055,900	46,896,186	67.2%	2.60%
↑	Kennewick	24,120,207	46,698,954	93.6%	3.36%
→	Longview	6,572,097	8,415,721	28.1%	1.24%
→	Moses Lake	3,953,220	5,031,219	27.3%	1.21%
↑	Mount Vernon	38,248,971	60,895,203	59.2%	2.35%
↓	Sunnyside	8,740,643	9,073,321	3.8%	0.19%
→	Walla Walla	9,998,512	12,052,935	20.5%	0.94%
↓	Wenatchee	5,620,656	4,666,050	-17.0%	-0.93%
↓	Yakima	26,834,510	31,315,289	16.7%	0.78%
↓	Baker	3,710,991	4,273,384	15.2%	0.71%
↑	Bend	46,653,466	75,924,356	62.7%	2.46%
↓	Ontario	4,536,805	5,243,507	15.6%	0.73%
→	Pendleton	12,225,408	16,923,826	38.4%	1.64%
	Washington	202,732,799	304,679,137	50.3%	2.06%
	Oregon	67,126,670	102,365,074	52.5%	2.13%
	System	269,859,469	407,044,211	50.8%	2.08%



# RESULTS



# Peak Day Forecast

- Peak day forecast based on a 61degree day (0 degrees Fahrenheit average temperature) for design weather conditions

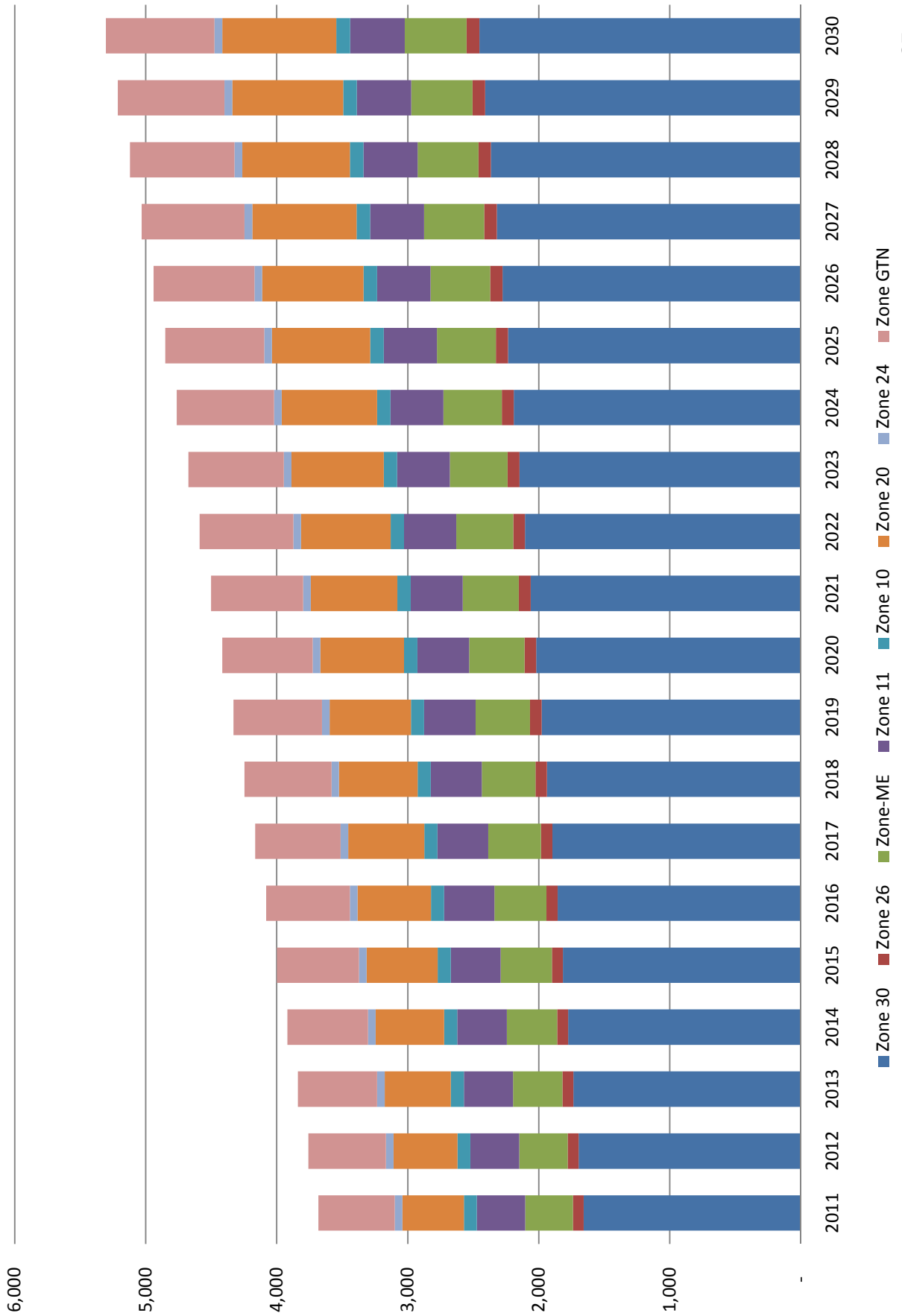
System Average Degree Days	Date / Year
65	1968
63	1950
61	1964, 1957, 1983, <b>1990</b>
60	1950, 1957, 1968, 1990
59	1950, 1972, 1979, 1983, 1989, 1990
58	1950, 1979
57	1957, 1964, 1972, 1990
56	1963, 1982, 1983, <b>2004</b>



## Peak Day Forecast (cont.)

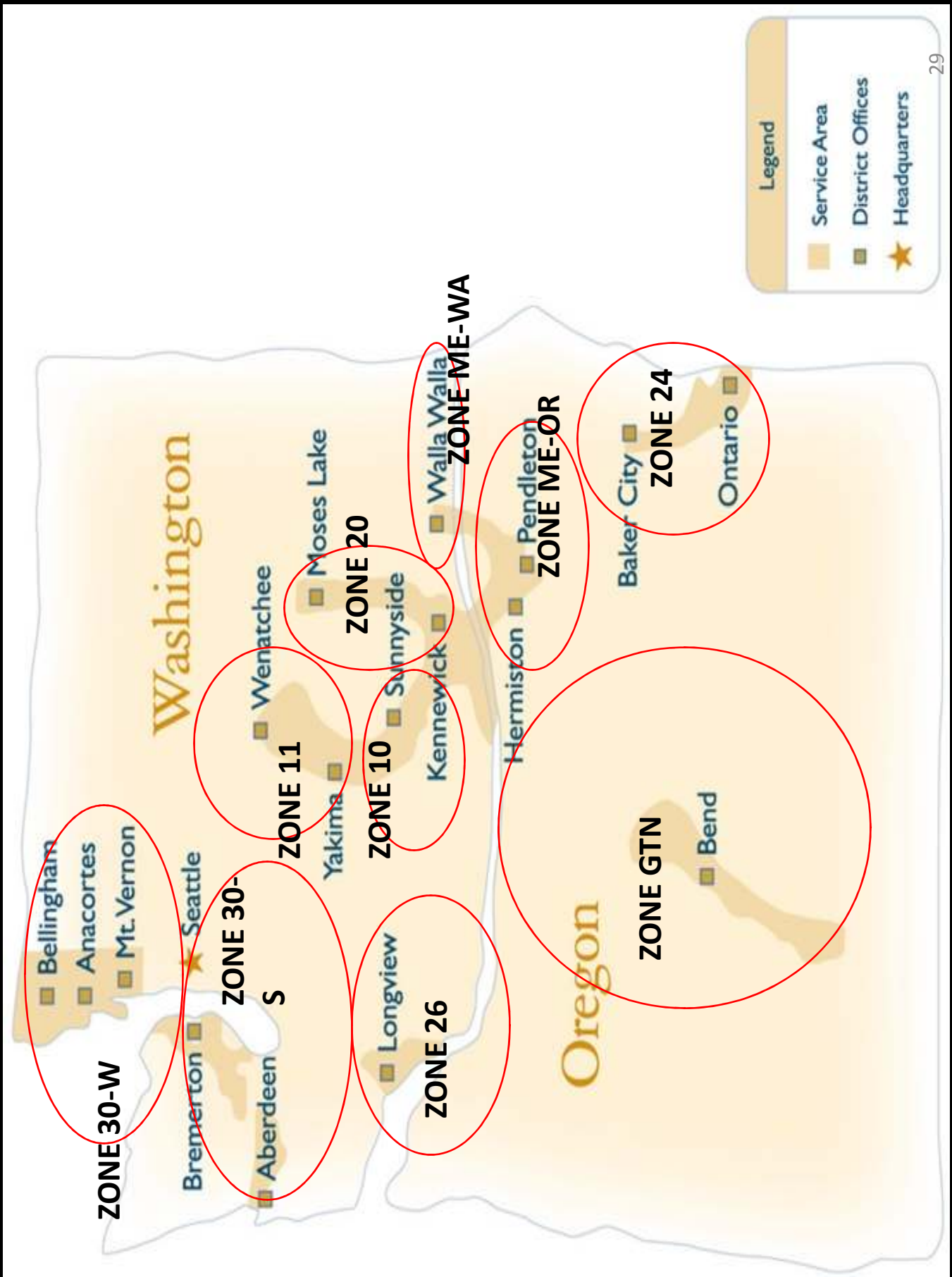
- Gas use on January 5, 2004 represent Cascade’s best peak day demand approximation in recent history (56 degree day).
- Therm consumption was adjusted to reflect estimated consumption during a System wide 61 degree day.
- Peak day therm consumption developed for each area and escalated each year by the customer growth rate.

# Peak Day Forecast

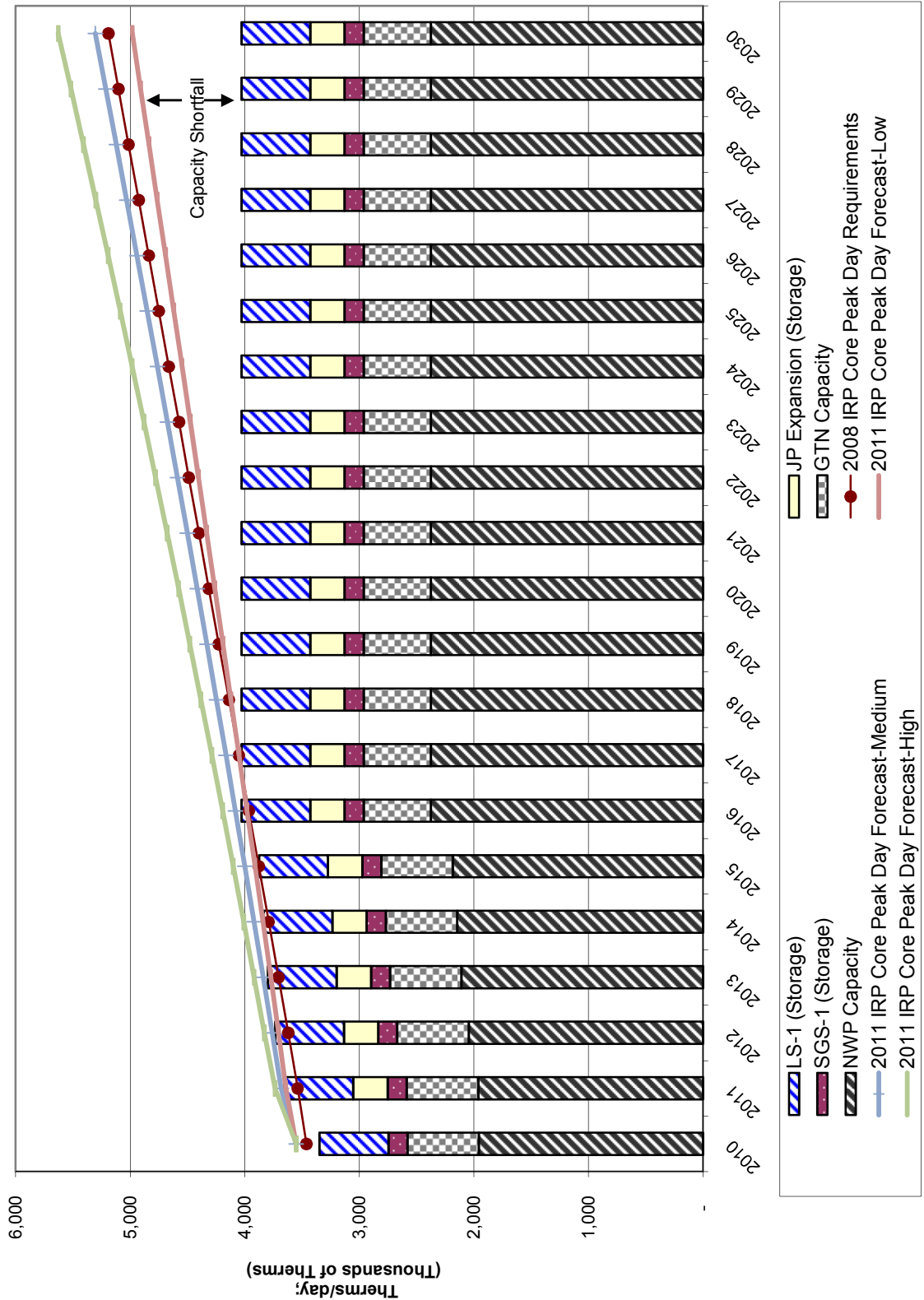


# Capacity Analysis

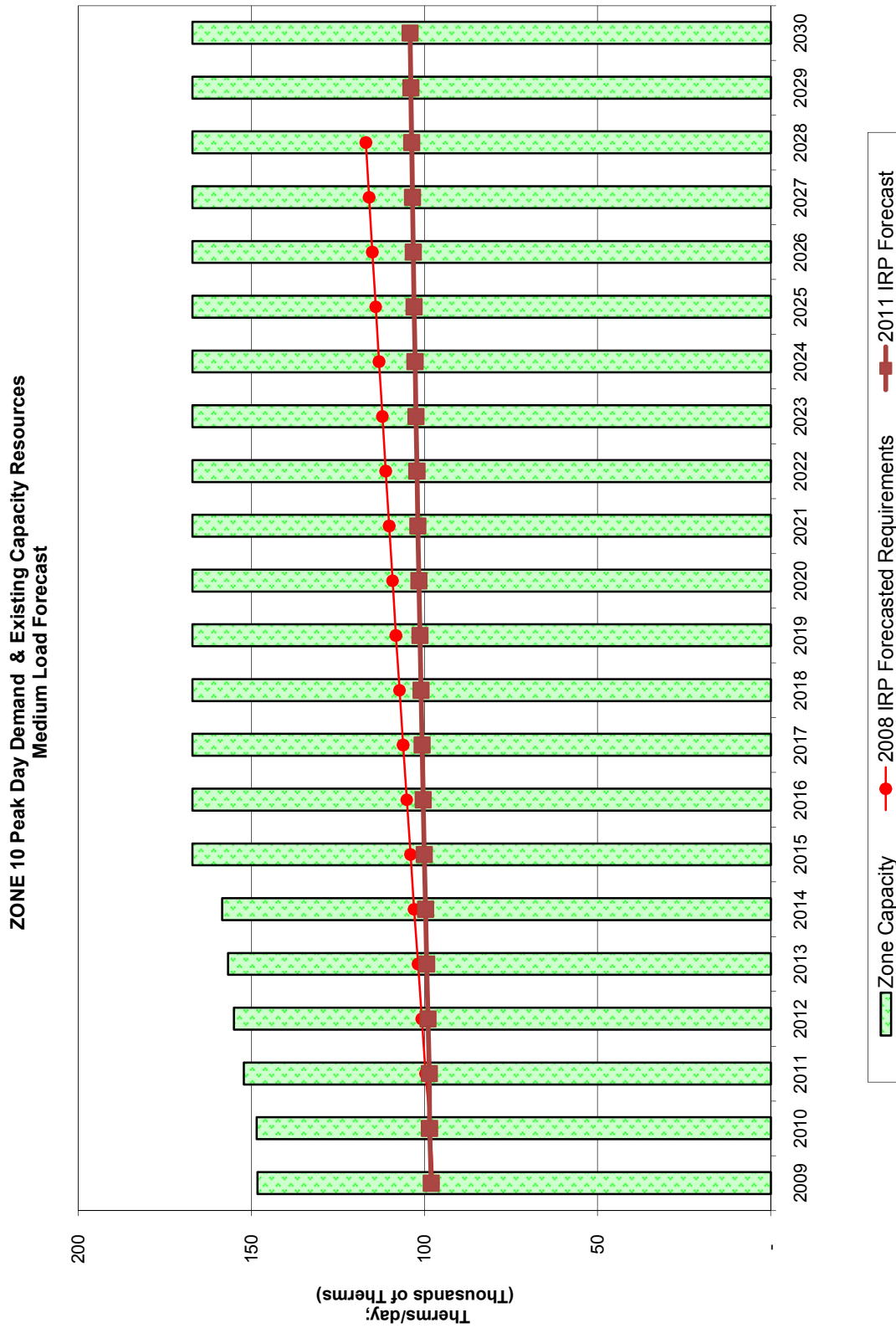
- Overall Pipeline Receipt Capabilities vs Peak Day Demand
- Delivery Capabilities at the Gate (MDDO's)
- Distribution System Needs



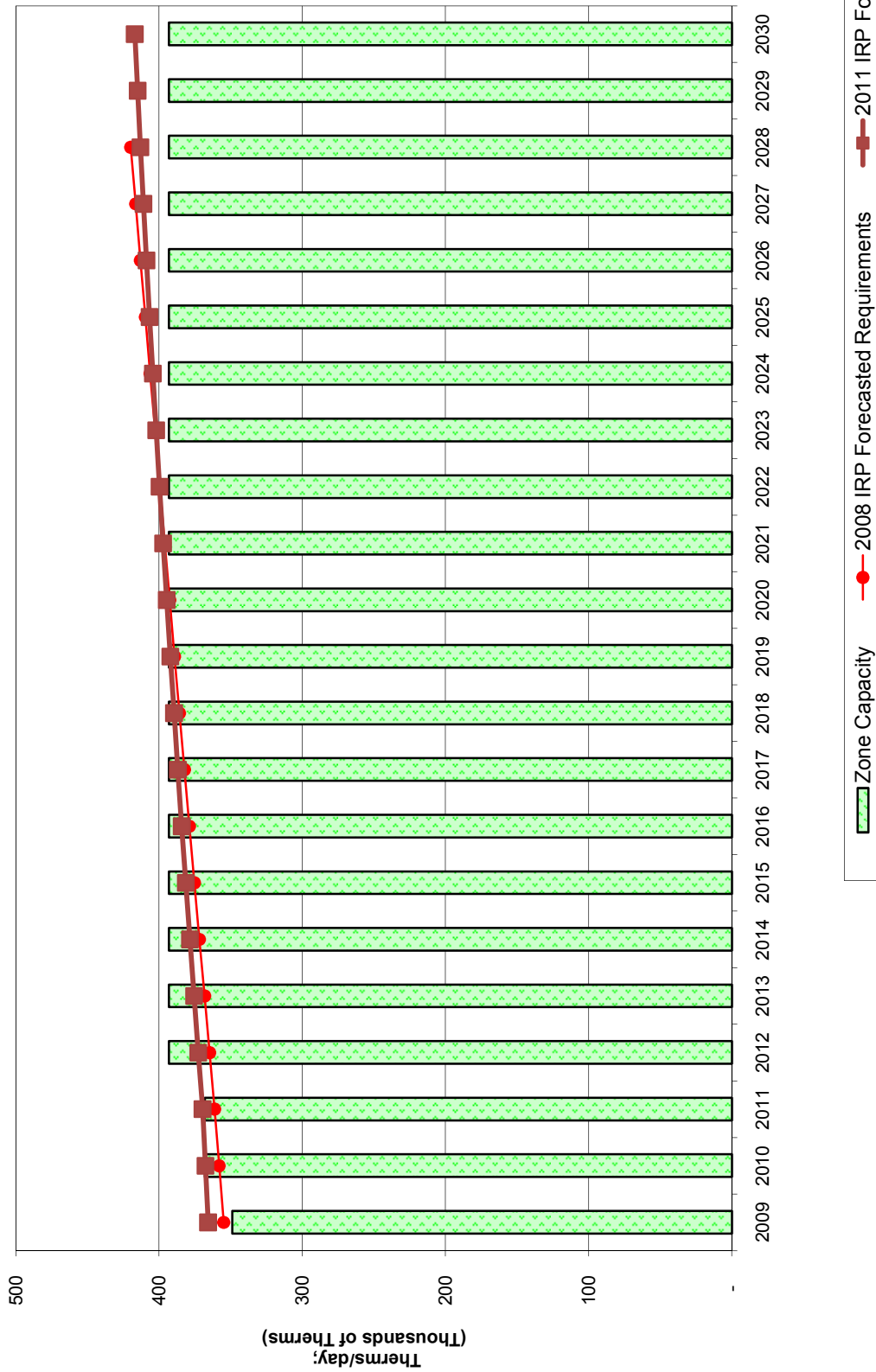
SYSTEM Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources



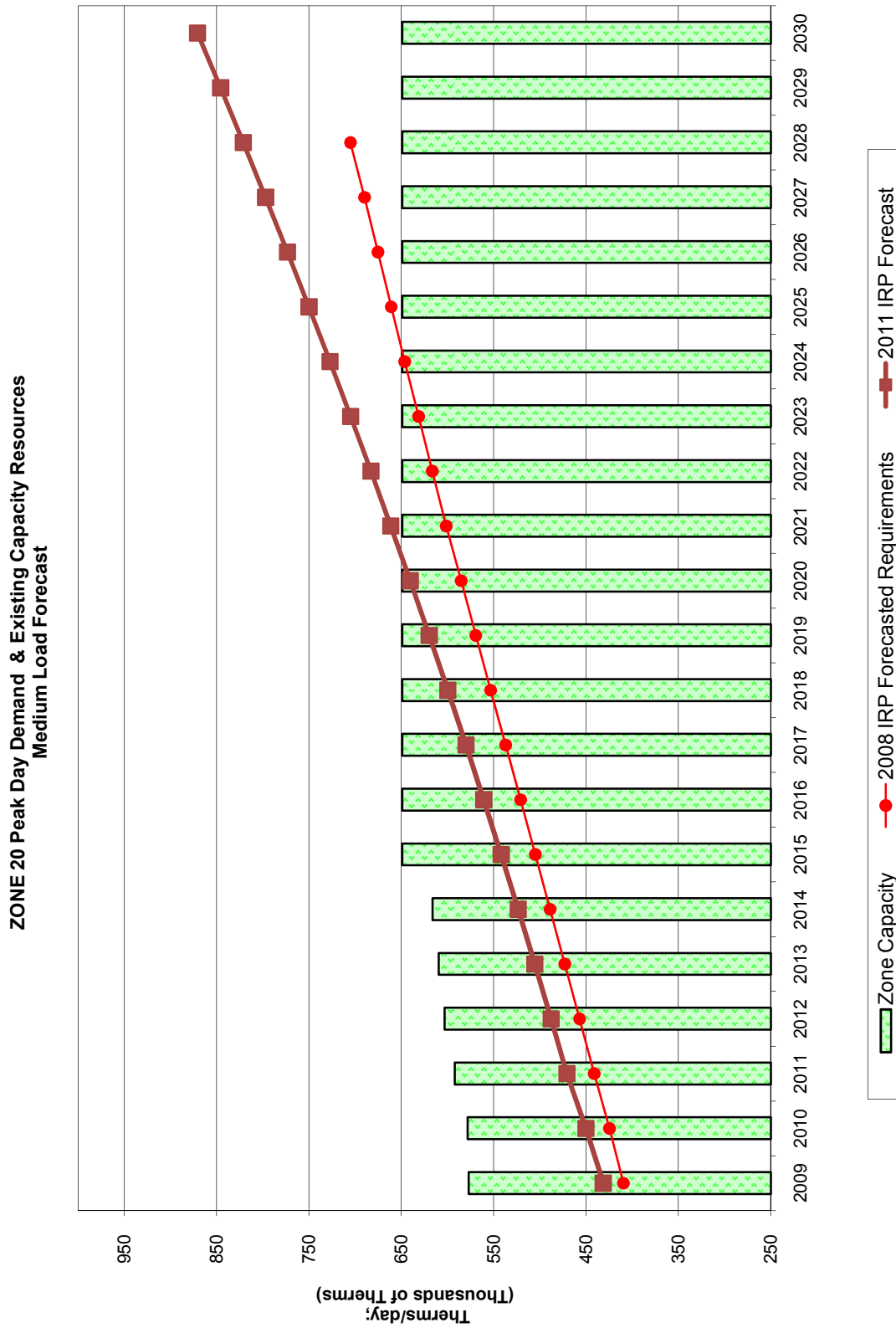




**ZONE 11 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**

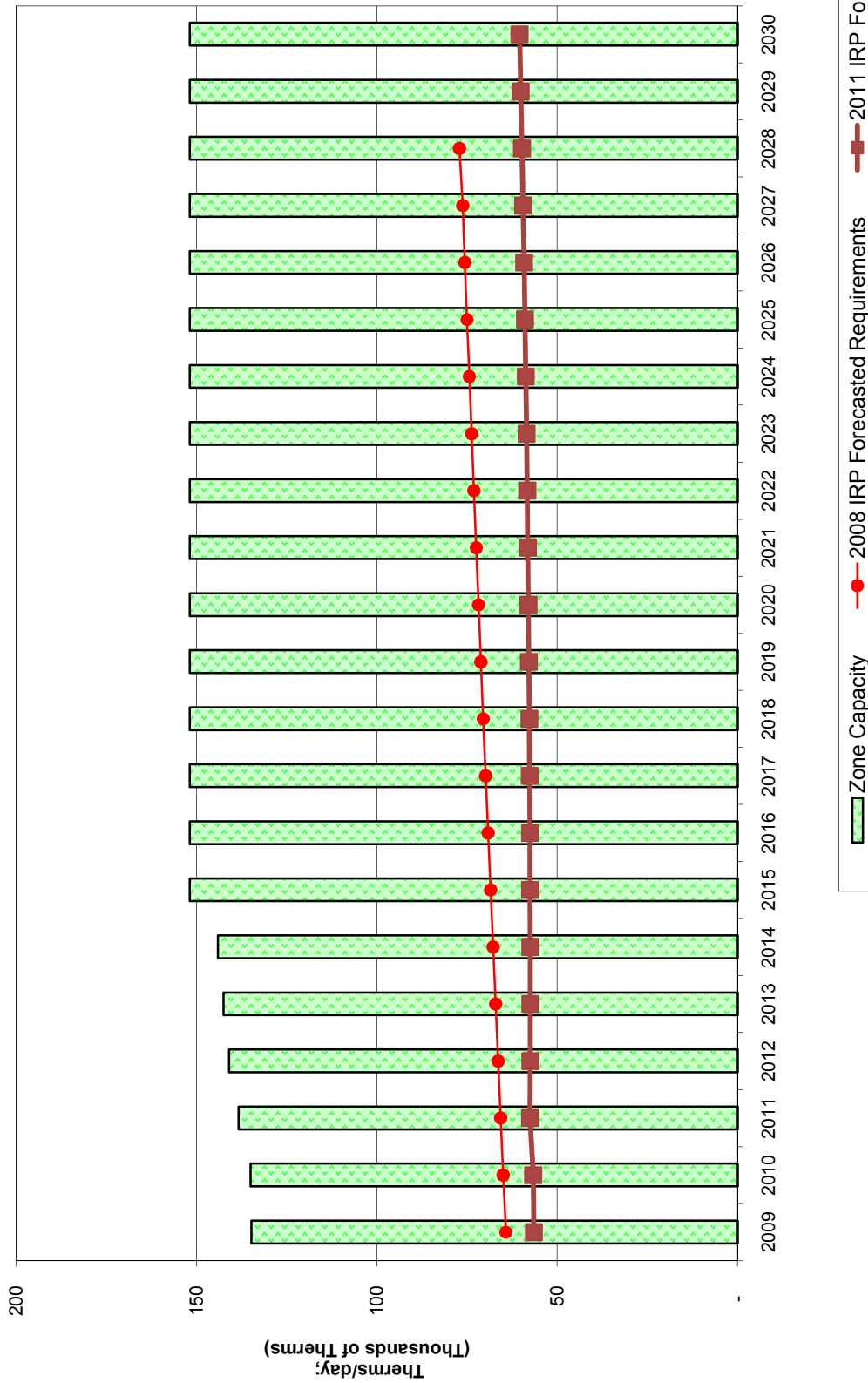


Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

**ZONE 24 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**

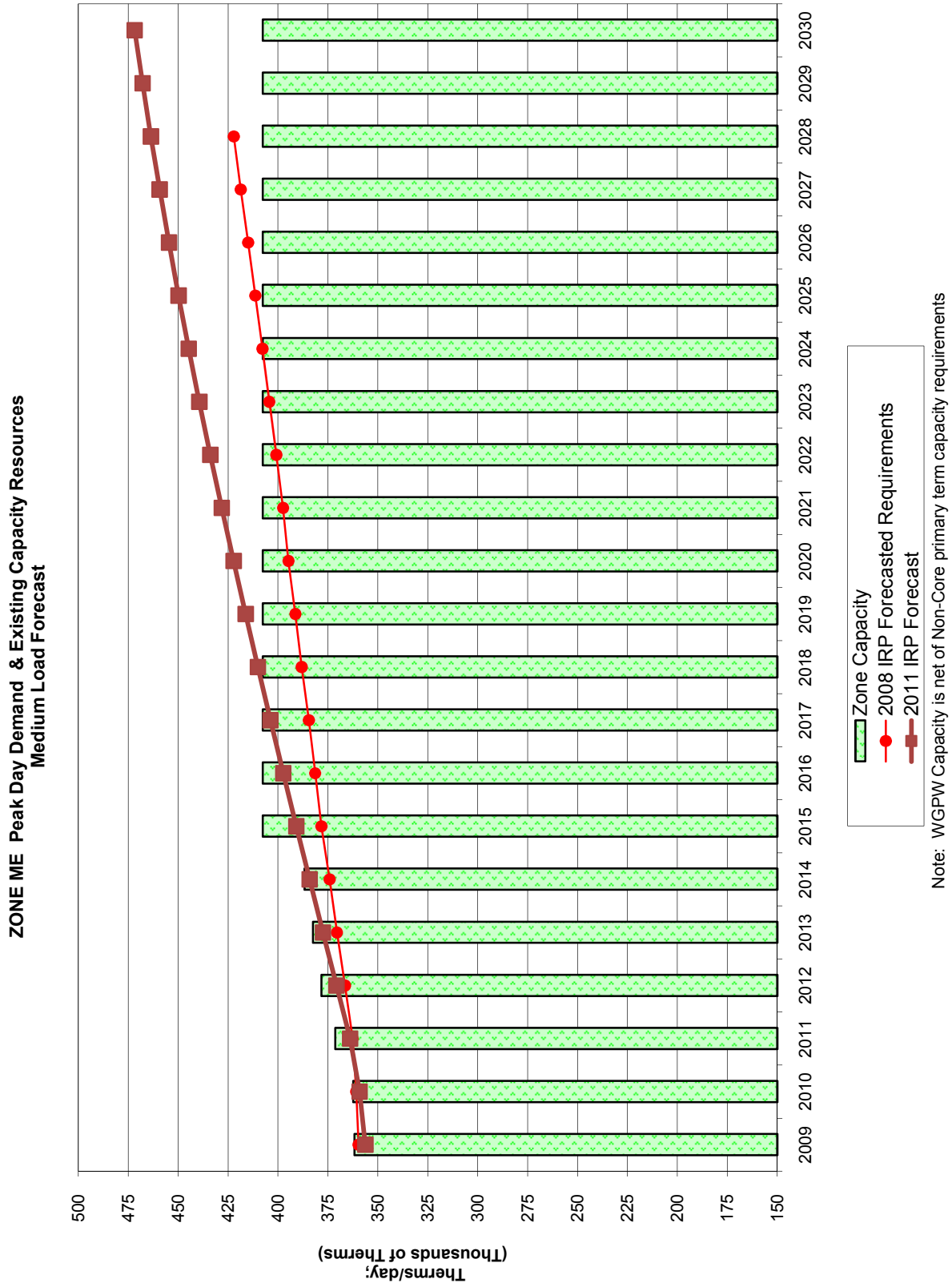


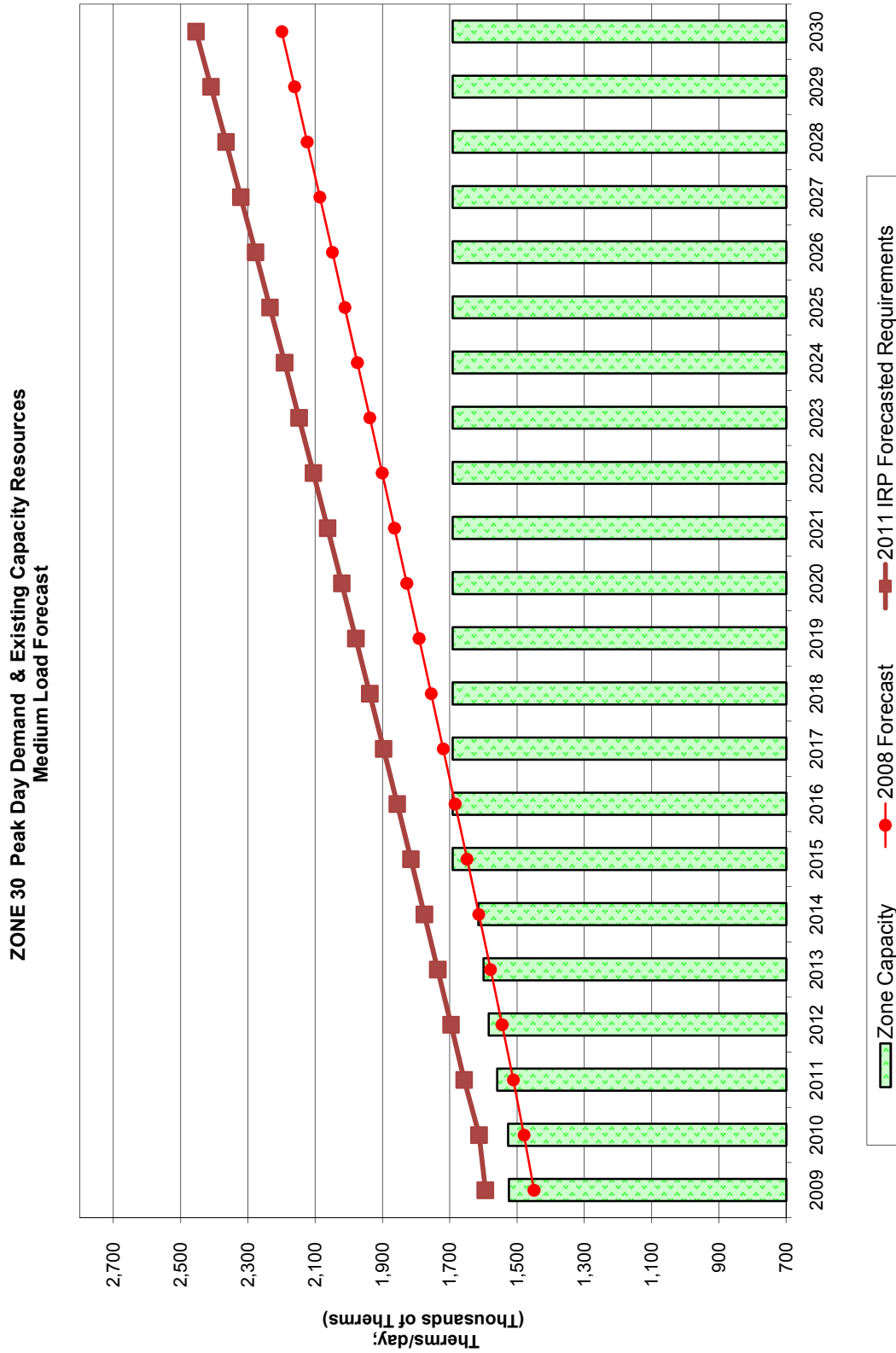
Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

**ZONE 26 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**

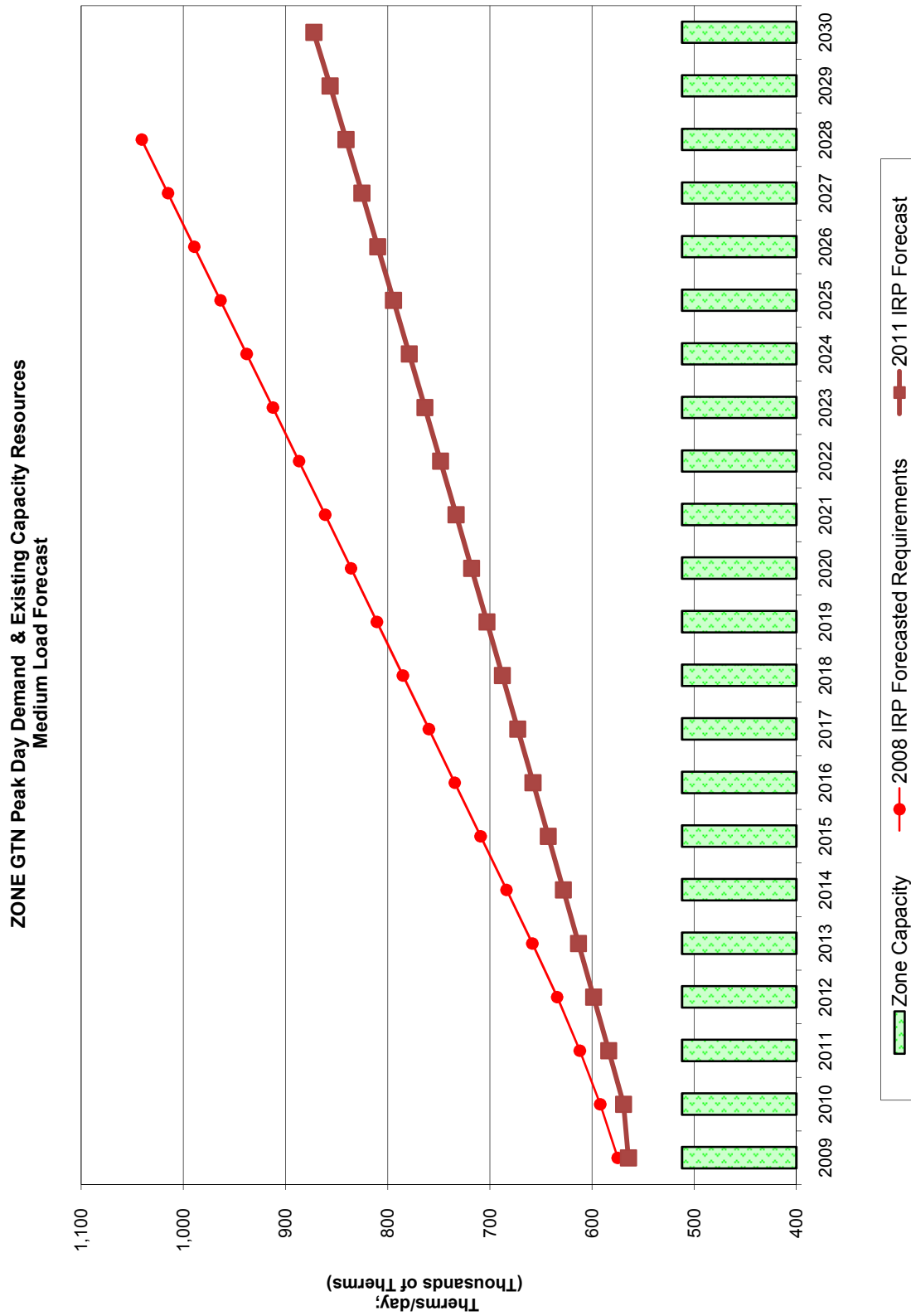


Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements





Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

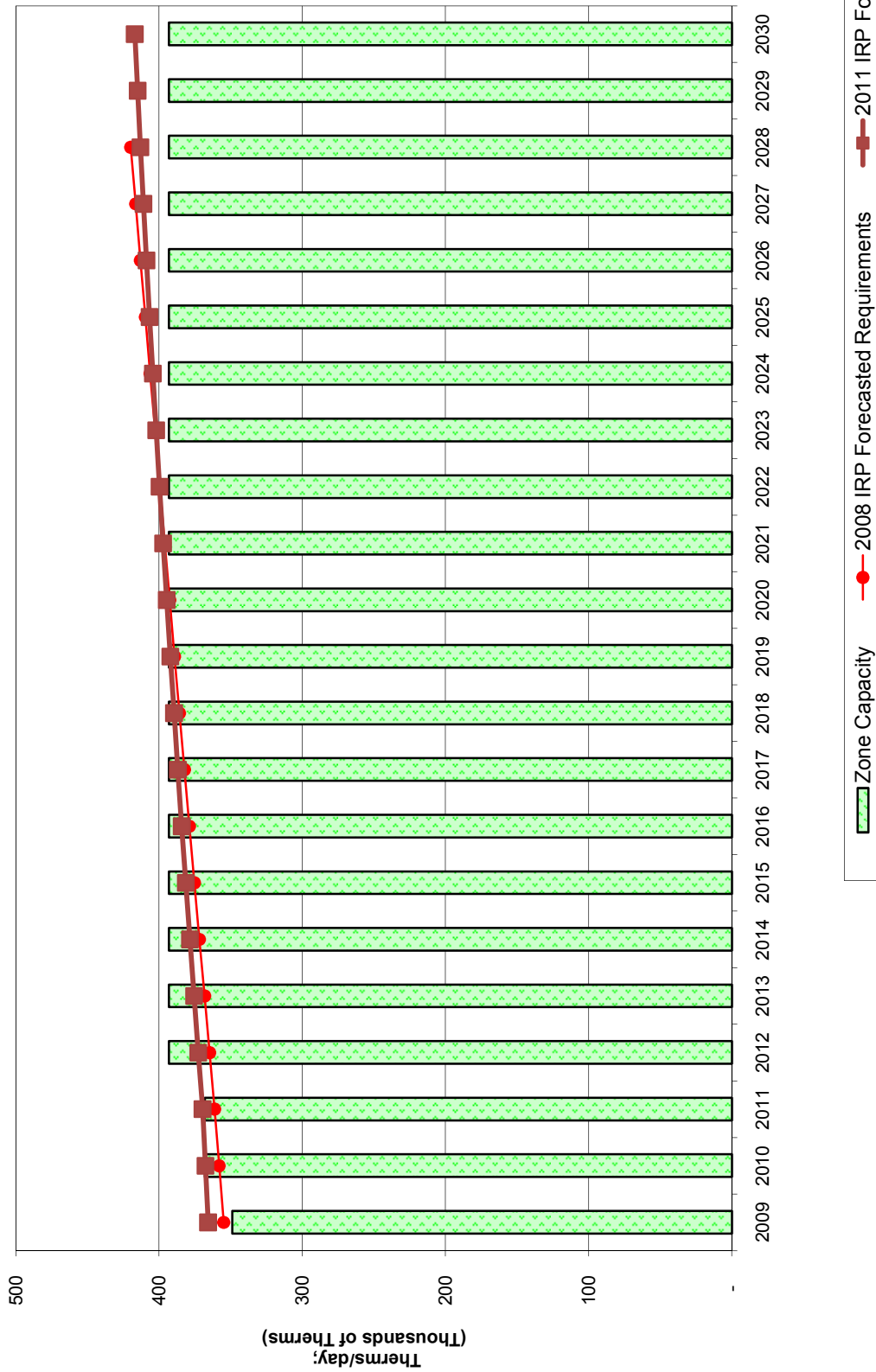




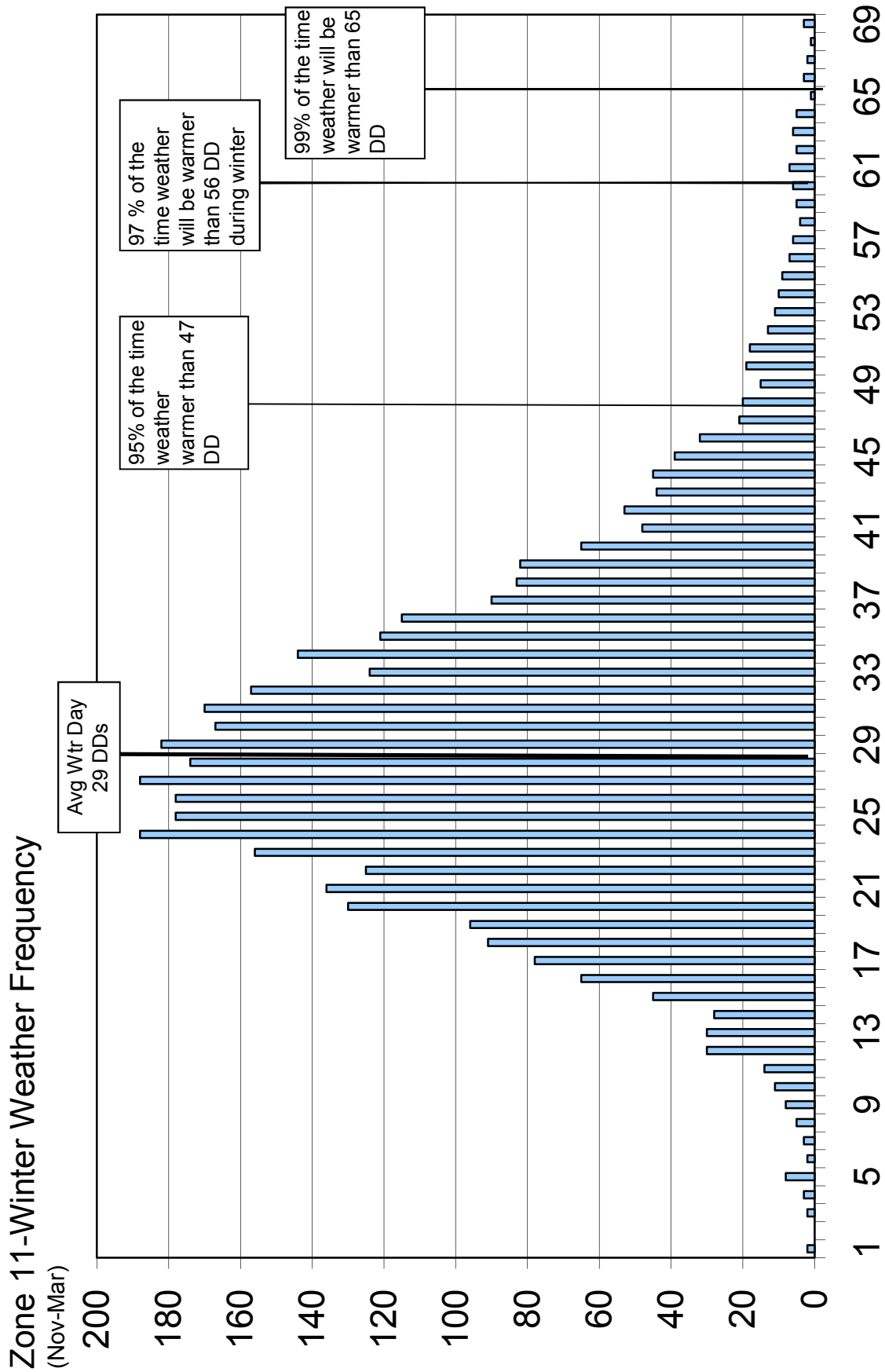
# Peak Day & Capacity Shortfall Analysis

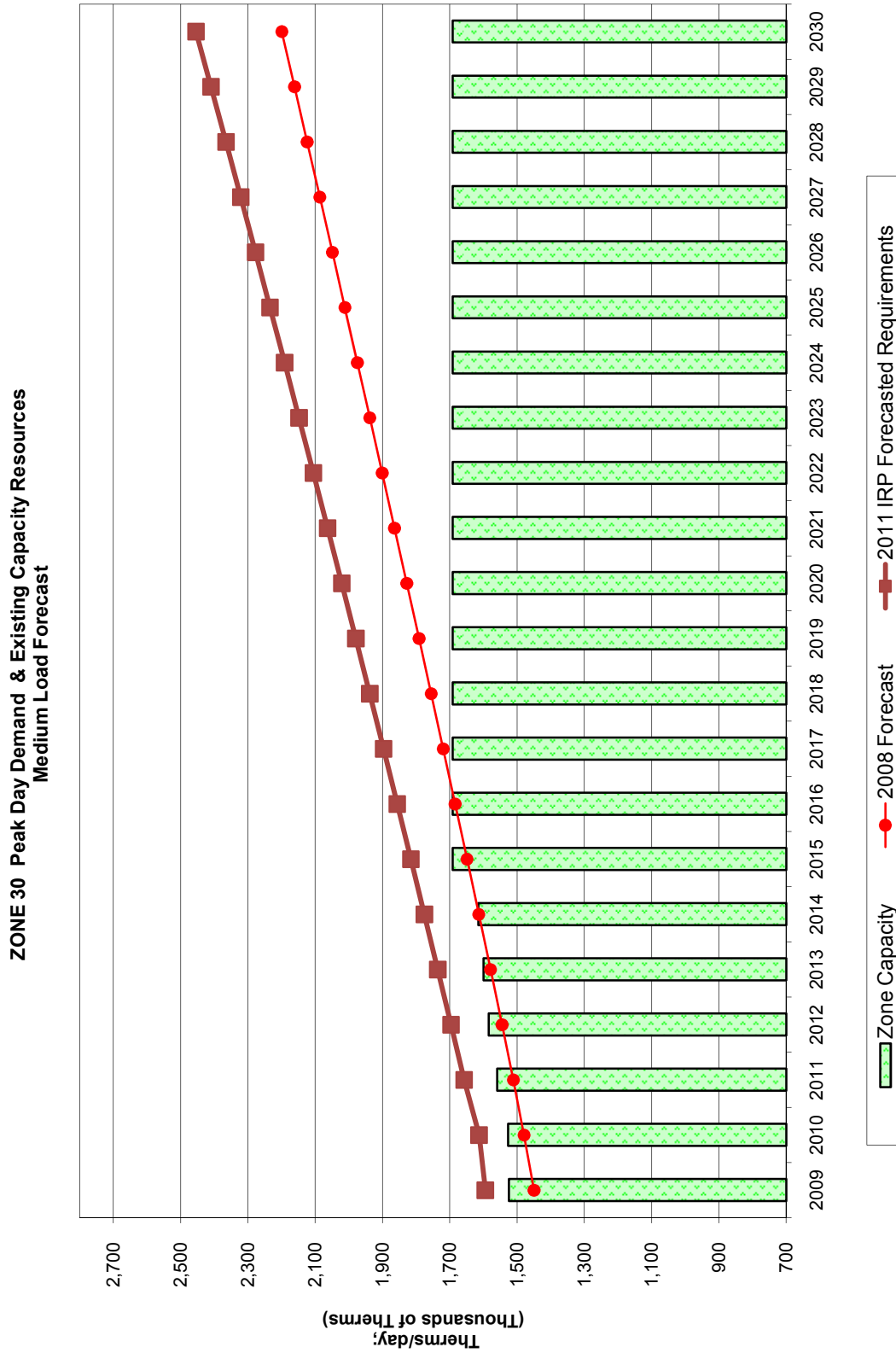
- Identify Capacity Shortfalls
  - Overall Pipeline Receipt Capabilities vs Peak Day Demand
  - Delivery Capabilities at the Gate (MDDO's)
  - Distribution System Needs
- **Identify/Evaluate solutions**
  - **Determining magnitude of shortfall (degree day coverage)**

**ZONE 11 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



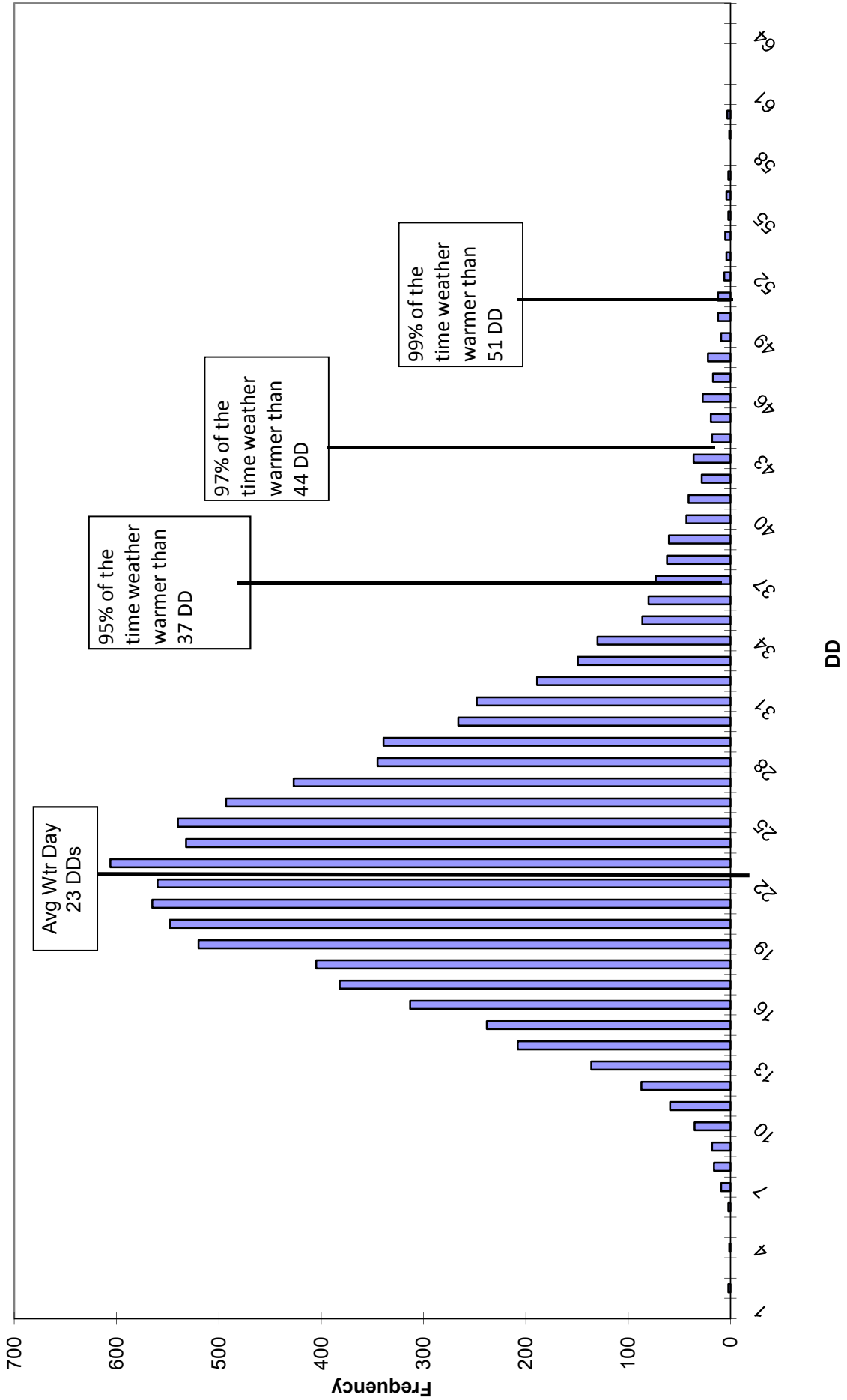
Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



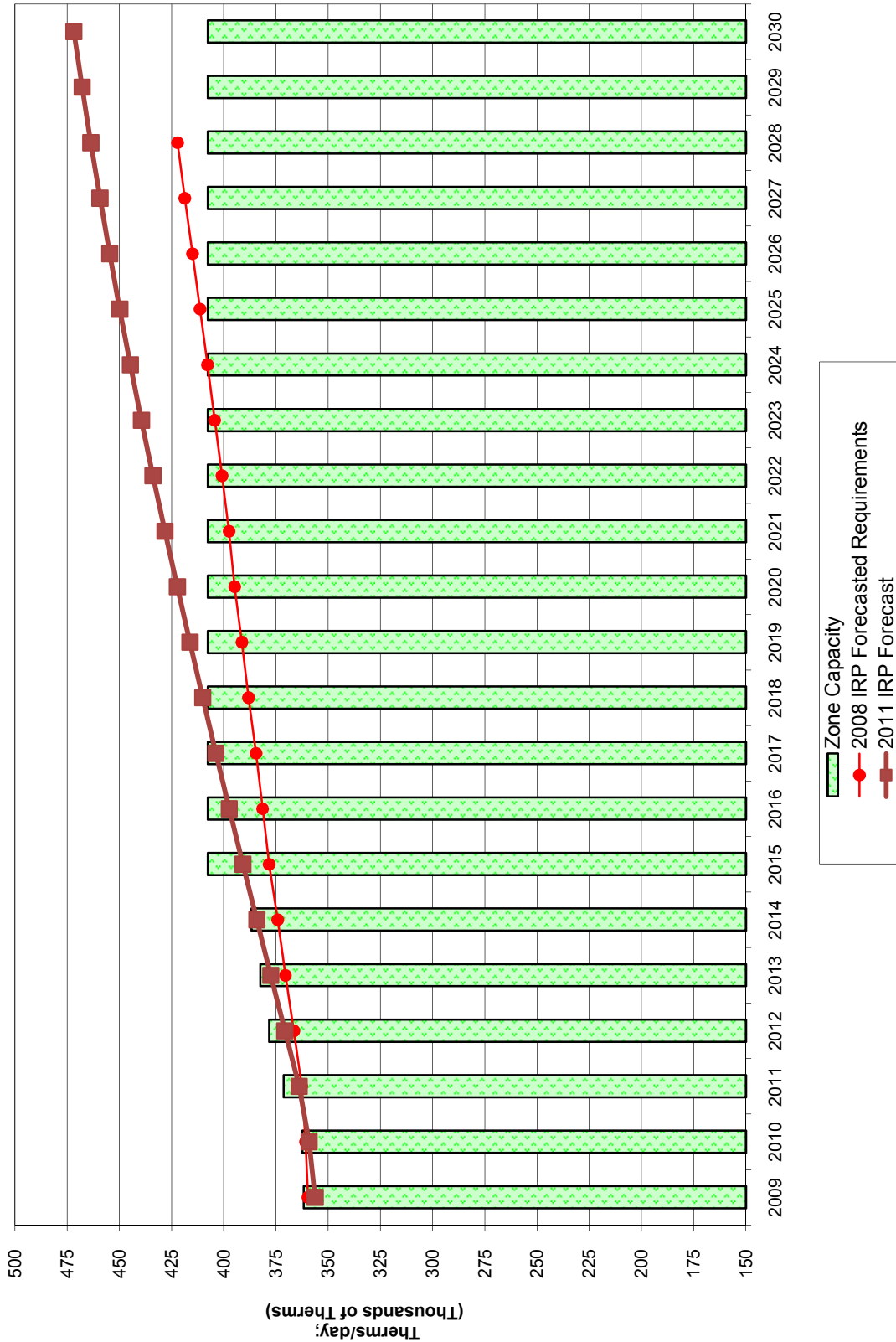


Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

# Zone 30-W Winter Weather Frequency (Nov-Mar)

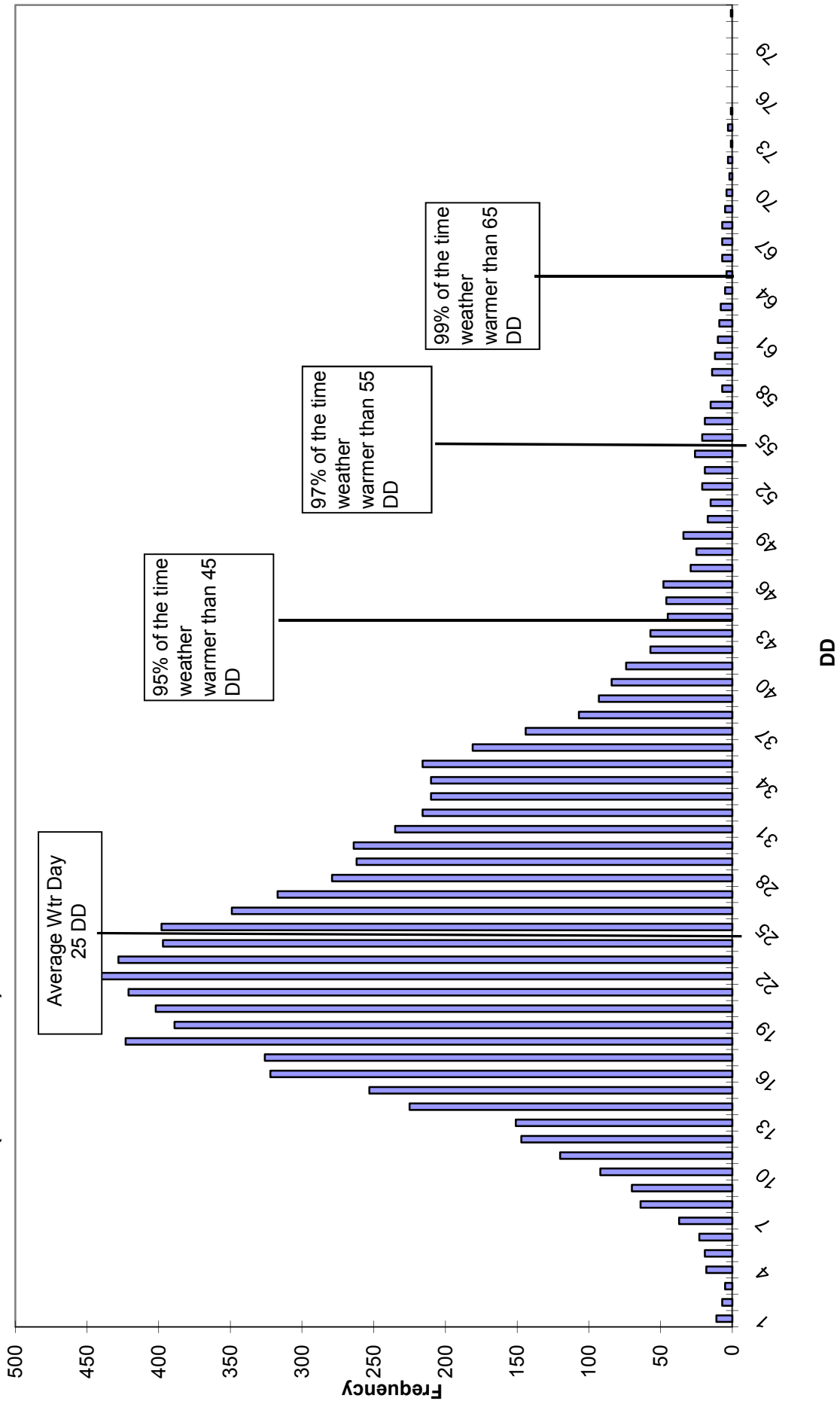


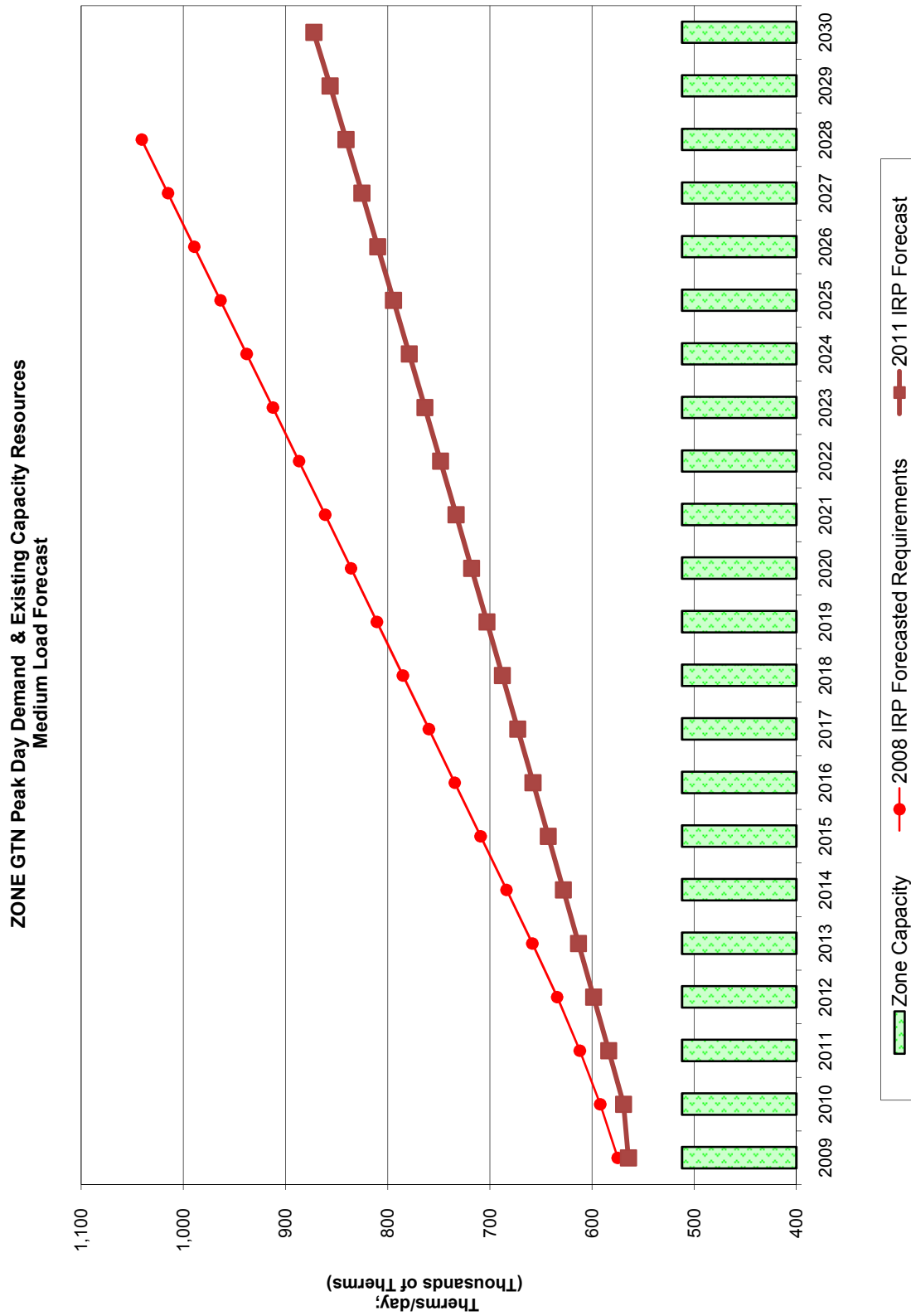
**ZONE ME Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

# Zone ME Winter Weather Frequency (Nov-Mar)

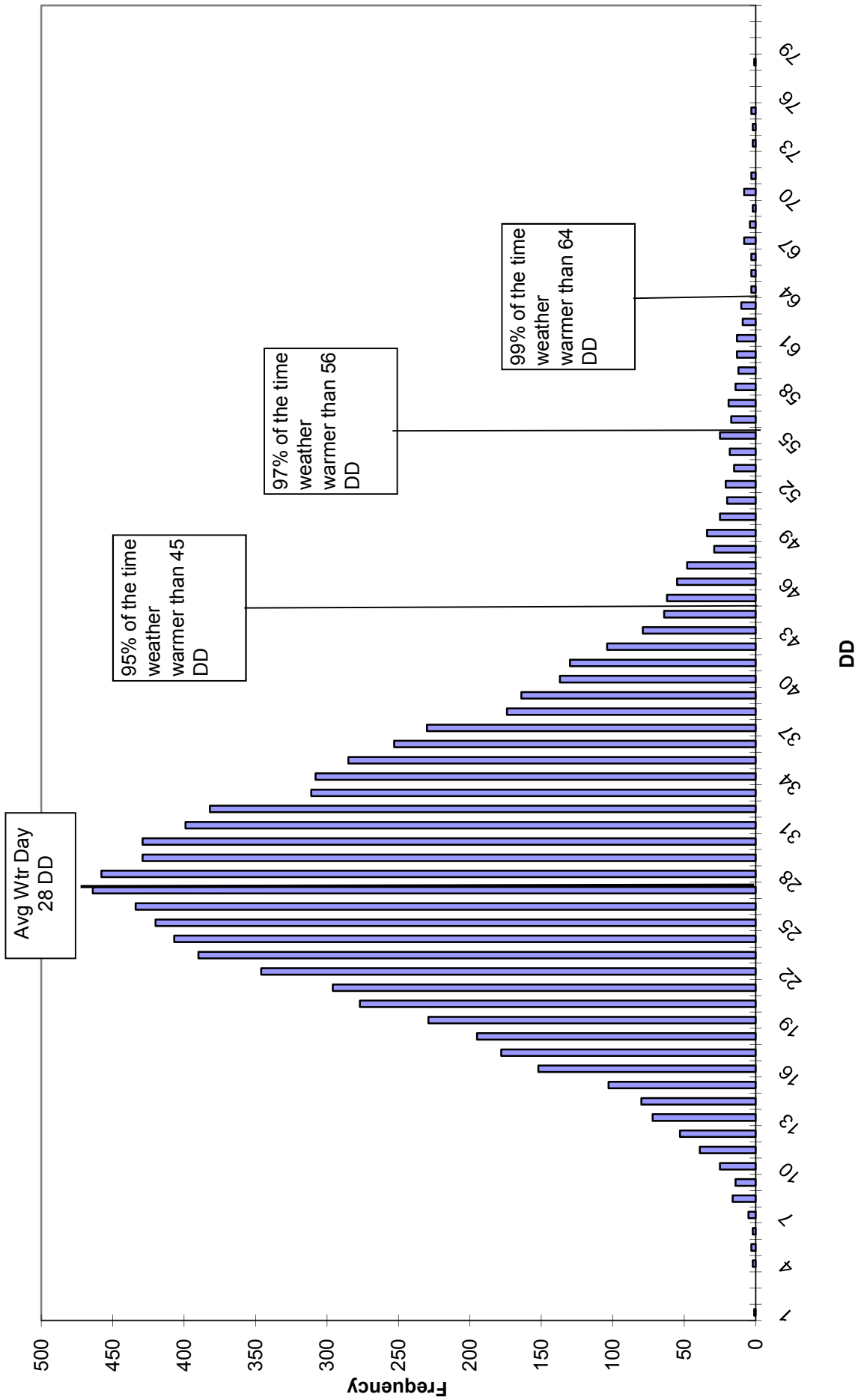




Note: WGPW Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



# Zone GTN-Winter Weather Frequency (Nov-Mar)



# Adjourn

**CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS VS CONTRACTED DAILY DELIVERY**

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Zone 10																							
Zone Capacity	148	148	152	155	157	158	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
2008 Forecast	98	98	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	119
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	98	99	99	99	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	102	102	102	102	103	103	103	103	104	104	104	104
Zone 11																							
Zone Capacity	349	350	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393
2008 Forecast	355	358	361	365	368	372	375	379	382	386	389	393	396	399	403	406	410	413	416	420	423	426	426
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	366	368	370	373	376	378	381	384	387	390	392	395	397	400	402	404	407	409	411	413	415	417	417
Zone 20																							
Zone Capacity	577	578	592	603	610	616	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	649
2008 Forecast	410	425	441	457	473	489	505	521	537	553	569	585	601	617	631	646	661	675	690	705	721	736	736
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	431	450	471	488	505	523	542	561	580	600	620	640	661	683	705	727	750	773	797	821	846	871	871
Zone 24																							
Zone Capacity	135	135	138	141	142	144	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
2008 Forecast	64	65	66	66	67	68	68	69	70	70	71	72	72	73	74	74	75	76	76	77	78	78	78
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	56	57	58	57	57	57	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	59	59	59	59	60	60	60	60
Zone 26																							
Zone Capacity	465	466	476	484	489	494	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
2008 Forecast	82	83	84	86	87	88	90	91	93	94	96	97	99	100	101	103	104	105	107	108	109	111	111
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	82	82	82	83	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	89	90	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	97	98
Zone GTN																							
Zone Capacity	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
2008 Forecast	575	592	612	634	668	684	709	734	760	785	811	836	861	887	912	938	964	989	1,015	1,041	1,066	1,091	1,091
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	564	569	584	598	613	628	643	658	673	688	703	718	733	748	764	779	794	810	825	841	856	872	872
Zone ME																							
Zone Capacity	362	362	371	378	383	387	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
2008 Forecast	360	361	363	366	370	374	378	381	385	388	391	395	397	401	404	408	411	415	419	422	426	429	429
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	356	359	364	371	377	384	391	397	404	410	416	422	428	434	439	445	450	455	459	464	468	472	472
Zone 30																							
Zone Capacity	1,524	1,527	1,560	1,585	1,600	1,615	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,691
2008 Forecast	1,449	1,479	1,511	1,544	1,579	1,614	1,649	1,684	1,719	1,755	1,791	1,828	1,864	1,901	1,938	1,975	2,012	2,049	2,086	2,124	2,161	2,199	2,199
2011 IRP Forecasted Requirements	1,594	1,613	1,657	1,696	1,735	1,775	1,815	1,856	1,897	1,938	1,979	2,021	2,063	2,105	2,148	2,191	2,234	2,277	2,321	2,365	2,409	2,454	2,454









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Cascade Natural Gas 2010 RPP Demand Forecast Medium Scenario

Table with columns for years 2009-2030 and rows for various gas demand categories (Mass Load, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.) under four different scenarios: Mesa/Lehigh, Summit, Wainwright, and Wainwright. The table contains numerical values and percentages for each category over time.



Cascade Natural Gas  
2010 IRP Demand Forecast  
Medium Scenario

Table with 14 columns (years 2009-2017) and 14 rows (Thermals, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total, Daily Seasonal, Peak Day, etc.).

Table with 14 columns (years 2018-2026) and 14 rows (Thermals, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total, Daily Seasonal, Peak Day, etc.).

Table with 14 columns (years 2027-2035) and 14 rows (Thermals, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total, Daily Seasonal, Peak Day, etc.).

Table with 14 columns (years 2036-2044) and 14 rows (Thermals, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total, Daily Seasonal, Peak Day, etc.).

Table with 14 columns (years 2045-2053) and 14 rows (Thermals, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total, Daily Seasonal, Peak Day, etc.).

Table with 14 columns (years 2054-2062) and 14 rows (Thermals, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total, Daily Seasonal, Peak Day, etc.).

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DRAFT

Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast  
Low Scenario

Table with columns for years (2009-2030) and categories (Mass Load, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.).

Table with columns for years (2009-2030) and categories (Mass Load, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.).

Table with columns for years (2009-2030) and categories (Mass Load, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.).

Table with columns for years (2009-2030) and categories (Mass Load, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.).

Table with columns for years (2009-2030) and categories (Mass Load, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, etc.).



Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast  
Low Scenario

Table with 14 columns for years 2009-2030. Rows include: Washington Pct. Growth, Residential Thems, Commercial Thems, Industrial Customers, Total Core Customers, Daily Seasonal Thems, Peak Day Thems, Thems Pct. Residential Customer, Thems Pct. Commercial Customer, Thems Pct. Industrial Customer, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Total Core Customers.

Table with 14 columns for years 2009-2030. Rows include: Oregon Total Thems Pct. Growth, Residential Thems, Commercial Thems, Industrial Customers, Total Core Customers, Daily Seasonal Thems, Peak Day Thems, Thems Pct. Residential Customer, Thems Pct. Commercial Customer, Thems Pct. Industrial Customer, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Total Core Customers.

Table with 14 columns for years 2009-2030. Rows include: System Total Thems Pct. Growth, Residential Thems, Commercial Thems, Industrial Customers, Total Core Customers, Daily Seasonal Thems, Peak Day Thems, Thems Pct. Residential Customer, Thems Pct. Commercial Customer, Thems Pct. Industrial Customer, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Total Core Customers.



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Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast  
High Scenario

Table with columns for years 2009-2026 and rows for Aberdeen, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, etc.

Table with columns for years 2009-2026 and rows for Bellevue, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, etc.

Table with columns for years 2009-2026 and rows for Bremerton, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, etc.

Table with columns for years 2009-2026 and rows for Kennewick, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, etc.

Table with columns for years 2009-2026 and rows for Longview, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, etc.





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Cascade Natural Gas 2011 IRP Demand Forecast High Scenario

Table with columns for years (2009-2029) and categories (Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total). Shows demand forecasts for various customer segments.

Table with columns for years (2009-2029) and categories (Daily, Peak, Winter, Summer, Total). Shows seasonal and daily demand forecasts.

Table with columns for years (2009-2029) and categories (Daily, Peak, Winter, Summer, Total). Shows seasonal and daily demand forecasts.

Table with columns for years (2009-2029) and categories (Daily, Peak, Winter, Summer, Total). Shows seasonal and daily demand forecasts.

Table with columns for years (2009-2029) and categories (Daily, Peak, Winter, Summer, Total). Shows seasonal and daily demand forecasts.

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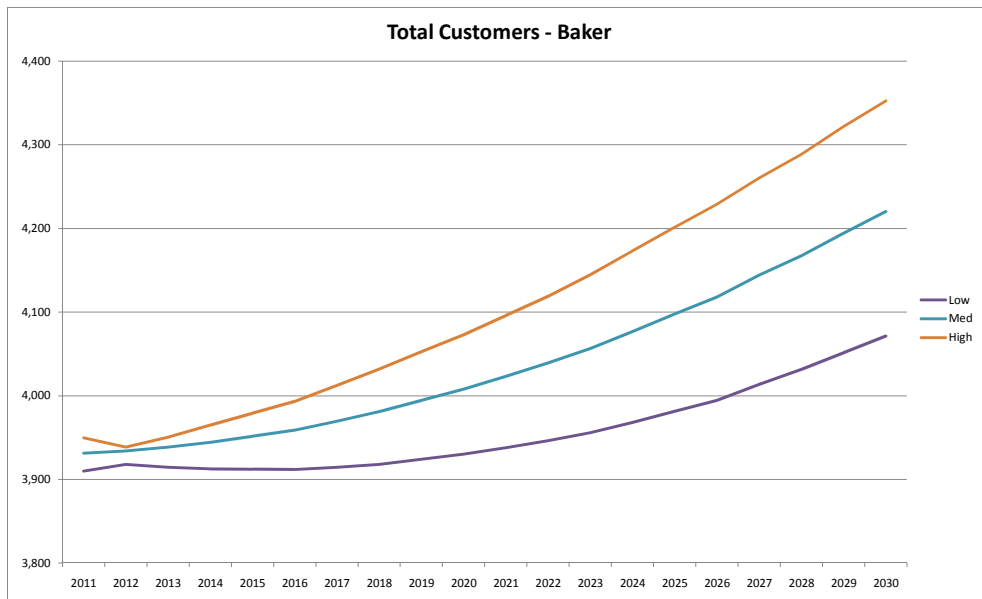
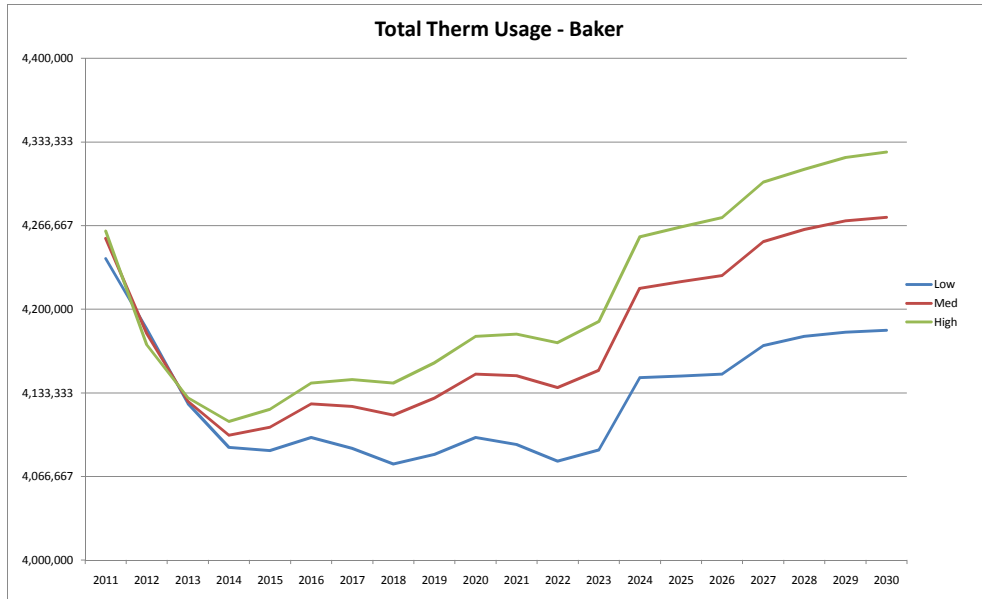
Table with columns for years (2009-2029) and categories (Daily, Peak, Winter, Summer, Total). Shows seasonal and daily demand forecasts.





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**Baker**



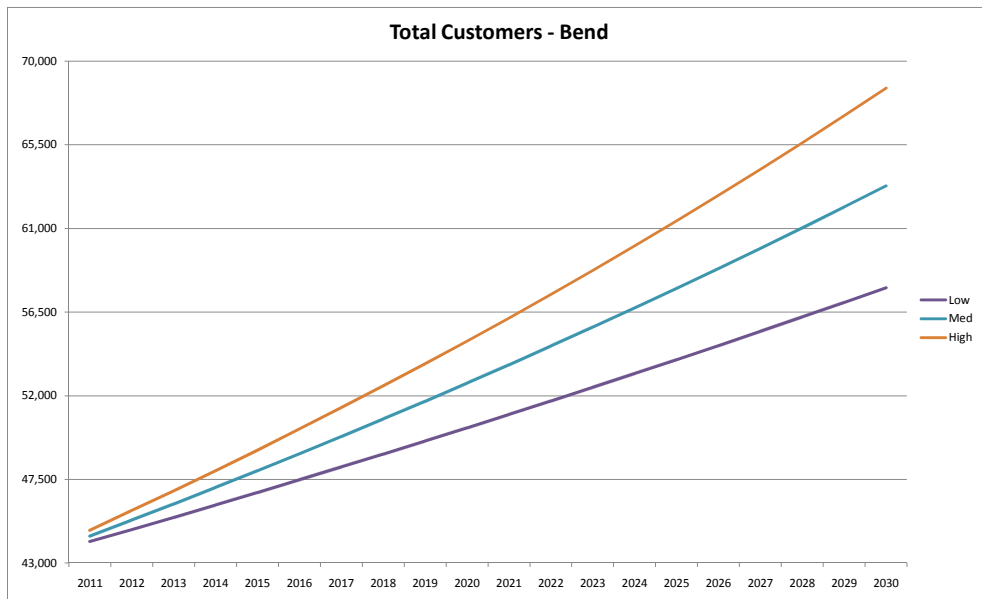
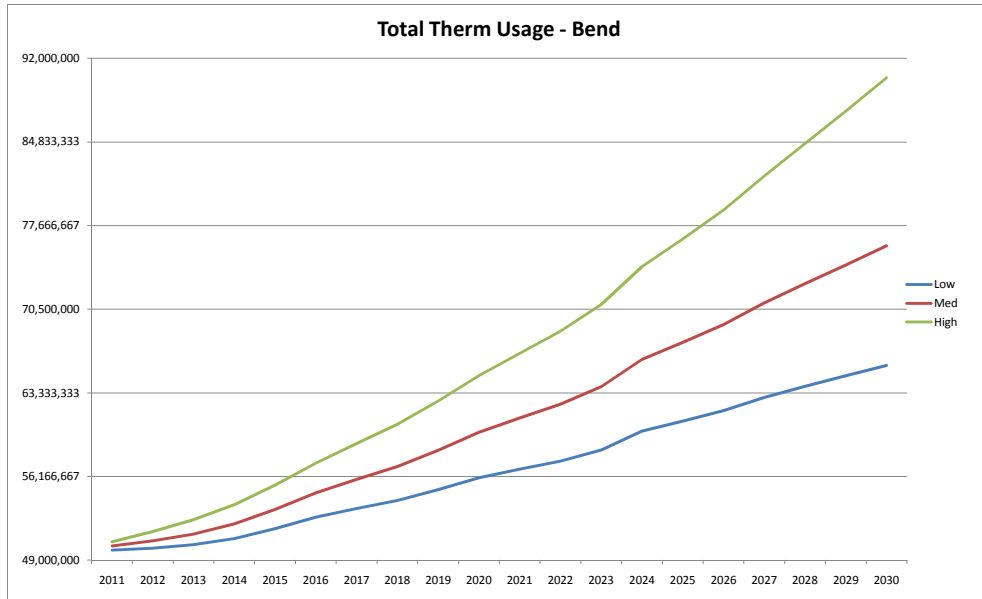
Cascade Natural Gas

2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

Bend																													
Annual Requirements (Therms)														Annual Change															
Low						Medium						High						Low				Medium				High			
Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total	Heating	BaseLoad	Total			
2011	34,528,310	15,334,847	49,863,157	34,768,482	15,441,513	50,209,995	35,027,560	15,556,575	50,584,135	6.88%	6.88%	6.88%	7.62%	7.62%	7.62%	8.43%	8.43%	8.43%	0.34%	0.34%	0.34%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	1.72%	1.72%	1.72%		
2012	34,644,037	15,386,244	50,030,281	35,069,781	15,575,327	50,645,108	35,628,901	15,823,645	51,452,546	0.34%	0.34%	0.34%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	1.72%	1.72%	1.72%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	1.18%	1.18%	1.18%	1.98%	1.98%	1.98%		
2013	34,853,960	15,479,476	50,333,436	35,483,340	15,758,998	51,242,338	36,334,623	16,137,074	52,471,697	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	1.18%	1.18%	1.18%	1.98%	1.98%	1.98%	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	1.67%	1.67%	1.67%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%		
2014	35,212,265	15,638,607	50,850,872	36,075,114	16,021,819	52,096,934	37,220,008	16,530,294	53,750,302	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	1.67%	1.67%	1.67%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%	2.38%	2.38%	2.38%	3.11%	3.11%	3.11%		
2015	35,795,149	15,897,480	51,692,629	36,932,718	16,402,702	53,335,420	38,377,235	17,044,246	55,421,481	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%	2.38%	2.38%	2.38%	3.11%	3.11%	3.11%	1.92%	1.92%	1.92%	2.67%	2.67%	2.67%	3.41%	3.41%	3.41%		
2016	36,481,350	16,202,328	52,683,588	37,918,557	16,840,536	54,759,094	39,684,781	17,624,958	57,309,739	1.92%	1.92%	1.92%	2.67%	2.67%	2.67%	3.41%	3.41%	3.41%	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	2.11%	2.11%	2.11%	2.91%	2.91%	2.91%		
2017	36,994,779	16,430,265	53,425,044	38,717,508	17,195,370	55,912,878	40,840,813	18,138,380	58,979,193	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%	2.11%	2.11%	2.11%	2.91%	2.91%	2.91%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%		
2018	37,474,509	16,643,324	54,117,834	39,489,012	17,538,013	57,027,024	41,995,474	18,651,192	60,646,666	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%		
2019	38,110,326	16,925,706	55,036,032	40,453,171	17,966,219	58,419,390	43,370,596	19,261,917	62,632,513	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	1.84%	1.84%	1.84%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%		
2020	38,809,861	17,236,386	56,046,247	41,505,259	18,433,476	59,938,735	44,867,817	19,926,869	64,794,686	1.84%	1.84%	1.84%	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%	1.36%	1.36%	1.36%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.98%	2.98%	2.98%		
2021	39,335,885	17,470,005	56,805,890	42,369,139	18,817,146	61,186,285	46,203,380	20,520,024	66,723,404	1.36%	1.36%	1.36%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.98%	2.98%	2.98%	1.19%	1.19%	1.19%	1.91%	1.91%	1.91%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%		
2022	39,802,640	17,677,302	57,479,942	43,177,871	19,176,323	62,354,194	47,511,746	21,101,101	68,612,847	1.19%	1.19%	1.19%	1.91%	1.91%	1.91%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	1.67%	1.67%	1.67%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%	3.37%	3.37%	3.37%		
2023	40,467,290	17,972,489	58,439,779	44,232,599	19,644,753	63,877,353	49,111,059	21,811,394	70,922,453	1.67%	1.67%	1.67%	2.44%	2.44%	2.44%	3.37%	3.37%	3.37%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	4.55%	4.55%	4.55%		
2024	41,580,451	18,466,871	60,047,322	45,836,457	20,357,065	66,193,527	51,343,553	22,802,897	74,146,451	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	4.55%	4.55%	4.55%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	2.21%	2.21%	2.21%	3.19%	3.19%	3.19%		
2025	42,739,329	18,732,847	61,472,176	46,849,963	20,807,187	67,657,150	52,983,072	23,531,047	76,514,119	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	2.21%	2.21%	2.21%	3.19%	3.19%	3.19%	1.47%	1.47%	1.47%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	3.26%	3.26%	3.26%		
2026	43,584,161	19,356,766	62,940,928	48,180,182	21,842,093	71,022,275	56,723,642	25,192,323	81,915,965	1.47%	1.47%	1.47%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	3.26%	3.26%	3.26%	1.83%	1.83%	1.83%	2.66%	2.66%	2.66%	3.68%	3.68%	3.68%		
2027	44,255,707	19,655,016	63,910,723	49,336,678	22,355,720	72,692,398	58,651,784	26,003,657	84,700,442	1.83%	1.83%	1.83%	2.66%	2.66%	2.66%	3.68%	3.68%	3.68%	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	3.40%	3.40%	3.40%		
2028	44,876,417	19,930,688	64,807,105	51,450,222	22,850,272	74,300,493	60,576,238	26,903,353	87,479,591	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%	2.35%	2.35%	2.35%	3.40%	3.40%	3.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	2.21%	2.21%	2.21%	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%		
2029	45,490,856	20,203,575	65,694,431	52,574,684	23,349,672	75,924,356	62,559,123	27,784,000	90,343,123	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	2.21%	2.21%	2.21%	3.28%	3.28%	3.28%	1.37%	1.37%	1.37%	2.19%	2.19%	2.19%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%		
2030																													

Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

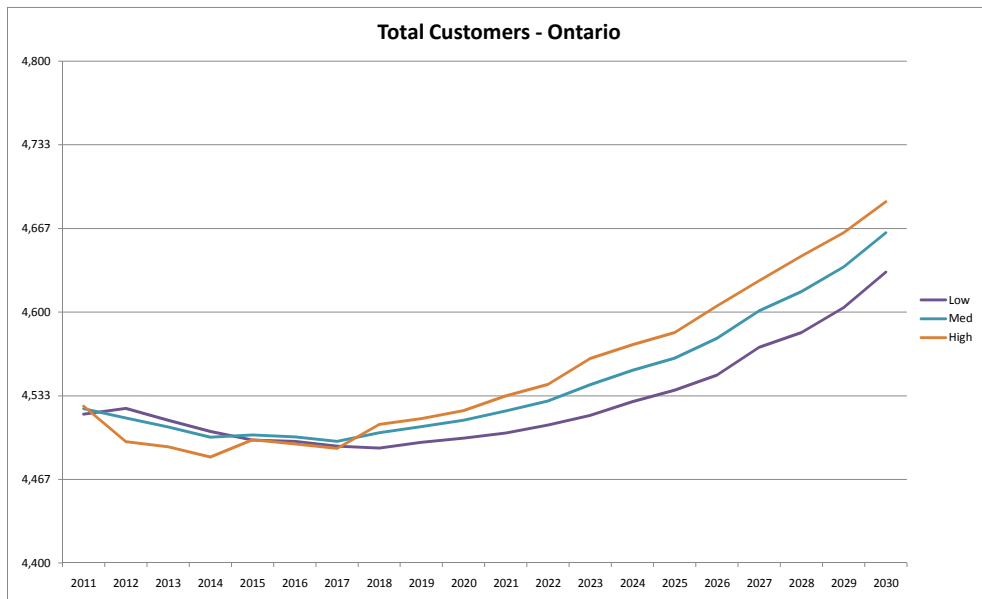
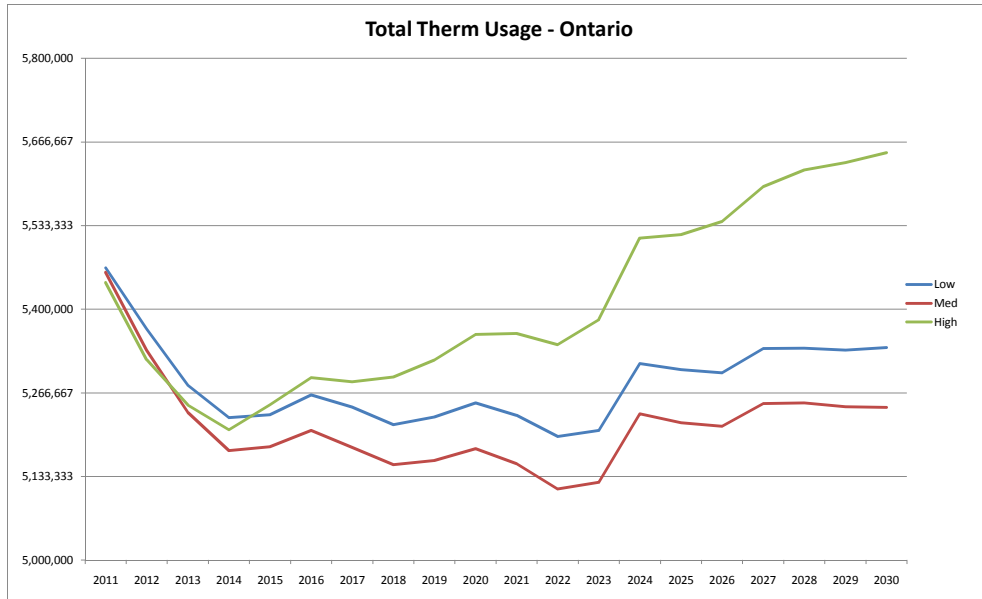
**Bend**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**Ontario**





Cascade Natural Gas

2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

OR

Annual Requirements (Therms) table with columns for Heating, Baseload, and Total for Low, Medium, and High demand scenarios across years 2011-2030.

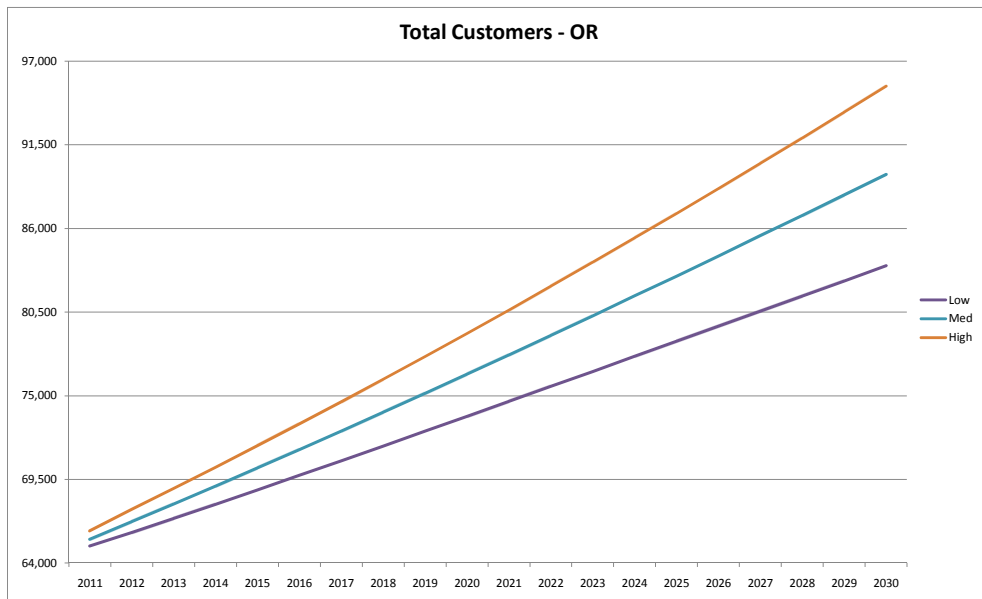
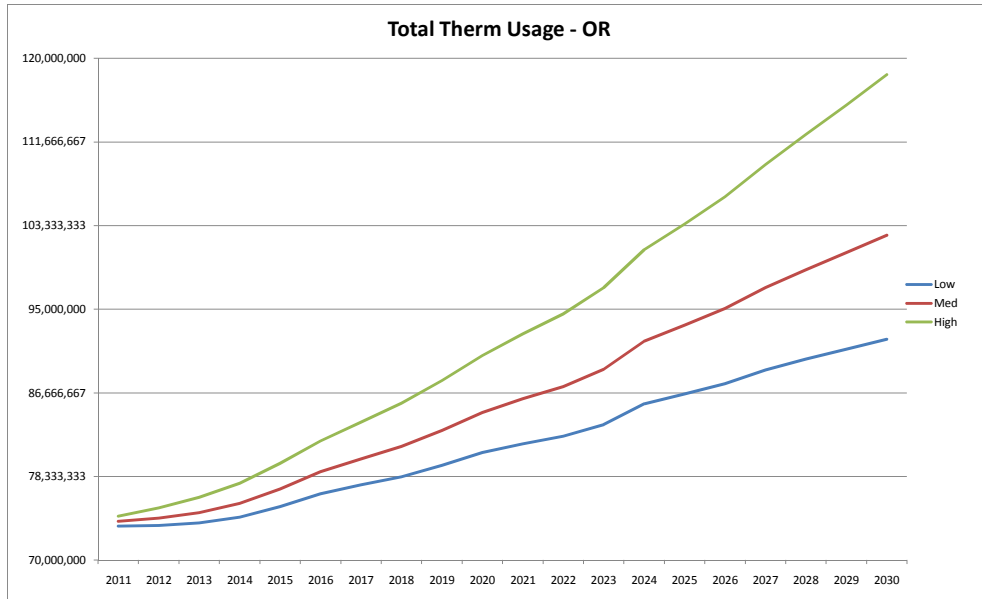
Peak Day - Baseload table with columns for Daily Baseload, Peak, and Total Core for Low, Medium, and High demand scenarios across years 2011-2030.

Therm Usage by Class table with columns for RES, COM/IND, and Total for Low, Medium, and High demand scenarios across years 2011-2030.

Customer Count Forecast table with columns for RES, COM/IND, and Total for Low, Medium, and High demand scenarios across years 2011-2030.

Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

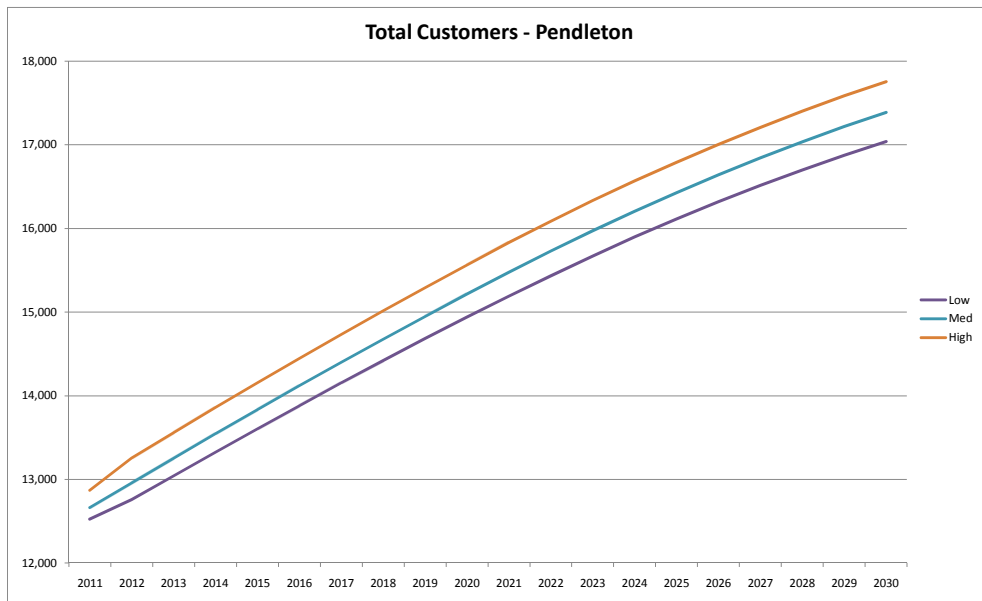
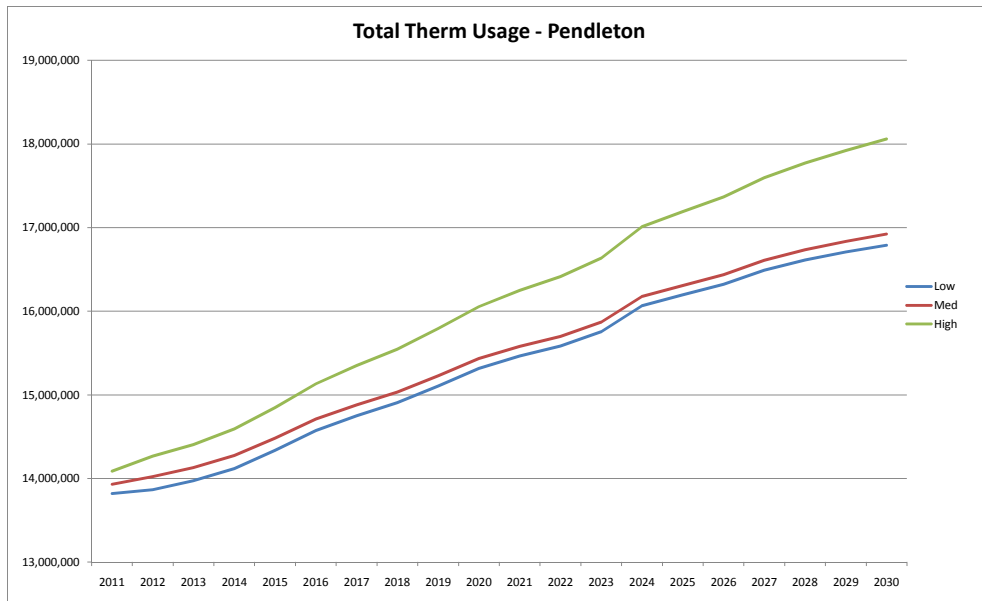
**OR**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

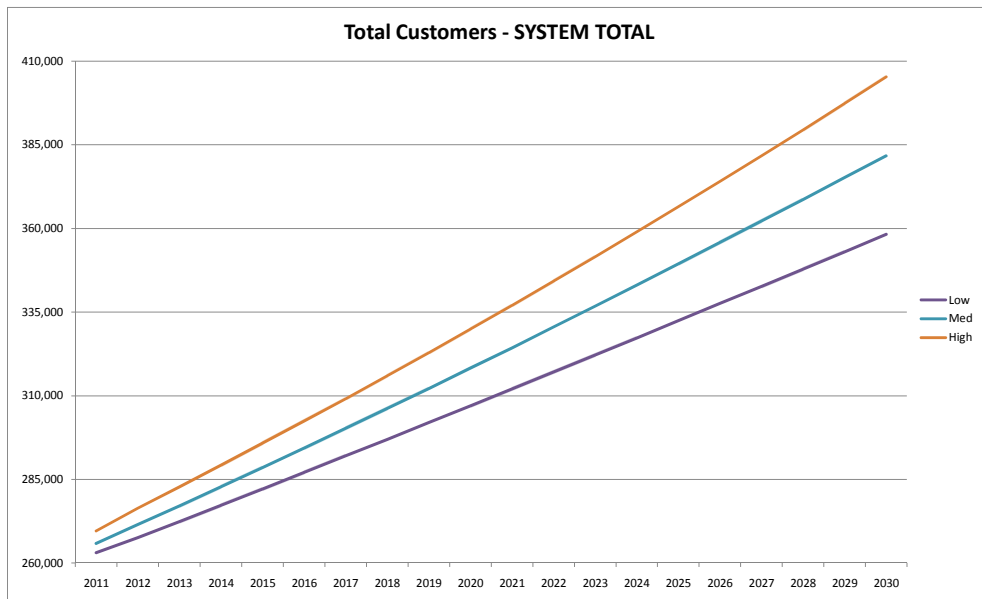
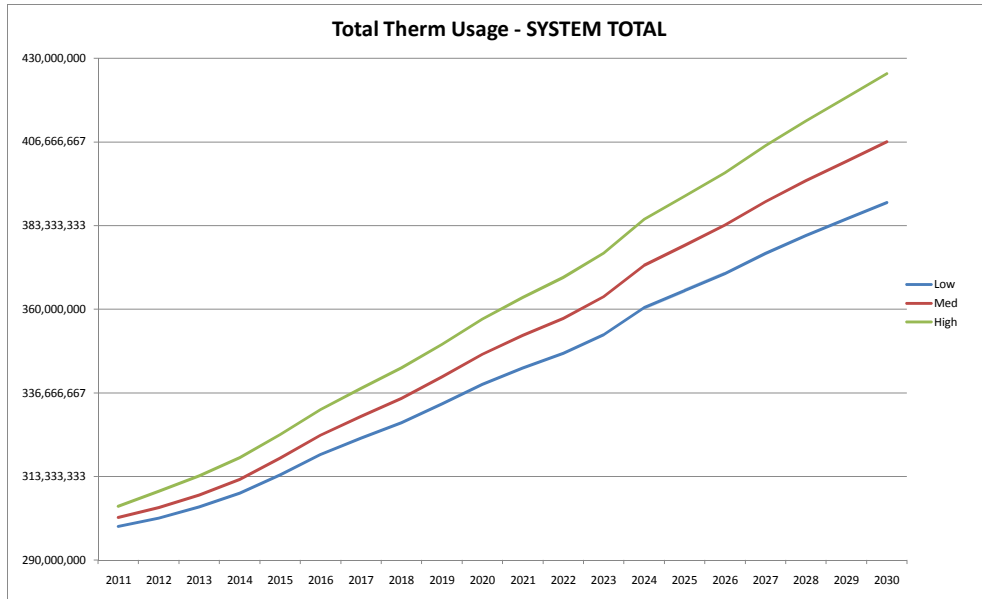
**Pendleton**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**SYSTEM TOTAL**













# 2011 Integrated Resource Plan

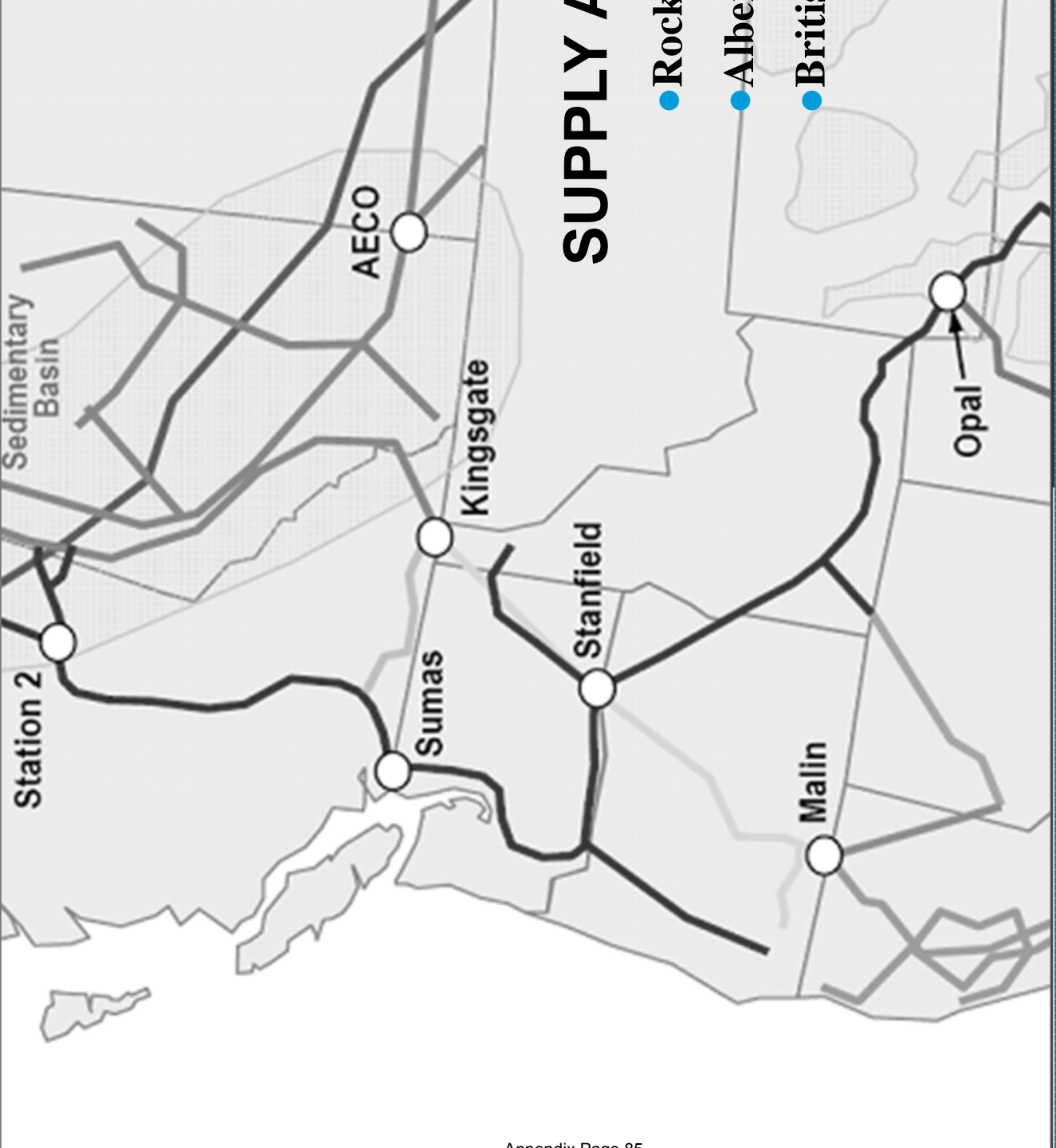
Technical Advisory Group Meeting  
March 10, 2011

# Agenda

- Introductions
- Supply Side Resources
- Existing
- Challenges and Alternatives
- Production
- Price Forecast
- Proposed Scenarios and Model Elements for Supply Resources
- Closing Discussion
  - Future meeting dates/Other Comments

# Supply Side Resource Overview

Mark Sellers-Vaughn  
Manager, Supply Resource Planning



# SUPPLY AREAS

- Rocky Mountains
- Alberta
- British Columbia

## **SUPPLY**

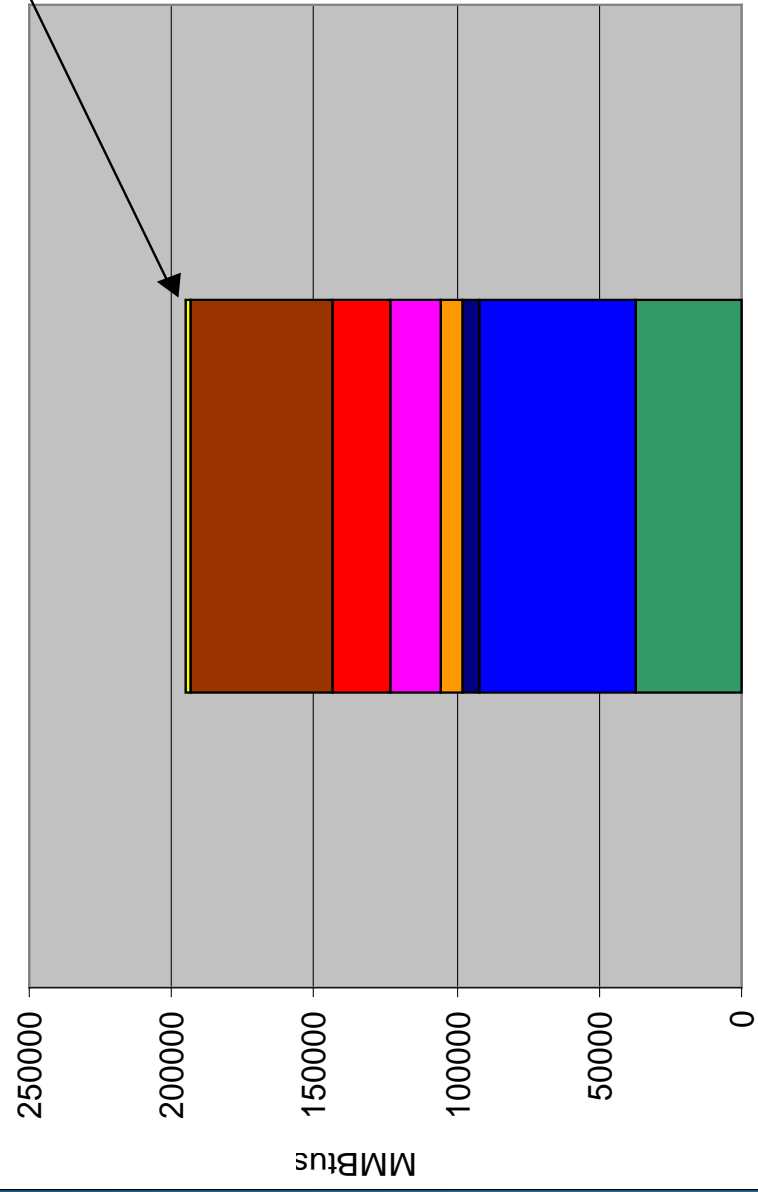
### **Firm, Diversified Supply Contracts Based on Warmer-than-Normal Weather**

- Annual Supplies (some of these are previously entered contracts expiring over the next few years)
- Traditional Seasonal Supplies (November – March)
- Off-Seasonal Supplies (Spring, Summer, etc)
- First of Month (Spot, Just-in-time, Day Gas)
- City gate Deliveries
- Peaking Supplies
- Storage

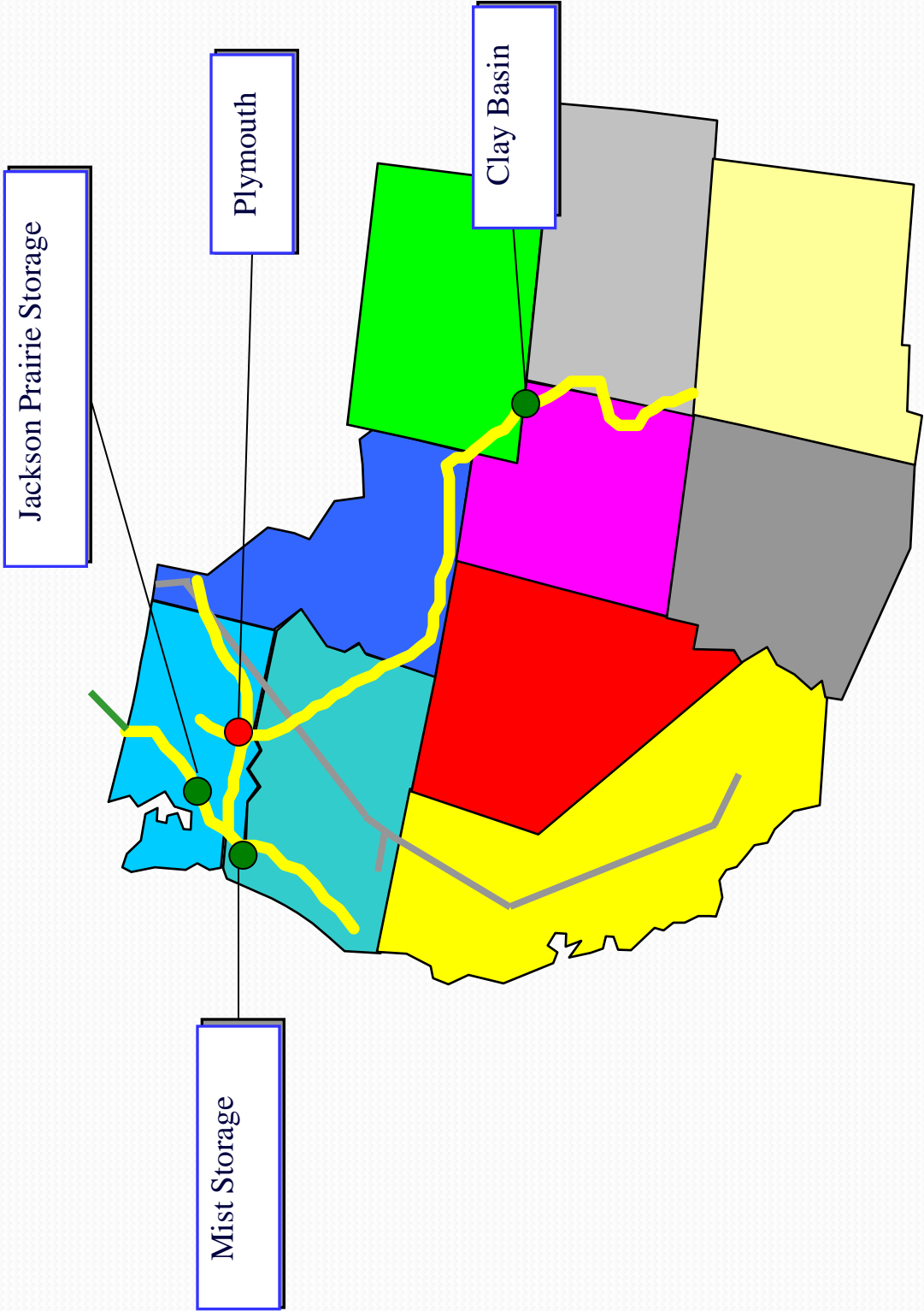
# EXAMPLE OF CORE SUPPLY PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

Total Core Load was  
approx 195,000 MMBtus  
Avg Sys High Temp: 29  
Avg Sys Low Temp: 16  
(42 dd)

- Plymouth (Storage)
- Day Gas (As Needed)
- Jackson Prairie (Storage)
- Peaking (As Needed)
- Citygate (As Needed)
- Pipeline Imbalance
- Seasonal (Winter)
- Annual (365 days)

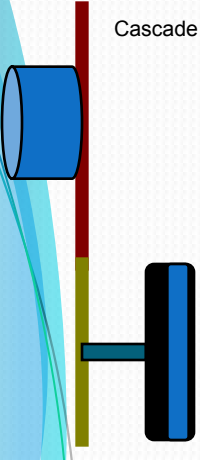


# STORAGE FACILITIES





# Storage



- Jackson Prairie #1
  - Seasonal Qty of 604,351 dths
  - Withdrawal capability 16,789 dths
  - Expires 10/31/2019
- Jackson Prairie #2
  - Seasonal Qty of 350,000 dths (2012)
  - Withdrawal capability 30,000 dths
  - Expires 10/31/2060
- Plymouth LNG
  - Seasonal Qty of 562,000 dths
  - Withdrawal capability of 60,000 dths
  - Expires 10/31/2019

# Storage Management

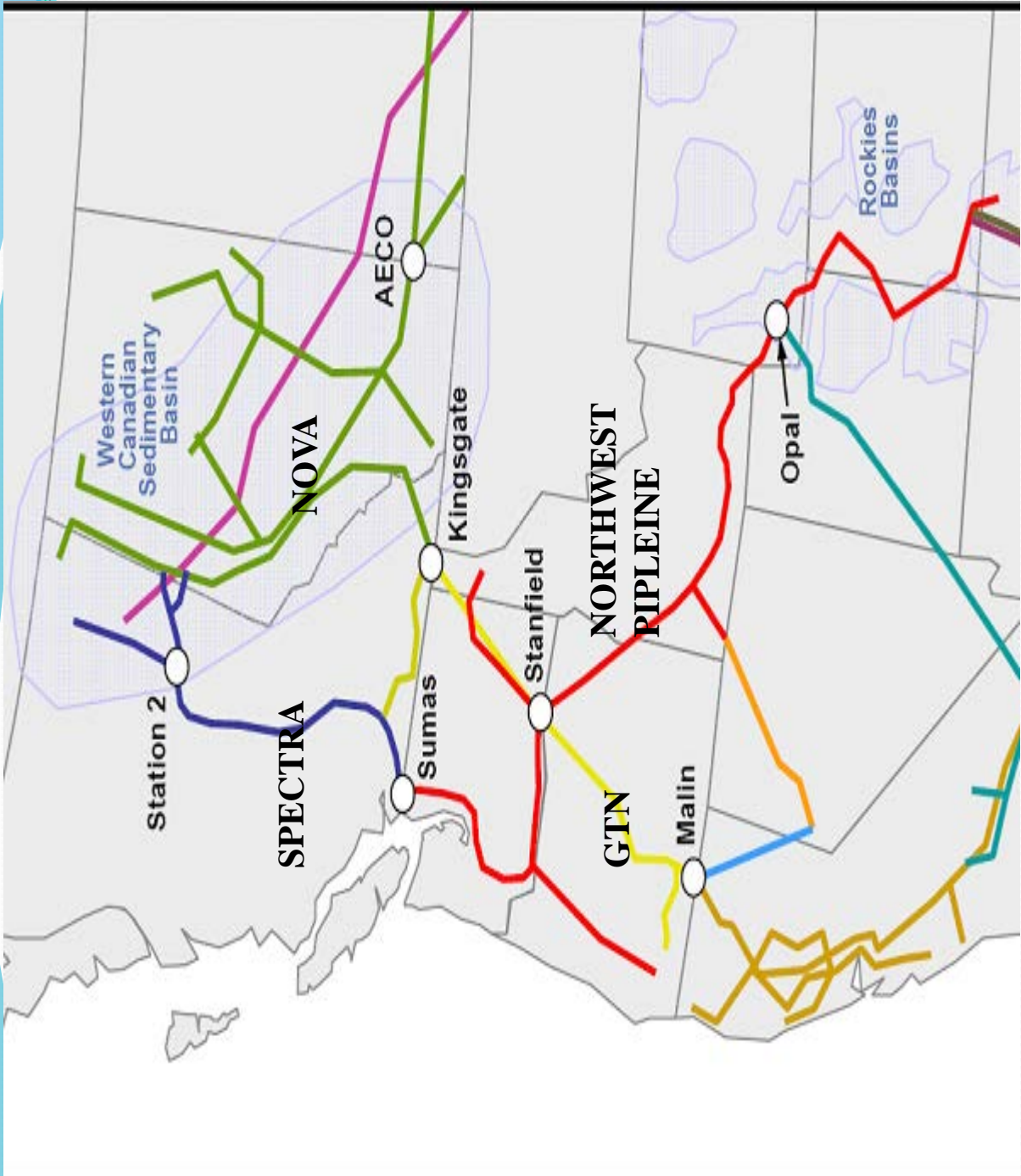
- We weigh storage usage versus Spot/Daily Supply Costs and operational conditions
- Typically CNG uses storage withdrawals in the winter and inject in the summer
- CNG allows others to manage our risk for a profit to the bottom line

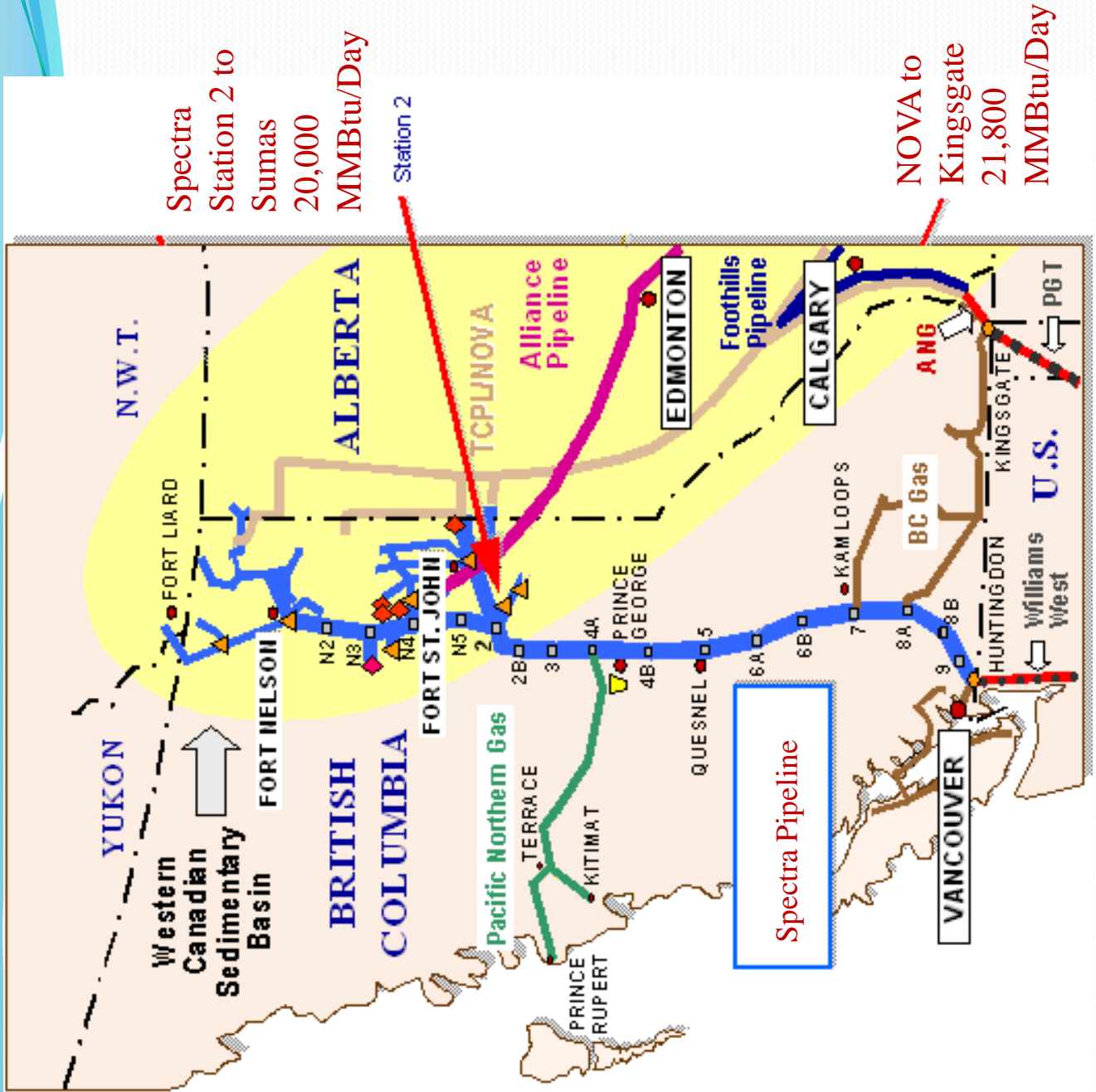
# CAPACITY RESOURCES

## INTERSTATE PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION

- NORTHWEST PIPELINE
- SPECTRA ENERGY (WESTCOAST)
- GAS TRANSMISSION NORTHWEST (GTN)
- FOOTHILLS PIPELINE (ANG)
- NOVA (NGTL)

## CAPACITY RELEASE ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARDS (EBB)



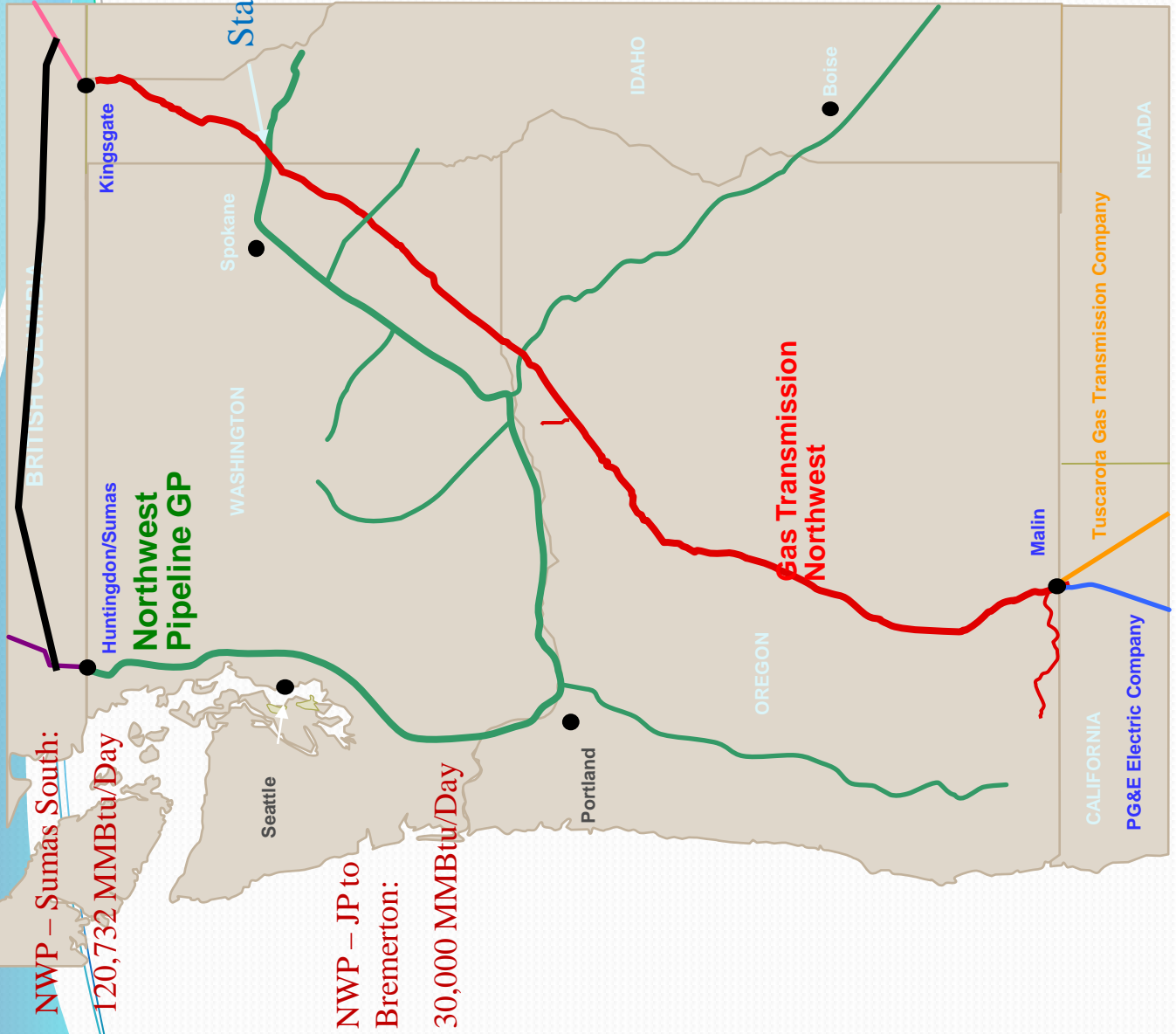


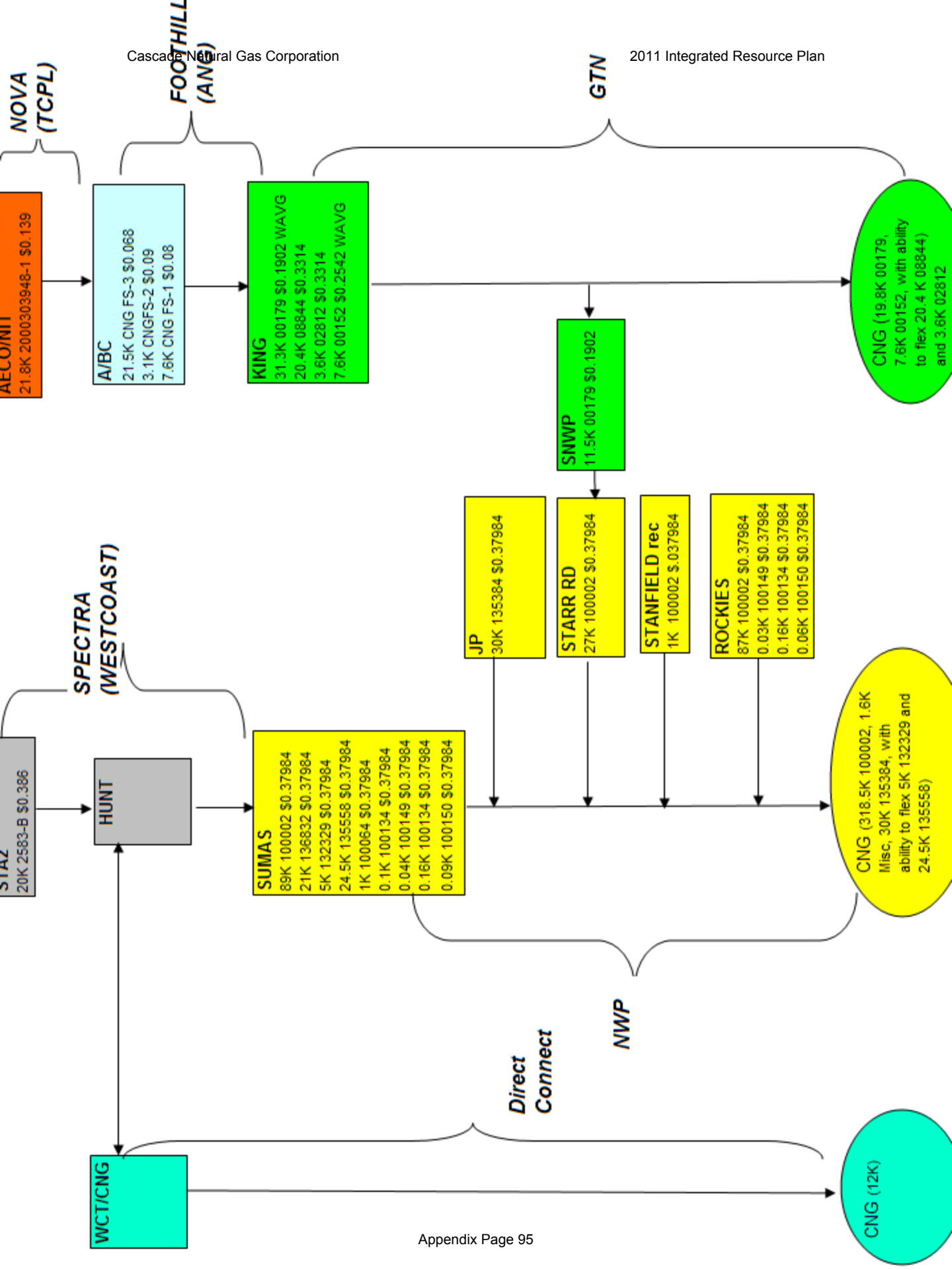
GTN – Kingsgate to Bend:  
38,781 MMBtu/Day

-- Kingsgate to Malin  
23,980 MMBtu/Day

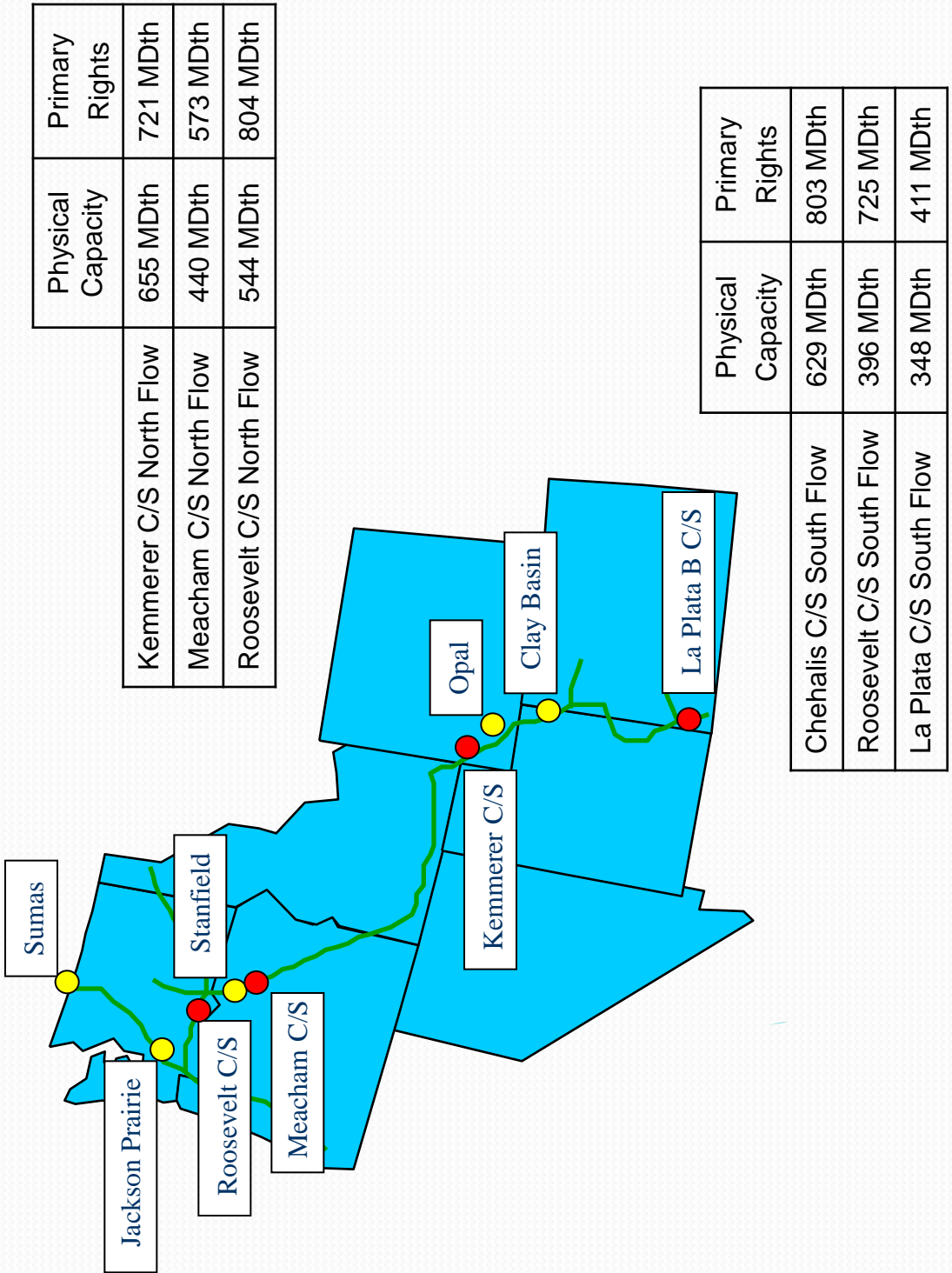
Williams – Starr Road :  
27,055 MMBtu/Day

NWP – Rockies : 88,979  
MMBtu/Day

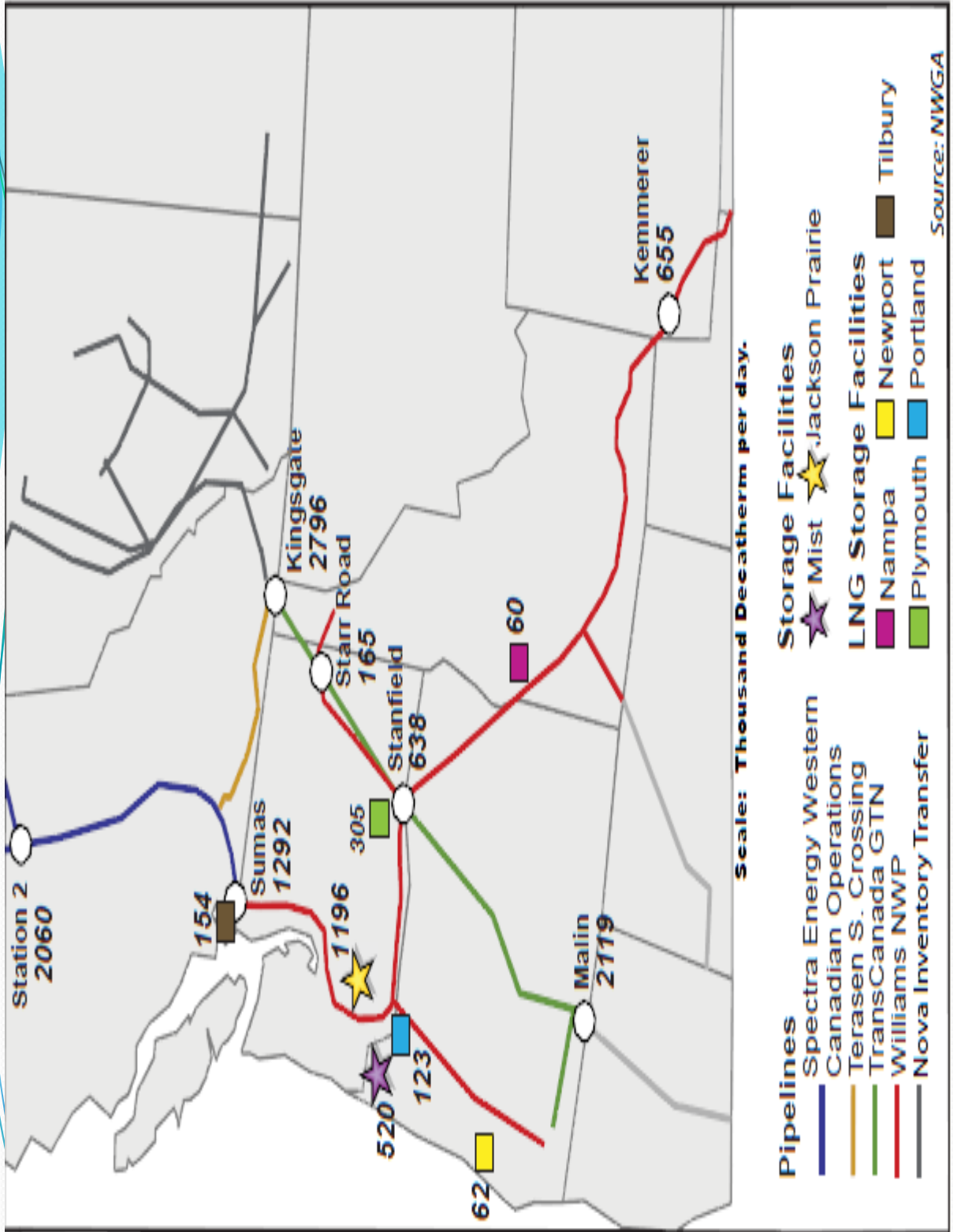




# Illustrative Constraint Points







# SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE OPTIONS and UNCERTAINTIES

# STORAGE OPTIONS

## Short Range Possibilities

- NWN MIST
- ON-SITE LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (SATELLITE LNG)
- TRUCKED-IN LNG
- POST ID2 EXCHANGES ABOVE THE BORDER
- CLAY BASIN

# STORAGE OPTIONS

## *Longer Range Possibilities:*

- ACQUISITION OF AECO STORAGE
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST LNG
- CALIFORNIA STORAGE
- JACKSON PRAIRIE EXPANSION
- PARTNERING WITH OTHERS TO BUILD STORAGE FACILITY

# **PROPOSED LNG TERMINALS AND PIPELINES**

## **KITIMAT LNG--EXPORT**

**The 291-mile Pacific Trail Pipeline would connect natural gas from Spectra Energy Transmission's pipeline at Summit Lake, north of Prince George, BC, to the proposed Kitimat LNG export terminal in BC's Bish Cove.**

## **OREGON LNG**

**117-mile pipeline would connect a terminal in Warrenton, Ore., to the existing NW Natural and Northwest Pipeline systems near Molalla, Ore.**

## **JORDAN COVE**

**231-mile Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline would extend from the proposed terminal in Coos Bay, Ore., across southwest Oregon to the California border at Malin, Ore., to serve the Pacific Northwest and California markets.**

# **BUT WILL LNG EVER ARRIVE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST?**

# Alberta System Update

## North Central Corridor

- 300 km of 42-inch pipe
- 26 MW of compression
- Approximately \$925 million
- In-service 2010

## Groundbirch Pipeline Project

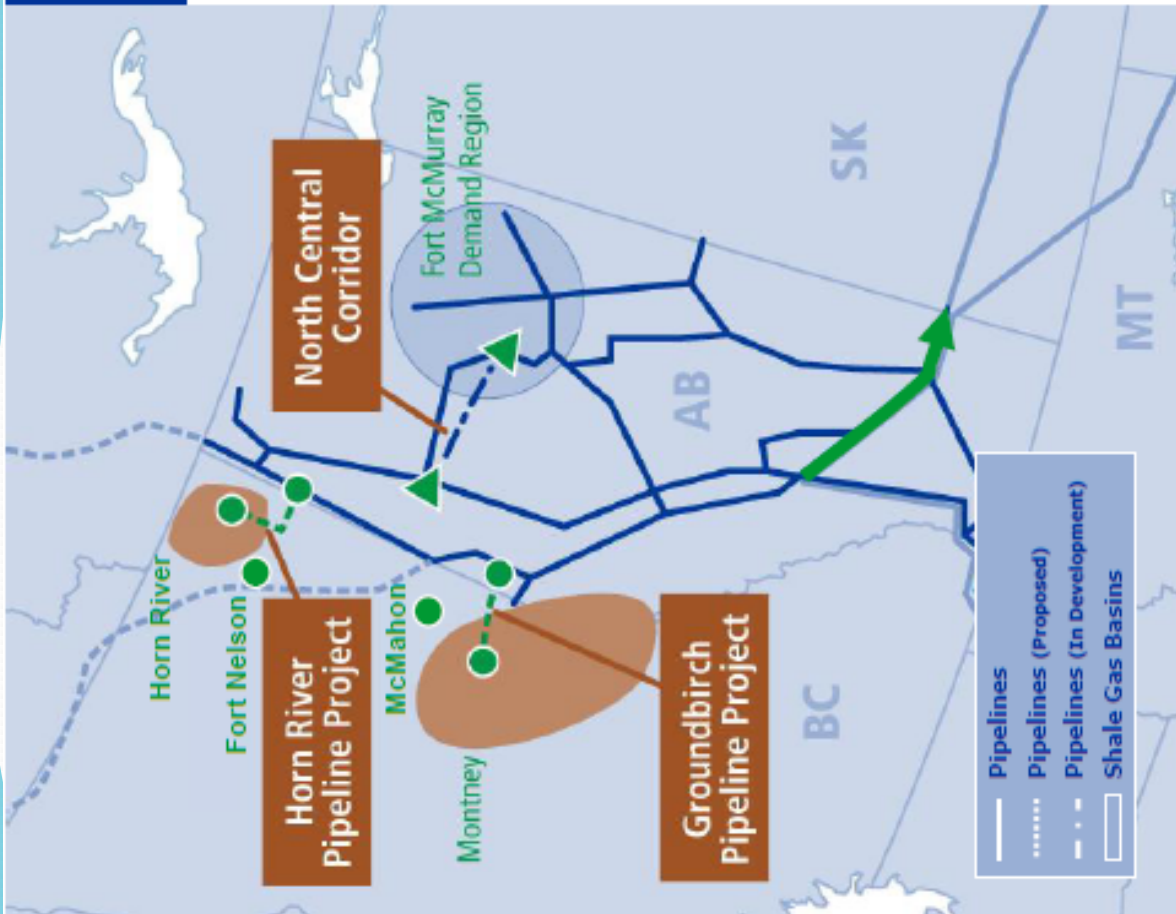
- Commitments for 1.1 Bcf/d by 2014
- 77 km, 36-inch pipe
- Approximately \$250 million
- Expected in-service Q4 2010

## Horn River Pipeline Project

- Commitments for 378 MMcf/d in 2013
- 155 km combination of NPS 30 and existing pipe
- Approximately \$340 million
- Expected in-service Q2 2012

## AB Jurisdiction Application Approved

- Extend Alberta system across provincial borders
- Integrated service to AB and BC customers, and Northern gas producers



## CAPACITY OPTIONS

- EXTENSION OF TERM FOR CITYGATE PURCHASES
- CONTINUE TO RECALL X85 CAPACITY, SPECIFICALLY ALONG THE WENATCHEE LATERAL WHICH ENSURES CORE WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT FIRM RIGHTS
  - EVEN AS GROWTH HAS TAPERED OFF THE LATERAL IS CONSTRAINED ON AN OVERALL BASIS, SO WE CONTINUE TO ENGAGE PARTIES
- TCPL-NOVA ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
- NWP RELINQUISHED CAPACITY OR EXPANSION
- PROPOSED PIPELINES



# CAPACITY OPTIONS

## Long Range Possibilities

- EXPAND CNG SYSTEM TO INTERCONNECT WITH OTHER NEAR-BY PIPELINES
- ACQUIRING CAPACITY ON OTHER ROCKIES PIPELINES (OVERTHRUST, CIG, ETC) TO ACCESS SUPPLIES
- POSSIBLE GTN EXPANSIONS ACROSS WASHINGTON (MOSES LAKE LINE), OREGON, OR BC (TCPL-GTN)
- EXTEND DIRECT CONNECT LINE FROM SPECTRA



## **SOUTHERN CROSSING PIPELINE EXTENSION**

- Terasen Gas is developing
- Extend Southern Crossing from Oliver to Kingsvale BC
- 200 MMcf/d, possible expansion to 400 MMcf/d
- Bi-directional; new production from northern BC could flow to east via GTN or move AB gas into I-5 via Westcoast Spectra

## RUBY PIPELINE PROJECT

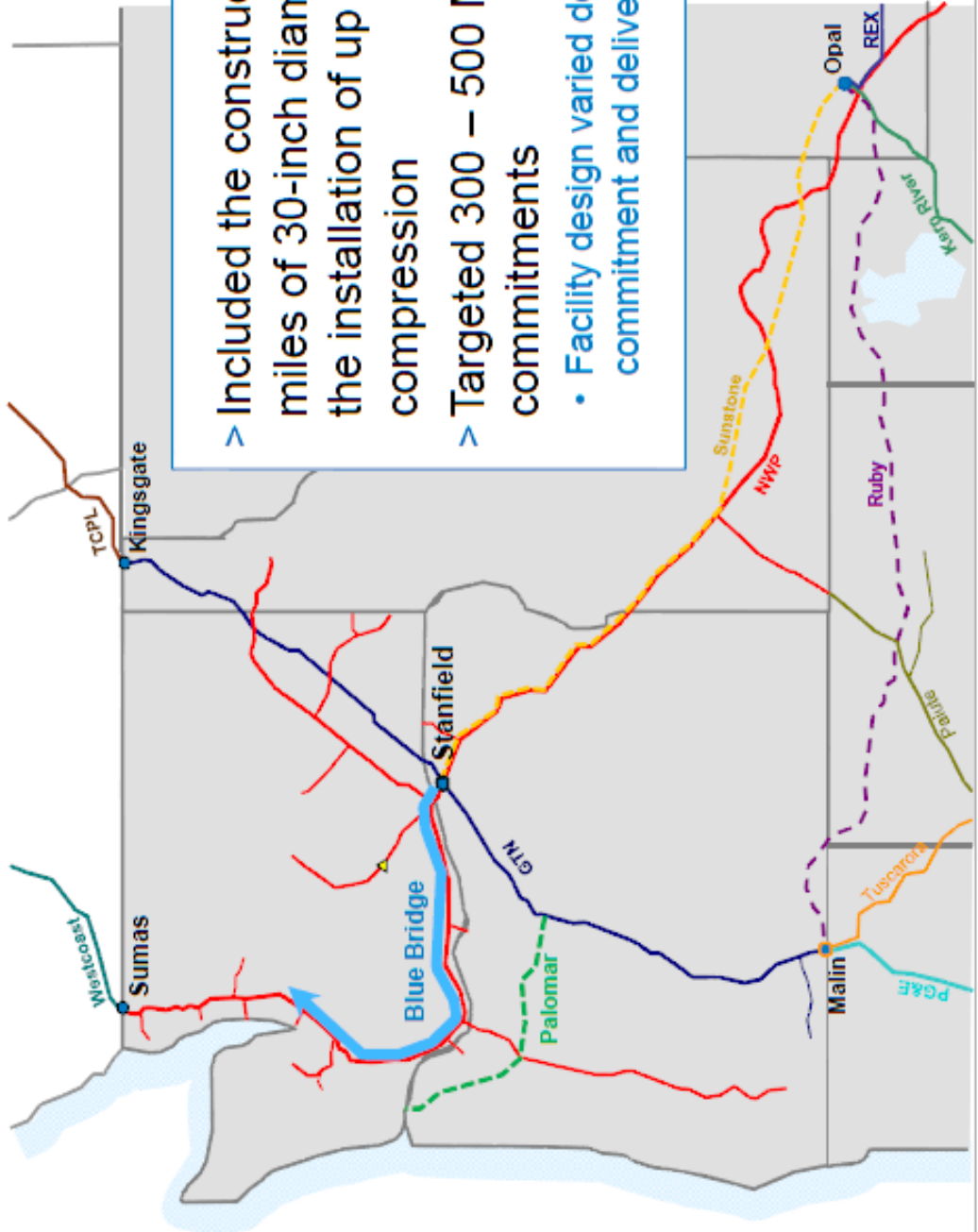
- Development by El Paso Natural Gas
- Approximately 675 miles of 42-inch diameter pipe
- From Opal Hub to Malin OR
- Initially 1.5 Bcf/day
- May have possible backhaul into GTN
- Construction is expected pending financial and final regulatory and environmental approval

## PALOMAR PIPELINE PROJECT

- Joint development between TransCanada and Northwest Natural
- Approximately 217 miles of 36-inch diameter pipe
- GTN Mainline near Madras to Columbia River
- Interconnect with proposed Bradwood Landing LNG facility
- Pipeline planned irrespective of LNG facility online
- Bi-directional capacity of up to 1 Bcf/day
- Connects to Mist underground storage



# Original Blue Bridge Expansion proposed in early-2008



- > Included the construction of up to 156 miles of 30-inch diameter pipeline and the installation of up to 20,000 HP of compression
- > Targeted 300 – 500 MDth/d of commitments
  - Facility design varied depending on volume commitment and delivery pattern

## “New” Blue Bridge Expansion



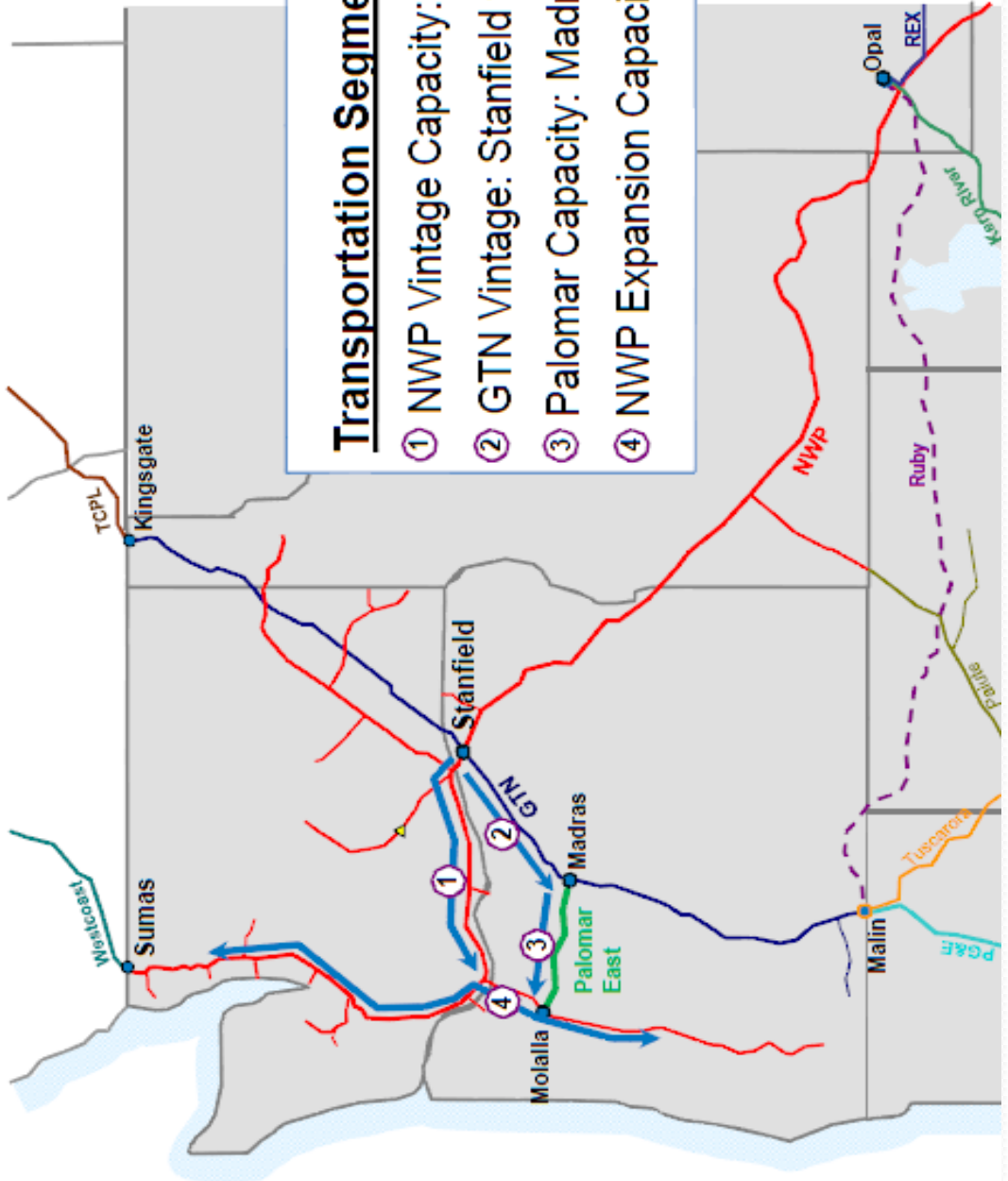
### Project Reset – Regional Solution

- > Northwest Pipeline entered into an MOU with Northwest Natural and TransCanada to explore the development of a new project
  - Applying the Blue Bridge concept using GTN and Palomar as the east-west leg
- > The integrated project accomplishes several objectives:
  - Combines Oregon and Washington incremental gas demand in a single project
  - Later project timing is designed to meet the new growth forecasts
    - Replacement of coal-fired generation with gas-fired is a major wildcard
  - Ensures potential NW Natural turn-back capacity is utilized as part of the project to improve economics



# “New” Blue Bridge Expansion

## The Integrated Project Concept



### Transportation Segments

- ① NWP Vintage Capacity: Gorge
- ② GTN Vintage: Stanfield to Madras
- ③ Palomar Capacity: Madras to Molalla
- ④ NWP Expansion Capacity: I-5 Corridor



- Initiate Open Season in Spring 2011
- Approval of Precedent Agreements
- Revise FERC application and resume NEPA process
- Re-evaluate timing based on revised demand forecasts and better information on siting of new generation
- Adjust schedule below as needed

Schedule (based on earliest in-service date)

Spring 2011 – Open Season

2011/2012 – Revise FERC Application; Resume NEPA Process; DEIS; Comment Period and Public Meetings

2012/2013 – FERC Final EIS issued; FERC Certificate

2013/2014 – Obtain other required federal/state/local approvals

2013/2014 – ROW acquisition

2015/2016 – Construction

November 2016 – Earliest In-service date



# **CAPACITY ISSUES**

## **TCPL-GTN**

- Cannot file another rate filing before June 30, 2011 for a January 1, 2012 effective date
- De-contracting continues to be an on-going concern, particularly if Ruby Pipeline happens or there is no firm backhaul capability

## **TCPL-NOVA**

- Mainline rate design will have an impact
- Concerns regarding extraction rights
- Significant issues Ft Nelson and McMahan expansions may impact rates and liquidity

## **NWP**

- Must file a rate filing no later than July 1, 2012

## **SPECTRA PIPELINE**

- Impacts to Station 2 as a result of TransCanada activities in BC

## OTHER SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE OPTIONS

- NEGOTIATE ALTERNATE FUEL CONTRACTS WITH NON-CORE CUSTOMERS
- PROPANE AIR PLANTS
- ALASKAN GAS VIA SPECTRA AND/OR TCPL
- BIO-FUELS

# Bio-fuels

- **Biofuels meet most of the growth in liquid fuels supply**
- **Biofuels grow, but fall short of the 36 billion gallon renewable fuels standards target in 2022, exceed it in 2035**
- **New light duty vehicle efficiency reaches 40 mpg by 2035**
- **As of today, we have yet to see a viable proposal for our service territory, however we continue to monitor activities in the area**

# CARBON AND ENERGY POLICES

Policy makers continue to address climate change

Designed to change how we produce and use energy

Reduction greenhouse gas emissions, via technology, consumer grants, tax credits

Natural gas, as cleanest fossil fuel will be critical

# CARBON AND ENERGY POLICES

**Non-fossil energy use grows rapidly, but fossil fuels still provide the vast majority of total energy use in 2035**

**Demand increase**

**Pressure on supplies**

**To achieve emission goals there is the potential for increased prices via fees and taxes, or as a result of increased gas demand and competition for the resource**






# PRICING FORECAST

# Natural Gas Price Drivers

## Price Pressures

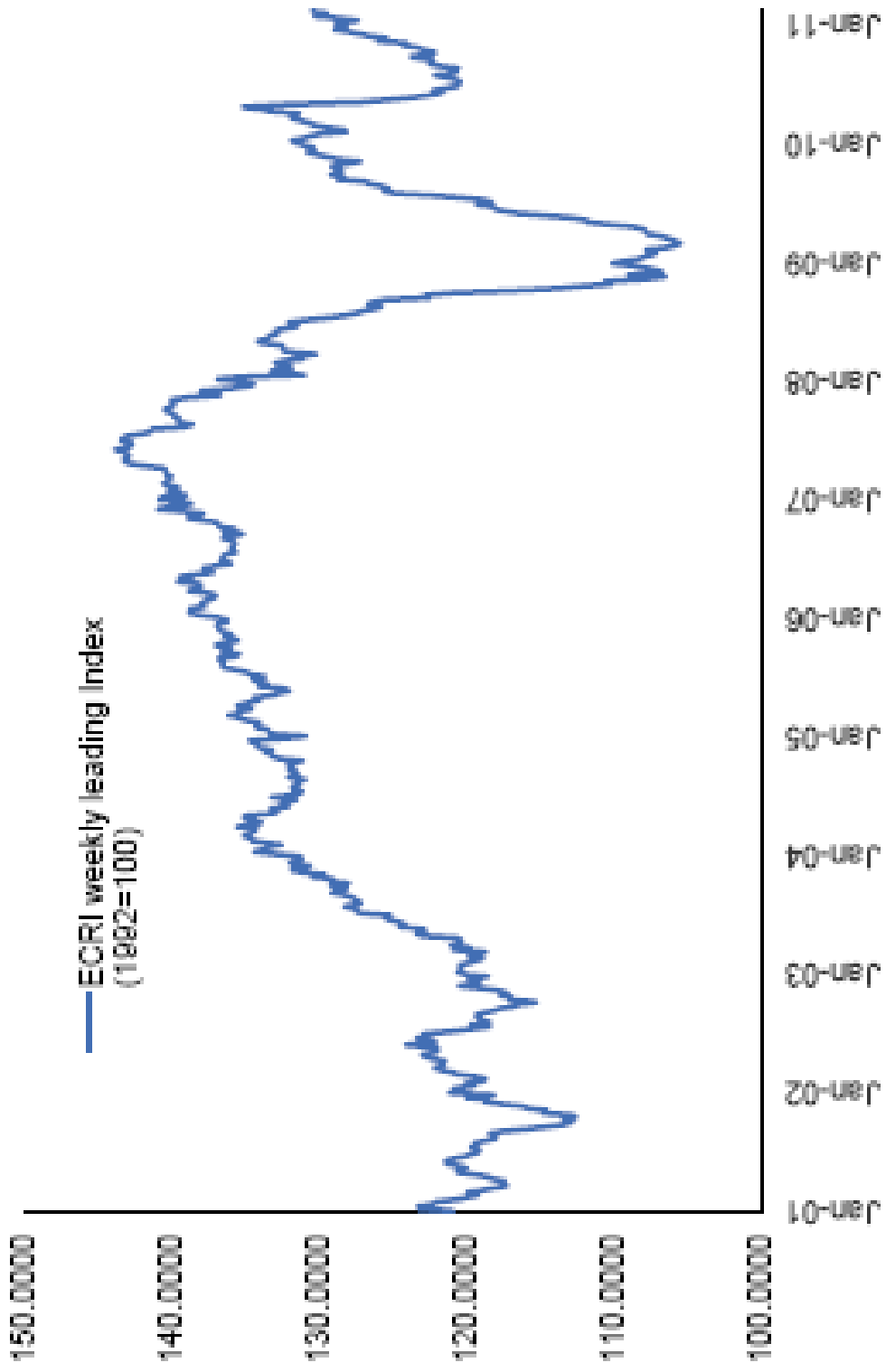
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### Natural Gas

- **Episodes of cold weather** (*upward price pressure*)   
Increased demand for space heating.
- **Coal-to-gas switching in power generation** (*upward price pressure*)   
If natural gas prices are sufficiently competitive to displace more coal as fuel for power generation; in some cases, gas units are moving from peaking service to baseload generation.
- **High levels of natural gas in storage** (*downward price pressure*) 
- **Steady production levels of natural gas** (*downward price pressure*) 
- **Larger than anticipated imports of LNG** (*downward price pressure*)   
Should European and Asian markets be unable to absorb available global LNG volumes, North America may become a market of last resort for some excess LNG cargoes).

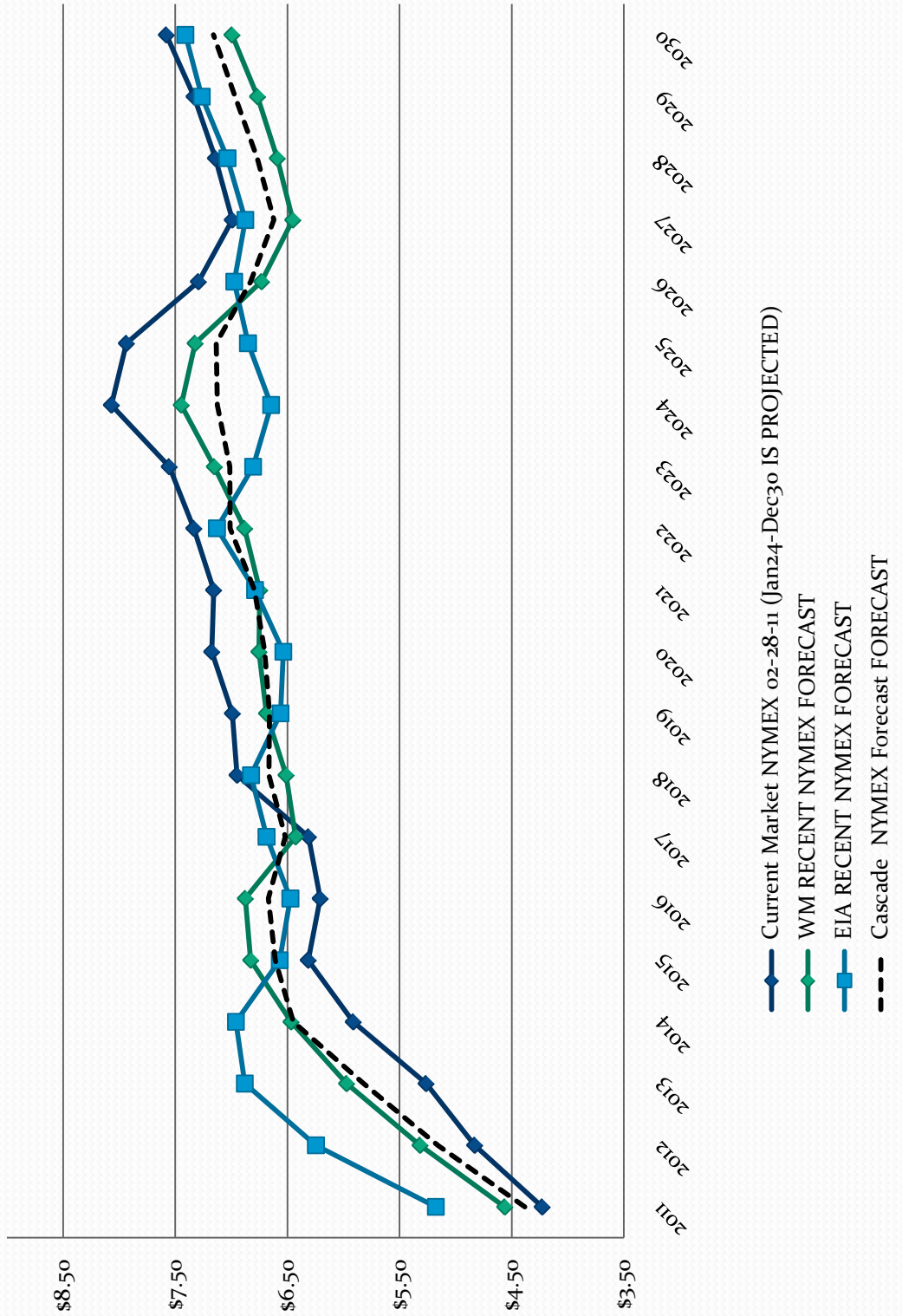


# ECRI Weekly Leading Index (1992=100)



Source: Haver, Morgan Stanley Research

# NYMEX Long Range Forecast as of 02/28/2011



# WEIGHTS FOR PRICING SOURCES

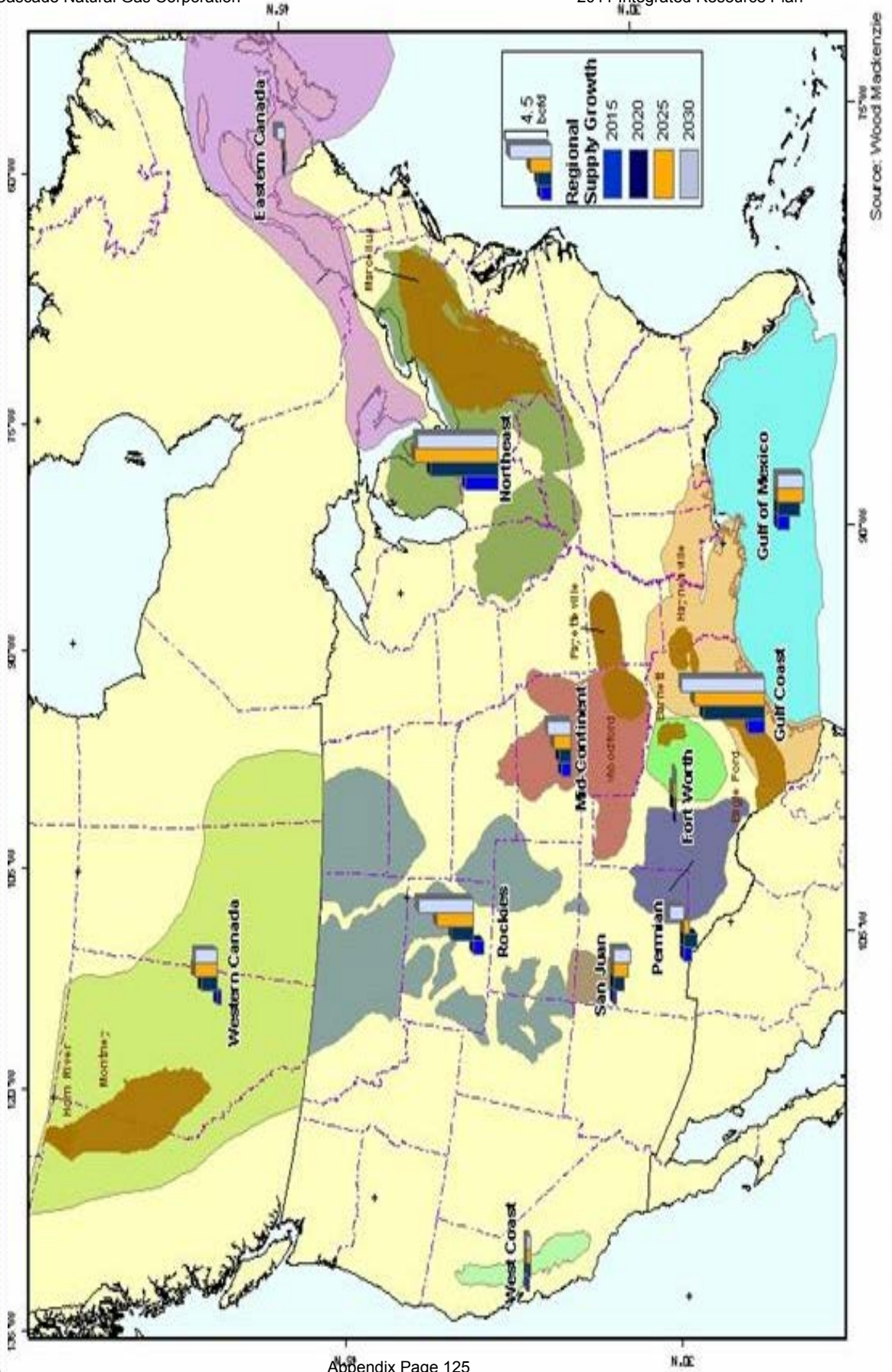
PERIOD	CURRENT NYMEX	WM DEC 10	FFC	OTHER	EIA
2011	70%	19%	1%	0%	10%
2012	60%	24%	1%	0%	15%
2013	50%	25%	1%	0%	24%
2014	33%	33%	0%	0%	33%
2015	25%	40%	0%	0%	35%
2016	8%	54%	0%	0%	39%
2017	8%	54%	0%	0%	39%
2018	8%	54%	0%	0%	39%
2019	8%	54%	0%	0%	39%
2020	8%	54%	0%	0%	39%
2021	8%	54%	0%	0%	39%
2022	8%	54%	0%	0%	39%
2023	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%
2024	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%
2025	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%
2026	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%
2027	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%
2028	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%
2029	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%
2030	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%

## LONG-TERM FORECAST

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030
US gas demand (bcfd)	65.3	65.1	64.4	63.7	65.0	66.5	76.2	80.4	88.1
US power sector gas demand (bcfd)	20.4	20.1	19.5	18.9	20.0	21.3	28.9	31.0	35.9
US gas supply (bcfd)	57.8	58.5	57.0	57.6	58.5	60.5	70.7	75.3	84.8
US shale gas supply (bcfd)	11.6	15.3	17.3	18.7	20.2	22.1	29.0	32.4	38.6
Canada exports to the US (bcfd)	6.9	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.3	7.0	6.6
Mexico imports from the US (bcfd)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.3	3.1
US LNG imports (bcfd)	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3
Henry Hub price (2010 \$/mmbtu)		\$4.56	\$5.32	\$5.97	\$6.47	\$6.83	\$6.75	\$7.32	\$6.99
Henry Hub price (nominal \$/mmbtu)		\$4.75	\$5.75	\$6.78	\$7.79	\$8.38	\$9.16	\$10.96	\$11.56
AECO price (2010 \$/mmbtu)		\$4.17	\$4.92	\$5.55	\$6.03	\$6.36	\$6.04	\$6.61	\$6.03

Source: Wood Mackenzie

North American Supply Growth (Relative to 2010) by Region



## PRODUCTION

- The Alaska pipeline project, designed to deliver 4.5 bcfd from Alaska's North Slope into Alberta and/or the US Lower-48, is still not dead, with two competing projects still officially in the works.
- Lower-48 shale development has called into question the ultimate need for this project but indicators are that eventually it will get done around 2026. Despite increased shale production, current pricing cannot sustain growth.
- Shale gas production, which accounts for about 14% of the US production this year, some sources believe shale is set to comprise more than a third of US production by the mid 2020's—but not if the current modest pricing continues

# PORTFOLIO PURCHASING STRATEGY

- **Ensure All Core Customers' Natural Gas Needs are Met -**
  - Through Disciplined Market Analysis and Supply Contracting
- **Effectively Manage Wholesale and Retail Gas Prices –**
  - Through Cost-Effective Spot Purchases When Available
  - Participating in pipeline regulatory proceedings to Ensure Lowest Pipeline Rates
- **Mitigate Price Volatility for Customers -**
  - Through Multi-Year Hedging and a Diversified Portfolio, including both index and fixed price physical products
- **Minimize Corporate Risk -**
  - Through the Use of Financial Derivatives
- **Optimize Pipeline Capacity, Storage, and Other Core Resources -**
  - Through Available Release Mechanisms

# PROBABLE SCENARIOS

<p>Reference case</p>	<p>Existing supply contracts, incremental supplies (peaking, annual, seasonal and citygate) from various receipt points (AECO, Rockies, Sumas, Station 2, as well as behind the citygate. Incremental supplies also include satellite LNG (behind citygate), imported LNG, current upstream pipeline transport capacity, as well as proposed pipelines and extensions (Blue Bridge, Ruby, Palomar, Southern Crossing, etc.). We also include Cascade's current Jackson Prairie storage accounts and our Plymouth LNG account.</p>
<p>All Resources</p>	<p>Existing supply contracts, incremental supplies (peaking, annual, seasonal and citygate) from various receipt points (AECO, Rockies, Sumas, Station 2, as well as behind the citygate (satellite LNG). Incremental supplies also include satellite LNG (behind citygate), imported LNG (Kitimat, Jordan Cove, Bradwood Landing), current upstream pipeline transport capacity, as well as proposed pipelines and extensions (Blue Bridge, Ruby, Palomar, etc). We also include Cascade's current Jackson Prairie storage accounts, our Plymouth LNG account, as well as the potential to obtain AECO and Mist storage.</p>
<p>Basecase Limited Canadian Imports</p>	<p>Model contains all the elements of the Basecase, but incremental Annual AECO and seasonal Sumas resources are unavailable to the model. Additionally, annual Sumas max is lowered from 100,000 to 50,000 dths. The intent is to restrict the amount of Canadian imports by at least 20%</p>



# PROBABLE SCENARIOS

<p>Basecase No Rockies price advantage</p>	<p>Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, all potential incremental resources were priced at NYMEX with no basis adder. In other words, incremental AECO, Sumas and Rockies all have the same price. Incremental resources at Station 2 were not available to the model. Transportation rates were not modified from their basecase levels.</p>
<p>Basecase AECO Storage</p>	<p>Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, AECO storage is added as a resource. The inventory is set at 300,000 dths, with daily withdrawal rights of 10,000 dths a day. This storage was setup like the existing Jackson Prairie to be 100% full at the start of each heating season. The model is set up so that Canadian withdrawals can use incremental GTN capacity.</p>

## IN ADDITION, WE WILL CREATE OTHER SCENARIOS

- The proposed pipelines at various discount pricing
- MIST storage
- Run each proposed pipeline separately
- Run various backhaul scenario
- Run pipeline stacking
- Give a price advantage to Sumas
- Look at a 20 year supply
- Create a short-term supply curtailment event for limited discussion

# EXISTING SUPPLY RESOURCES

MODEL NAME	CATEGORY	OTHER CAT	RECEIPT	DELIVERY	PRICE INDEX	COMMODITY	DEMAND	BASE/SWIN	DEALSTAR	DEALENDAT	MDQ IN DTHS	INDEX	FIXED
FIRM F SUM	ANNUAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0400	
FIRM F RM	ANNUAL	EXISTING	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0300	
FIRM Y M NIT	ANNUAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	NYMEX HH	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	2/28/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0150	
FIRM CGP NIT	ANNUAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0100	
FIRM FX NIT1	SEASONAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	Pre-2011	2/28/2013	VARIABLE		\$ 5.4900
FIRM CGP ST2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	STATION 2	NWP, GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0467	
PEAK 1	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	Pre-2011	10/31/2013	VARIABLE		\$ 5.9800
PEAK 2	PEAKING	EXISTING	CITYGATE	NWP	GD SUMAS	YES	0.05	SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2012	15000	\$ 0.1800	
PEAK 4	PEAKING	EXISTING	CITYGATE	NWP	GD SUMAS			SWING	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	15000	FLAT	
FIRM STAN	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP	GD SUMAS	YES	0.03	SWING	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	5000	\$ 0.0300	
PEAK 5	SEASONAL	EXISTING	STANIFIELD	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ (0.4700)	
FIRM FX NIT2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2011	5000	\$ 0.0200	
FIRM FX ST2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	FIXED			SWING	Pre-2011	2/29/2012	VARIABLE		\$ 4.7800
FIRM GD ST2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	FIXED	NWP, GTN	FIXED			SWING	Pre-2011	12/1/2011	VARIABLE		\$ 6.0800
FIRM FX RM2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	STATION 2	NWP, GTN	GD SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	10000	\$ 0.0500	
FIRM STR RM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	FIXED			SWING	Pre-2011	3/31/2013	VARIABLE		\$ 5.5000
FIRM STR SUM	ANNUAL	EXISTING	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	FIXED IF FIRM < \$			BASE	Pre-2011	11/1/2014	1000 - 2500		
FIRM CG NIT	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFSUM - 25 W/FLR			SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2012	5000		
FIRM GD SUM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	CITYGATE	GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	11/1/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.3000	
FIRM CG SUM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	GD SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	10/31/2012	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0250	
FIRM CG SUM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	CITYGATE	NWP	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2012	VARIABLE	\$ 0.4200	

# ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY RESOURCES

EL NAME	CATEGORY	OTHER CAT	RECEIPT	DELIVERY	PRICE INDEX	COMMODITY	DEMAND	BASE/SWIN	DEALSTAR	DEALENDAT	MDQ IN DTHS	INDEX	FIXED
SPT SUM	SEASONAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
SPT NIT	SEASONAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
SPT RM	SEASONAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
SUM A	ANNUAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
RM A	ANNUAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
NIT A	ANNUAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
SUM S	SEASONAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
RM S	SEASONAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
NIT S	SEASONAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
ST2	SEASONAL	RMIX	STATION 2	NWP, GTN	GD SUMAS	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
STRU SU	ANNUAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	STRUCTURED			SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
STRU RM	ANNUAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	STRUCTURED			SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
STRU AE	ANNUAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	STRUCTURED			SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
SUM FX	ANNUAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
RM FX	ANNUAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
NIT FX	ANNUAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	FIXED			BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
MAL	SEASONAL	RMIX	MALIN	BACKHAULS	MALIN	YES		SWING	11/1/2012	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
NG	SEASONAL	RMIX	ZONAL	ZONAL	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2012	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
NG NOR	SEASONAL	RMIX	PALOMAR	BACKHAULS	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2015	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
NG SOR	SEASONAL	RMIX	PACIFIC CO	BACKHAULS	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2016	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
PROP	SEASONAL	RMIX	ZONAL	ZONAL	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
CG NWP	SEASONAL	RMIX	CITYGATE	NWP	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
	SEASONAL	RMIX	CITYGATE	GTN	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	

**EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES**

STORAGE	Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	Pre-2011	2014	NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	Partial access until 2012 when 350,000 is avail	2060	NA	300,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	Pre-2011	2014	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 4	AECO STORAGE	Underground	AECO	Yes	NA	2013	2030	NA	300,000	10,000	YES	AECO C STRG	YES
STORAGE 5	MIST STORAGE	Underground	Mist	Yes	NA	2013	2030	NA	300,000	10,000	YES	IMIST	YES
STORAGE 6	JP-SURPLUS	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2012	2030	NA	300,000	5,000	YES	SGS	YES

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES

Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$.10	FUEL < 3%
INCR-GTN	Nov-10	Oct-24	TBD	AECO MIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, Foothills, GTN	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
INCR-NWP	Nov-10	Oct-24	TBD	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate X 3		NWP	UP TO 200,000		YES	YES
INCR-MAL	Oct-11	Dec-30	TBD	Malin backhaul to Central OR and Stanfield Interconnect	GTN Rate	2 years ?	GTN	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
BLUEBRIDGE	Nov-11	Dec-30	TBD	Stanfield and/or Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	NWP Rate X 3	2 years	NWP, PALOMAR ?	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
RUBY XPORT	Nov-12	Dec-30	TBD	Opal Hub to Malin	0.95	< 2 years	RUBY	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
PALOMAR XPORT	Nov-15	Dec-30	TBD	Madras OR to Molalla OR (bi-directional)	NWP Rate X 3	> 3years	PALOMAR	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
PAC CONNECT	Nov-15	Dec-30	TBD	Jordona Cove OR to Malin	NWP Rate X 3	> 4 years	PAC CONNECT	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES

## Other thoughts, questions, concerns...

- Are there other ideas or concerns that you feel need to be addressed?
- Are there other alternatives we should consider?



# 2011 Integrated Resource Plan

PLANNED SUPPLY RESOURCES FOR 2011 IRP

MODEL NAME	CATEGORY	OTHER CAT	RECEIPT	DELIVERY	PRICE INDEX	COMMODITY	DEMAND	BASES/SWIN	DEALSTART	DEALENDTAT	MDQ IN DTHS	INDEX	FIXED
FIRM FSUM	ANNUAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0400	
FIRM IF RM	ANNUAL	EXISTING	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0300	
FIRM NYM NIT	ANNUAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	NYMEX HH	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	2/28/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0150	
FIRM CGP NIT	ANNUAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0100	
FIRM FX NIT1	SEASONAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	Pre-2011	2/28/2013	VARIABLE	\$ 5.4900	
FIRM CGP ST2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	STATION 2	NWP, GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0467	
PEAK 1	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	Pre-2011	10/31/2013	VARIABLE	\$ 5.9800	
PEAK 2	PEAKING	EXISTING	CITYGATE	NWP	GD SUMAS	YES	0.05	SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2012	15000	\$ 0.1800	
PEAK 4	PEAKING	EXISTING	CITYGATE	NWP	GD SUMAS			SWING	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	15000	FLAT	
FIRM I STAN	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP	GD SUMAS	YES	0.03	SWING	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	5000	\$ 0.0300	
PEAK 5	SEASONAL	EXISTING	STANIFIELD	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	3/31/2014	VARIABLE	\$ (0.4700)	
FIRM FX NIT2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES	0.1	SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2011	5000	\$ 0.0200	
FIRM FX ST2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	AECO	NWP, GTN	FIXED			SWING	Pre-2011	2/29/2012	VARIABLE	\$ 4.7800	
FIRM GD ST2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	FIXED	NWP, GTN	FIXED			SWING	Pre-2011	12/1/2011	VARIABLE	\$ 6.0800	
FIRM FX RM2	SEASONAL	EXISTING	STATION 2	NWP, GTN	GD SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	4/1/2012	10000	\$ 0.0500	
FIRM STR RM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	FIXED			SWING	Pre-2011	3/31/2013	VARIABLE	\$ 5.5000	
FIRM STR SUM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	FIXED IF IF RM < \$			BASE	Pre-2011	11/1/2014	1000 - 2500		
FIRM CG NIT	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFSUM -25 W/FLR			SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2012	5000		
FIRM GD SUM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	CITYGATE	GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	Pre-2011	11/1/2014	VARIABLE	\$ 0.3000	
FIRM CG SUM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	GD SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	10/31/2012	VARIABLE	\$ 0.0250	
FIRM SPT SUM	SEASONAL	EXISTING	CITYGATE	NWP	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	Pre-2011	3/1/2012	VARIABLE	\$ 0.4200	
FIRM SPT NIT	SEASONAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
FIRM SPT RM	SEASONAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
INCR SUM A	ANNUAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
INCR RM A	ANNUAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR NIT A	ANNUAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR SUM S	SEASONAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	AECO (CGPR)	YES		BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR RM S	SEASONAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	IFERC SUMAS	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR NIT S	SEASONAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	GTN	IFERC ROCKIES	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR STRU SU	SEASONAL	RMIX	STATION 2	NWP, GTN	GD SUMAS	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR STRU RM	ANNUAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	STRUCTURED			SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR STRU AE	ANNUAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	STRUCTURED			SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR SUM FX	ANNUAL	RMIX	AECO	NWP, GTN	STRUCTURED			SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR RM FX	ANNUAL	RMIX	SUMAS	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
INCR NIT FX	ANNUAL	RMIX	ROCKIES	NWP, GTN	FIXED			BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
INCR MAL	SEASONAL	RMIX	AECO	GTN	FIXED			BASE	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE		
SAT LNG	SEASONAL	RMIX	MALIN	BACKHAULS	MALIN	YES		SWING	11/1/2012	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
IMP LNG NOR	SEASONAL	RMIX	ZONAL	ZONAL	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2012	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
IMP LNG SOR	SEASONAL	RMIX	PALOMAR	BACKHAULS	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2015	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
SAT PROP	SEASONAL	RMIX	PACIFIC CON	BACKHAULS	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2016	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR CG NWP	SEASONAL	RMIX	ZONAL	ZONAL	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
INCR CG GTN	SEASONAL	RMIX	CITYGATE	NWP	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	
			CITYGATE	GTN	NYMEX HH	YES		SWING	11/1/2011	INCREMENTAL	VARIABLE	VARIABLE	



Potential and Existing Storage and Transport  
2011 Integrated Resource Plan  
EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES

STORAGE	Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	Pre-2011	2014	NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	Partial access until 2012 when 350,000 is avail	2060	NA	300,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	Pre-2011	2014	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 4	AECO STORAGE	Underground	AECO	Yes	NA	2013	2030	NA	300,000	10,000	YES	AECO C STRG	YES
STORAGE 5	MIST STORAGE	Underground	Mist	Yes	NA	2013	2030	NA	300,000	10,000	YES	MIST	YES
STORAGE 6	JP-SURPLUS	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2012	2030	NA	300,000	5,000	YES	SGS	YES

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES

Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$,10	FUEL < 3%
INCR-GTN	Nov-10	Oct-24	TBD	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, Foothills, GTN	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
INCR-NWP	Nov-10	Oct-24	TBD	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate X 3		NWP	UP TO 200,000		YES	YES
INCR-MAL	Oct-11	Dec-30	TBD	Malin backhaul to Central OR and Stanfield Interconnect	GTN Rate	2 years ?	GTN	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
BLUEBRIDGE	Nov-11	Dec-30	TBD	Stanfield and/or Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	NWP Rate X 3	2 years	NWP, PALOMAR?	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
RUBY XPORT	Nov-12	Dec-30	TBD	Opal Hub to Malin	0.95	< 2 years	RUBY	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
PALOMAR XPORT	Nov-15	Dec-30	TBD	Madras OR to Molalla OR (bi-directional)	NWP Rate X 3	> 3years	PALOMAR	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES
PAC CONNECT	Nov-15	Dec-30	TBD	Jordona Cove OR to Malin	NWP Rate X 3	> 4 years	PAC CONNECT	UP TO 50,000		YES	YES

Assumes runs WITH evergreen and WITHOUT evergreen provisions

CONFIDENTIAL--FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

**Cascade Natural Gas Corporation**

**2008 Integrated Resource Plan**

**Table 5-3  
RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION MEASURES  
TECHNICAL POTENTIAL BY 2030**

OREGON			
Measure Code	Measure Description	Gas Savings Therms	Levelized Cost (\$/th)
R-GH115	AFUE 90 to hydrocoil combo, Z 1	308,136	\$0.09
R-GH118	AFUE 90 to hydrocoil combo, Z 2	302,706	\$0.09
R-GH116	Boiler to Polaris Combo radiant, Z 1	715,671	\$0.55
R-GH119	Boiler to Polaris Combo radiant, Z 2	684,763	\$0.57
R-GH125	Duct Sealing and AFUE 90+ , Z 2	1,728,412	\$0.20
R-GH114	Duct Sealing, Z 1	80,756	\$0.28
R-GH117	Duct Sealing, Z 2	73,292	\$0.30
N-GH133	Ducts Indoor, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 1)	2,686,054	\$0.24
N-GH138	Ducts Indoor, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 2)	2,024,871	\$0.31
N-GH129	E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 1)	2,130,840	\$0.40
N-GH134	E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 2)	1,522,719	\$0.56
N-A103	Estar Dishwasher, New	886	\$0.63
R-A103	Estar Dishwasher, Replacement	65,592	\$0.63
N-GH130	Heating upgrade (AFUE 90) (Z 1)	198,215	\$0.16
N-GH135	Heating upgrade (AFUE 90) (Z 2)	149,424	\$0.21
N-A105	Hi-eff Washer	2,033	-\$2.15
N-GH132	HRV, E* (Gas Z 1)	1,963,928	\$0.22
N-GH137	HRV, E* (Gas Z 2)	1,480,499	\$0.29
N-A102	MEF 2.0 Washer, New	4,611	-\$1.63
R-A102	MEF 2.0 Washer, Replacement	154,270	-\$1.63
R-GD113	Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup.	134,556	\$0.93
N-GH139	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas)	390,983	\$0.63
N-GD106	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas) HI Eff Alternative, New	223,054	\$0.02
R-GD111	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas) HI Eff Alternative, Replacement	872,299	\$0.02
N-GD108	Tankless Gas heater	1,256,603	\$0.83
R-GD110	Tankless Gas heater replace	229,289	\$0.32
N-GD109	Upgrade to Navien Tankless Gas heater	182,129	\$0.39
N-GD109	Upgrade to Navien Tankless Gas heater	33,492	\$0.39
R-GW123	Wx insulation (add walls), Z 1	143,816	\$0.19
R-GW128	Wx insulation (add walls), Z 2	952,980	\$0.18
R-GW122	Wx insulation (ceiling, floor), Z 1	156,318	\$0.24
R-GW127	Wx insulation (ceiling, floor), Z 2	1,028,694	\$0.24
<b>TOTAL TECHNICAL POTENTIAL</b>		<b>21,883,891</b>	

**Oregon Residential Conservation Measures  
Technical Potential by 2030  
2011 Stellar Study**

<b>Measure Code</b>	<b>Measure Description</b>	<b>Gas Savings Therms</b>	<b>Level Cost, \$/th</b>
R-GD116	Low Flow Shower	978	-\$21.406
N-A105	Gas Hi-eff Washer	4,283	-\$2.207
N-A102	Gas MEF 2.0 Washer	322	-\$2.095
R-A105	Gas Hi-eff Washer	48,769	-\$1.899
N-A103	Gas ETO Dishwasher	138	-\$1.505
R-A103	Gas ETO Dishwasher	8,459	-\$1.457
R-A102	Gas MEF 2.0 Washer	1,660	-\$1.272
N-GH137	Heating upgrade (AFUE 95) (Z C)	9,721	-\$0.715
N-GH131	Heating upgrade (AFUE 95) (Z B)	13,874	-\$0.501
N-GH142	MF Corridor Ventilation	6,460	\$0.000
N-GH145	AFUE 92 to condensing combo hydrocoil, Z C	24,026	\$0.043
N-GH144	AFUE 92 to condensing combo hydrocoil, Z B	21,650	\$0.048
R-GW124	Window, retro (U=.35), Z B	694,784	\$0.050
R-GW129	Window, retro (U=.35), Z C	499,806	\$0.071
R-GH122	AFUE 95 Furnace, Z B	984,463	\$0.098
R-GW125	Window, retro (U=.20), Z B	387,586	\$0.104
R-GH124	AFUE 95 Furnace, Z C	704,387	\$0.135
R-GW130	Window, retro (U=.20), Z C	233,490	\$0.191
R-GD113	Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup.	71,316	\$0.242
R-GH114	Duct Sealing, Z B	57,164	\$0.266
N-GH130	E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z B)	2,384,201	\$0.278
R-GD114	Tankless Gas heater replace after 2015	330,041	\$0.285
N-GD111	Tankless Gas heater after 2015	288,598	\$0.289
N-GH136	E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z C)	1,747,428	\$0.290
R-GH117	Duct Sealing, Z C	52,961	\$0.299
N-GD106	Tankless Gas heater	95,322	\$0.338
R-GD110	Tankless Gas heater replace	338,676	\$0.339
R-GH126	Upgrade Gas Hearth	5,988	\$0.460
N-GH135	Near Net Zero (Gas Z B)	1,310,649	\$0.485
R-GW126	HRV, Z B	196,522	\$0.531
R-GD115	Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup aft 2015	86,586	\$0.564
N-GD105	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas)	77,004	\$0.604
N-GH141	Near Net Zero (Gas Z C)	281,389	\$0.610

10,968,703



# 2011 Integrated Resource Plan

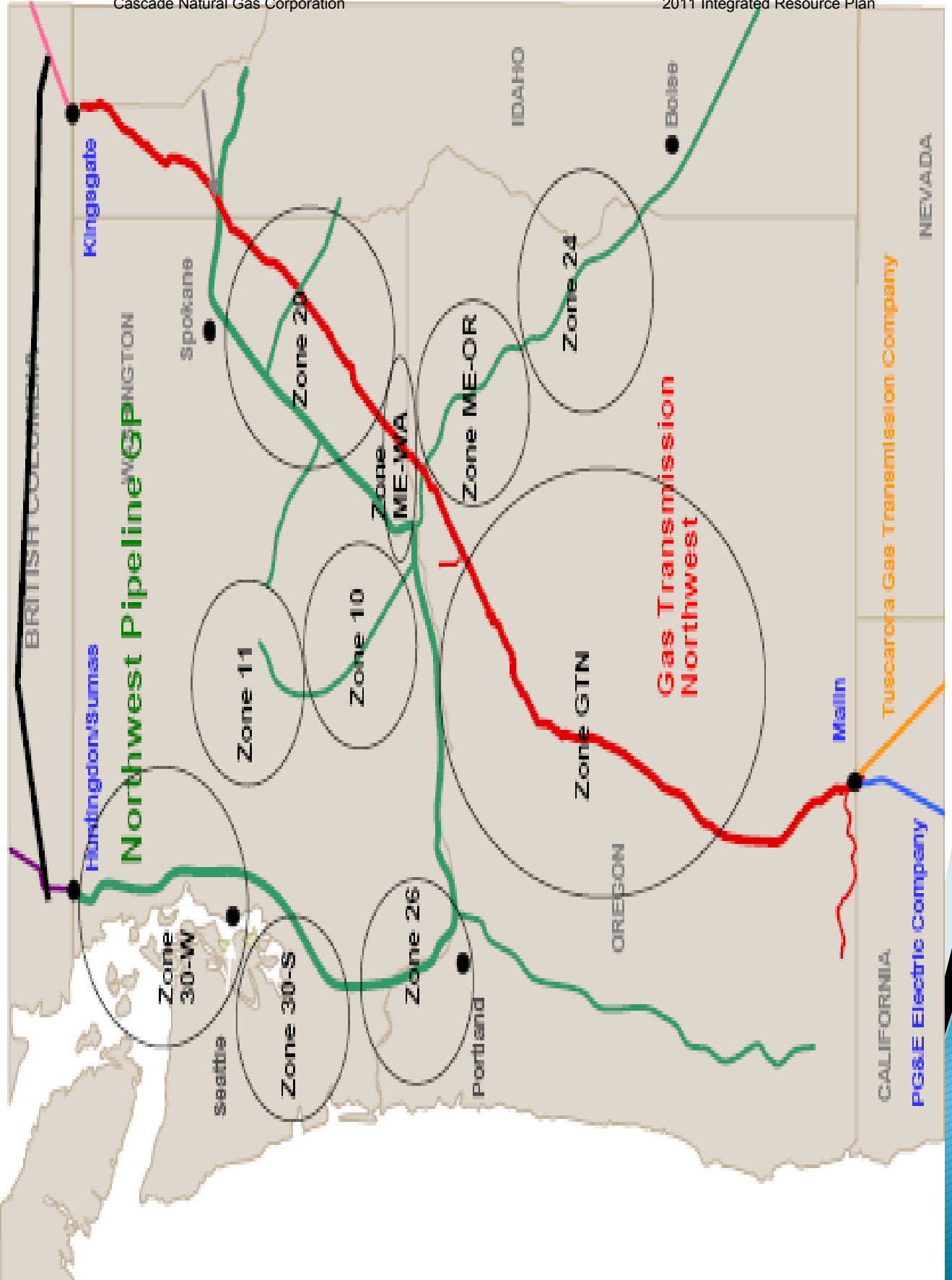
**Technical Advisory Group Meeting  
April 13, 2011**

# Agenda

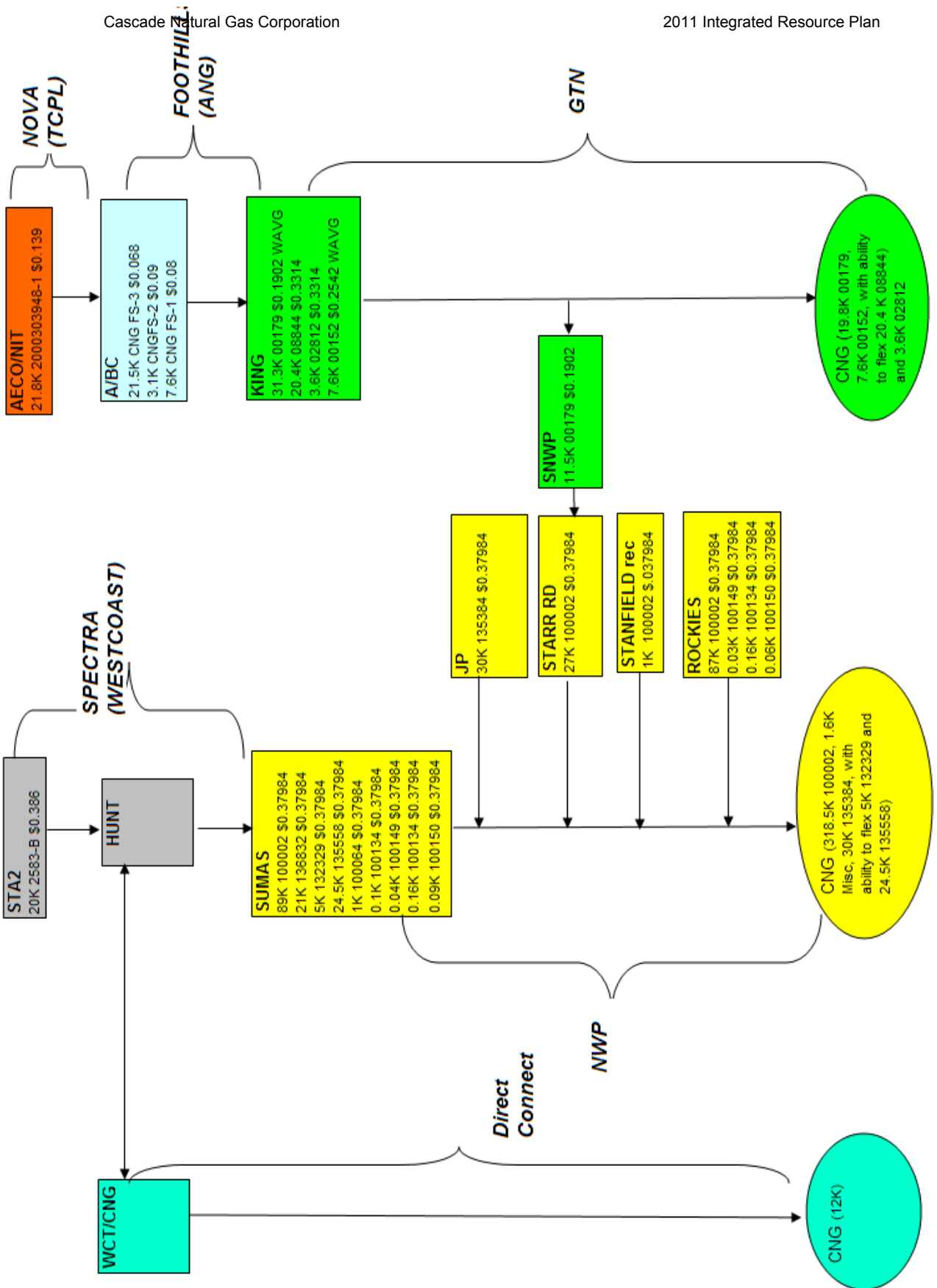
- ▶ Introductions
- ▶ Capacity vs Load Projections
- ▶ Distribution System Analysis
- ▶ Conservation
- ▶ Integrated Resource Scenario Runs
- ▶ Concerns regarding significant changes to proposed pipeline projects and events that may directly impact resource selection
- ▶ Closing Discussion
  - Future meeting dates/Other Comments



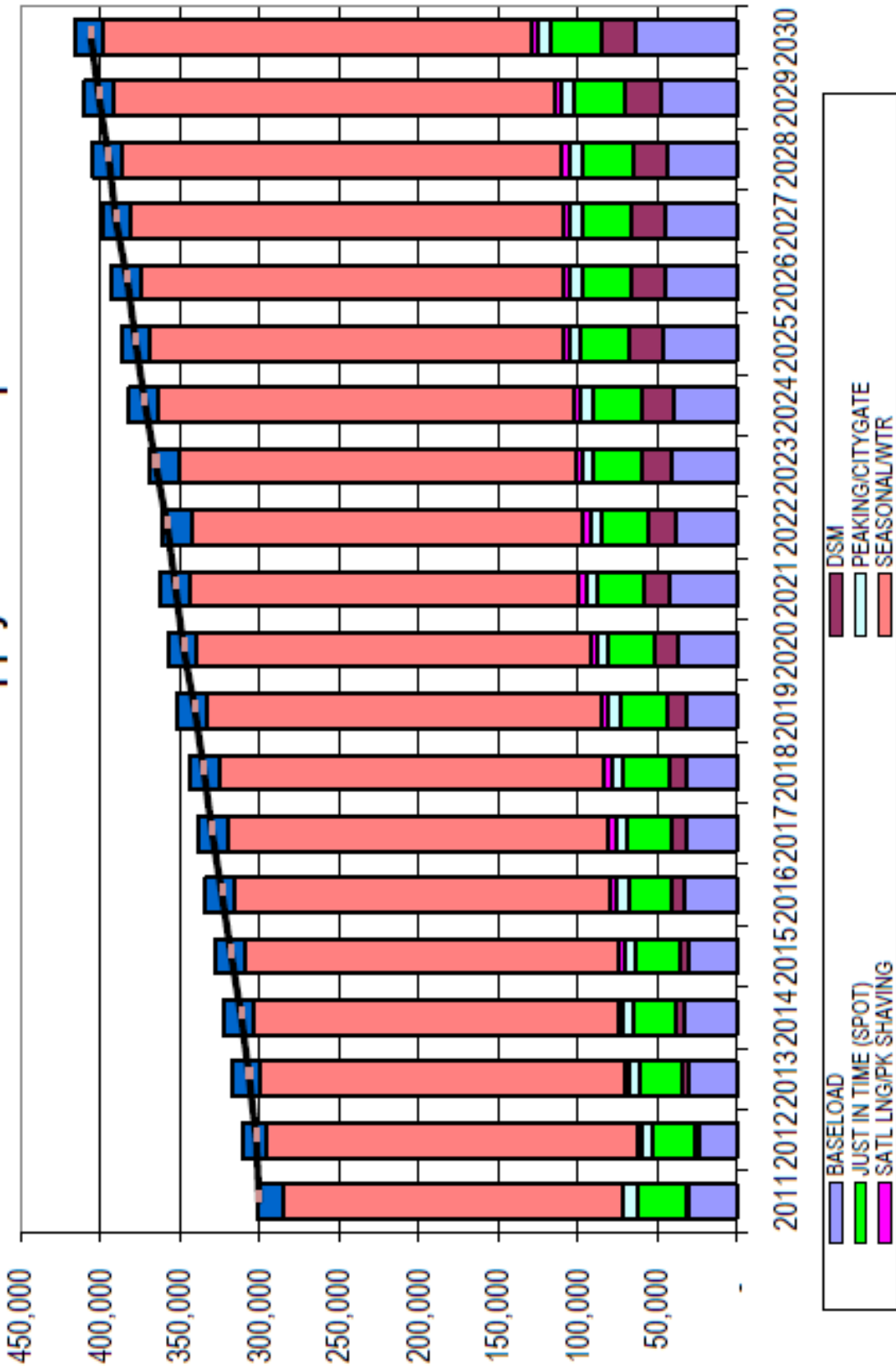
# Capacity vs Load Projections







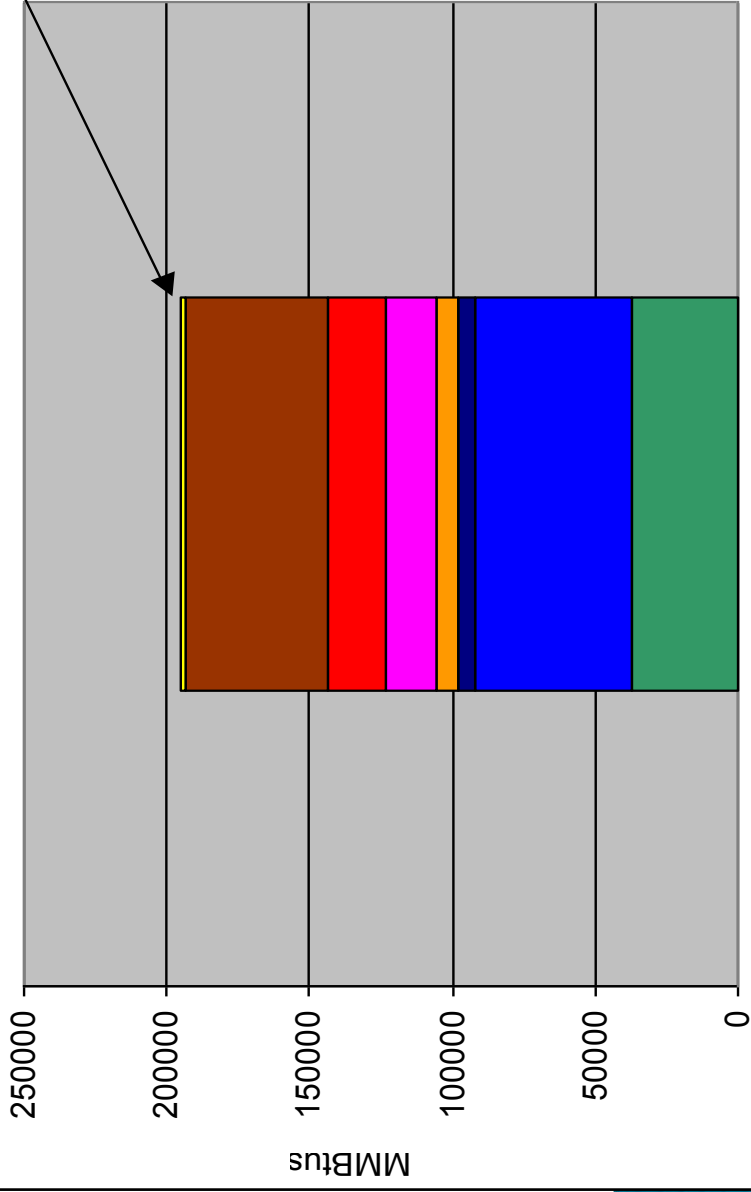
# Annual Supply & Load Requirements



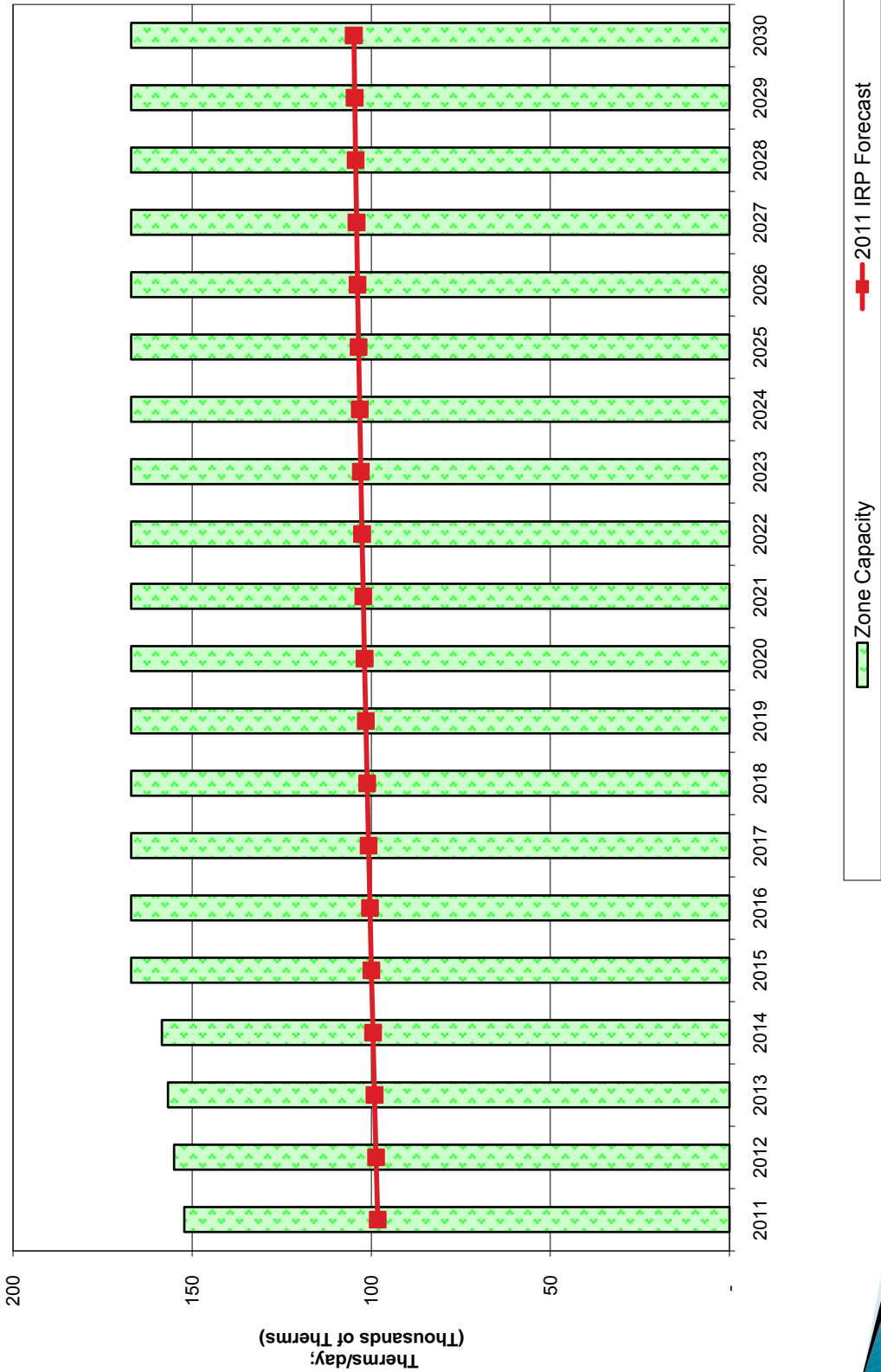
# EXAMPLE OF CORE SUPPLY PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

Total Core Load was  
approx 195,000 MMBtus  
Avg Sys High Temp: 29  
Avg Sys Low Temp: 16  
(42 dd)

- Plymouth (Storage)
- Day Gas (As Needed)
- Jackson Prairie (Storage)
- Peaking (As Needed)
- Citygate (As Needed)
- Pipeline Imbalance
- Seasonal (Winter)
- Annual (365 days)

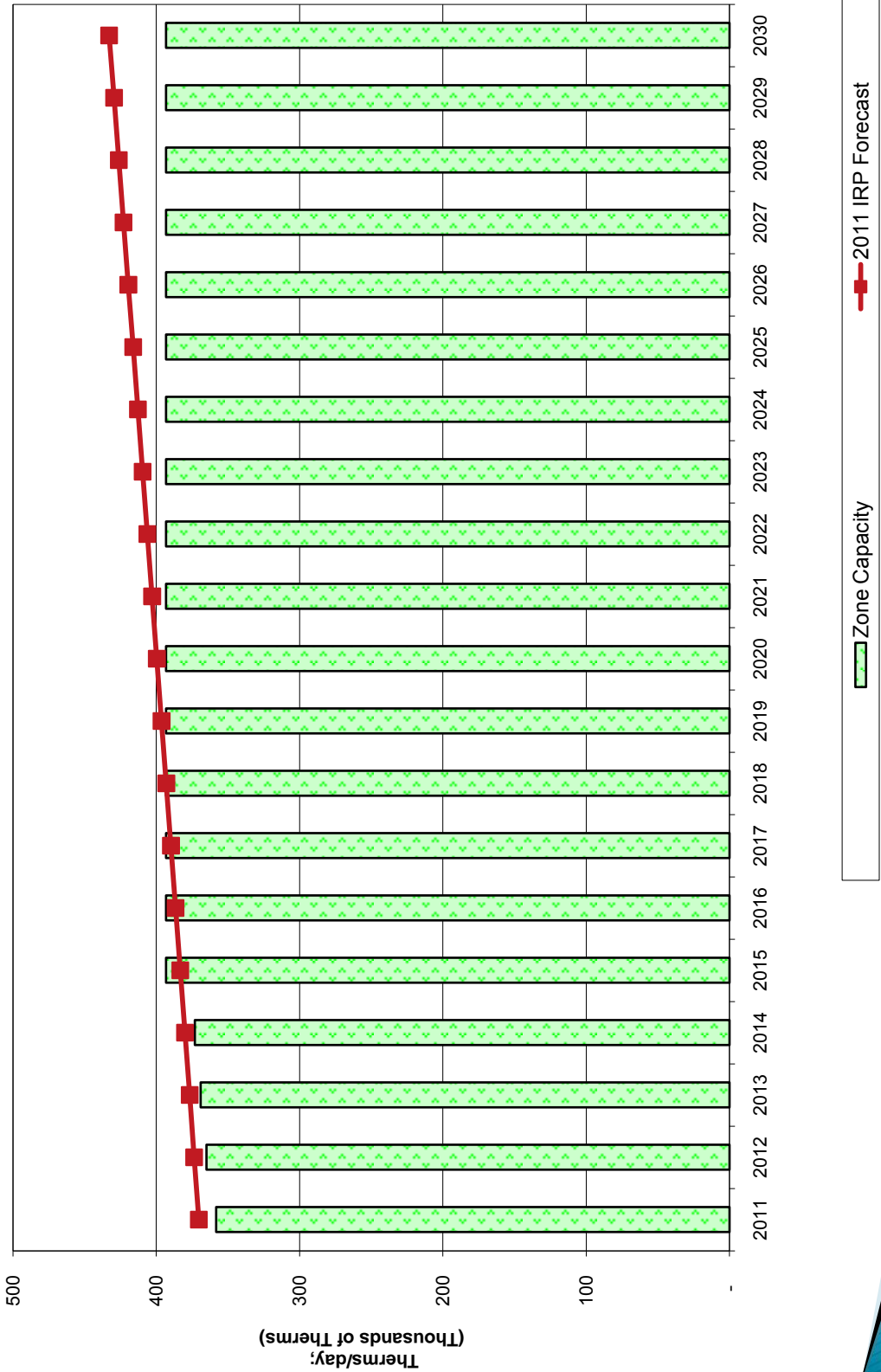


**ZONE 10 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



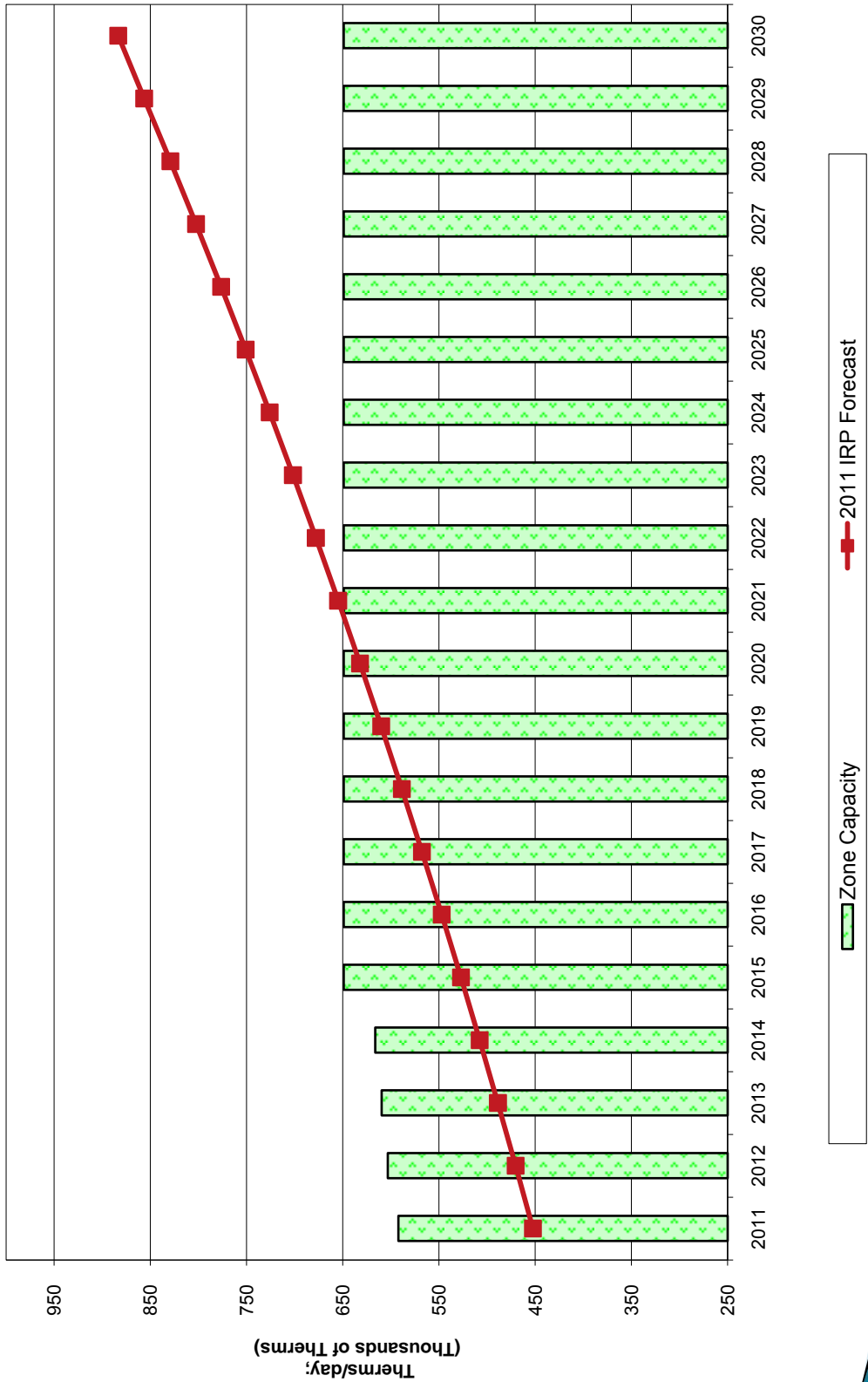
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

**ZONE 11 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



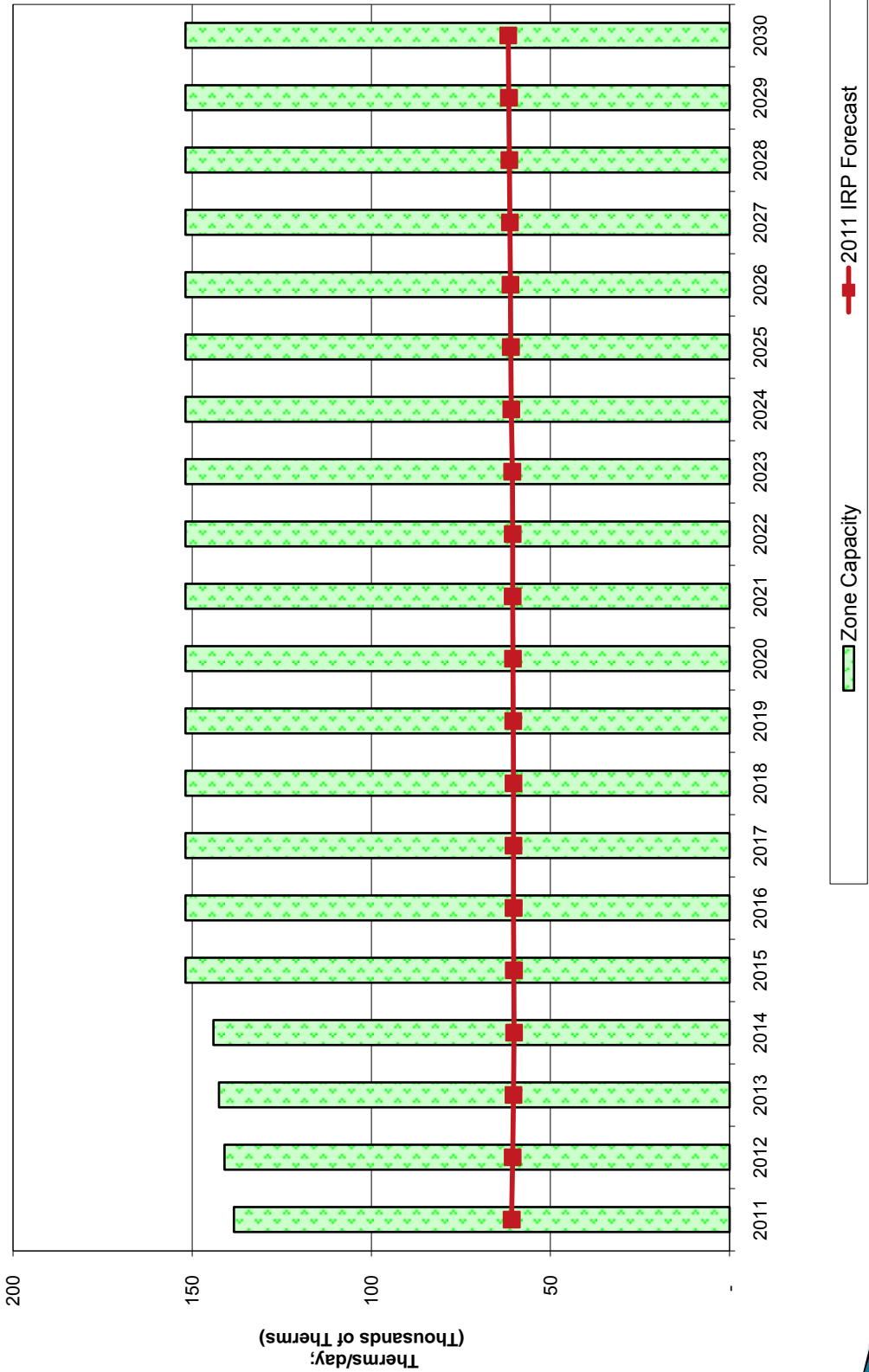
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

**ZONE 20 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



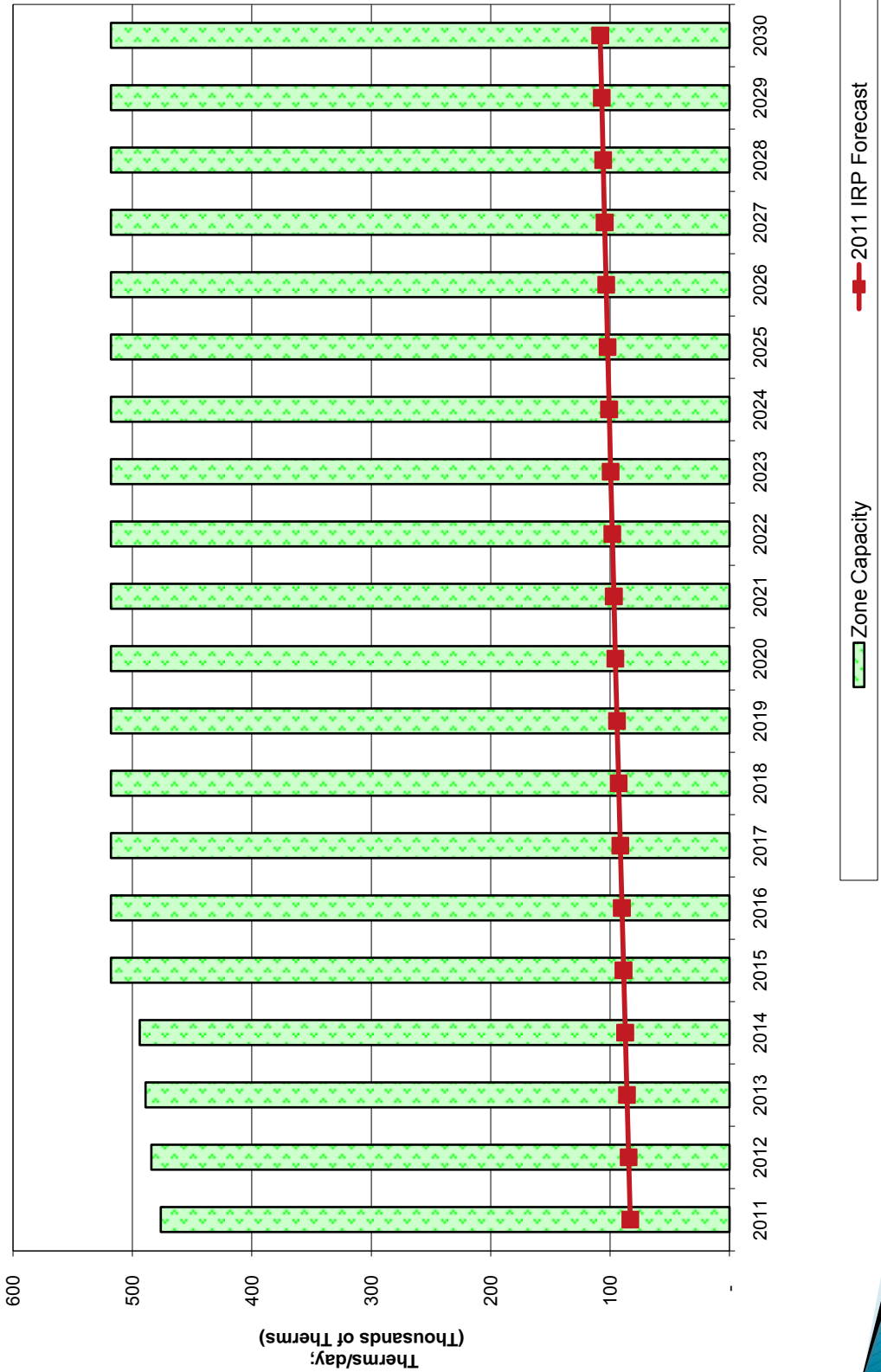
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

**ZONE 24 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

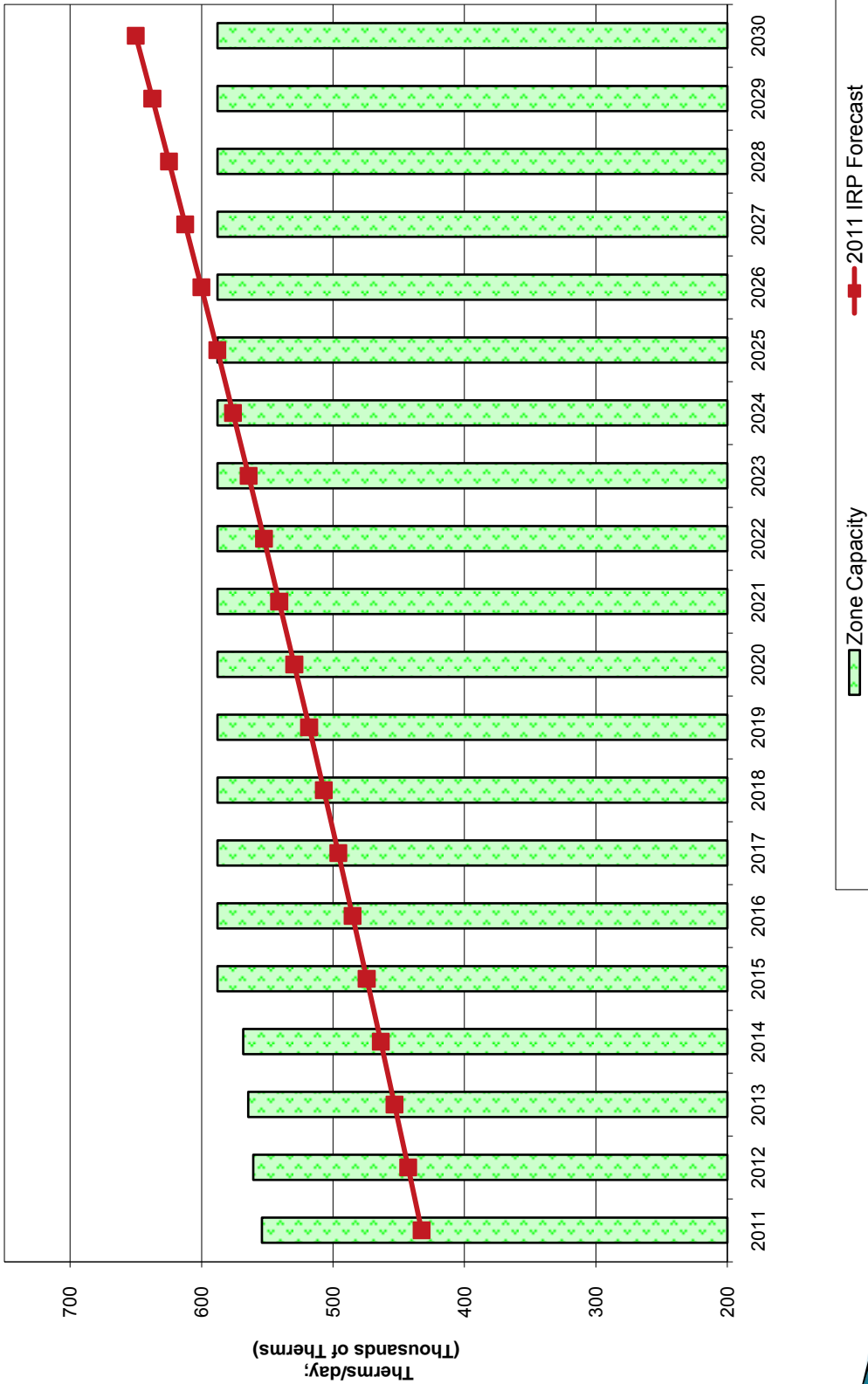
**ZONE 26 Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

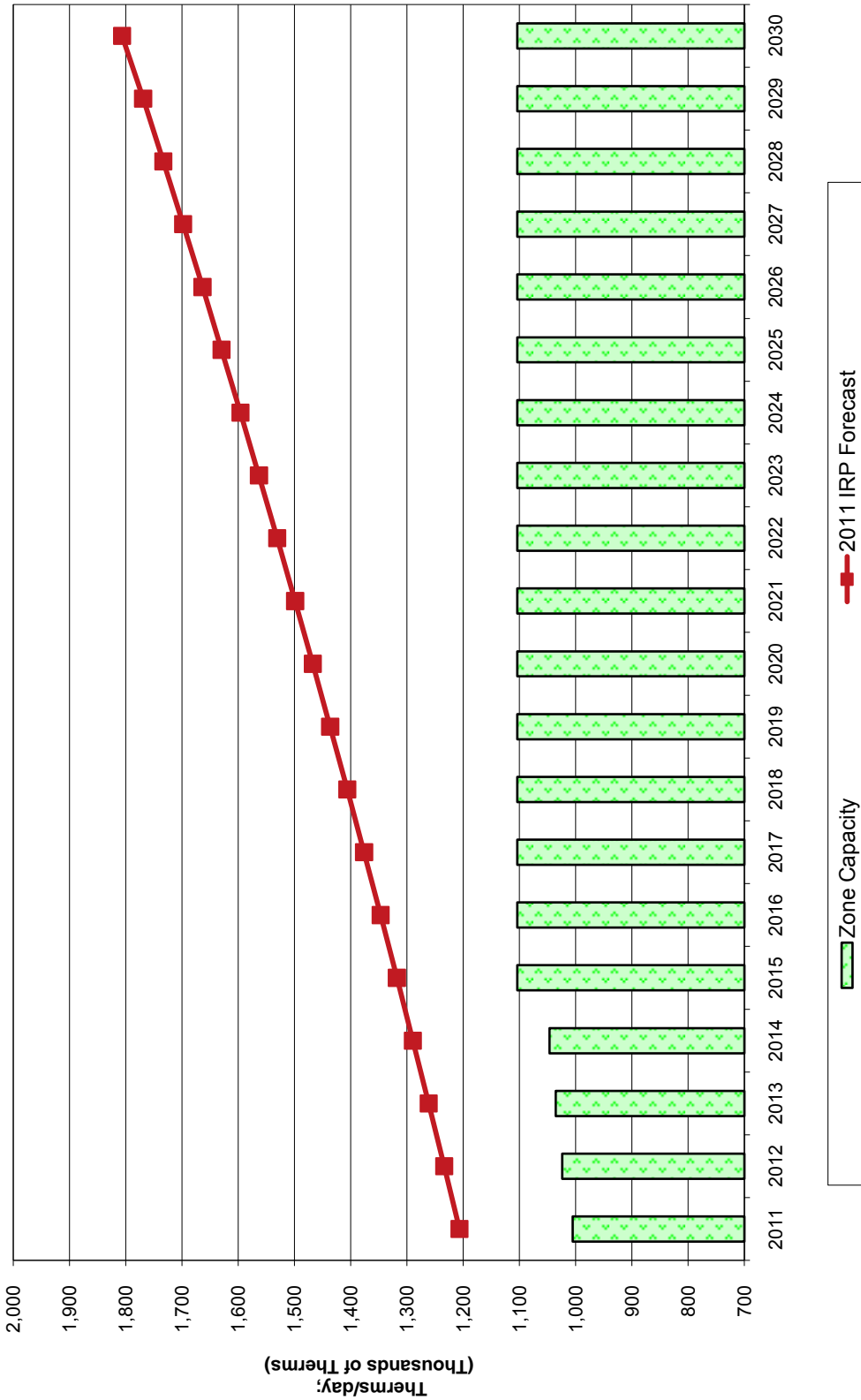


**ZONE 30-S Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



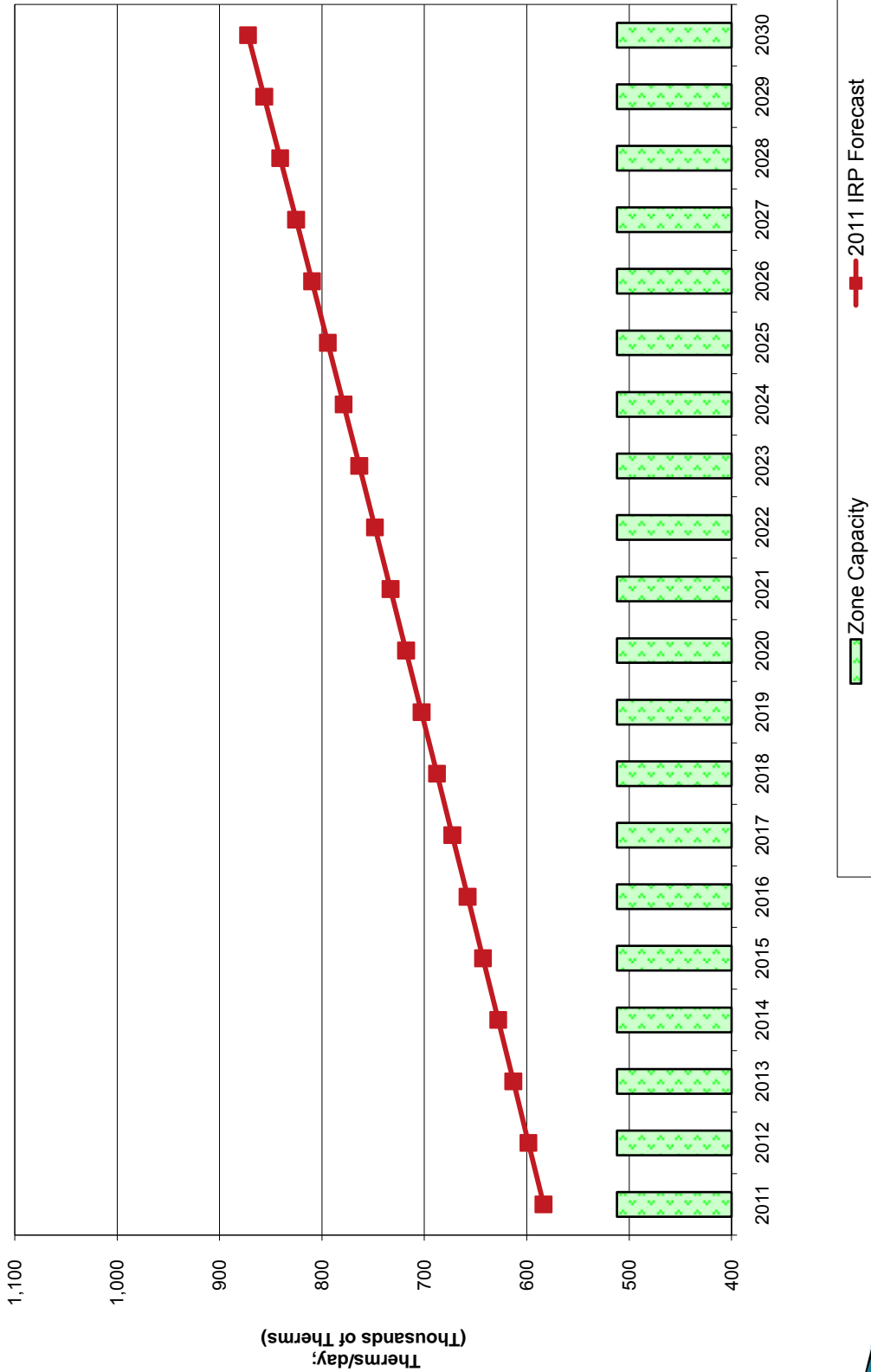
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

**ZONE 30-W Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**

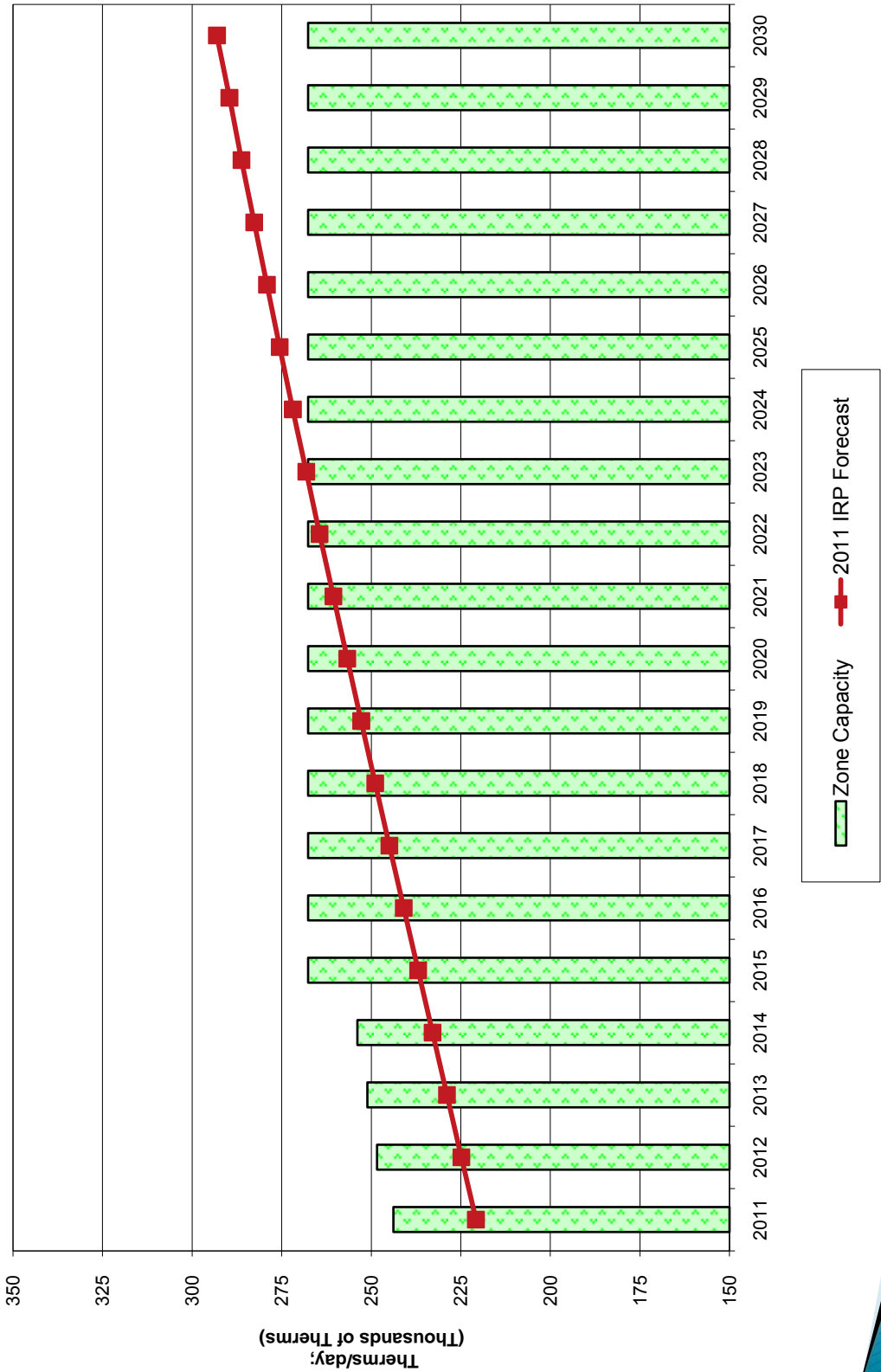


Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

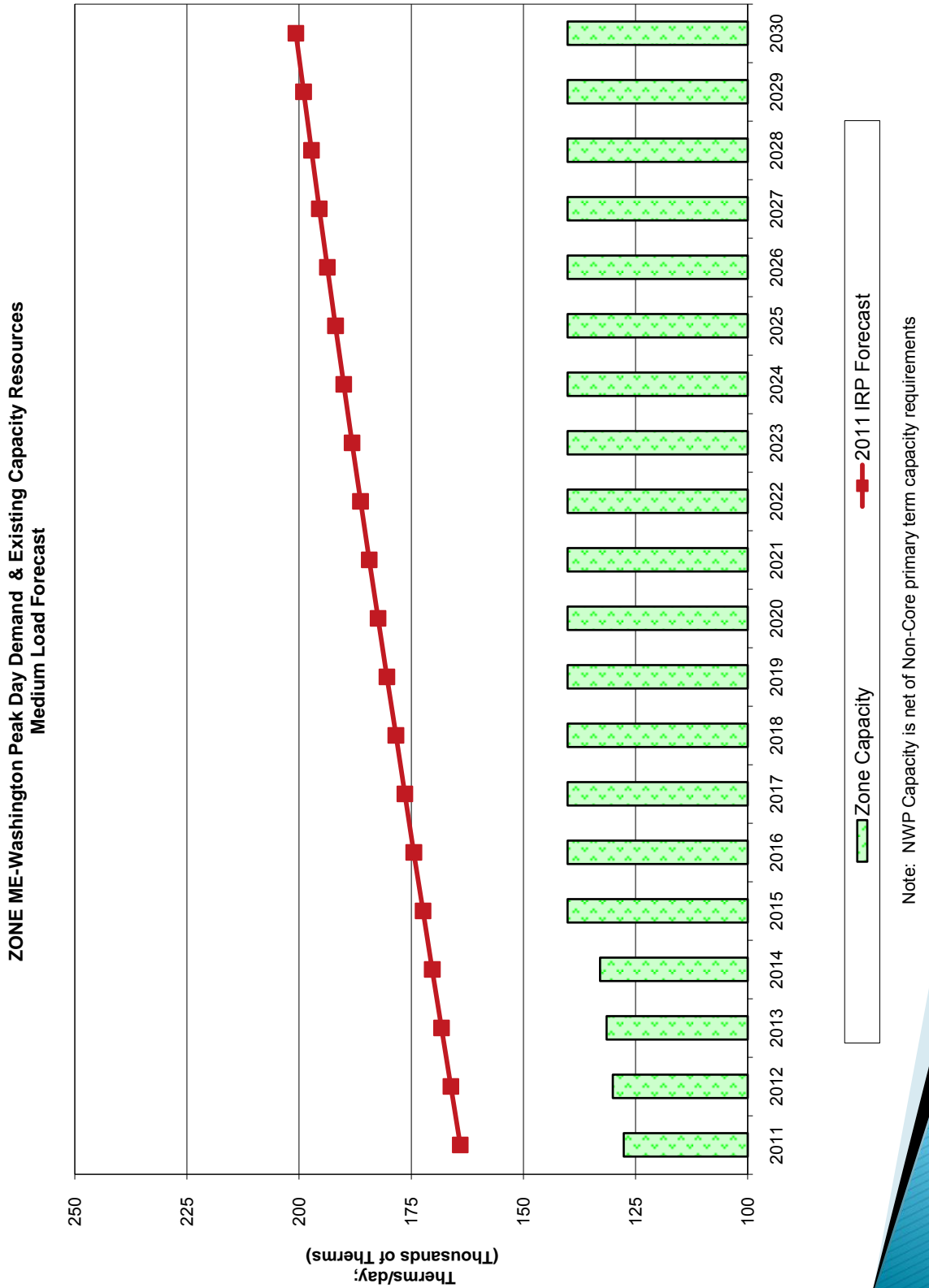
**ZONE GTN Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



**ZONE ME-Oregon Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**



Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



# Distribution System Planning to Support IRP Growth Cascade Natural Gas Corp. 4/27/10

# Distribution System Modelling

- CNG maintains two models of each distribution system
  - Calibrated Model: Each model is calibrated annually to the peak hour which occurred over the past year
  - Design Day Model: A second model is created by increasing the Calibrated Model loads to simulate the coldest day we plan for

# Design Day Model Function

- Evaluate system for capability to support new customers
- Plan necessary reinforcements to support system on peak winter days
- IRP Planning



# Modelling for the IRP

- Loads in Design Day models are increased per the IRP forecast (medium scenario)
- Model is examined for areas of low pressure
- Footage and diameter of pipe needed to correct low pressure areas are estimated
- Average total cost of pipe installation (by diameter) is used to predict total cost of reinforcements

# System Model Examples

- Redmond Distribution System Model  
(Demonstration)

# Reinforcement Planning

- ▶ Is the predicted pressure problem in a small localized area?
- ▶ Is the predicted pressure problem related to problems with the high-pressure system?

# QUESTIONS?

# Conservation Materials

- ▶ DSM Objectives and Approach
- ▶ Oregon Conservation Technical Potential Scenarios
- ▶ Carbon Legislation & Impact Scenarios
- ▶ Preliminary Conservation Curves

# DSM Objectives and Approach

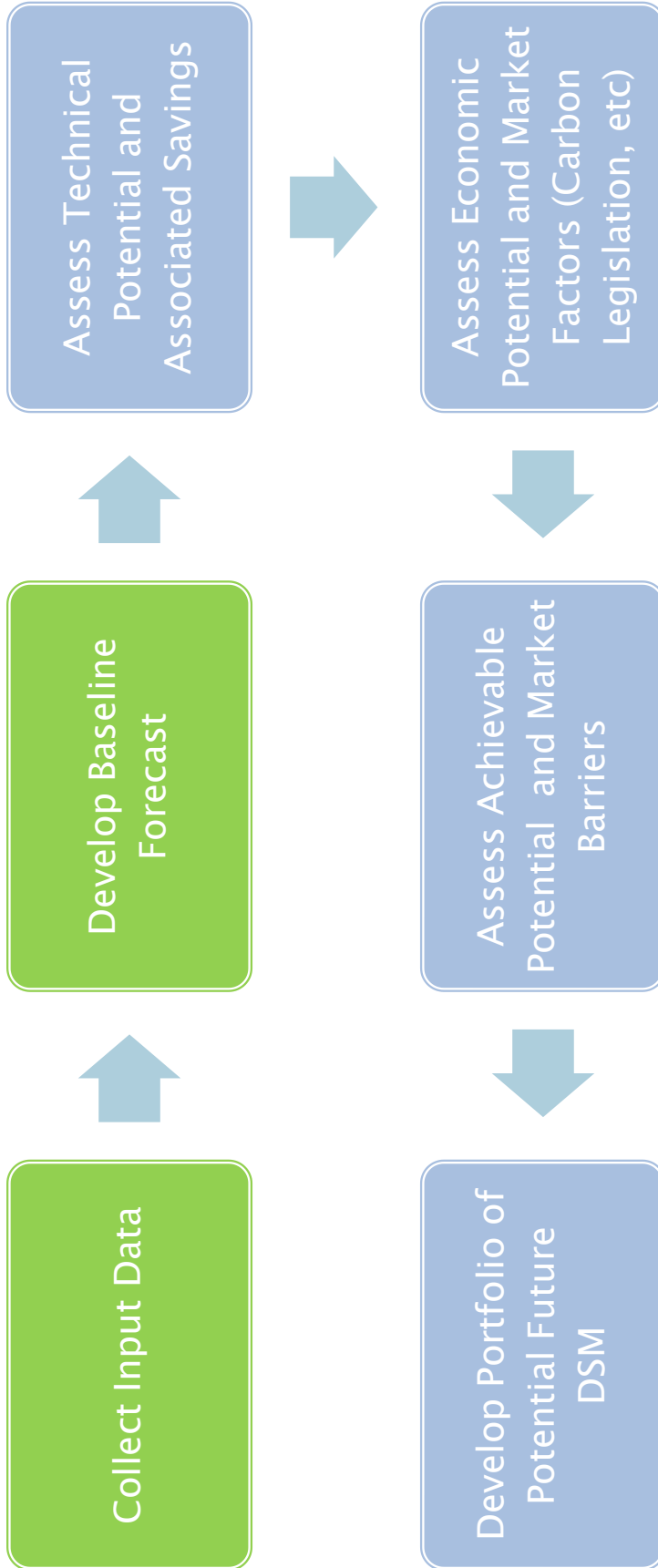
Partner with ETO to acquire cost-effective demand side resources that meet the needs of the Company's core customers.

Cost effectiveness based on both Total Resource Cost and Utility Cost Tests.

Energy Trust is the primary agent for determining appropriate portfolio of measures and program modifications.

ETO model focuses on both an incentive based approach involving "hard" therm savings measures and equipment and behavioral/market transformation.

# Demand Side Management- Analysis Process



# Baseline Development and Analysis of Potential—(ETO Resource Assessment)

- **Technical Potential**
  - As of January 25, 2011, ETO has developed update to Energy Efficiency and Conservation Measure Resource Assessment for the Years 2010–2030
    - This has impacts on technical potential to be further discussed and analyzed between the Company and ETO
    - Study quantifies the current energy used by sector and customer type; estimates energy consumption by end use for each customer type; and applies forecasted growth rate to estimate the customer base available in future years
    - Cascade working closely with ETO to fully analyze changes and impacts on measures in the portfolio.
- **Deemed energy savings and associated costs**
  - Study identifies deemed savings by climate zone, and offers technical and potential supply curve savings out to 2030



# OR Residential Technical Potential -Draft Result

- Potential Listed in initial OR Residential Assessment Screen at \$.70 or less for 2011 IRP was estimated to be 20,490,732 therms based on the Stellar Report dated February 2009
- Recent updates to the Stellar Report (January 25, 2011) indicate potential therm savings at 10,968,703 at the same screen level of \$.70 or less.
- See Handout for Comparison between prior recognized (2009) and 2011 IRP

# Technical to Achievable

- ▶ **Technical Potential:** The estimate of all energy savings that could be accomplished without the influence of any market barriers such as costs and customer awareness
- ▶ **Achievable Potential:** “a realistic assessment of what can be expected taking into account not all consumers can be persuaded”

# LET'S Talk Carbon!

- ▶ Although momentum has slowed for these initiatives *for the time being*, Carbon Legislation could have the potential impacts on Avoided Costs
- ▶ Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax, essentially the same for an LDC
  - LDC's deliver Gas and every molecule has an Emission that would result in a cost (tax)
  - Allowances under a Cap & Trade just lower the amount of the credits that would need to be purchased
  - LDC's do not have "carbon-free" alternatives for their portfolio (no wind/solar)

# Legislation

- ▶ Federal Legislation appears to have lost momentum and may not have anticipated impacts (pending outcomes of 2012 elections).
- ▶ On September 23, 2008, the Western Climate Initiative (WCI) released its Greenhouse Gas Cap and Trade design recommendations.
  - WCI participants including Oregon and Washington have a certain amount of flexibility in setting requirements for implementation, compliance, and enforcement.
  - Outcomes for OR yet to be determined although there is a greater likelihood that such initiatives would be pursued at the state versus the national level.
- ▶ General WCI goals would include reductions to GHG emissions to 15% below 2005 levels by 2020
- ▶ No set date for allowance allocations, but they will be established prior to 2012 and the Company will continue to closely monitor these developments.

# Issues to Consider

- Building Code Impacts:
  - Should code changes be included in Potential and resulting targets?
- Market Transformation
  - At what point should measures be discontinued from the portfolio commensurate with “market transformation findings”
  - Are market transformation findings homogenous throughout our service territory and if not, how should they be treated?
- Carbon Scenarios
  - At what point should gas utilities incorporate carbon costs into TRC screening
  - Are the costs for carbon “known & measurable”

# Avoided Costs--Baseline

- With 10% Conservation Credit
  - 30 Year Avoided Costs \$10.92 vs \$13.20 from 2009
  - Cost Effectiveness Limit \$.64 vs \$.78/therm
- ETO 30 year Avoided Cost
  - Includes Carbon Adder beginning at 2016
    - 16/ton in 2010\$ for CO2
    - .012 for nox
  - Adds total of 10.49 cents/therm to cost effectiveness limit
- ETO's 30 year Avoided costs
  - \$13.09 which includes total of \$1.42 for Carbon

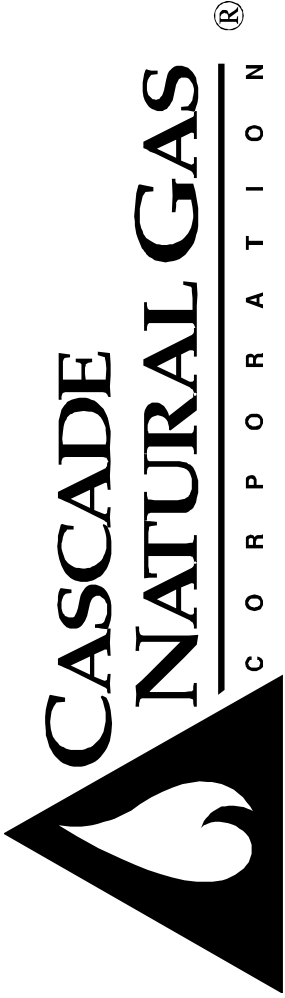
# Avoided Costs—Carbon impact

- 6 scenarios ranging from \$12/ton to \$30/ton
  - Assume starts in 2016 (consistent with WCI)
  - Assumes 3.5% annual increase in costs for inflation
  - Assumes NO ALLOWANCES

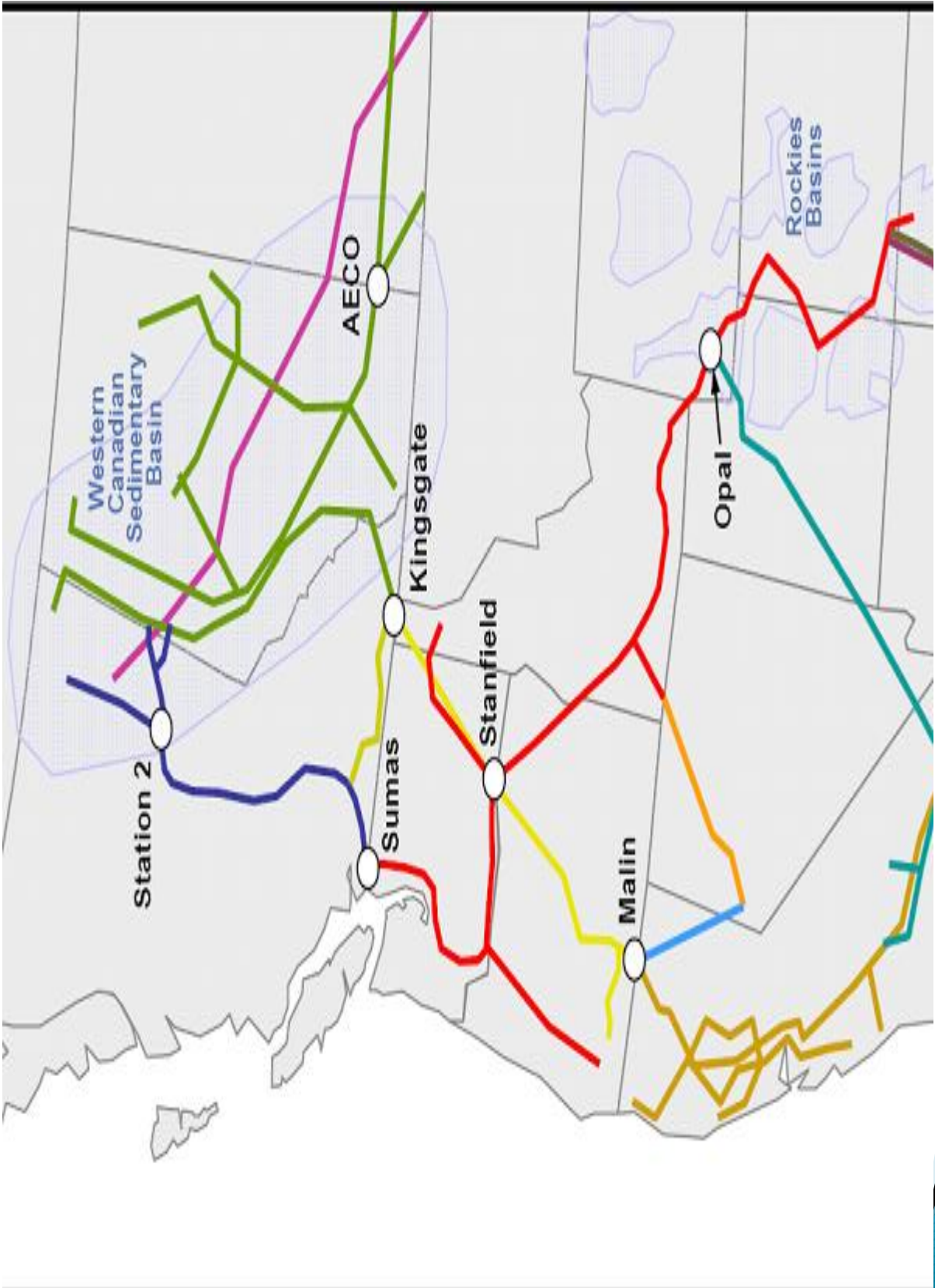
# Avoided Costs- Carbon Impact (cont)

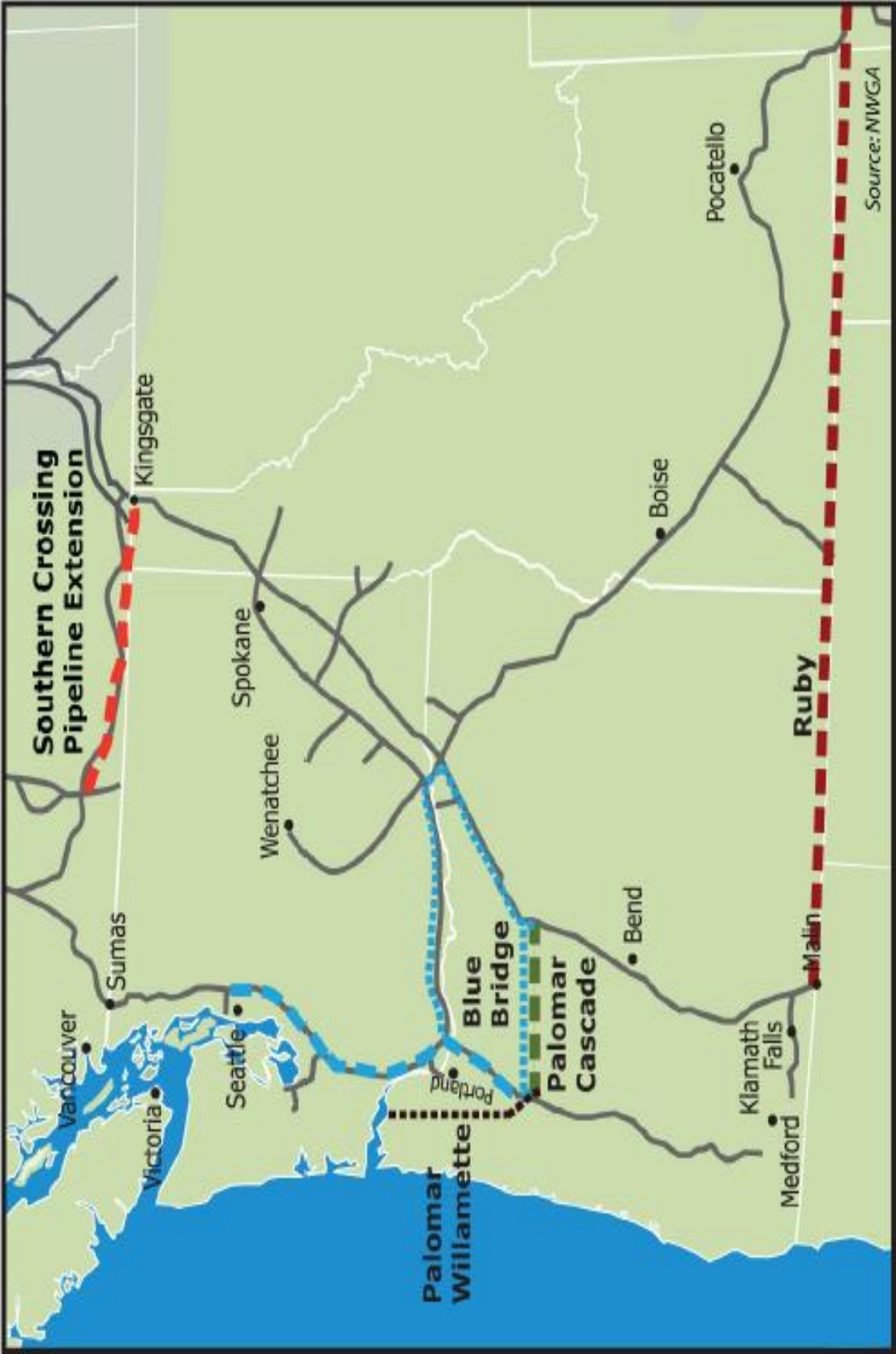
- **\$12/Ton Scenario**
  - 30 Year Avoided Costs increase by \$.98 to \$11.90
  - Cost Effectiveness Limit increases by .06 to \$.70/thm
- **\$30/Ton Scenario**
  - 30 Year Avoided Costs increase by \$1.86 to \$12.78
  - Cost Effectiveness Limit increases by .11 to \$.75/thm





# 2011 Integrated Resource Plan Scenario Runs





<p><b>All Resources</b></p>	<p>Existing supply contracts, incremental supplies (peaking, annual, seasonal and citygate) from various receipt points (AECO, Rockies, Sumas, Station 2, Malin, as well as behind the citygate (satellite LNG). Incremental supplies also include propane, satellite LNG (behind citygate), imported LNG (Jordan Cove, Oregon LNG), current upstream pipeline transport capacity, as well as proposed pipelines and extensions (“New Blue Bridge”, Ruby, Southern Crossing, Pacific Connector, and Palomar). We also included Cascade’s current Jackson Prairie storage accounts, our Plymouth LNG account, as well as the potential to obtain a third party’s Jackson Prairie account, as well as AECO and Mist storage.</p>	<p>The all resource run allows the company to determine the likely basecase although, the company still runs sensitivities on the various pipeline projects.</p> <p>Malin exchanges seem to be preferred to capacity acquisition due to rate stacking with the Palomar and Ruby options, based on their tariffed recourse rates and assumption of GTN backhaul capability flowing on secondary firm capacity at existing forward haul rates.</p> <p>Satellite LNG facilities located within Cascade’s distribution system may also be an attractive alternative to incremental pipeline capacity in areas where physical limitations at the gate stations would result in even higher costs associated with a pipeline solution. There may be additional advantages to such a strategy to the extent a facility could be strategically located on a portion of the distribution system that will eliminate or reduce distribution system</p>
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**Reference case**

Existing supply contracts, incremental supplies (peaking, annual, seasonal and citygate) from various receipt points (AECO, Rockies, Sumas, Station 2, Malin (via backhaul for spot purchases only) as well as behind the citygate. Incremental supplies also include satellite LNG (behind citygate), imported LNG, current upstream pipeline transport capacity. We also include Cascade’s current Jackson Prairie storage accounts and our Plymouth LNG account, and incremental storage at Mist and JP.

As we will discuss later, at this time it seems imprudent to include Ruby, Palomar, Blue Bridge and GTN backhaul (for purposes other than spot). Palomar recently filed to withdraw their current project filing with FERC; they anticipate filing a new proposal which involves Northwest Natural, Northwest Pipeline and TransCanada which could create something of an Oregon “loop” or “hub”. This will directly impact Palomar east/west connection at Madras. Ultimately, secondary firm exists on GTN, but they plan to announce a new firm backhaul service in the next few months; additionally, GTN is expected to file a rate case that may have rate methodology implications that may shift the flow and pricing throughout the Pacific Northwest

<p><b>Limited British Columbia</b></p>	<p>Model contains all the elements of the Basecase, but incremental supplies at Station 2 and Sumas include an adder between \$1 and \$2 to reflect the potential of competition for BC gas supplies being exported at Kitimatt or shipped to Alberta via Groundbirch.</p> <p>It should be noted there are some concerns about the steep decline in shale after it comes on line (in some cases 75%).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most believe that while imports may lessen, they will be available (at a price).</li> <li>• Natural gas is expected to grow as a result of Horn River, but there are increasing options for markets as TransCanada and Kitimatt may increase competition for the resources, especially if Station 2 has limited access to Horn River production</li> <li>• The other storage options may provide some other sourcing possibilities.</li> <li>• More AECO gas flows to the distribution system.</li> <li>• At a low rate, the Southern Crossing option of moving gas from Kingsgate to Sumas is also an option.</li> <li>• This scenario also suggests that Sumas capacity should be turned back.</li> </ul>
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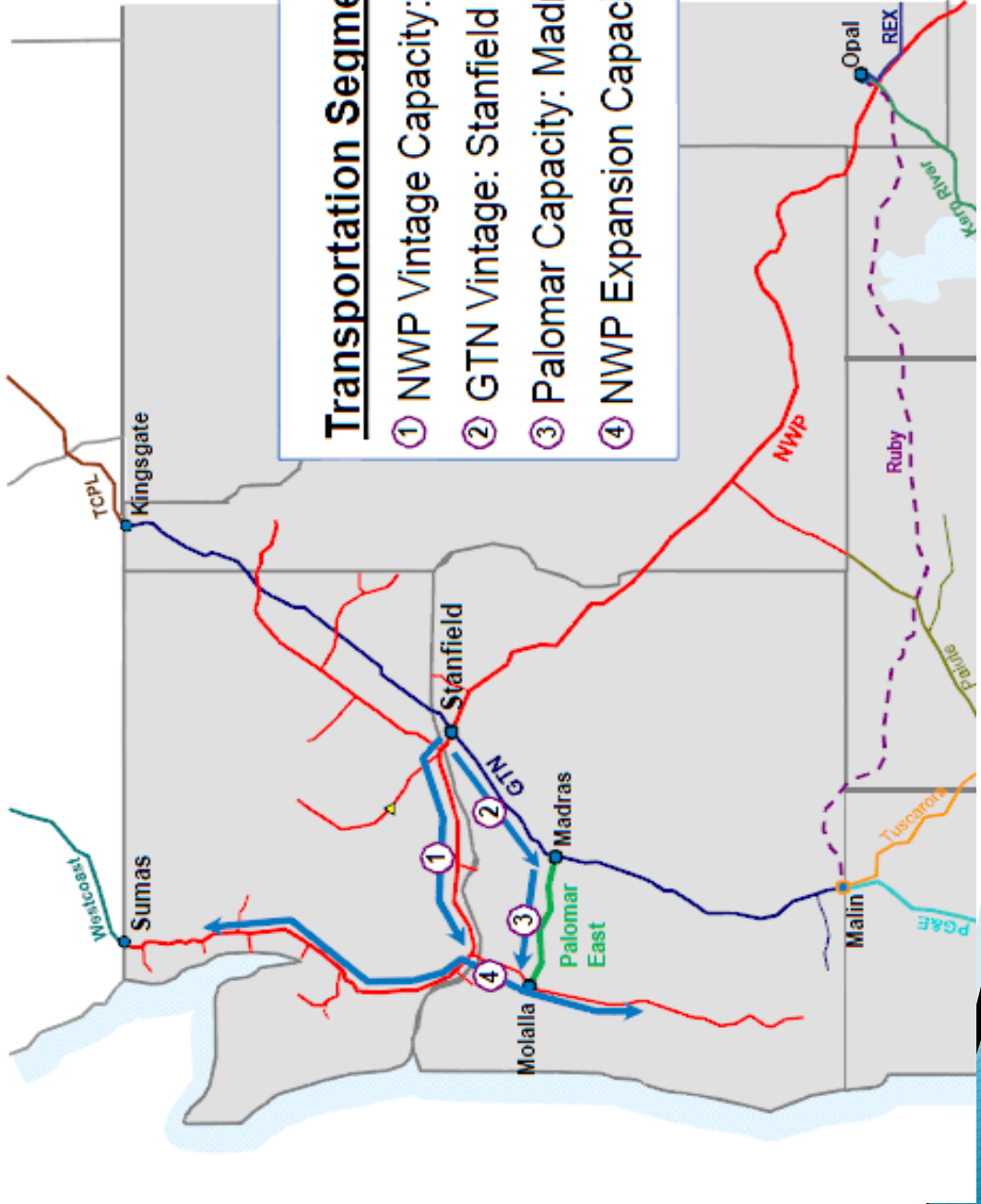
<p><b>No Rockies price advantage</b></p>	<p>All potential incremental resources except Rockies are priced at NYMEX flat with no basis adder. In other words, incremental AECO, Sumas and Mailin all have the same price. Rockies is priced with a \$0.25 adder. This scenario is designed to look at the possibilities of significantly reduced drilling in the Rockies, coupled with increased competition to move gas on REX and head east.</p> <p>There are some concerns in the industry that despite the large amounts of shale, that due to its steep recovery decline supplies will tighten.</p>	<p>In this run, the model chose to slightly increase the incremental volumes from Canada.</p> <p>Ruby was made available to this scenario, but was not selected, unless steeply discounted.</p> <p>A small amount of Malin exchange was accepted by the model.</p>
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<p><b>Ruby Pipeline</b></p>	<p>Ruby Pipeline is added as an additional resource. For modeling purposes we assume the \$0.95 rate (the max rate identified in their tariff) The model is set up so that Ruby becomes an option to move Rockies gas to GTN, where it would require incremental GTN capacity (backhaul) to move to Cascade's citygates, likely in Central Oregon, although it is possible to move the gas to Stanfield for transport on NWP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate stacking</li> <li>• Basis parity would mean this provides transportation diversity as opposed to supply diversity</li> <li>• It is unknown what GTN backhaul offering would be available. Currently, GTN does offer a secondary firm backhaul from Malin at a price comparable to the forward haul rate.</li> <li>• At certain discount levels, some incremental GTN primary backhaul capacity was selected by the model.</li> <li>• Potential bottleneck at Stanfield and/or Malin if there isn't sufficient displacement on GTN's system for the backhaul.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Pacific Connector</b></p>	<p>Pacific Connector is added as an additional resource. In addition, we will add incremental LNG (Jordan Cove) as a potential resource. For modeling purposes we started with Pacific Connector transport priced at approximately 3 times the current NWP rate. The model is set up so that Pacific Connector becomes an option to move imported LNG to GTN, where it would require incremental GTN capacity (backhaul) to move to Cascade's citygates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown if facility will ever get built</li> <li>• GTN backhaul offering</li> <li>• Rate stacking</li> <li>• Potential bottleneck at Stanfield and/or</li> <li>• Malin</li> <li>• At certain discount levels, some incremental GTN primary backhaul capacity was selected by the model.</li> </ul>
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# The Integrated Project Concept



**AECO  
Storage**

Model contains all the elements of the reference case; however, AECO storage is added as a resource. The inventory is set at 300,000 dths, with daily withdrawal rights of 10,000 dths a day. This storage will be setup like the existing Jackson Prairie to be 100% full at the start of each heating season. The model is set up so that Canadian withdrawals can use incremental GTN capacity.

- Competition with Alberta for re-fill volumes
- Rate stacking
- Likely best to seek outside party to “mimic” this service

<p><b>Mist Storage</b></p>	<p>Model contains all the elements of the reference case; however, Mist storage is added as a resource. The inventory is set at 300,000 dths, with daily withdrawal rights of 10,000 dths a day. This storage will be setup like the existing Jackson Prairie to be 100% full at the start of each heating season. The model is set up receipts are available from both Canada and Rockies via Palomar.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NWP mainline needed to flow north; treated as incremental</li> <li>• Palomar</li> <li>• GTN backhaul</li> <li>• Rate stacking</li> <li>• Madras interconnect has not been agreed to by GTN and Palomar.</li> </ul>
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**Incremental JP storage**

Model contains all the elements of the Basecase; however, JP expansion storage is added as a resource. The inventory is set at 300,000 dths, with daily withdrawal rights of 10,000 dths a day. This storage will be setup like the existing Jackson Prairie Expansion to be 100% full at the start of each heating season. The model is set up so that withdrawals can use incremental NWP capacity.

- A level of storage is consistently elected by the storage based on the rate criteria.

## **CONCERNS WITH MULTIPLE UNCERTAINTIES OF PROJECTS and PIPELINE EVENTS THAT WILL DIRECTLY IMPACT THE INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN**

As mentioned earlier, at this time it seems imprudent to include Ruby, Southern Crossing, Palomar, Blue Bridge and GTN backhaul (for purposes other than spot). Fortis' Southern Crossing is anticipating another open season utilize Spectra T-South capacity that would allow supplies to move between Kingsgate and Sumas at the T-South rate. Palomar recently filed to withdraw their current project filing with FERC; they anticipate filing a new proposal which involves Northwest Natural, Northwest Pipeline and TransCanada which could create something of an Oregon "loop" or "hub". This will directly impact Palomar east/west connection at Madras. Ultimately, secondary firm exists on GTN, but they plan to announce a new firm backhaul service in the next few months; additionally, GTN is expected to file a rate case that may have rate methodology implications that may shift the flow and pricing throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Should Cascade postpone the draft IRP until later this summer when many of these items will be known and can be properly modeled and analyzed for their impact on the resource plan?

# ABOUT RESOURCE DECISIONS...

- ▶ SENDOUT relies on a series of inputs or assumptions and then solves for the least cost solution based on the information provided to the model. The results of each of these scenarios provide an answer or a least cost solution, which the optimization model has solved based on its' *perfect knowledge*.
- ▶ The Basecase scenario represents the scenario Cascade considers most likely to be experienced over the planning horizon. In addition to the 200 draws, the Company prepared several sensitivity scenarios to test the resource selections when the baseline conditions are changed.
- ▶ Analysis of optimization model results and other operational and contractual constraints allows Cascade to make more informed resource decisions.
- ▶ The IRP optimization model output and Monte-Carlo simulation analysis will provide the quantifiable output from numerous model inputs.
- ▶ The model does not prescribe the ultimate resource portfolio. It can only determine the least cost set of resources given their specific pricing and quantifiable constraint characteristics.
- ▶ However, there are many other combinations of resources that may be available over the planning horizon.
- ▶ Cascade must still make subjective risk judgments about unquantifiable and intangible issues related to resource selections. These will include future flexibility, supplier deliverability risk, pipeline(s) risk, financial risk to the utility and its ratepayers, operational constraints, regulatory risk, etc.
- ▶ The risk judgments are combined with the quantitative IRP analysis to form actual resource decisions.

## Other thoughts, questions, concerns...

- **Are there other ideas or concerns that you feel need to be addressed?**
- **Are there other alternatives we should consider?**



# Appendix A-3

## IRP Guidelines & Rules

## Guideline 1: Substantive Requirements

a. All resources must be evaluated on a consistent and comparable basis.

- All known resources for meeting the utility's load should be considered, including supply-side options which focus on the generation, purchase and transmission of power – or gas purchases, transportation, and storage – and demand-side options which focus on conservation and demand response.

Explanation: Cascade made every effort to include all known supply and demand side options. Supply side options studied include not only the gas itself, but also the pipeline capacity required to transport the gas, the Company's gas storage options, and the system enhancements necessary to distribute the gas. The demand side study looked at all the potential energy savings potentially available within the Company's service territory. Section 6 focuses on supply side resources, while Sections 3 and 5 focused on demand side options including conservation and demand response options. The use of a resource integration model which allows the utility to compare resources on a consistent and comparable basis. The results of the integration modeling can be found in Section 7.

- Utilities should compare different resource fuel types, technologies, lead times, in-service dates, durations and locations in portfolio risk modeling.

Explanation: Sections 5 and 6 of the text focus on the demand side and supply side alternatives. Section 5 discusses Demand side resources available including an assessment of the conservation potential that would be available over the planning horizon. The complete list of measures available in Cascade's Oregon service territory is provided in Appendices D-1 and D-2.

On the supply side, Section 6 discusses the supply resources available over the planning horizon. The supply-side options range from existing and proposed interstate pipeline capacity options, various storage options, including leased underground storage alternatives, imported LNG, as well as Satellite LNG facilities located at various locations within the Company's service territory, and unconventional supplies such as Bio-gas. Appendix E clearly defines each resource's availability, pricing assumptions, location and assumed in-service date.

- Consistent assumptions and methods should be used for evaluation of all resources.

Explanation: To the best of its ability, Cascade evaluated all resources, both supply and demand side, on a consistent basis and objectively applied the same common assumptions, approaches and methodology to each option. The resource integration analysis was accomplished through the use of the SENDOUT model. Section 7 contains the specific descriptions of the resource evaluation methodology.

- The after-tax marginal weighted-average cost of capital (WACC) should be used to discount all future resource costs.

Explanation: In the 2011 IRP, the Company uses a real after-tax discount rate of 4.17 percent.

b. Risk and Uncertainty must be considered.

- At a minimum, utilities should address the following sources of risk and uncertainty:  
Natural gas utilities: demand (peak, swing and baseload), commodity supply and price, transportation availability and price, and cost to comply with any regulation of greenhouse gas emissions.

Explanation: This Plan (study) is characterized by risk and uncertainty because the Company cannot perfectly predict the contributing data such as future customer counts, economic conditions, market changes and weather conditions. However, this study analyzes risk-related data such that the Company can make reasonable assumptions. Cascade utilized low, medium, and high demand scenarios with low, medium, and high supply cost and availability scenarios to evaluate a range of potential future environments. These scenarios were run through Monte Carlo analysis in the Sendout program to analyze variations in inputs and subsequent demand sensitivities, pricing, and resource timing and selection. Additionally, the company ran several scenarios that capture the range of costs associated with complying with potential greenhouse gas emissions. The company incorporated a range of scenarios that include varying implementation timelines, ranges of throughput subject to potential cap and trade legislation, along with a range of costs associated with purchasing carbon credits.

- Utilities should identify in their plans any additional sources of risk and uncertainty.

Explanation: Various sources of risk and uncertainty are explained in Sections 3 (with respect to the Demand Forecast), 5 (Demand Side Resources), and 6 (Supply Side Resources).

c. The primary goal must be the selection of a portfolio of resources with the best combination of expected costs and associated risks and uncertainties for the utility and its customers.

- The planning horizon for analyzing resource choices should be at least 20 years and account for end effects. Utilities should consider all costs with a reasonable likelihood of being included in rates over the long term, which extends beyond the planning horizon and the life of the resource.

Explanation: This IRP contains the Company's long-range analysis of load and resources spanning a 20-year horizon.

- Utilities should use present value of revenue requirement (PVRR) as the key cost metric. The plan should include analysis of current and estimated future costs for all long-lived resources such as power plants, gas storage facilities, and pipelines, as well as all short-lived resources such as gas supply and short-term power purchases.

Explanation: The Company's SENDOUT<sup>®</sup> modeling software uses a PVRR cost metric methodology, which provides resource portfolio costs in both nominal and real (present value) dollars that is applied to resources of varying expected lives.

- To address risk, the plan should include, at a minimum:
  1. Two measures of PVRR risk: one that measures the variability of costs and one that measures the severity of bad outcomes.

Explanation: Through application of the SENDOUT<sup>®</sup> software, the Company modeled 200 scenarios around varying gas price and weather inputs via Monte Carlo iterations thereby developing a distribution of annual cost estimates utilizing SENDOUT<sup>®</sup>'s PVRR methodology. Section 7 further describes this analysis while Figure 7-J summarizes this analysis graphically. The variability of costs is plotted against the Basecase while the scenarios beyond the 95th percentile capture the severity of bad outcomes.

2. Discussion of the proposed use and impact on costs and risks of physical and financial hedging.

Explanation: Section 6 discusses Cascade's physical and financial hedging methodology.

- The utility should explain in its plan how its resource choices appropriately balance cost and risk.

Explanation: Section 7 discusses Cascade's cost/risk trade off analysis.

- d. The plan must be consistent with the long-run public interest as expressed in Oregon and federal energy policies.

Explanation: In preparing this plan, Cascade considered the guidelines contained in OPUC Order No. 07-047 as evidenced in this appendix and discussed in greater detail throughout the Plan.

Cascade considered both current and expected state and federal energy policies in portfolio modeling. Section 2 describes the decision making process used to derive portfolios which are consistent with state resource policy directions.

## Guideline 2: Procedural Requirements

- a. The public, which includes other utilities, should be allowed significant involvement in the preparation of the IRP. Involvement includes opportunities to contribute information and ideas, as well as to receive information. Parties must have an opportunity to make relevant inquiries of the utility formulating the plan. Disputes about whether information requests are relevant or unreasonably burdensome, or whether a utility is being properly responsive, may be submitted to the Commission for resolution.

Explanation: The public has been given considerable opportunities to participate in the development of Cascade's 2011 IRP. Section 1 discusses an overview of the public process.

- b. While confidential information must be protected, the utility should make public, in its plan, any non-confidential information that is relevant to its resource evaluation and action plan. Confidential information may be protected through use of a protective order, through aggregation or shielding of data, or through any other mechanism approved by the Commission.

Explanation: As evidenced by the material included throughout the plan, the Company has put forth all relevant non-confidential information necessary to produce a comprehensive Plan.

- c. The utility must provide a draft IRP for public review and comment prior to filing a final plan with the Commission.

Explanation: On June 10, 2011, Cascade Natural Gas (Cascade or Company) filed a request with the Commission to extend its 2011 IRP filing date from August 9, 2011, to March 15, 2012. In July 2011 the Commission extended the deadline to December 30, 2011. In its extension request, Cascade stated that providing additional time would ensure that the supply resource analysis and preferred portfolio analyses would be better informed. The Company believed that the outcome of its IRP analysis would be significantly different once more information about several unknown factors (ranging from NWP and GTN rate cases as well as new pipeline projects) became clearer. While Cascade sincerely appreciated the extension—we were unfortunately, unable to produce a draft IRP that would allow us sufficient time to adequately address any comments prior to the December 30 deadline.

### Guideline 3: Plan Filing, Review, and Updates

- a. The utility must file an IRP for within two years of its previous IRP acknowledgement order.

Explanation: Cascade's most recent Integrated Resource Plan for Oregon was acknowledged by the OPUC in August 2009, which based on the 2 year filing requirement, another plan was not due to be filed until August 2010. On June 10, 2011, Cascade Natural Gas (Cascade or Company) filed a request with the Commission to extend its 2011 IRP filing date from August 9, 2011, to March 15, 2012. In July 2011 the Commission extended the deadline to December 30, 2011.

- b. The utility must present the results of its filed plan to the Commission at a public meeting prior to the deadline for written public comment.

Explanation: Cascade will adhere to this guideline.

- c. Commission Staff and parties should complete their comments and recommendations within six months of IRP filing.

Explanation: The Company looks forward to working with Staff and interested parties in their review of this Plan.

### Guideline 4: Plan Components

At a minimum the plan must include the following elements:

- a. An explanation of how the utility met each of the substantive and procedural requirements.

Explanation: This Appendix is intended to comply with this guideline by providing an itemized response to each of the substantive and procedural requirements.

- b. Analysis of high and low load growth scenarios in addition to stochastic load risk analysis with an explanation of major assumptions.

Explanation: The Base Case demand forecast uses the Company's projected customer growth and projected prices. This IRP considers two departures from the Base Case demand forecast, including low, medium, and high demand growth forecasts, as well as stochastic risk analysis. Section 3 discusses the Demand Forecast scenarios and their assumptions and Section 7 provides the scenario and risk analysis results.

- c. For electric utilities ... (Not applicable)

- d. For natural gas utilities, a determination of the peaking, swing and base-load gas supply and associated transportation and storage expected for each year of the plan, given existing resources; and identification of gas supplies (peak, swing and base-load), transportation and storage needed to bridge the gap between expected loads and resources.

Explanation: Section 6 details determination of gas supply and associated transportation and storage options, while Section 7 incorporates the forecasted demand load and necessary options to meet that load.

- e. Identification and estimated costs of all supply-side and demand-side resource options, taking into account anticipated advances in technology.

Explanation: Section 5 along with Appendix D 1 through 4 identifies the demand side resources options included in this plan. Section 6 along with Appendix E details all supply-side options included in this plan.

- f. Analysis of measures the utility intends to take to provide reliable service, including cost-risk tradeoffs.

Explanation: Sections 3 and 4 discusses the modeling tools, customer growth forecasting and cost-risk considerations used to maintain and plan a reliable gas delivery system. Section 6 discusses the diversified infrastructure and multiple supply basin approach that acts to mitigate certain reliability risks.

- g. Identification of key assumptions about the future (e.g., fuel prices and environmental compliance costs) and alternative scenarios considered.

Explanation: Section 7 details the key assumptions and alternative scenarios considered in the Plan.

- h. Construction of a representative set of resource portfolios to test various operating characteristics, resource types, fuels and sources, technologies, lead times, in-service dates, durations and general locations - system-wide or delivered to a specific portion of the system.

Explanation: This Plan documents the development and results for resource options evaluated in this IRP. See also guideline 1c for further discussion on resource mix alternatives to portfolios.

- i. Evaluation of the performance of the candidate portfolios over the range of identified risks and uncertainties.

Explanation: The Company evaluated its preferred portfolio by performing stochastic analysis using the Monte Carlo functionality within the SENDOUT model. The analysis allowed for varying price and weather scenarios under 200 different scenarios. Additionally the portfolio of options was reviewed under deterministic scenarios where demand and price vary. For resources selected, we considered other risk factors such as varying lead times required and potential changes in costs in order to test the Basecase scenario assumptions.

- j. Results of testing and rank ordering of the portfolios by cost and risk metric, and interpretation of those results.

Explanation: Section 7 describes the resource options evaluated, including discussion on uncertainties in lead times and costs as well as viability and resource availability. Figures in Section 7 proved the testing and rank ordering of the portfolios and the interpretation of those results.

- k. Analysis of the uncertainties associated with each portfolio evaluated.

Explanation: The See the responses to 1.b above.

- l. Selection of a portfolio that represents the best combination of cost and risk for the utility and its customers.

Explanation: Cascade evaluated cost/risk tradeoffs for each of the risk analysis portfolios considered. Section 7 shows the company's portfolio risk analysis, as well as the process and determination of the preferred portfolio.

- m. Identification and explanation of any inconsistencies of the selected portfolio with any state and federal energy policies that may affect a utility's plan and any barriers to implementation.

Explanation: This IRP has presumed no inconsistencies with existing policies. Potential barriers to implementation of the Plan relate to the ultimate availability and



timing of certain incremental resources selected (e.g. both Satellite and Import LNG, the Rockies pipeline expansion projects along with BNG alternatives within CNG's distribution system).

- n. An action plan with resource activities the utility intends to undertake over the next two to four years to acquire the identified resources, regardless of whether the activity was acknowledged in a previous IRP, with the key attributes of each resource specified as in portfolio testing.

Explanation: Section 8 presents the Company's 2-year action plan, which identifies the short term actions the Company plans to pursue.

### Guideline 5: Transmission

Portfolio analysis should include costs to the utility for the fuel transportation and electric transmission required for each resource being considered. In addition, utilities should consider fuel transportation and electric transmission facilities as resource options, taking into account their value for making additional purchases and sales, accessing less costly resources in remote locations, acquiring alternative fuel supplies, and improving reliability.

Explanation: Not applicable to Cascade's gas utility operations

### Guideline 6: Conservation

- a. Each utility should ensure that a conservation potential study is conducted periodically for its entire service territory.

Explanation: As discussed in Section 6, Cascade retained the services of Stellar Processes to analyze the potential energy savings it can cost-effectively procure within its Washington service territory for this IRP and continues to use this model. A similar study was prepared by Stellar Processes for the ETO, in consultation with Cascade, to assess the potential energy savings within Cascade's Oregon service territory. The ETO and Cascade continue to work with Stellar Processes (Stellar) to review existing demographic and energy efficiency measures data sources to identify and quantify technical and achievable resource potential.

- b. To the extent that a utility controls the level of funding for conservation programs in its service territory, the utility should include in its action plan all best cost/risk portfolio conservation resources for meeting projected resource needs, specifying annual savings targets.

Explanation: Achievable potential DSM savings per customer class in Cascade's Oregon and Washington service territories with cost-effective screening at the Company's Base Case avoided cost is summarized in Section 6.

- c. To the extent that an outside party administers conservation programs in a utility's service territory at a level of funding that is beyond the utility's control, the utility should: 1) determine the amount of conservation resources in the best cost/ risk portfolio without regard to any limits on funding of conservation programs; and 2) identify the preferred portfolio and action plan consistent with the outside party's projection of conservation acquisition.

Explanation: Because the Company believes funding options are available and understands Staff agrees with this assumption, this guideline is being treated as not applicable.

## Guideline 7: Demand Response

Plans should evaluate demand response resources, including voluntary rate programs, on par with other options for meeting energy, capacity, and transmission needs (for electric utilities) or gas supply and transportation needs (for natural gas utilities).

Explanation: Cascade has addressed periodically evaluated conceptual approaches to meeting capacity constraints using demand-response and similar voluntary programs. Interruptible sales service is the most reliable method of achieving demand response (see discussion in Section 6).

## Guideline 8: Environmental Costs (As revised in UM1302)

Utilities should include, in their base-case analyses, the regulatory compliance costs they expect for CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and Hg emissions.

Explanation: Unlike electric utilities, environmental costs rarely impact a gas utility's supply-side resource choices. Section 6 discusses Cascade's assumptions regarding expected environmental costs through a range of possibilities. In Section 7, the Company discusses the impact on system costs based on alternative implementation time lines, cost adders and varying levels of allowances.

## Guideline 9: Direct Access Loads

Explanation: Not applicable to natural gas utility.

## Guideline 10: Multi-state Utilities

Multi-state utilities should plan their generation and transmission systems, or gas supply and delivery, on an integrated-system basis that achieves a best cost/risk portfolio for all their retail customers.

Explanation: Cascade's 2011 IRP includes its Oregon and Washington service territories and utilizes an integrated approach in determination of demand, supply, and cost/risk portfolios.

### Guideline 11: Reliability

Natural gas utilities should analyze, on an integrated basis, gas supply, transportation, and storage, along with demand-side resources, to reliably meet peak, swing, and base-load system requirements. Electric and natural gas utility plans should demonstrate that the utility's chosen portfolio achieves its stated reliability, cost and risk objectives.

Explanation: Cascade analyzes on an integrated basis, gas supply, transportation, and storage along with demand-side resources to reliably meet peak, swing and base-load system requirements. As discussed throughout the Plan, Cascade's strategy is to reliably serve our firm gas sales customers in a way that minimizes costs over the long term and the Company believes that its basecase portfolio meets these objectives.

### Guideline 12: Distributed Generation

Explanation: Not applicable to natural gas utility.

### Guideline 13: Resource Acquisition

- a. Electric utilities ... (Not applicable)
- b. Natural gas utilities should either describe in the IRP their bidding practices for gas supply and transportation, or provide a description of those practices following IRP acknowledgment.

Explanation: Cascade's gas procurement strategy is outlined in Section 5

Appendix A-4  
Comments from  
Stakeholders and Cascade  
Responses

**Request No. 1**

Date prepared: April 3, 2012  
Preparer: Mark Sellers-Vaughn  
Telephone: (206) 617-2708

1. Action Item 3 from last IRP: The Company has not found the data to be statistically valid - can we get this data?

**RESPONSE:** We require additional information in order to properly address this question. Is CUB referring to the incorporation of price elasticity in future forecasts of demand? What specific data does CUB believe that Cascade does not believe to be statistically valid?

**Request No. 2**

Date prepared: March 29, 2012

Preparer: Mike Hardesty

Telephone: (509) 734-4550

2. Distribution System (Section 4/Appendix C):

- a. Will the Company please provide any data from local field personnel that may have impacted the forecasts by town? (pg. 25)
- b. Appendix C - what do “PE”, “HP”, “S” “regs/upra” and “new reg” stand for? And how has the company determined the best solution for each gate?
- c. Appendix C - why is there a substantive entry for “reinforcement needed” at the Kennewick plant if the Company has concluded in column 2 that no reinforcement is needed? (this chart has other, similar errors)
- d. The Company has indicated that reinforcement is needed as Selah, but has not provided any detail in Appendix C. Is that information now available?
- e. On Table 4-1, the Company has not included any yearly reinforcement costs by gate for Sedro Woolley, Stanwood, Sumas Boarder, Sunriver, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Yakima, yet there is a grand total for each of these gates in the final column—does the company have yearly reinforcement costs for each of these gates?
- f. On Table 4-1, what is the specific breakdown of costs for each gate?

**RESPONSE: Table 4-1 and Appendix have been updated to address these questions and is part of the 2011 IRP Replacement filing.**

**Request No. 3**

Date prepared: April 12, 2012

Preparer: Allison Spector

Telephone: (360) 788-2356

3. Demand Side Resources (Section 6/Appendix D)

- a. Will the Company please provide the 2011 Stellar Assessment entitled “Energy Efficiency and Conservation Measure Resource Assessment for the years 2010-2030”?

**RESPONSE: Yes, the updated Stellar Study will be published with the 2011 IRP addendum/replacement filing.**

b. Conservation Measures

- i. 2008 ETO Stellar Study Update—is the company working to update this information currently given this economic climate? If so, when will this information be available?

1. Is there a concern that this information may not be relevant in light of recent economic conditions?

**RESPONSE: The measure spread developed by the Energy Trust of Oregon was informed not only by the 2008 Stellar Study Update, but by the 2011 Stellar Assessment referenced by CUB in question 1. The revised assessment and subsequent, regularly performed, refinements to the Stellar Document post 2008 reflect the current economic climate and is presented in this iteration of the IRP. The Company is confident that the ETO has taken its best understanding of current economic conditions into account in the development of its most recent listing of measures capable of capturing the technical and achievable potential reflected in the Integrated Resources Plan. That being said, it is the Company’s understanding that not all conservation measures listed as viable in the IRP are ultimately implemented by the ETO in its program portfolio. Likewise, there may be additional measures added to the program that are not explicitly outlined as viable by Stellar. These differences are explained in the DSM section of the IRP as well as in 2011 Stellar Assessment.**

c. Interruptible Service

- i. Need more information regarding frequency of service interruption events and participation rates

**RESPONSE: Rate Schedules 170 (Oregon), 570 and 577 (Washington) customers were last interrupted on gas day January 5, 2004. Records indicate there were 2 customers in Oregon and 11 in Washington.**

- d. The Company states “As a natural gas distribution company, the Company’s only supply-side energy resource is natural gas. However, environmental externality costs do make a difference in the comparison between supply-side and demand-side resources.” (pg 69)

- i. Is the Company planning to model Oregon’s pending plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 10% below 1990 levels? Or other relevant, current law?
- ii. How has this analysis impacted the Company’s portfolio options?

**RESPONSE: Please refer to Table 7-2 on page 88 as well as the discussion on pages 104-107 of the 2011 IRP Addendum/replacement filing.**

- iii. Need to update to incorporate Gov. Kitzhaber’s 10 Year Energy Plan

**RESPONSE: Page 61 of the 2011 IRP Addendum/replacement filing of the 2011 IRP describes the Company’s acknowledgment - and general awareness of - the Governor’s 10 Year Energy Plan.**



**Request No. 4**

Date prepared: April 14, 2012  
Preparer: Mark Sellers-Vaughn  
Telephone: (206) 617-2708

**4. Supply Side Resources (Section 5/Appendix E/Appendix F)****a. Supply side resources:**

- i. Jordan Cove and Bradwood Landing are not on track to be LNG import facilities at this time; Jordan Cove just filed with FERC saying it is to be an export facility - Bradwood Landing filed for bankruptcy in May 2010; general rumor circulating now is that the facilities slated to be import will actually be export due to shale gas and other domestic reserves

**RESPONSE: Cascade is aware that Jordan Cove is no longer on track to be an import facility and that they will need to file with FERC to become an export facility. The initial SENDOUT scenarios were run last summer but it was still unclear as to what type of facility would be built; even as late as November 2011 the pipeline and terminal still had FERC approval for imported natural gas. We are also aware of rumors that made the newspapers in December 2011 about the Clifton Terminal development on the Landing site. We agree that several passages in Sections 5 and 7 contain contradictions regarding both Jordan Cove and Bradwood, which will be cleared up as part of the 2011 IRP Addendum/Replacement Filing.**

- ii. Palomar Pipeline and Blue Ridge Pipeline are not moving forward; Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline (designed to transport nat gas from Jordan Cove to mkts in the region)—what’s the status of this given that Jordan Cove is filing to be an export facility?

**RESPONSE: While the proposed Palomar and Palomar/Bluebridge projects do not seem to be moving forwards, Northwest Natural still has the option to propose these projects again or a similar cross- Cascade Pipeline in the future. Northwest Natural also plans to prepare or participate in a “regional analysis” of a cross-Cascade pipeline. Cascade has requested and Northwest Natural has agreed to allow Cascade to participate in this analysis.**

- iii. Storage – Has the company investigated adding additional storage capacity? What percentage of total volume is the industry norm for storage?

**RESPONSE:** Our modeling has consistently shown SENDOUT selecting additional storage, if the option is made available to it in similar shape and pricing as the Jackson Prairie accounts. The model has also selected storage at Mist or Aiken Creek, but typically only at steeply discounted rates. Cascade has had discussions with NW Natural Gas Storage LLC regarding Mist expansion or available short-term space they may have available. Recently, we have been analyzing Ryckman Creek’s planned expansion in the Opal region, which would tie into Ruby and Northwest Pipeline. Regarding percentage of an industry norm for storage: that is difficult to quantify as much depends on regionally available (and viable) storage facilities and the infrastructure being located near a distribution system.

- b. When the company works to negotiate contract terms that “make sense” for both parties, what are the criteria? And what factors determine whether a project is viable? (IRP pg. 35).

**RESPONSE:** There are numerous criteria that go into determining if a project or a resource is viable. As with any resource, it must be capable of being utilized and supplies delivered to meet load on the distribution system in a timely manner and consistent any upstream pipelines’ tariff provisions regarding quality, title, operating conditions, etc.; the resource must be attractively priced and operationally viable compared to other potential options (risk/benefit analysis); the resource must be backed by a party whose financial standing meets Cascade’s creditworthiness standards; also, the resource should be analyzed (via SENDOUT, for example) to determine it meets the company’s set goals for a balanced, responsibly priced, reliable portfolio to serve our customers. There are also some subjective considerations which must be considered such as past performance, administrative difficulties, etc.

- c. How much firm pipeline capacity is being used for non-core customers at this time? And projected over the IRP planning period? (pg 38)

**RESPONSE:** Currently there are six Washington (Rate Schedule 685) customers who have capacity released to them or their third party supplier. This number drops to one in 2015. There are no Oregon customers receiving capacity release under Rate Schedule 185. The breakdown by year and volume (in dths/day):

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	26,707	22,888	19,072	1,000	1,000

- d. How much, if any, of the company’s firm transportation capacity is the company currently trading through the Electronic Bulletin Board? How much will that change over the planning period? (pg 38)

**RESPONSE:** See item c above. Also, since Cascade’s monthly load demand changes (due to weather influences, for example), the amount of excess capacity that is available to post each month will vary depending on that load, anticipated weather events (near term), balancing activities with the upstream pipeline and market demand for capacity by others (usually to take advantage basis differentials).

- e. The company states that “Some of the growth will require Cascade to look at alternatives to pipeline mainline capacity such as LNG satellite facilities located near or within the Company’s distribution system. The Company is continuing to study the viability of LNG satellite facilities to meet these needs.” Where is the Company with these studies? (pg 39)

**RESPONSE:** In recent years Cascade has worked with parties such as Northwest Pipeline and Northstar Industries LLC to scope out various satellite LNG facilities. In the coming year we will be having discussions with Northwest Pipeline about trucking in LNG from Plymouth, as well following up on a 2010 study regarding a propane air facility. To date we have not identified a specific project to become part of the portfolio within the next three years.

- f. The Company concludes that it needs to acquire additional capacity resources as customer count and loads continue to grow—does this hold true across the board or are there areas that need expansion and others that don’t? (pg. 39)

- i. Appendix F shows shortfalls in the zones below, but not in others throughout the 20 year planning period (what are these zones?)\*

1. Zone 11 (current and future)
2. Zone 12 (starting in 2028)
3. Zone 30-W (current and future)

4. Zone GTN (current and future)
5. Zone ME-WA (current and future)

**RESPONSE:** Section 5 of the 2011 IRP Addendum/replacement filing expands the discussion on the specific zones that have projected peak day capacity shortfalls. As noted in your question not all zones have shortfalls. Please see figure 7-A on page 85 of the 2011 IRP Addendum/replacement filing for a map of the zones references used throughout the IRP.

**Request No. 5**

Date prepared: April 13, 2012  
Preparer: Mark Sellers-Vaughn  
Telephone: (206) 617-2708

## 5. Resource Integration (Section 7)

- a. General concern that the 2011 IRP contains assumptions that either have been or are likely to be rendered invalid...
  - i. Basecase - Jordan Cove is not an import facility/Bradwood Landing is bankrupt; satellite LNG (Company has not determined whether this is viable - needs additional analysis); Blue Ridge and Palomar Pipelines are not being built/other pipelines are uncertain at best at this point

**RESPONSE:** We believe the cause of CUBs concern here is due in part to mistaken statements that were erroneously missed during Cascade's internal edit of the IRP text prior to filing. We regret any confusion our insufficient editing has caused. As indicated in our response to Request No. 4, we agree that Blue Bridge is not viable product; the IRP does mention the September shelving of the project on page 37 of the IRP but then erroneously states on page 75 that it was part of the basecase scenario. These contradictions are corrected in the 2011 IRP Addendum/Replacement Filing.

**It is also important to bear in mind that alternative resources considered in the integrated resource plan are considered in part based on the best information available at the time the plan is being developed. Naturally, these proposed projects evolve over time; often these resources, such as an incremental pipeline proposal, do not become available or operate as originally envisioned; in 2011 there were an unusual number of infrastructure proposals where information on the resources changed rapidly or was changed in ways that created significant complications with the timing of the IRP development. It was because of the unusual amount of uncertainty and change for many of the alternative resources that prompted Cascade to request the initial extension for filing the IRP until March 2012.**

**Cascade's Integrated Resource Plan provides the strategic direction guiding the Company's long-term resource acquisition process. The plan does not commit Cascade to the acquisition of a specific resource type or facility, nor does it preclude the Company from pursuing a particular resource or technology. Rather, the plan identifies key factors related to resource decisions and provides a method for evaluating resources in terms of their cost and risk. Cascade recognizes that integrated resource planning is a dynamic process reflecting changing market forces and a changing regulatory environment. Other factors, some subjective, must also be considered when determining which resource(s) will create the optimum portfolio.**



April 30, 2012

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## Citizens' Utility Board of Oregon

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(503) 227-1984 • (503) 274-2956 • [cub@oregoncub.org](mailto:cub@oregoncub.org) • [www.oregoncub.org](http://www.oregoncub.org)

Public Utility Commission of Oregon  
PUC Filing Center  
PO Box 2148  
Salem, OR 97308

**RE: LC 54 CUB's OPENING COMMENTS**

Dear Filing Center:

The Citizens' Utility Board of Oregon ("CUB") appreciates the opportunity to comment on Cascade Natural Gas Corporation's ("Cascade") 2011 IRP.

CUB has reviewed both the original IRP and the supplemental filings. CUB provided written comments and questions and participated at the workshop with the company on April 2, 2012. CUB also attended the public meeting on April 10, 2012 during which Cascade presented its IRP to the Commission. Additionally, CUB met with Company employees on April 18, 2012 to further discuss the IRP.

Given CUB's participation in the docket to date, and the willingness of the Company to address CUB's concerns thus far, CUB has no specific comments to file with the Commission at this time.

CUB will continue to participate in the LC 54 docket. Sincerely,

G. Catriona McCracken, Attorney #933587  
General Counsel/Regulatory Program Director  
Citizens' Utility Board of Oregon  
610 SW Broadway, Ste. 400  
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c. Service List LC 54

**LC 54 – CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that, on this 30<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2012, I served the foregoing **OPENING COMMENTS OF THE CITIZENS' UTILITY BOARD OF OREGON** in docket LC 54 upon each party listed in the LC 54 OPUC Service List by email and, where paper service is not waived, by U.S. mail, postage prepaid, and upon the Commission by email and by sending one original and five copies by U.S. mail, postage prepaid, to the Commission's Salem offices.

(W denotes waiver of paper service) (C denotes service of Confidential material authorized)

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Respectfully submitted,



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LC 54 - Certificate of Service OPENING COMMENTS OF THE CITIZENS' UTILITY BOARD OF OREGON



**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION  
OF OREGON**

**LC 54**

In the Matter of  
Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 Integrated Resource Plan

)  
)           **STAFF’S COMMENTS**  
)  
)

Following are Staff’s initial comments and recommendations on the Cascade Natural Gas (Cascade or Company) 2011 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP or plan). Staff’s comments are organized by subject and address Staff’s primary concerns at this time. Staff will continue to evaluate the Company’s recently updated plan, responses to data requests and parties’ comments, prior to issuing final comments, recommendations and a proposed order for this plan in mid-June 2012.

**Background**

Cascade filed its 2011 IRP, LC 54, with the Commission on January 3, 2012. A workshop was held on April 2, 2012, allowing Cascade, Staff, Citizens’ Utility Board, and Northwest Industrial Gas Users to discuss areas of the plan requiring further explanation. Following the workshop, Cascade filed updates covering multiple sections of its IRP, including a replacement of its Action Plan. On April 10, 2012, Cascade provided the Commission with an informational overview of LC 54, answering Commissioners’ questions, as part of the regular public meeting.

**Staff’s Initial Comments**

While staff will not file final comments and a draft proposed order until June, the following is an overview of staff’s concerns at this time.

**Demand Forecast  
Section 3**

Staff notes that Cascade has increased the reliability of the methodology used in its load forecast modeling by changing from its use of town data inputs in some models and district data inputs in other models, as was done in previous IRPs, to the consistent use of district data inputs. This change is described on page 17, in Section 3 of LC 54.

Staff’s review of the demand forecast indicates that Cascade evaluates baseload and peak demand but it does not evaluate swing demand. Staff notes that the Company does evaluate swing supply as part of its plan.<sup>1</sup> Staff recommends that Cascade also evaluate

swing demand and include its findings in an update to its plan. Staff supports the Company's approach to its peak day forecast.<sup>2</sup>

Staff recommends that Cascade provide additional explanation regarding its development of the plan's high and low load growth scenarios.<sup>3</sup> At this time, Staff finds the Company's expected load growth for residential and commercial classes to be too high. Peak load growth also appears to be too optimistic. Staff recommends that Cascade provide further explanation of these results along with additional information regarding the forecast for the industrial class. While load growth forecasts require further explanation, Staff finds the Company's forecast of reduction in therm usage to be reasonable.

Staff's review of Appendix B, Demand Forecast model Escalation Rates, reveals multiple inconsistencies requiring explanation and potential correction by way of update. These inconsistencies are as follows:

- Page 302, in the high growth scenario, projected employment growth is missing for Adams, WA.
- Pages 305-307 are duplicates of pages 302-304 thus need to be deleted.
- Page 308, in the medium growth scenario for Aberdeen 2012-2015, the results for the medium growth scenario are actually lower than the low growth scenario on page 312.
- Page 316, in the high growth scenario for Kennewick, peak daily baseload is lower than the medium growth scenario in years 2024 and beyond.
- Page 308, in the medium growth scenario for Longview 2012-2015, the results for the medium growth scenario are actually lower than the low growth scenario on page 312. Additional explanation is also needed about baseload peak during years 2012-2016, therm usage by residential class during years 2012-2016, and residential customer growth in 2013.
- Page 309, in the medium growth scenario for Moses Lake 2012-2015, the results are actually lower than the low growth scenario on page 313.

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<sup>1</sup> LC 54 Appendices, page 232 Confidential.

<sup>2</sup> Cascade's peak day forecast is developed by adjusting the therm usage on the coldest day in recent history [January 5, 2004 at 56 heating degree days (HDD)] upwards to an estimate of therm usage that would have been had that day been 61 HDD.

<sup>3</sup> Cascade created the high and low scenarios by examining the best and poorest performing years from the historical data period, 1980 to 2009.

- Page 313, in the low growth scenario for Walla Walla, the low growth total therm usage is greater than the high growth for some years and is greater than the medium growth scenario for all years. Additionally, further explanation is required with regard to the customer forecast in this area beyond 2020.

- Page 337, the customer forecast graph for Wenatchee might be improved by changing the scale of the vertical axis. As the graph currently exists, there is no variability in the growth; however, the data indicates there is variability.
- Page 314, in the low growth scenario for Yakima, therm usage is greater in all years than the medium and high growth scenarios on pages 310 and 318.
- Page 340, Staff requests that Cascade provide explanation of the customer count modeling for Baker during 2012 – 2014.
- Page 344, Staff requests that Cascade provide explanation of the customer count modeling for Ontario during 2012 – 2018. Explanation of total therm usage modeling for the entire IRP period is also requested for Ontario, page 345.
- Page 349, Staff requests explanation of total therm usage modeling for the entire IRP period for Pendleton.

Staff recommends that Cascade consider including a glossary of formula components, as part of the plan's appendices, to improve understanding of the document for parties and the general public.

### **Demand Side Resources**

#### **Section 6**

Staff requests that Cascade revise information surrounding Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO) costs and measures, on page 55 of Section 6, relating to the Stellar Study Report,<sup>4</sup> updated by the Company following the workshop on April 2, 2012. Cascade should provide confirmation that the information in the body of the IRP reflects the updated appendices.

Cascade indicates, on page 56 of Section 6, that demand side management (DSM) goals are expected to be achievable despite the ETO's significant downward revisions to the 20-year therm savings potential for the Company, and more stringent performance metrics from the PUC. Staff requests explanation of how this may be impacted by whether Commission adoption of key performance measures (KPM) for levelized cost of \$0.52/therm in UM 1565 is inclusive or exclusive of the program management, program incentives, program payroll and related expenses.

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<sup>4</sup> Stellar Study Report – Resource Assessment for Energy Trust of Oregon, in Appendix D-5 of LC 54.

Staff recommends that Cascade clarify the discussion surrounding levelized cost on page 67 of Section 6. The back and forth reference of measure screening between the \$1.00/therm and the \$0.52/therms causes confusion. If the ETO is guided by the Commission KPM of \$0.52/therm, the Company should focus the discussion and target

savings on that basis, contingent upon verification of whether the \$0.52/therm includes program costs and related expenses.

Staff requests that Cascade provide the following avoided cost information in correlation with the Stellar Study Update:

- What is the date of the price forecast used in the calculation of the avoided cost? Provide the source, if and when it was updated.
  - What other components are included in the avoided cost? Provide details and reference source of data.
- What year is the Company using for the avoided cost calculations in Appendix H?
  - Please explain how the company ensured in LC 54 that the DSM therm savings and funding level is in sync with the avoided cost calculation.

## **Two-year Action Plan Section 8**

Staff's review of Cascade's updated Action Plan resulted in the following requests for additional details in future updates:

### **Distribution Enhancements actions to be taken in the near term to meet core growth**

- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the anticipated enhancements, including additional needs expected in Cascade's Distribution Integrity Management Program.

### **NWN delivery rights re-alignment and incremental vintage capacity acquisition program:**

- Ongoing analysis associated with re-aligning vintage capacity acquisitions with future pipeline capacity shortfalls.

### **Securing Ruby Capacity to meet load growth and add supply diversity:**

- Provide ongoing analysis of the level and impact associated with the addition of this supply diversity.

### **Securing incremental Gas Transmission Northwest Pipeline (GTN) firm backhaul capacity to meet load growth and add supply diversity:**

- Details surrounding the backhaul agreement once it becomes available.

**Securing incremental storage to meet load growth and mitigate price volatility over the 20 year planning horizon:**

- Provide estimate of daily deliverability associated with acquisition of incremental storage.
- Are peak day short falls potentially met by acquisition of incremental storage, design or average peak days?

Staff appreciates Cascade's willingness to work collaboratively with the parties to prepare and submit updates to its 2011 IRP with the goal of seeking the most reasonable resource plan for Cascade customers and Oregon as a whole.

This concludes staff's comments.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, the 30<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2011.



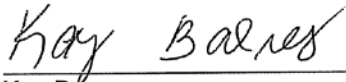
**Lisa Gorsuch**  
Utility Analyst  
Electric & Natural Gas Division

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

LC 54

I certify that I have, this day, served the foregoing document upon all parties of record in this proceeding by delivering a copy in person or by mailing a copy properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, or by electronic mail pursuant to OAR 860-001-0180, to the following parties or attorneys of parties.

Dated this 30th day of April, 2012 at Salem, Oregon



---

Kay Barnes  
Public Utility Commission  
Regulatory Operations  
550 Capitol St NE Ste 215  
Salem, Oregon 97301-2551  
Telephone: (503) 378-5763

**SERVICE LIST (PARTIES)  
LC 54**

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<b>NBR</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>STAFF'S COMMENT</b>	<b>CASCADE'S RESPONSE</b>
1	Demand Forecast	<p>Staff's review of the demand forecast indicates that Cascade evaluates baseload and peak demand but it does not evaluate swing demand. Staff notes that the Company does evaluate swing supply as part of its plan. Staff recommends that Cascade also evaluate swing demand and include its findings in an update to its plan. Staff supports the Company's approach to its peak day forecast.</p>	<p>Cascade agrees with Staff's conclusion regarding the evaluation of swing demand. Cascade will address swing demand in our annual update to this IRP and will include swing demand modeling in our next full IRP.</p>
2	Demand Forecast	<p>Staff recommends that Cascade provide additional explanation regarding its development of the plan's high and low load growth scenarios. At this time, Staff finds the Company's expected load growth for residential and commercial classes to be too high. Peak load growth also appears to be too optimistic. Staff recommends that Cascade provide further explanation of these results along with additional information regarding the forecast for the industrial class. While load growth forecasts require further explanation, Staff finds the Company's forecast of reduction in therm usage to be reasonable.</p>	<p>Please see Cascade's response to Comment 5.</p>
3	Appendix B, Page 302	<p>Page 302, in the high growth scenario, projected employment growth is missing for Adams, WA.</p>	<p>An error in the lookup array formula resulted in of the cells in the Projected Employment, Household and Income Growth charts from calculating properly, including Adams WA. These charts have been</p>



NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
			updated in the replacement filing.
4	Appendix B, Page 305-307	Pages 305-307 are duplicates of pages 302-304 thus need to be deleted.	Redundant pages have been deleted.
5	Appendix B, Page 308	Page 308, in the medium growth scenario for Aberdeen 2012-2015, the results for the medium growth scenario are actually lower than the low growth scenario on page 312.	<p>As we delved deeper into the formulas and calculation of the forecast that were developed prior to our sizeable staff transition in mid-2011, the information in the various workbooks indicate that industrial customer therms per customer values are higher in the low scenario because the coefficients to the median household income are negative. At the time the demand forecast was developed the logic seem to be that low income growth (cheaper labor) means industry is less likely to leave/will hire more people. In hindsight we do not necessarily agree with this—or least not to the level the current charts in the IRP indicate.</p> <p>The individual item noted by Staff actually appears to be prevalent throughout the medium forecast charts in the Appendix B. In the case of several of the medium forecast charts we have recently discovered an issue with how the industrial therms per customer were calculated. While the perceived discrepancy between the low and the medium forecasts can be explained by certain theories (see Cascade's response to Comment 13) below, we agree with Staff that at this time the forecast contains flaws. For example, the medium industrial therms per customer are 2 million therms lower across most locations over the course of the 20 year horizon. We have also discovered a situation in the commercial high forecast where the therms per customer rises dramatically without apparent reason in the last few years of the planning horizon.</p>

NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
			<p>Cascade will identify the source of the issue, correct the formulas where appropriate and provide changes in the IRP update and ensure more thoroughly document the forecast process in the next formal IRP filing.</p>
6	Appendix B, Page 316	<p>Page 316, in the high growth scenario for Kennewick, peak daily baseload is lower than the medium growth scenario in years 2024 and beyond.</p>	<p>Please see Cascade's response to Comment 5.</p>
7	Appendix B, Page 308	<p>Page 308, in the medium growth scenario for Longview 2012-2015, the results for the medium growth scenario are actually lower than the low growth scenario on page 312. Additional explanation is also needed about baseload peak during years 2012-2016, therm usage by residential class during years 2012-2016, and residential customer growth in 2013.</p>	<p>Regarding the item on page 308, please see Cascade's response to Comment 5.</p> <p>Regarding the baseload peak, please note the theories expressed in Cascade's response to Comment 13.</p>
8	Appendix B, Page 309	<p>Page 309, in the medium growth scenario for Moses Lake 2012-2015, the results are actually lower than the low growth scenario on page 313</p>	<p>Please see Cascade's response to Comment 5.</p>
9	Appendix B, Page 313	<p>Page 313, in the low growth scenario for Walla Walla, the low growth total therm usage is greater than the high growth for some years and is greater than the medium growth scenario for all years. Additionally, further explanation is required with regard to the customer forecast in this area beyond 2020.</p>	<p>Please see Cascade's response to Comment 5.</p>
10	Appendix B, Page 337	<p>Page 337, the customer forecast graph for Wenatchee might be improved by changing the scale of the vertical axis. As the graph currently exists,</p>	<p>The chart has been replaced with a chart where the vertical axis has been modified to improve readability.</p>

NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
		there is no variability in the growth; however, the data indicates there is variability.	
11	Appendix B, Page 314	Page 314, in the low growth scenario for Yakima, therm usage is greater in all years than the medium and high growth scenarios on pages 310 and 318	Please see Cascade's response to Comment 5.
12	Appendix B, Page 340	Page 340, Staff requests that Cascade provide explanation of the customer count modeling for Baker during 2012 – 2014	Customer counts start with the 2010 monthly core customer counts as by class in each zone. Growth rates are derived from various sources including the mortgage rates, prime interest forecasts, Treasury bond growth rates and Woods & Poole. In some cases in the short term, Cascade adjusts the Woods & Poole's numbers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' latest information. There lower commercial and industrial therm usage in the short term. Unfortunately, customer industrial therm usage cannot be reasonably determined with regressions, so to an extent Cascade has to make some subjective decisions on observed and expected local trends. In future IRPs, Cascade commits to expanding explanations of customer count modeling, particularly where there are unique nuances.
13	Appendix B, Page 340	Page 344, Staff requests that Cascade provide explanation of the customer count modeling for Ontario during 2012 – 2018. Explanation of total therm usage modeling for the entire IRP period is also requested for Ontario, page 345	We have added the following note to the beginning of Exhibit B (Demand Forecast) regarding the Low, Medium & High Scenarios:  "Included in the following pages are tables and charts illustrating Cascade's best guess estimate of future therm demand under low, medium and high scenarios. To form these scenarios, the underlying economic variables (employment, income and number of households) that form the basis for Cascade's forecasts are modified based on economic patterns from the past three decades. Simply put, a medium

NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
			<p>forecast is created then these base economic variables are decreased or increased and the regressions re-run to create low and high scenarios, respectively. Further details about how these scenarios are created can be found in the text of this IRP under the chapter entitled "Demand Forecast."</p> <p>A somewhat counter-intuitive result of this method of constructing the low and high scenarios is that Cascade's customers' estimated requirements under the high scenario, which represents good economic conditions, can be <i>lower</i> than estimated requirements under the medium scenario (see the charts for Kennewick, Walla Walla and Yakima). What the high scenario represents under this methodology is a historically-based representation of the load during good economic times. Under certain circumstances high economic growth can lead to lower or negative demand growth among certain classes of customers. The non-linear appearance of forecasted load is primarily a result of the response of industrial customers to robust growth in the underlying economic indicators.</p> <p>There are several hypotheses that can be used to explain this phenomenon. First, high exogenous income growth may have a negative effect on industrial output. As labor becomes more expensive, factories can become victim to decreased competitiveness and may scale back production as a response. Alternatively, high endogenous income growth can result from increased production on the part of industrial customers who may be able to save money by taking their increased gas demand to non-core rate schedules.</p>

NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
			<p>The pattern of divergence between scenarios across Cascade's districts is illustrative of the structural diversity of the regional economies within Cascade's geographically disparate service territory. While we do not know the true cause of decreased demand that can occur under a strong economy in some districts, the projections published here are based on the relationship between Cascade's historic load and the economics that produced these loads and are Cascade's best estimate of future load."</p>
14	Appendix B, Page 340	Page 349, Staff requests explanation of total therm usage modeling for the entire IRP period for Pendleton	<p>Please see Cascade's response to Comments 5 and 13.</p> <p>It should also be noted that Woods &amp; Poole lowered most projection growth estimates through 2030, so the new customer counts are naturally lower. Two exceptions were Snohomish and Cowlitz counties, so those districts have higher growth, most everywhere else is lower. For Oregon, Deschutes County has significantly reduced growth and Eastern Oregon has little to no growth, but Pendleton is slightly higher. In the end, Oregon has lower growth than the 2008 and 2010 IRPs, mostly due to lowered Woods &amp; Poole estimates for Bend.</p>
15	New component	Staff recommends that Cascade consider including a glossary of formula components, as part of the plan's appendices, to improve understanding of the document for parties and the general public	Cascade concurs with Staff and will include a Glossary in our next formal IRP filing.
16	DSM Section 6	What is the date of the price forecast used in the calculation of the avoided cost? Provide the source, if and when it was updated.	The 20 year price forecast was locked into SENDOUT in October 2011 in order to keep consistency with the scenarios run during the summer and those run in November and December 2011 for Ruby. Section 5

NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
			of the IRP spells out the specific method used to generate the price forecast. Exhibit E contains the tables by basin for the entire 20 year forecast.
17	DSM Section 6	What other components are included in the avoided cost? Provide details and reference source of data	Cascade has attached to this filing an electronic version of the workbook model based on the series of spreadsheets developed by former Cascade staff. Please note that we have since noted an error in the calculation that will be corrected in the update or next formal IRP filing.
18	Appendix H	What year is the Company using for the avoided cost calculations in Appendix H	2010
19	DSM Section 6	Please explain how the company ensured in LC 54 that the DSM therm savings and funding level is in sync with the avoided cost calculation	Cascade will provide the requested information in the annual update or next formal IRP
20	2 Year Action Plan, Section 8	<p><b><u>Distribution Enhancements actions to be taken in the near term to meet core growth</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the anticipated enhancements, including additional needs expected in Cascade's Distribution Integrity Management Program.</li> </ul>	Cascade concurs and will expand discussion on the subject in future updates and in the next formal IRP filing.
21	2 Year Action Plan, Section 8	<p><b><u>NWIP delivery rights re-alignment and incremental vintage capacity acquisition program:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing analysis associated with re-aligning vintage capacity acquisitions with future pipeline capacity shortfalls.</li> </ul>	Cascade concurs and will expand discussion on the subject in future updates and in the next formal IRP filing.
22	2 Year Action	<b><u>Securing Ruby Capacity to</u></b>	Cascade concurs and will expand

NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
	Plan, Section 8	<p><b><u>meet load growth and add supply diversity:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide ongoing analysis of the level and impact associated with the addition of this supply diversity.</li> </ul>	discussion on the subject in future updates and in the next formal IRP filing.
23	2 Year Action Plan, Section 8	<p><b><u>Securing incremental Gas Transmission Northwest Pipeline (GTN) firm backhaul capacity to meet load growth and add supply diversity:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details surrounding the backhaul agreement once it becomes available.</li> </ul>	Cascade concurs and will expand discussion on the subject in future updates and in the next formal IRP filing.
24	2 Year Action Plan, Section 8	<p><b><u>Securing incremental storage to meet load growth and mitigate price volatility over the 20 year planning horizon:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide estimate of daily deliverability associated with acquisition of incremental storage.</li> <li>• Are peak day short falls potentially met by acquisition of incremental storage, design or average peak days?</li> </ul>	Cascade concurs and will expand discussion on the subject in future updates and in the next formal IRP filing.
25	DSM Section 6	Re: Stellar Study	Additional comment not found in text: The Stellar Report was last updated in July 2011. The results of the study have not been updated since. The only change made in the latest

NBR	LOCATION	STAFF'S COMMENT	CASCADE'S RESPONSE
			version of the 2011 Integrated Resource Plan was the inclusion of a cut off line of \$0.52/th levelized but no resources were added or removed
26	DSM Section 6	Re: Stellar Study	Additional comment not found in text: The DSM resources identified in the resource assessment (Stellar Study) used a cost screen of \$1.00/th and avoided costs previously approved by the OPUC in 2007 for the TRC screening. Measures which passed this screen moved forward into the deployment scenario provided to Cascade which then incorporated those annual savings achievement estimates into their 20 year integrated resource plan. The screen is meant to reflect estimated avoided costs for study purposes in a reasonable way. Actual implementation of DSM programs will employ updated avoided costs and measure costs to ensure that the individual projects are cost effective.



## **Appendix B-1**

### **Demand Forecast Model Escalation Rates**







Appendix B-2  
Demand Forecast Model  
Results & Summary  
Tables

## A Note on Low, Medium & High Scenarios

Included in the following pages are tables and charts illustrating Cascade's best guess estimate of future therm demand under low, medium and high scenarios. To form these scenarios, the underlying economic variables (employment, income and number of households) that form the basis for Cascade's forecasts are modified based on economic patterns from the past three decades. Simply put, a medium forecast is created then these base economic variables are decreased or increased and the regressions re-run to create low and high scenarios, respectively. Further details about how these scenarios are created can be found in the text of this IRP under the chapter entitled "Demand Forecast."

A somewhat counter-intuitive result of this method of constructing the low and high scenarios is that Cascade's customers' estimated requirements under the high scenario, which represents good economic conditions, can be *lower* than estimated requirements under the medium scenario (see the charts for Aberdeen, Baker and Yakima). What the high scenario represents under this methodology is a historically-based representation of the load during good economic times. Under certain circumstances high economic growth can lead to lower or negative demand growth among certain classes of customers. The non-linear appearance of forecasted load is primarily a result of the response of industrial customers to robust growth in the underlying economic indicators.

There are several hypotheses that can be used to explain this phenomenon. First, high exogenous income growth may have a negative effect on industrial output. As labor becomes more expensive, factories can become victim to decreased competitiveness and may scale back production as a response. Alternatively, high endogenous income growth can result from increased production on the part of industrial customers who may be able to save money by taking their increased gas demand to non-core rate schedules.

The pattern of divergence between scenarios across Cascade's districts is illustrative of the structural diversity of the regional economies within Cascade's geographically disparate service territory. While we do not know the true cause of decreased demand that can occur under a strong economy in some districts, the projections published here are based on the relationship between Cascade's historic load and the economics that produced these loads and are Cascade's best estimate of future load.



Cascade Natural Gas 2011 IRP Demand Forecast Medium Scenario

Mesa Lake Total Thermo Pct. Growth Residential Thermo Commercial Thermo Industrial Thermo Ind., Insl., & Cncl. Interup. Thermo

Table with columns for years 2010-2031 and rows for Mesa Lake categories: Total Core Thermo, Daily BaseLoad Thermo, Peak Day Thermo, Thermo Per Residential Customer, Thermo Per Commercial Customer, Thermo Per Industrial Customer, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Interupible Customers, Total Core Customers.

Mount Vernon Total Thermo Pct. Growth Residential Thermo Commercial Thermo Industrial Thermo Ind., Insl., & Cncl. Interup. Thermo

Table with columns for years 2010-2031 and rows for Mount Vernon categories: Total Core Thermo, Daily BaseLoad Thermo, Peak Day Thermo, Thermo Per Residential Customer, Thermo Per Commercial Customer, Thermo Per Industrial Customer, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Interupible Customers, Total Core Customers.

Sumpside Total Thermo Pct. Growth Residential Thermo Commercial Thermo Industrial Thermo Ind., Insl., & Cncl. Interup. Thermo

Table with columns for years 2010-2031 and rows for Sumpside categories: Total Core Thermo, Daily BaseLoad Thermo, Peak Day Thermo, Thermo Per Residential Customer, Thermo Per Commercial Customer, Thermo Per Industrial Customer, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Interupible Customers, Total Core Customers.

Walla Walla Total Thermo Pct. Growth Residential Thermo Commercial Thermo Industrial Thermo Ind., Insl., & Cncl. Interup. Thermo

Table with columns for years 2010-2031 and rows for Walla Walla categories: Total Core Thermo, Daily BaseLoad Thermo, Peak Day Thermo, Thermo Per Residential Customer, Thermo Per Commercial Customer, Thermo Per Industrial Customer, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Interupible Customers, Total Core Customers.

Wenatchee Total Thermo Pct. Growth Residential Thermo Commercial Thermo Industrial Thermo Ind., Insl., & Cncl. Interup. Thermo

Table with columns for years 2010-2031 and rows for Wenatchee categories: Total Core Thermo, Daily BaseLoad Thermo, Peak Day Thermo, Thermo Per Residential Customer, Thermo Per Commercial Customer, Thermo Per Industrial Customer, Residential Customers, Commercial Customers, Industrial Customers, Interupible Customers, Total Core Customers.









Cascade Natural Gas 2011 IRP Demand Forecast Low Scenario

Table with 28 columns (years 2010-2031) and 13 rows of demand data. Rows include Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total Core, and Total Core Customers. Values are in millions of cubic feet per day.

Table with 28 columns (years 2010-2031) and 13 rows of demand data. Rows include Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total Core, and Total Core Customers. Values are in millions of cubic feet per day.

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Table with 28 columns (years 2010-2031) and 13 rows of demand data. Rows include Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Total Core, and Total Core Customers. Values are in millions of cubic feet per day.



Cascade Natural Gas
2011 IRR Demand Forecast
Low Scenario

Table with columns for years 2010 through 2031 and rows for Washington Total, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Interup, Daily, Peak, Th, and Total Core Customers.

Table with columns for years 2010 through 2031 and rows for Oregon Total, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Interup, Daily, Peak, Th, and Total Core Customers.

Table with columns for years 2010 through 2031 and rows for System Total, Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Interup, Daily, Peak, Th, and Total Core Customers.



Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRR Demand Forecast  
High Scenario

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
<b>Mesa Lake</b>																								
Total Thermo Pct. Growth																								
Commercial Thermo	860,253	890,526	9,024,425	1,047,322	1,038,643	1,028,643	1,028,643	1,028,643	1,033,833	1,034,000	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	1,034,322	
Industrial Thermo	2,382,003	2,433,087	2,484,612	2,535,714	2,587,238	2,639,263	2,691,287	2,743,312	2,795,336	2,847,360	2,899,384	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	2,951,408	
Ind., Ins., & Cncl. Interrup. Thermo	574,965	606,550	638,134	670,718	703,302	735,886	768,471	801,055	833,639	866,223	898,807	931,391	963,975	996,559	1,029,143	1,061,727	1,094,311	1,126,895	1,159,479	1,192,063	1,224,647	1,257,231	1,289,815	
<b>Total Core Thermo</b>	<b>3,952,221</b>	<b>4,030,083</b>	<b>4,114,032</b>	<b>4,197,754</b>	<b>4,281,600</b>	<b>4,365,446</b>	<b>4,449,291</b>	<b>4,533,136</b>	<b>4,616,981</b>	<b>4,700,827</b>	<b>4,784,672</b>	<b>4,868,517</b>	<b>4,952,363</b>	<b>5,036,208</b>	<b>5,120,054</b>	<b>5,203,900</b>	<b>5,287,745</b>	<b>5,371,591</b>	<b>5,455,436</b>	<b>5,539,282</b>	<b>5,623,127</b>	<b>5,706,973</b>	<b>5,790,818</b>	
Daily BaseLoad Thermo	3,147,0	3,190,699	3,234,398	3,278,097	3,321,796	3,365,495	3,409,194	3,452,893	3,496,592	3,540,291	3,583,990	3,627,689	3,671,388	3,715,087	3,758,786	3,802,485	3,846,184	3,889,883	3,933,582	3,977,281	4,020,980	4,064,679	4,108,378	
Peak Day Thermo	3,147,0	3,190,699	3,234,398	3,278,097	3,321,796	3,365,495	3,409,194	3,452,893	3,496,592	3,540,291	3,583,990	3,627,689	3,671,388	3,715,087	3,758,786	3,802,485	3,846,184	3,889,883	3,933,582	3,977,281	4,020,980	4,064,679	4,108,378	
Thermo Per Residential Customer	642	654	667	681	694	707	720	734	747	760	773	786	799	812	825	838	851	864	877	890	903	916	929	942
Thermo Per Commercial Customer	3,054	3,207	3,360	3,513	3,666	3,819	3,972	4,125	4,278	4,431	4,584	4,737	4,890	5,043	5,196	5,349	5,502	5,655	5,808	5,961	6,114	6,267	6,420	6,573
Thermo Per Industrial Customer	15,924	17,947	19,970	21,993	24,016	26,039	28,062	30,085	32,108	34,131	36,154	38,177	40,200	42,223	44,246	46,269	48,292	50,315	52,338	54,361	56,384	58,407	60,430	62,453
Residential Customers	4,381	4,684	4,816	4,948	5,080	5,212	5,344	5,476	5,608	5,740	5,872	6,004	6,136	6,268	6,400	6,532	6,664	6,796	6,928	7,060	7,192	7,324	7,456	
Commercial Customers	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166	171	176	181	186	191	196	201	
Industrial Customers	40,297	41,187	42,077	42,967	43,857	44,747	45,637	46,527	47,417	48,307	49,197	50,087	50,977	51,867	52,757	53,647	54,537	55,427	56,317	57,207	58,097	58,987	59,877	
<b>Total Core Customers</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,814</b>		

**Mount Vernon**

Total Thermo Pct. Growth	
Commercial Thermo	22,844,684
Industrial Thermo	13,992,239
Ind., Ins., & Cncl. Interrup. Thermo	124,981
<b>Total Core Thermo</b>	<b>38,248,972</b>
Daily BaseLoad Thermo	37,470
Peak Day Thermo	37,470
Thermo Per Residential Customer	642
Thermo Per Commercial Customer	3,054
Thermo Per Industrial Customer	15,924
Residential Customers	4,381
Commercial Customers	91
Industrial Customers	40,297
<b>Total Core Customers</b>	<b>40,297</b>

**Sumpside**

Total Thermo Pct. Growth	
Commercial Thermo	2,440,914
Industrial Thermo	4,642,231
Ind., Ins., & Cncl. Interrup. Thermo	77,360
<b>Total Core Thermo</b>	<b>8,160,505</b>
Daily BaseLoad Thermo	6,174
Peak Day Thermo	6,174
Thermo Per Residential Customer	589
Thermo Per Commercial Customer	3,310
Thermo Per Industrial Customer	28,284
Residential Customers	13,499
Commercial Customers	48
Industrial Customers	6,668
<b>Total Core Customers</b>	<b>6,668</b>

**Walla Walla**

Total Thermo Pct. Growth	
Commercial Thermo	6,012,829
Industrial Thermo	3,915,927
Ind., Ins., & Cncl. Interrup. Thermo	9,946,513
<b>Total Core Thermo</b>	<b>19,975,273</b>
Daily BaseLoad Thermo	16,214
Peak Day Thermo	16,214
Thermo Per Residential Customer	518
Thermo Per Commercial Customer	3,125
Thermo Per Industrial Customer	10,466
Residential Customers	12,553
Commercial Customers	1
Industrial Customers	1
<b>Total Core Customers</b>	<b>11,663</b>

**Wenatchee**

Total Thermo Pct. Growth	
Commercial Thermo	664,824
Industrial Thermo	3,380,168
Ind., Ins., & Cncl. Interrup. Thermo	95,716
<b>Total Core Thermo</b>	<b>5,496,657</b>
Daily BaseLoad Thermo	5,026
Peak Day Thermo	5,026
Thermo Per Residential Customer	601
Thermo Per Commercial Customer	4,337
Thermo Per Industrial Customer	15,211
Residential Customers	15,211
Commercial Customers	20
Industrial Customers	20
<b>Total Core Customers</b>	<b>2,203</b>





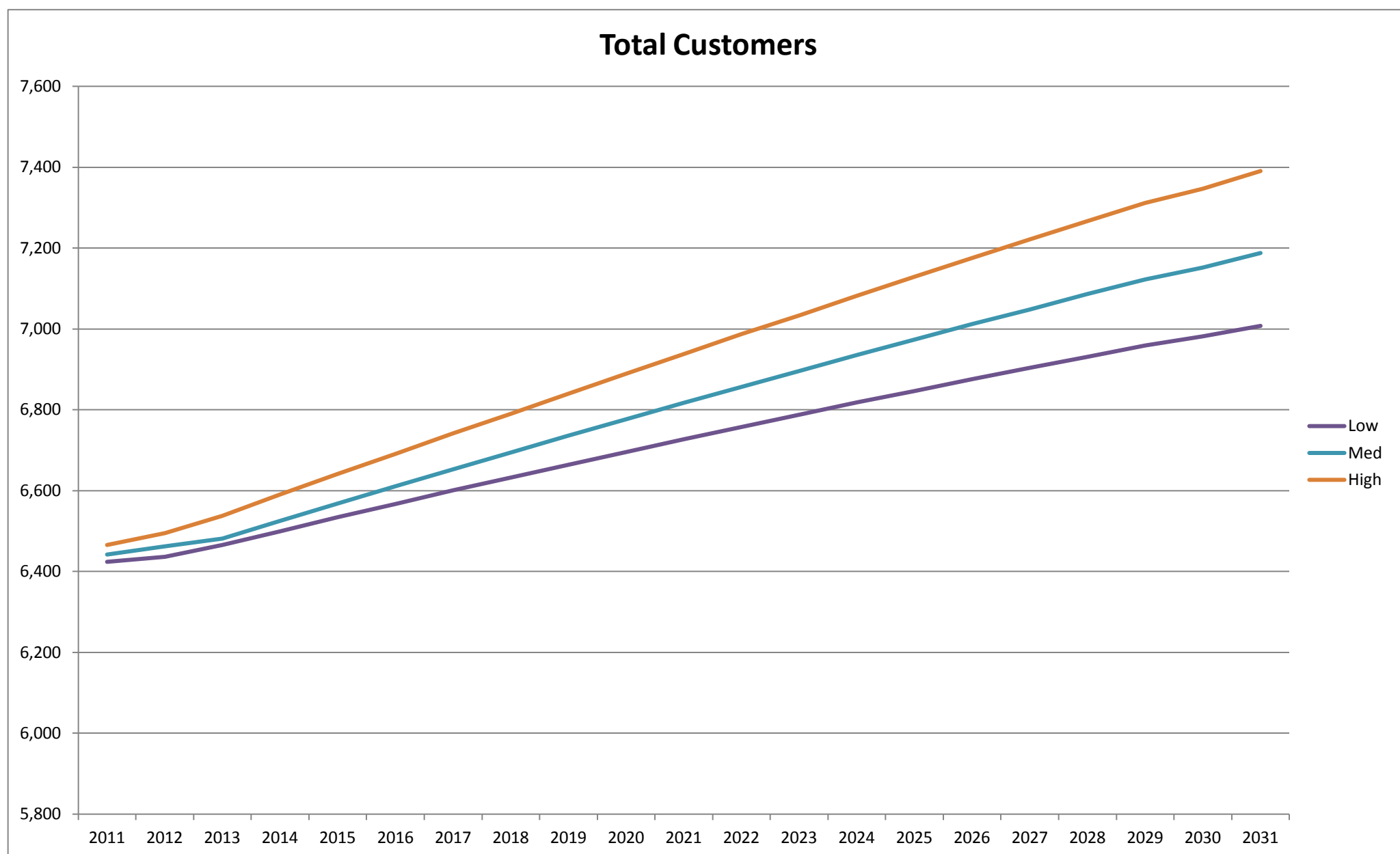
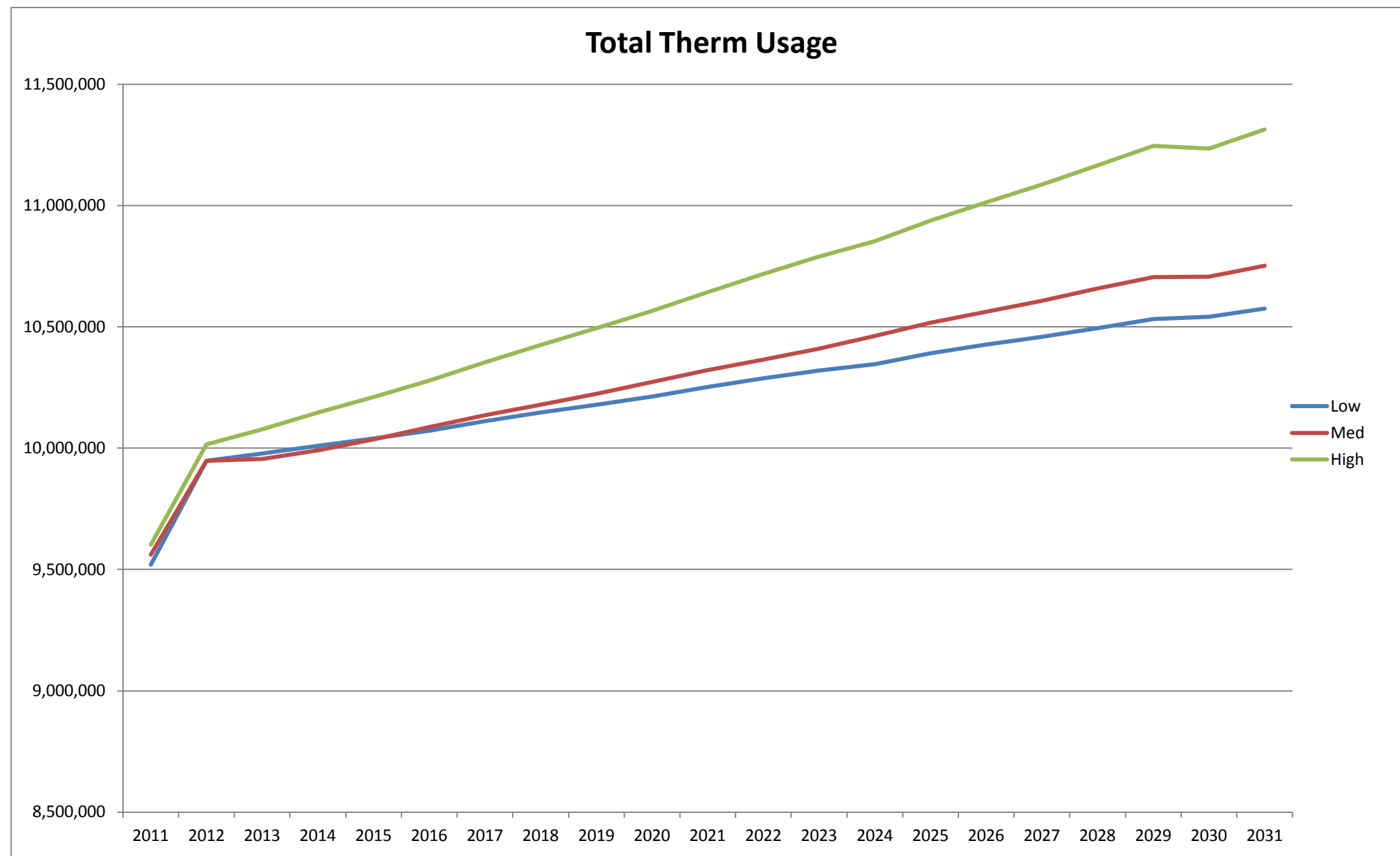


Cascade Natural Gas
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

Table with 19 columns and 28 rows. Main header: Aberdeen. Sub-headers: Annual Requirements (Therms), Annual Change, Peak Day - Baseload, Therm Usage by Class, Customer Count Forecast. Columns include Heating, Baseload, Total for Low, Medium, and High categories, along with Annual Change percentages and Customer Count (RES, COM/IND, Total).

Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

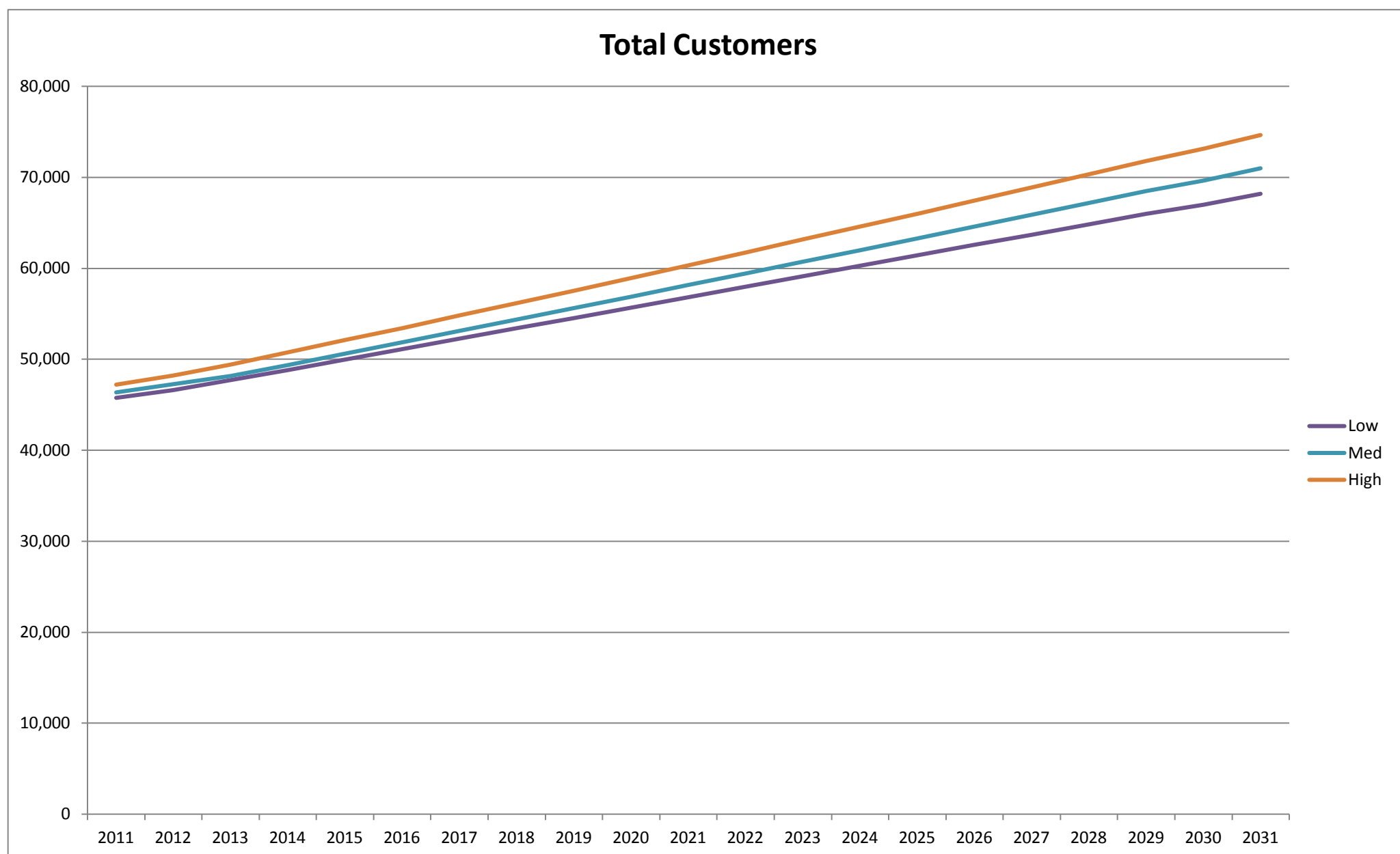
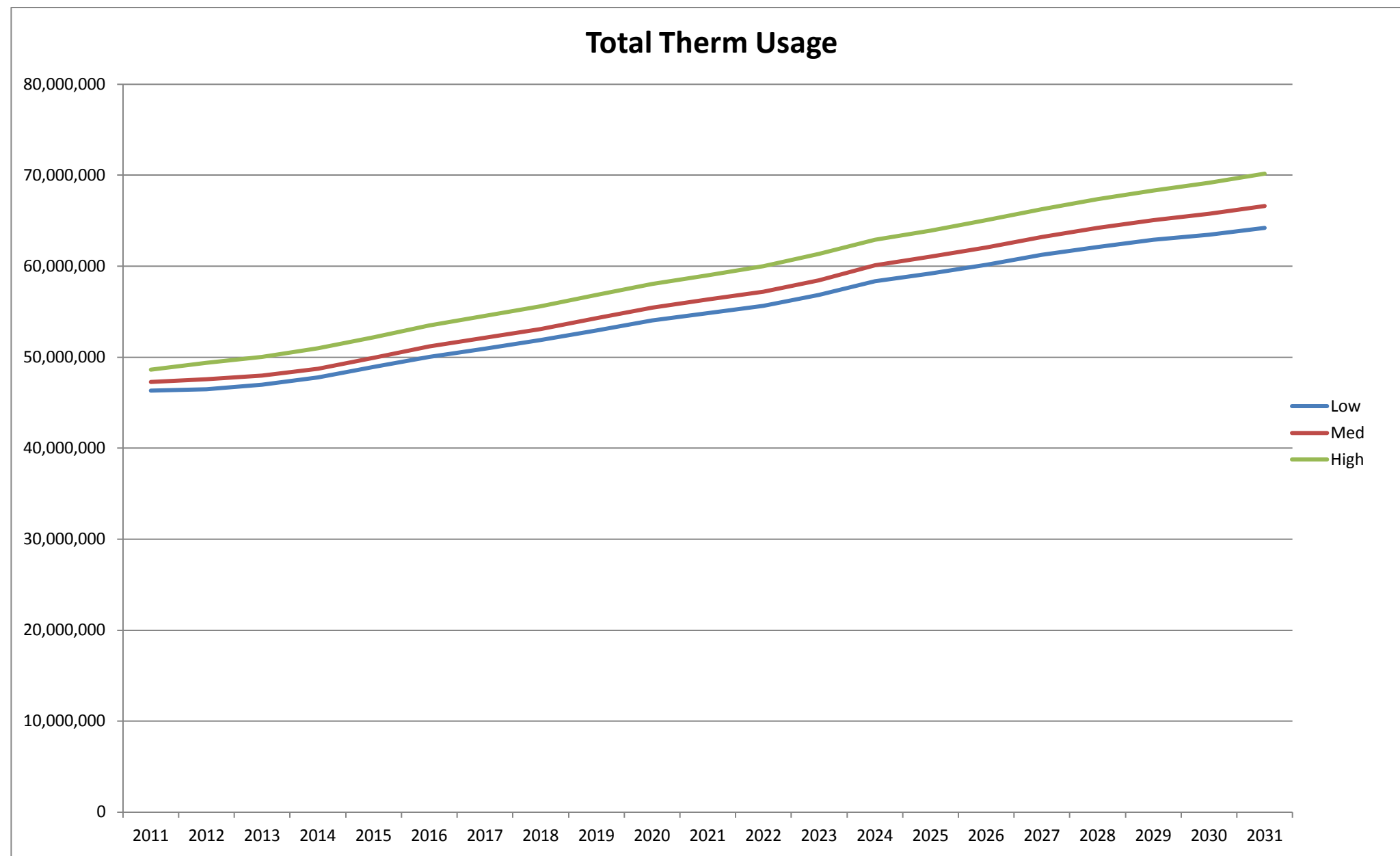
**Aberdeen**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

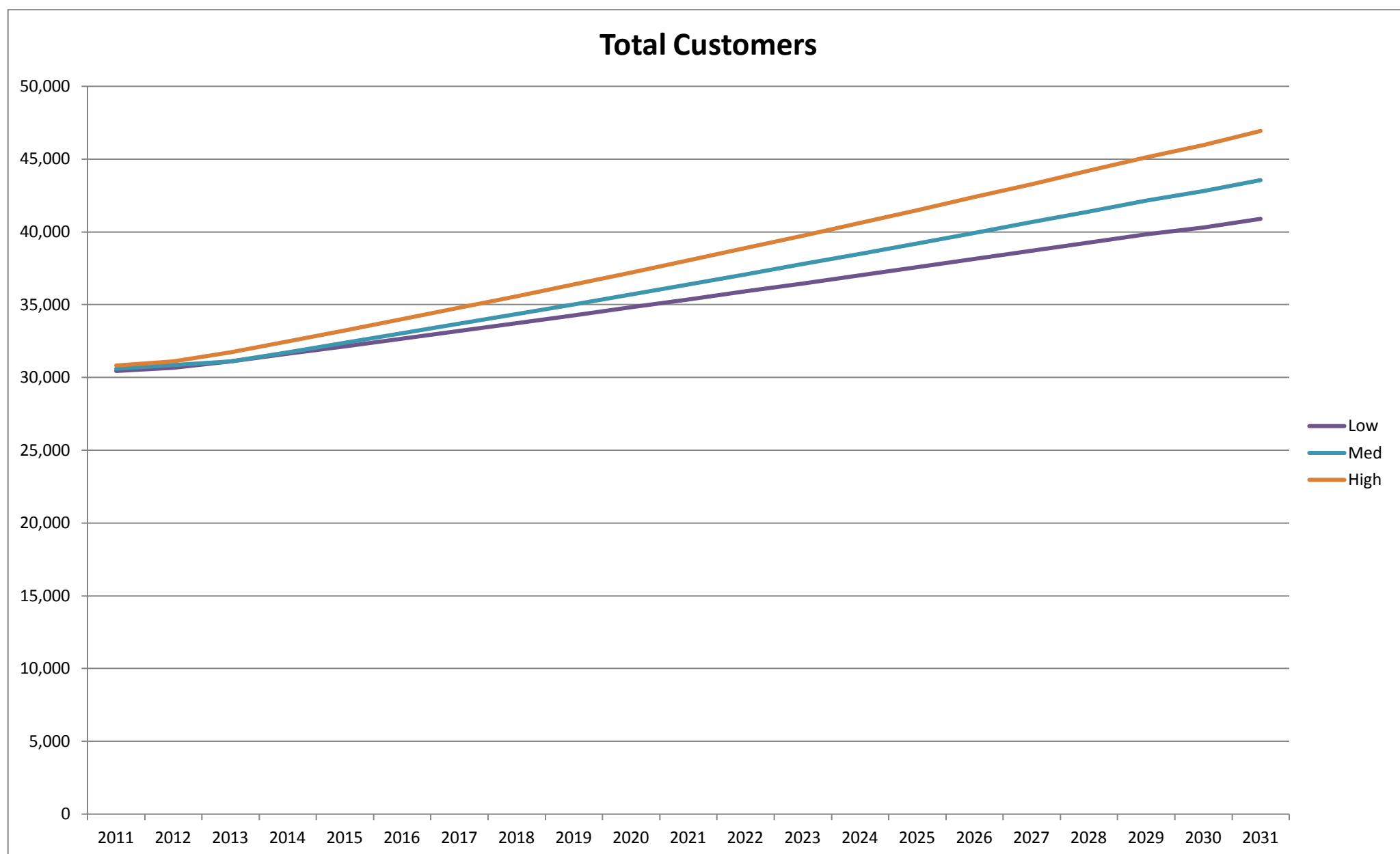
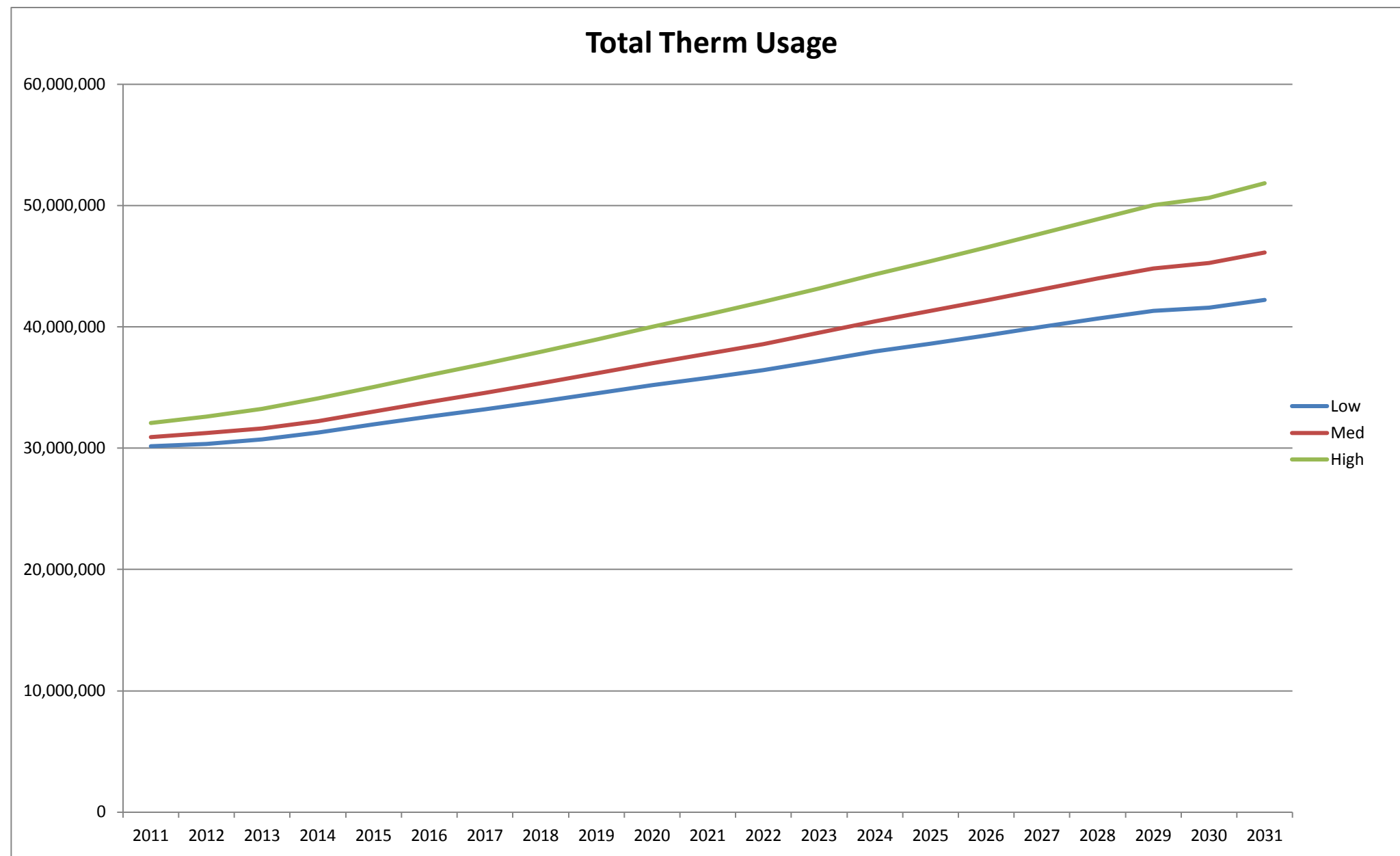
**Bellingham**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**Bremerton**

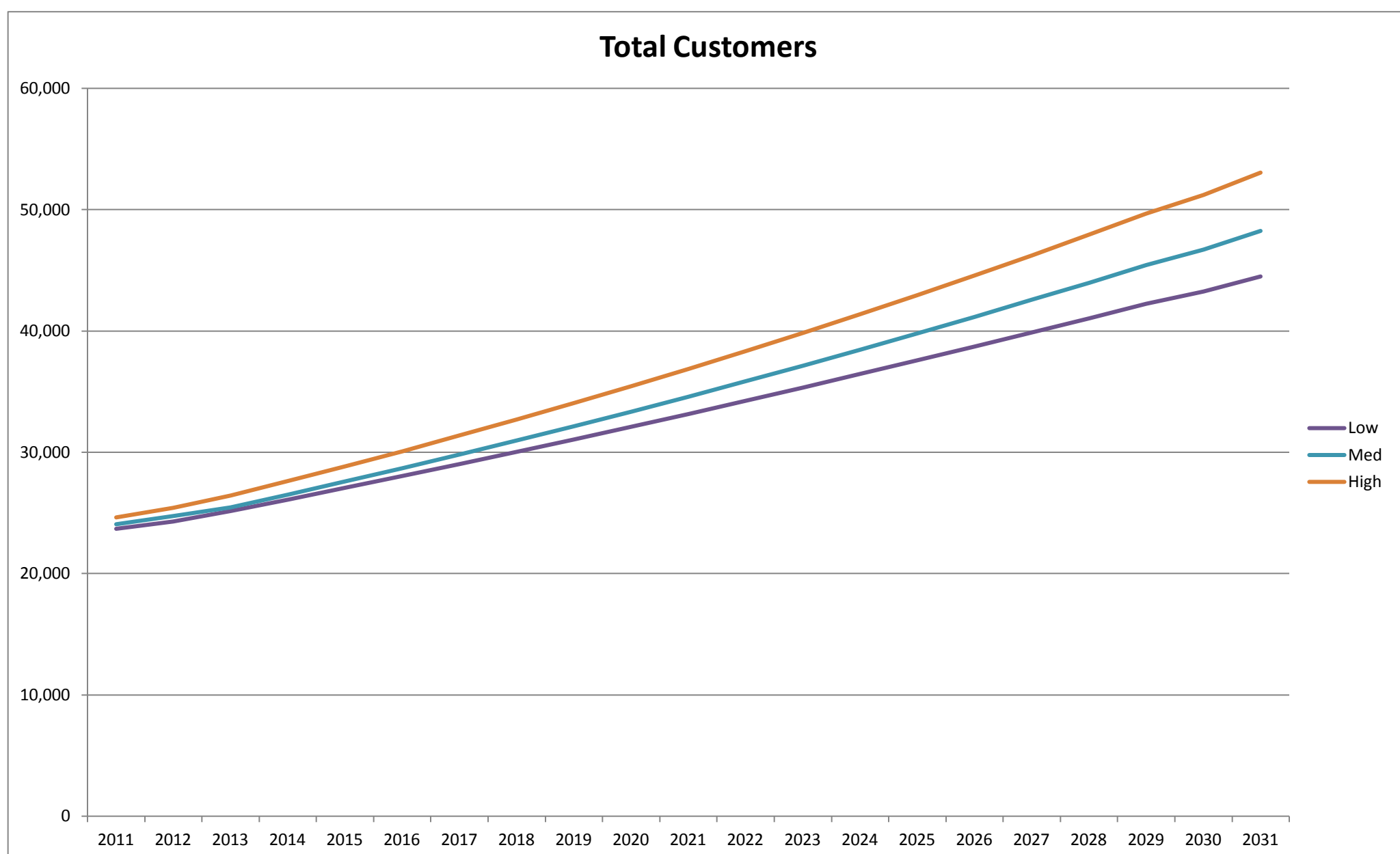
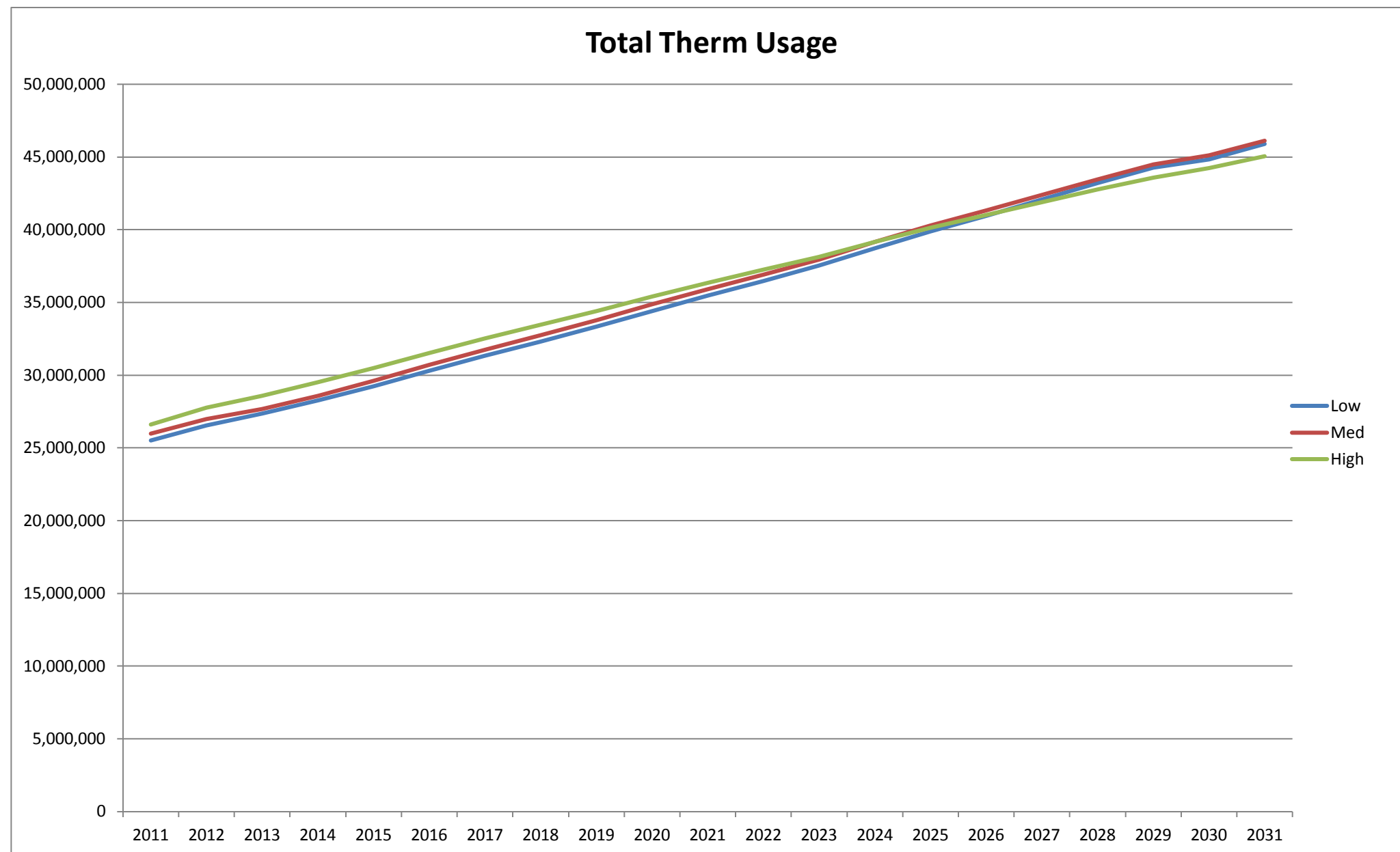






Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

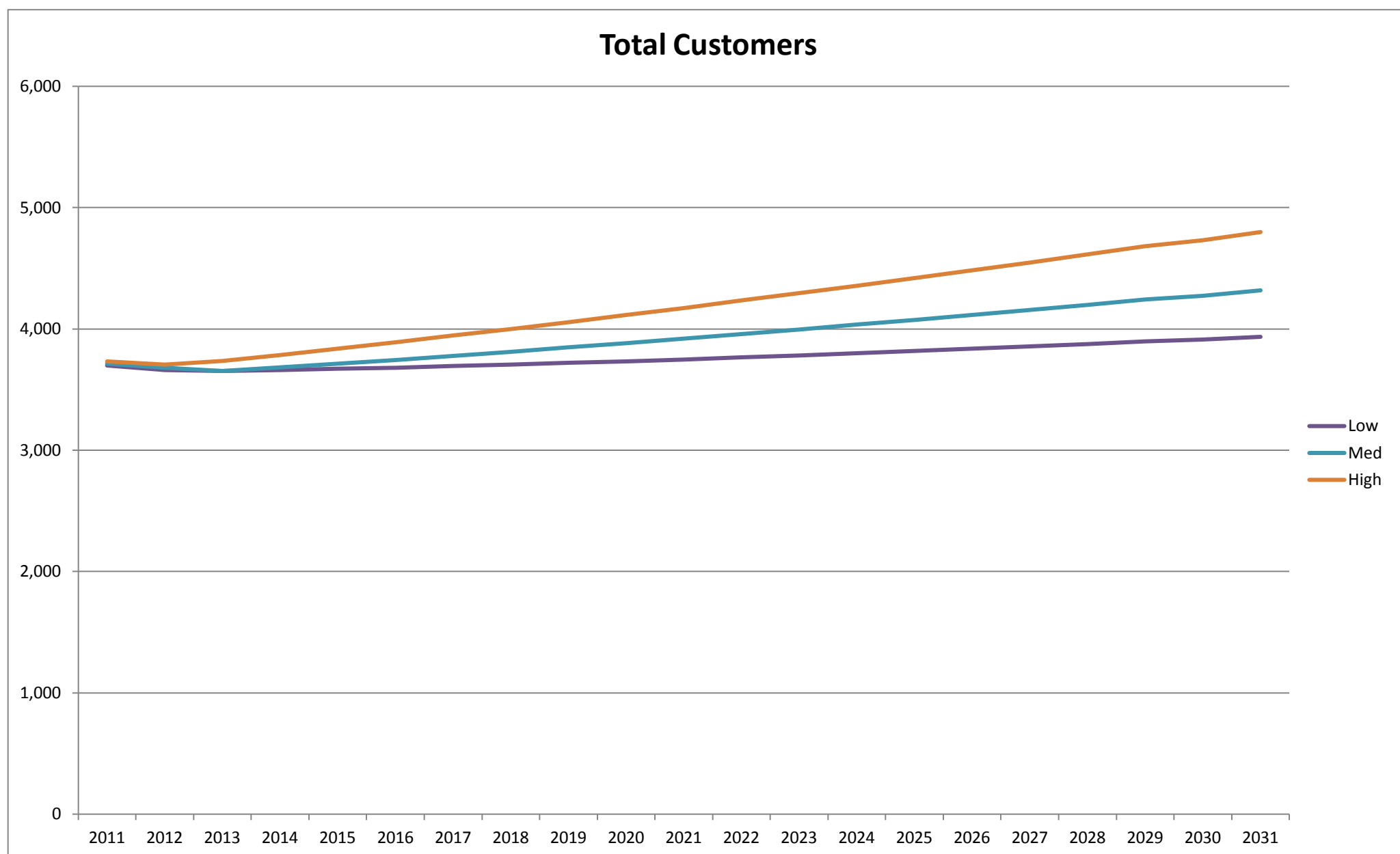
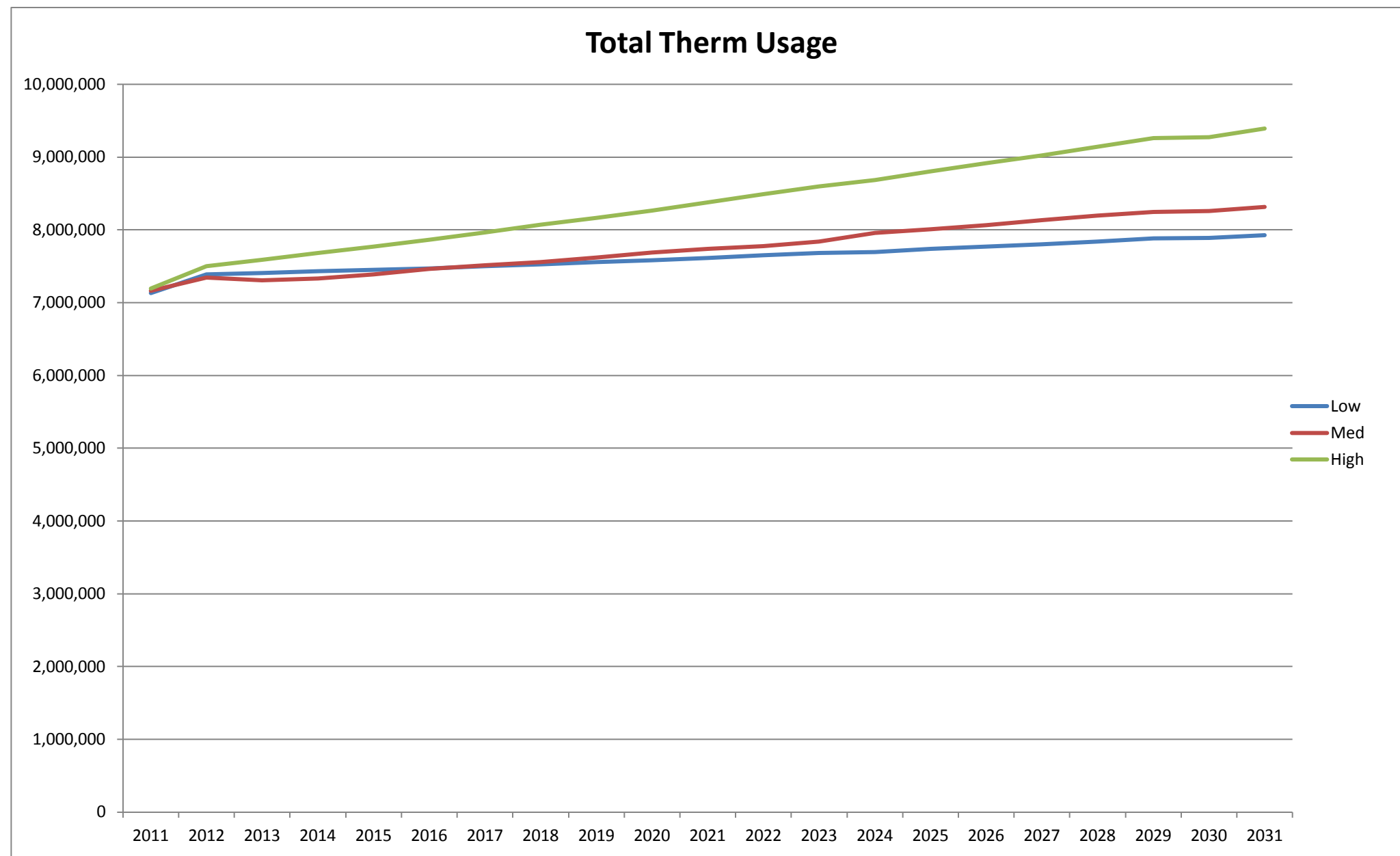
**Kennewick**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

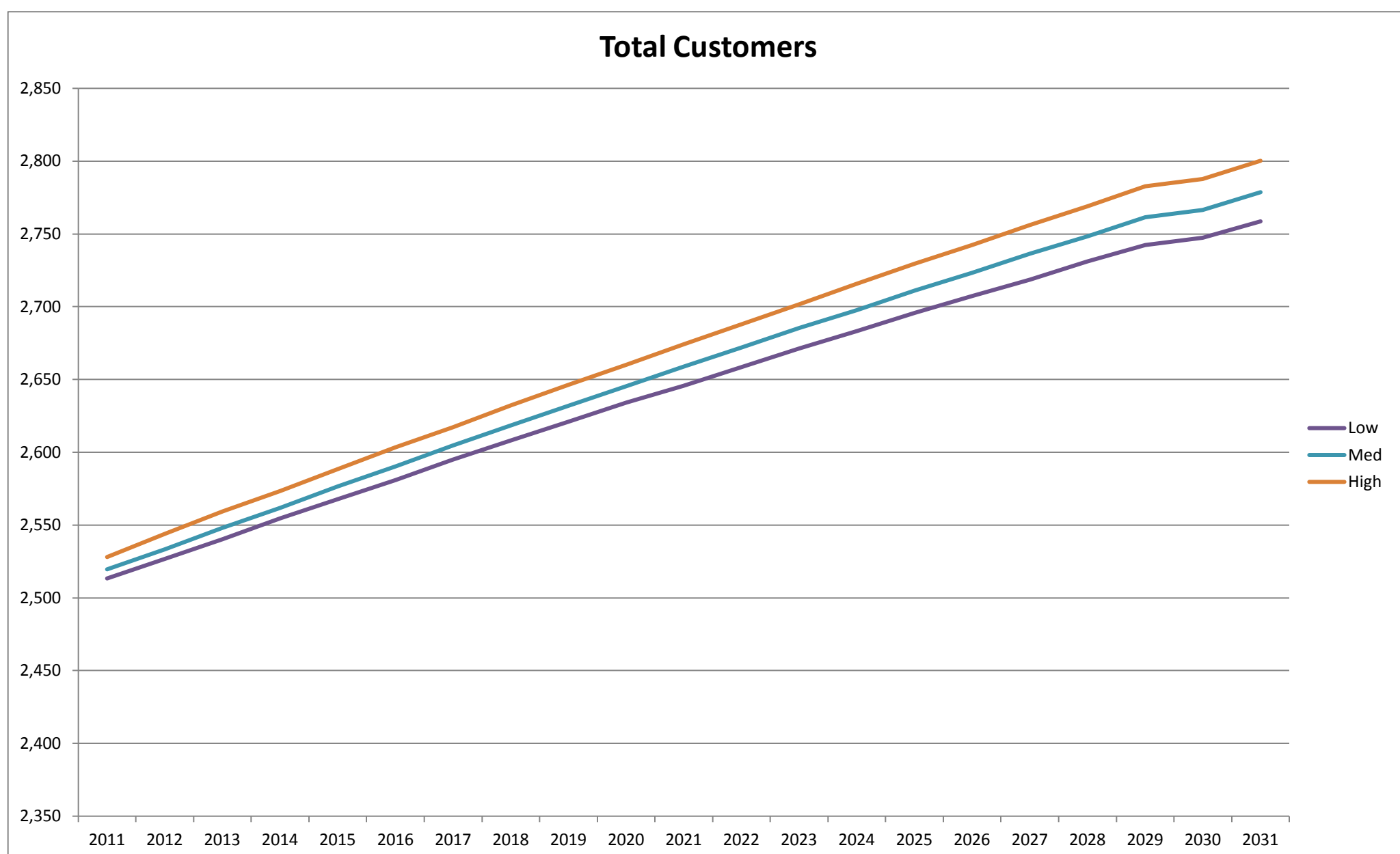
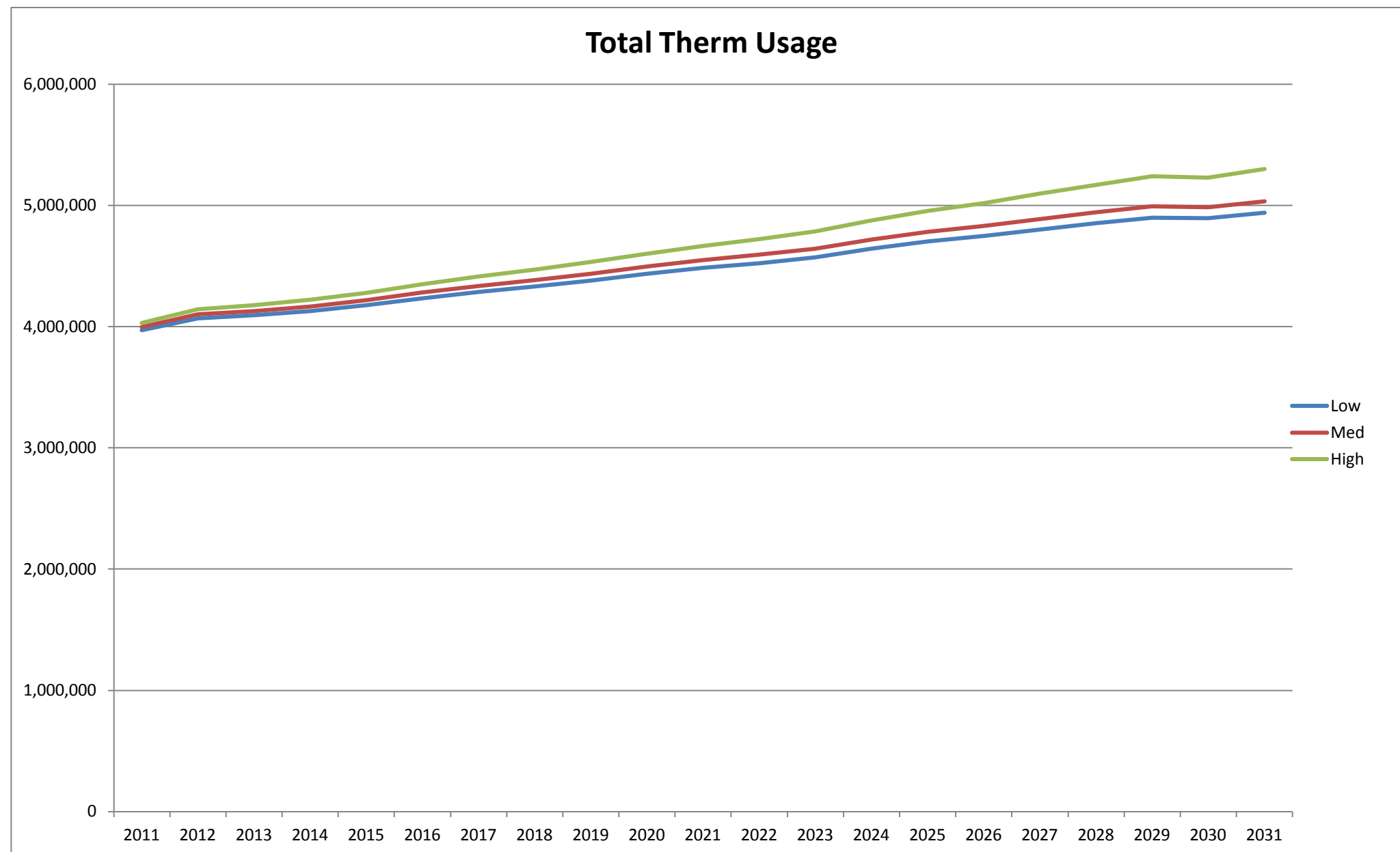
**Longview**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

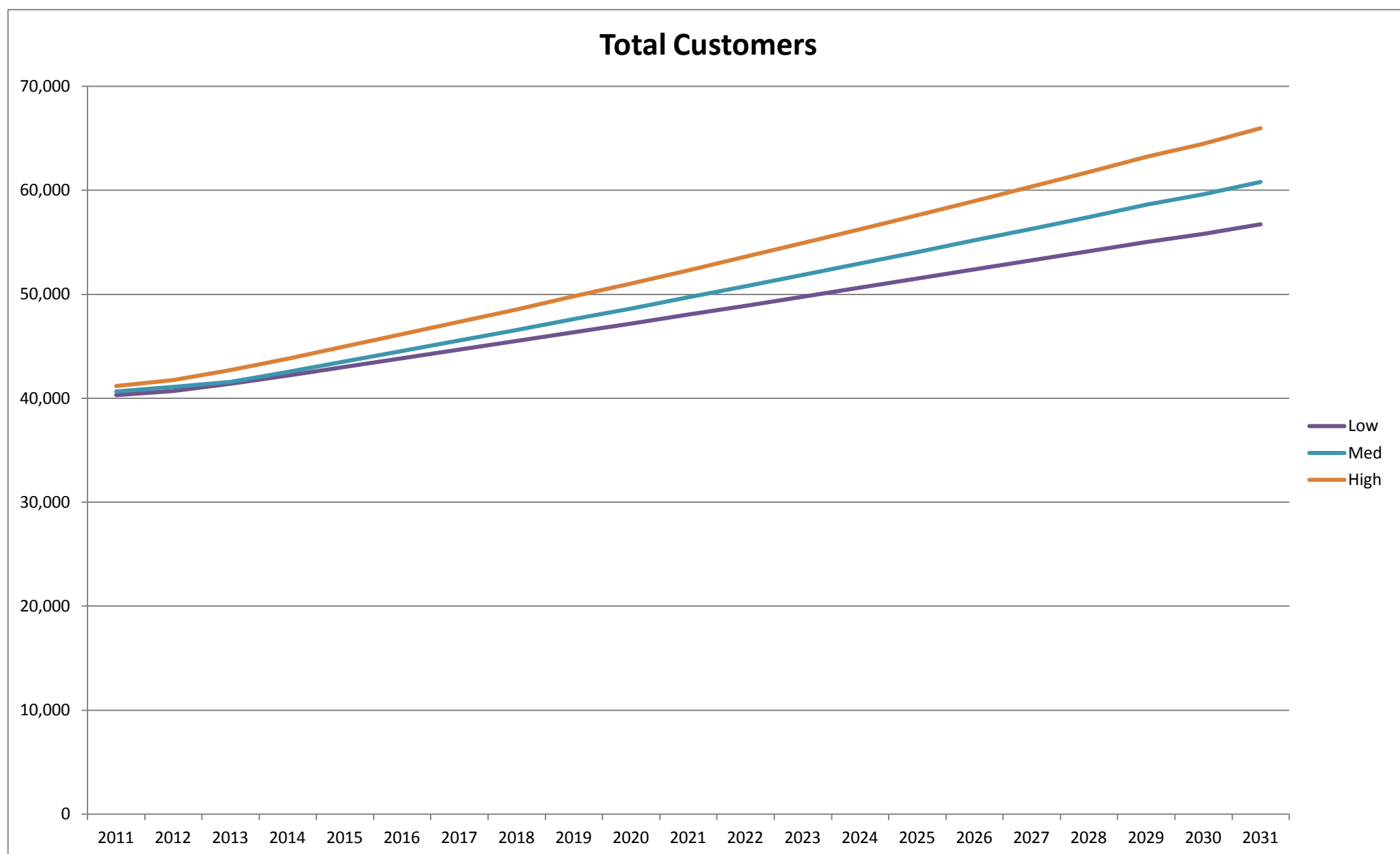
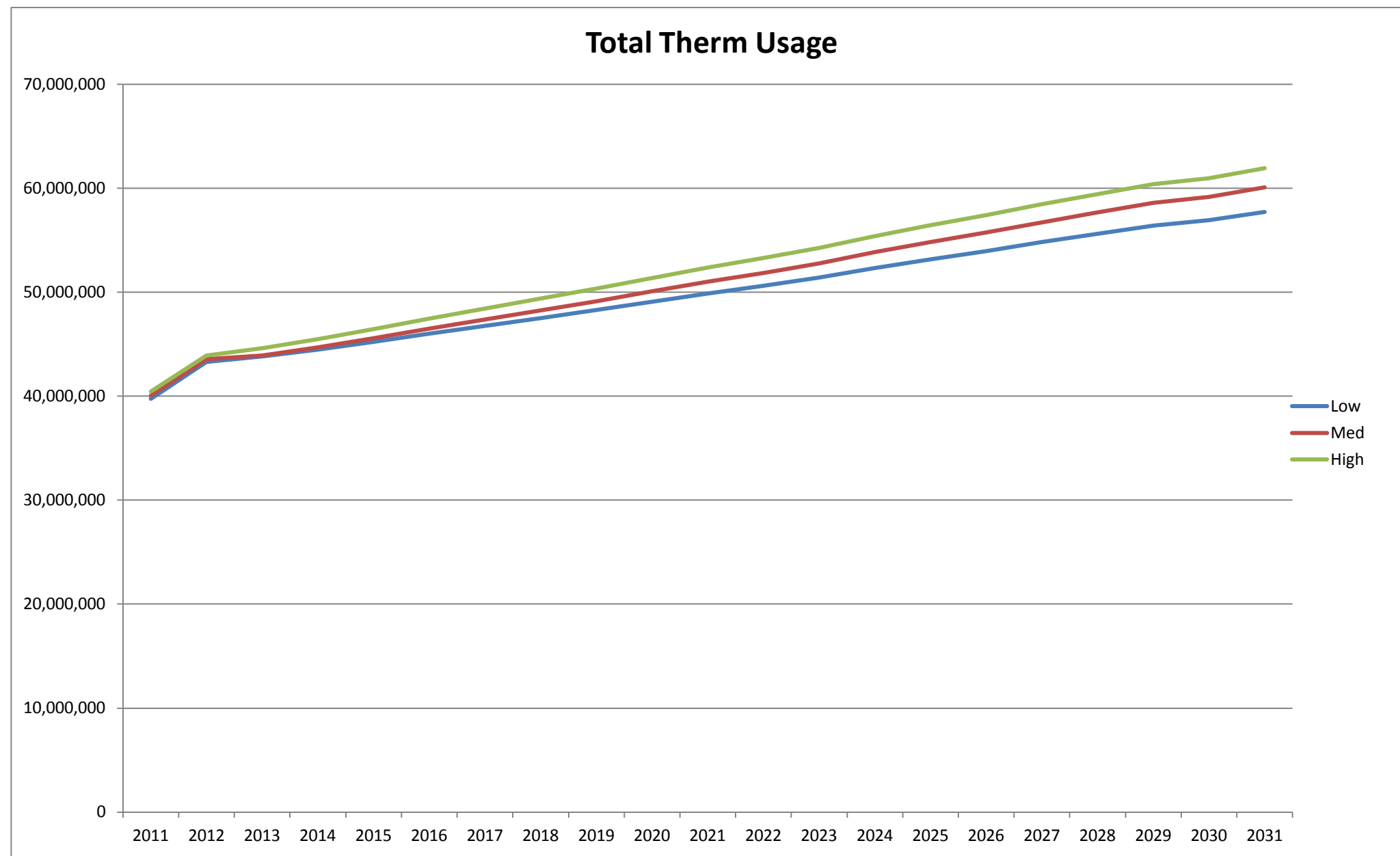
**Moses Lake**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**Mount Vernon**

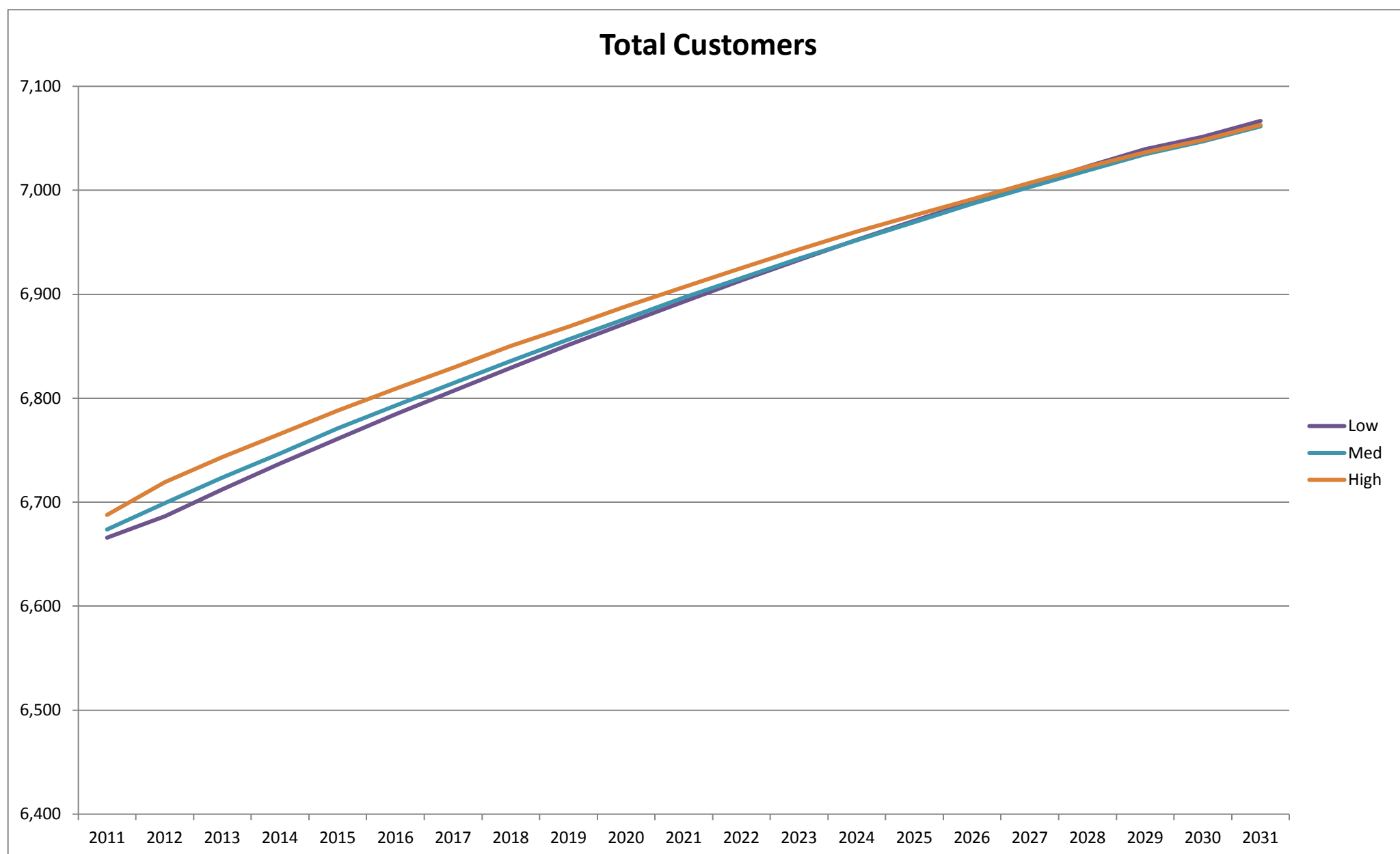
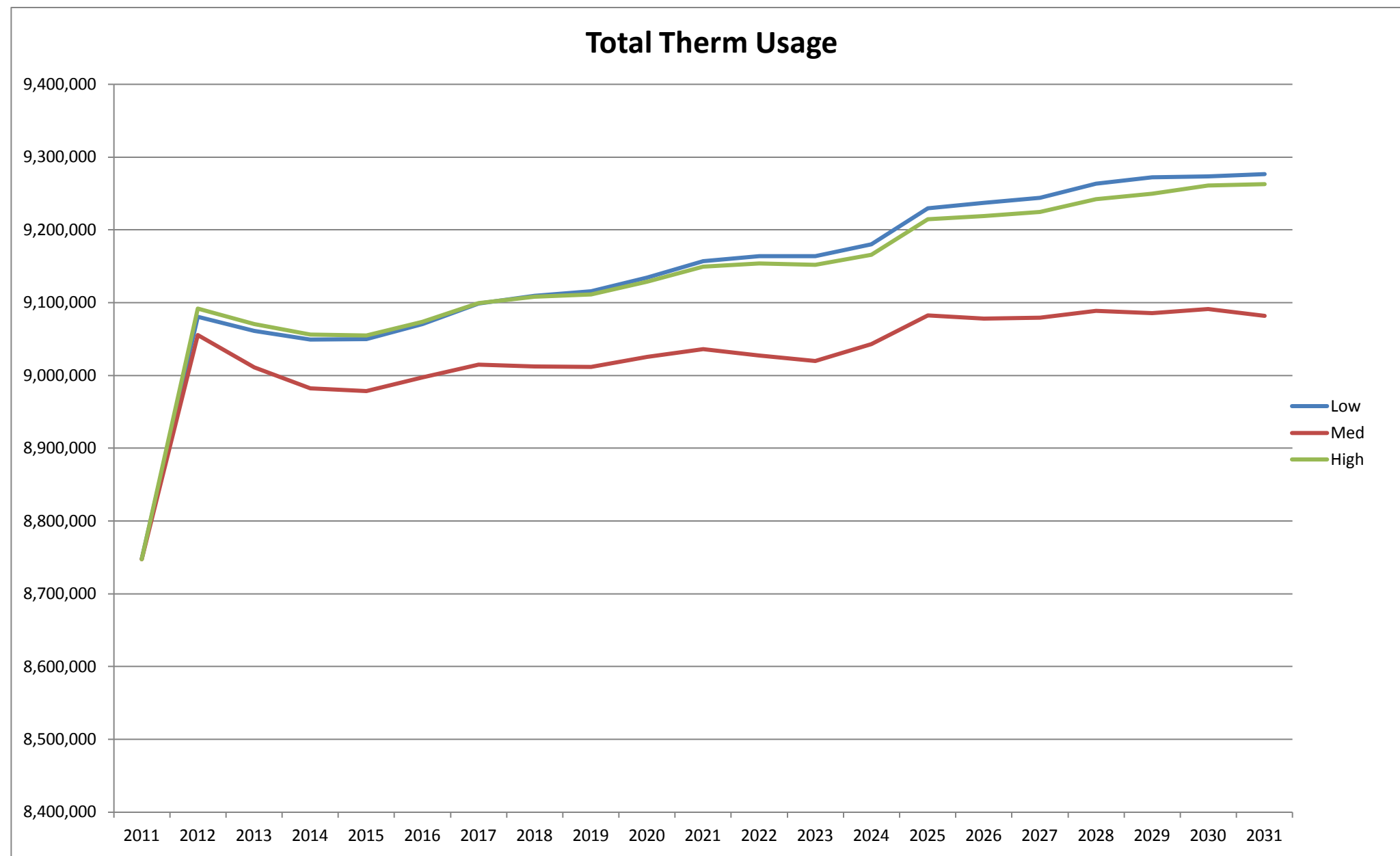






Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**Walla Walla**

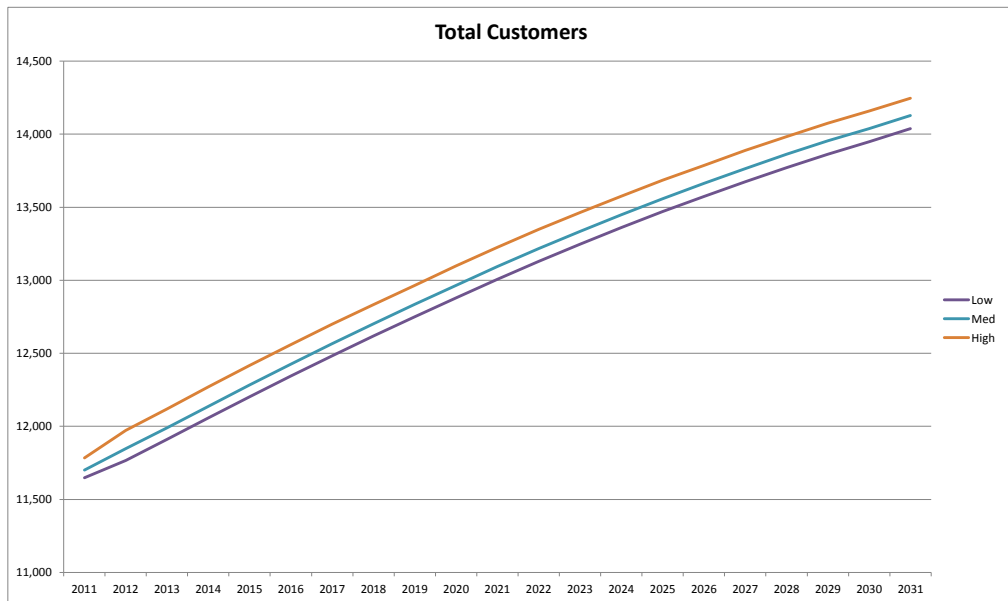
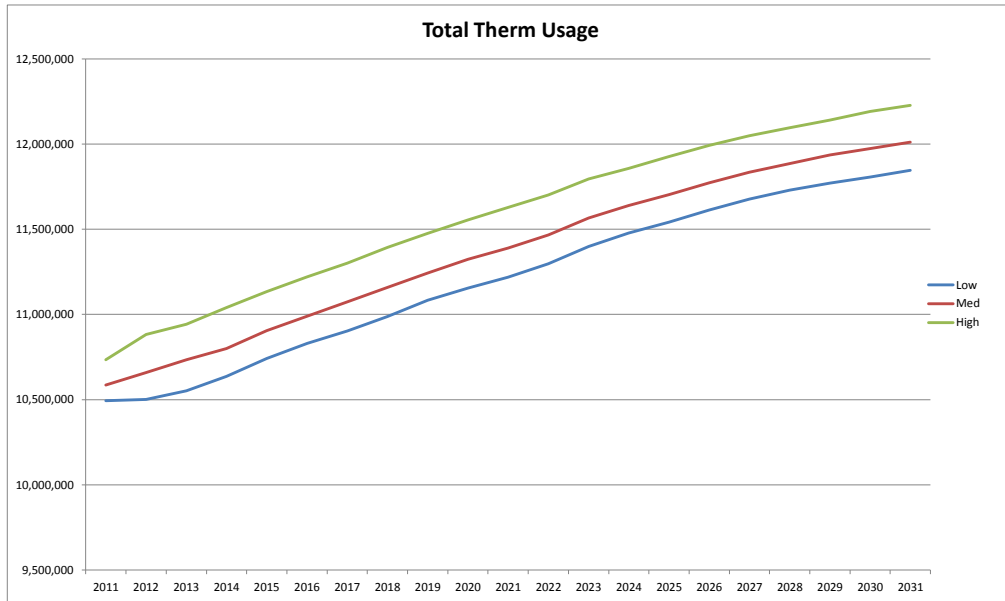


Cascade Natural Gas
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

Main data table with multiple sections: Wenatchee (Annual Requirements, Annual Change, Peak Day, Therm Usage by Class, Customer Count Forecast). Each section contains a detailed grid of values for years 2011-2031 across various metrics.

Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

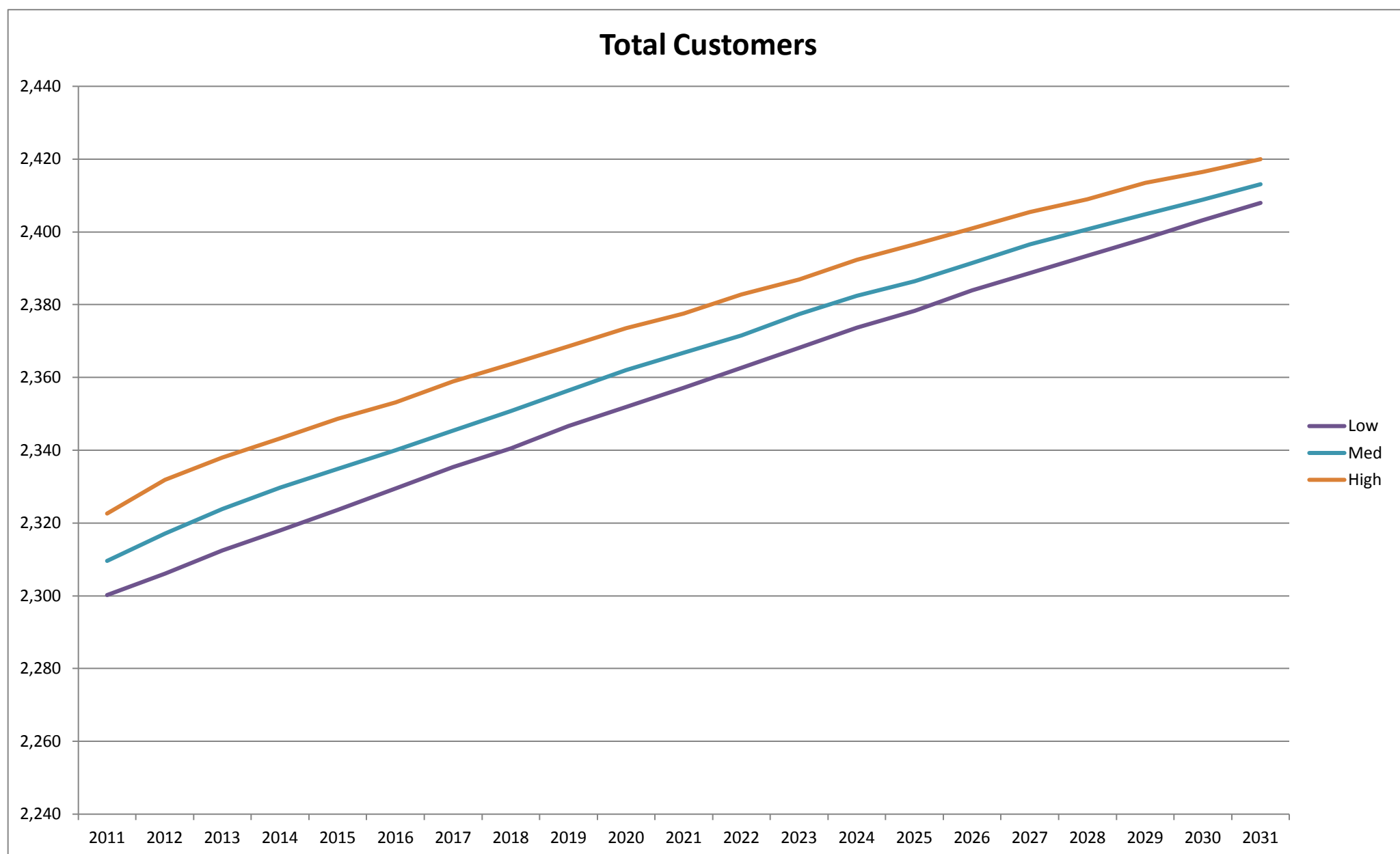
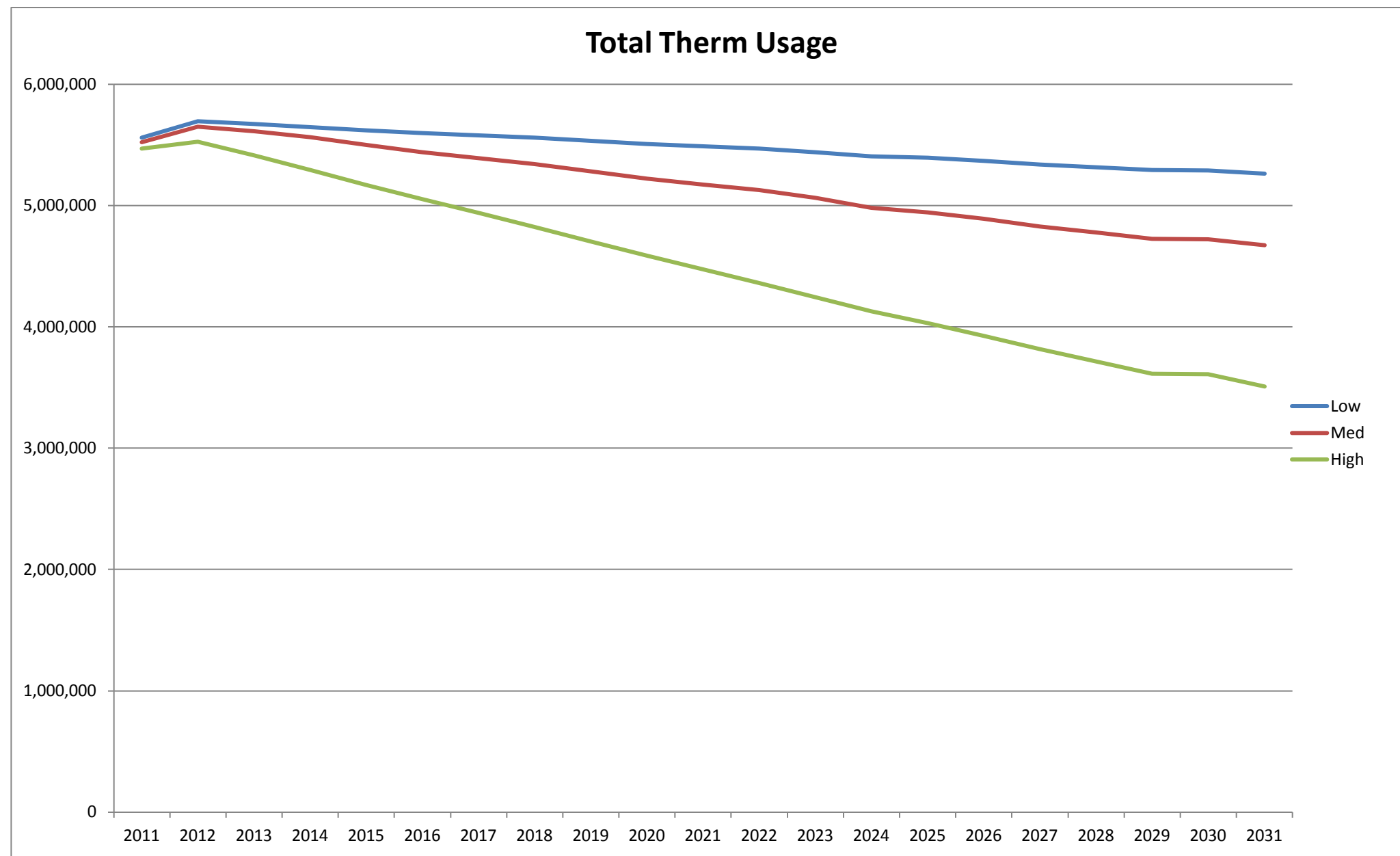
**Wenatchee**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

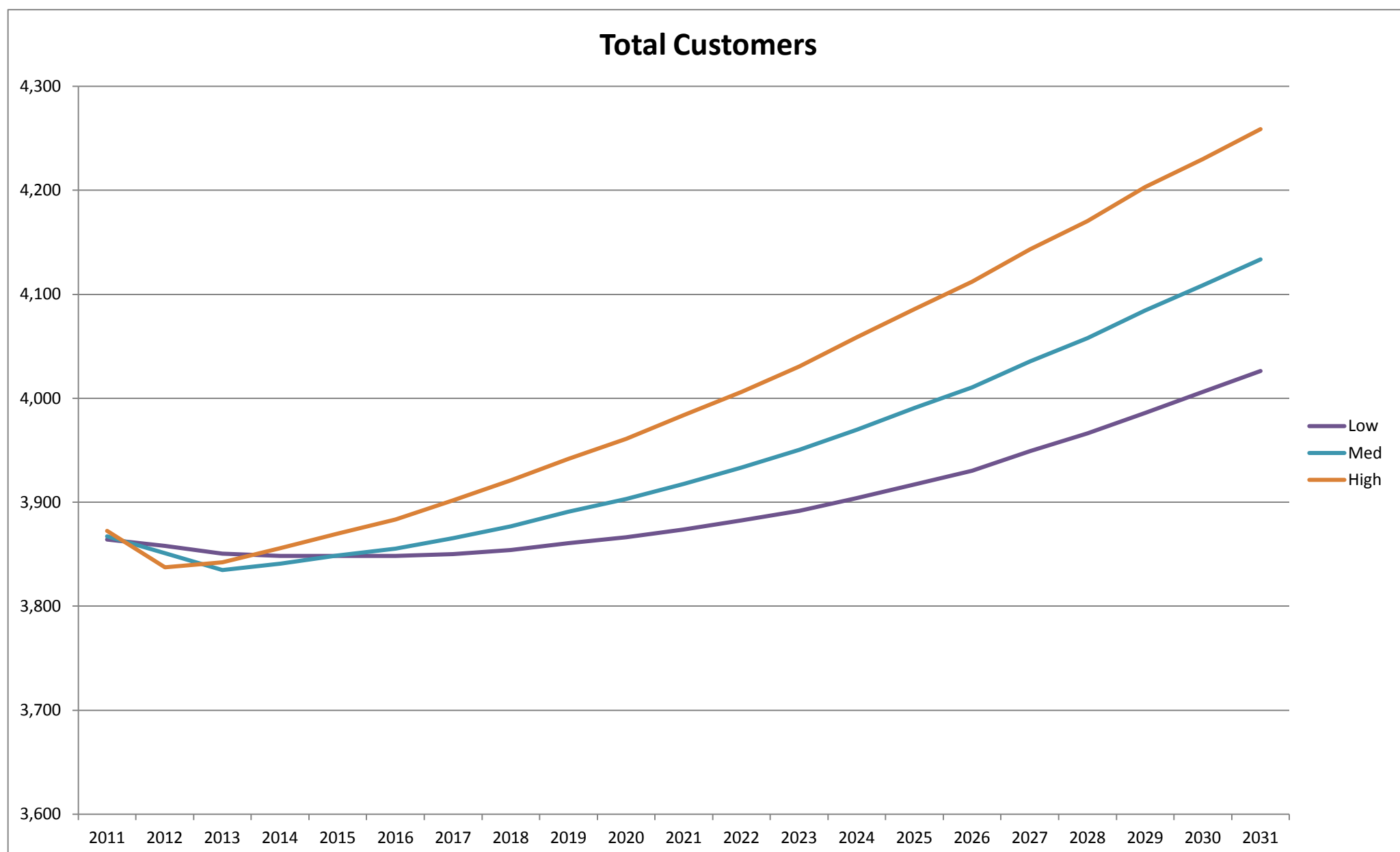
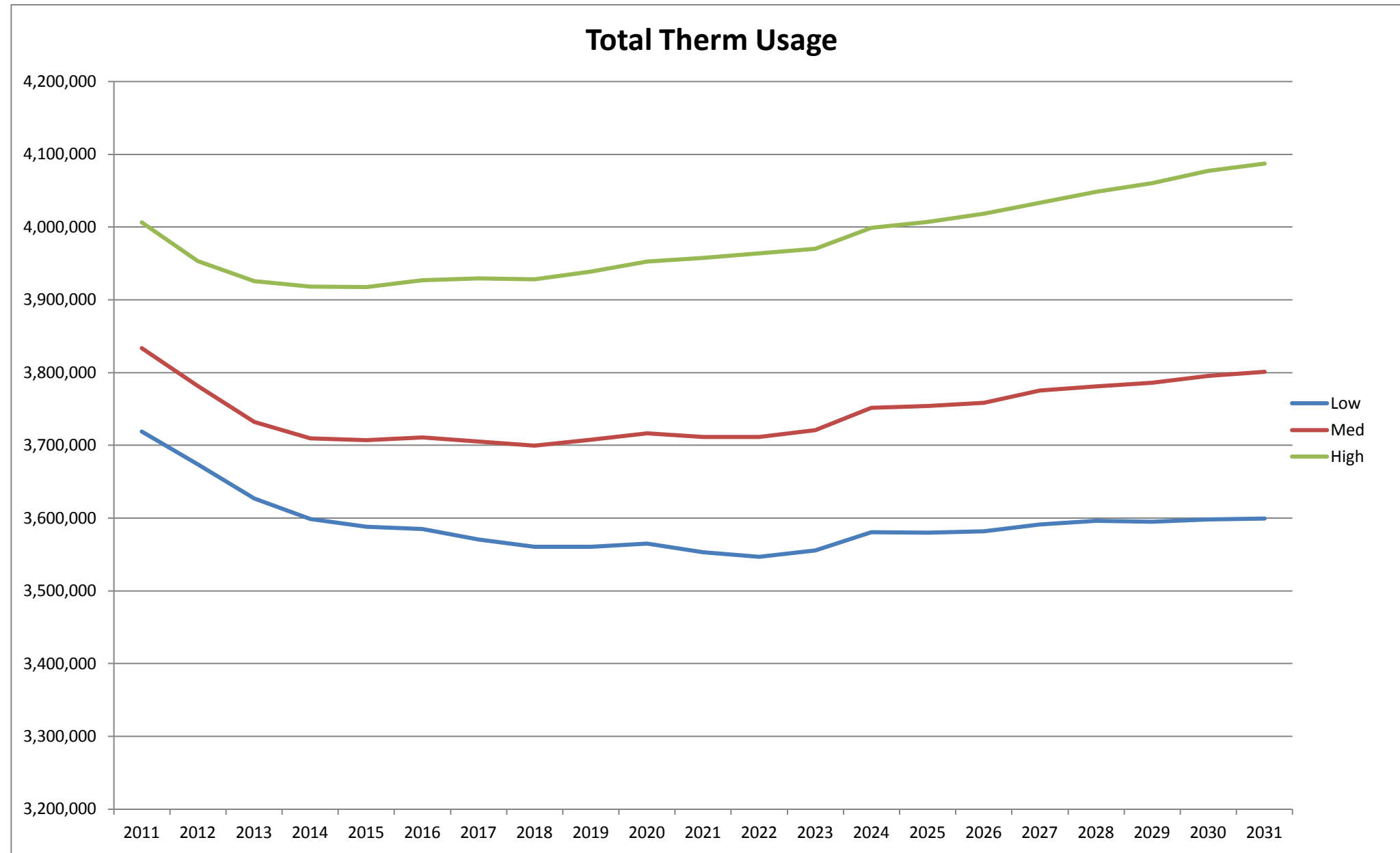
**Yakima**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**Baker**

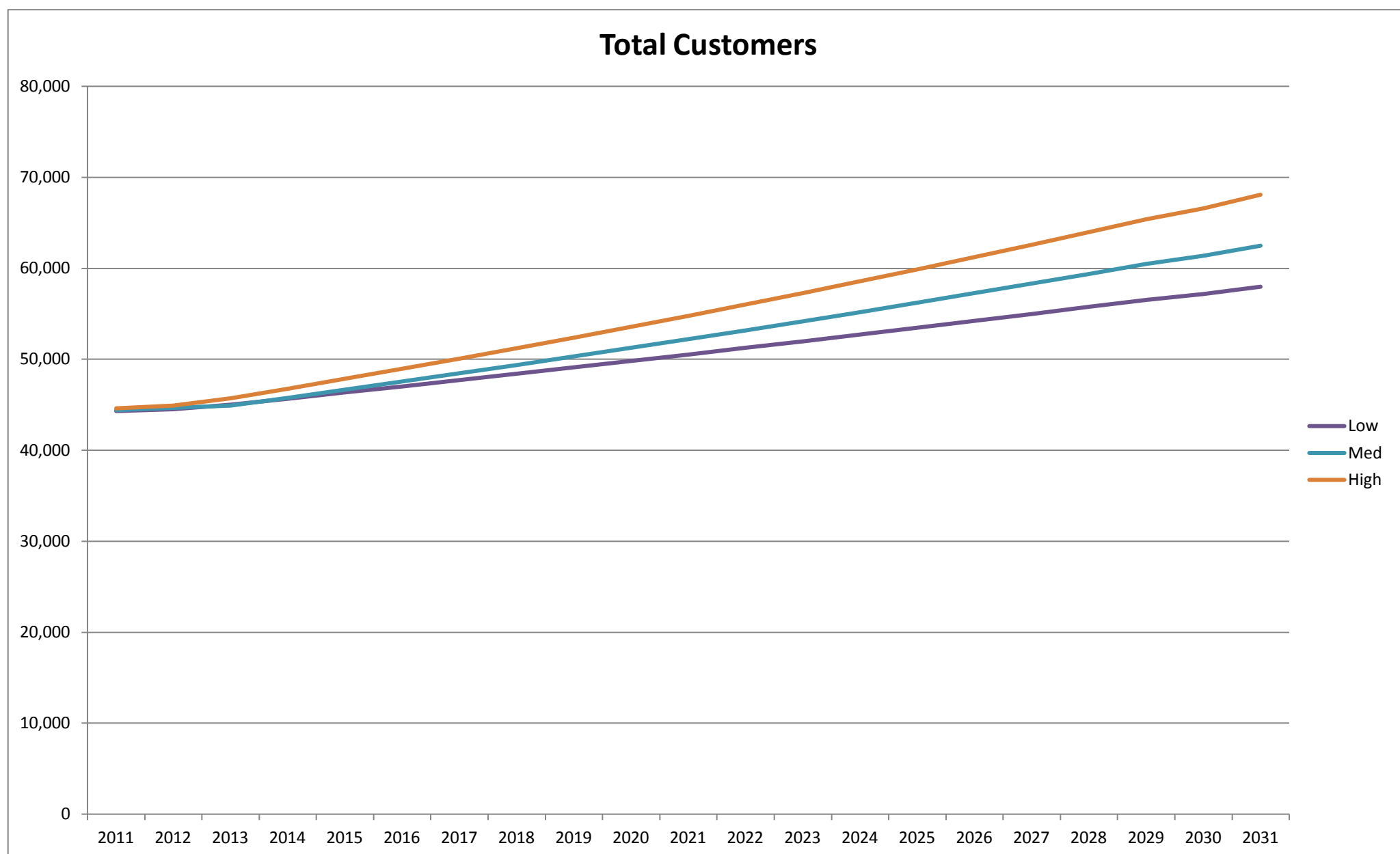
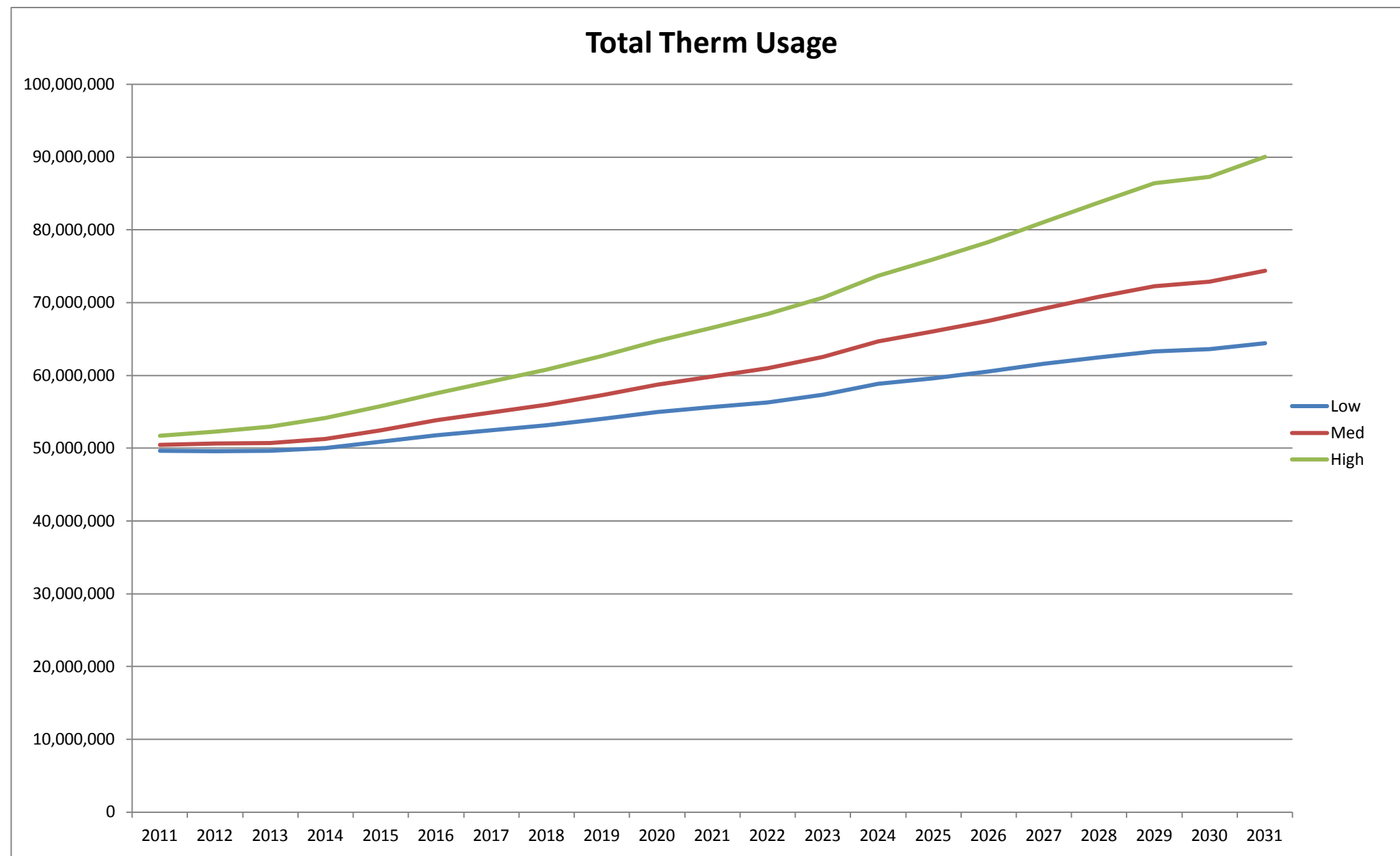






Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

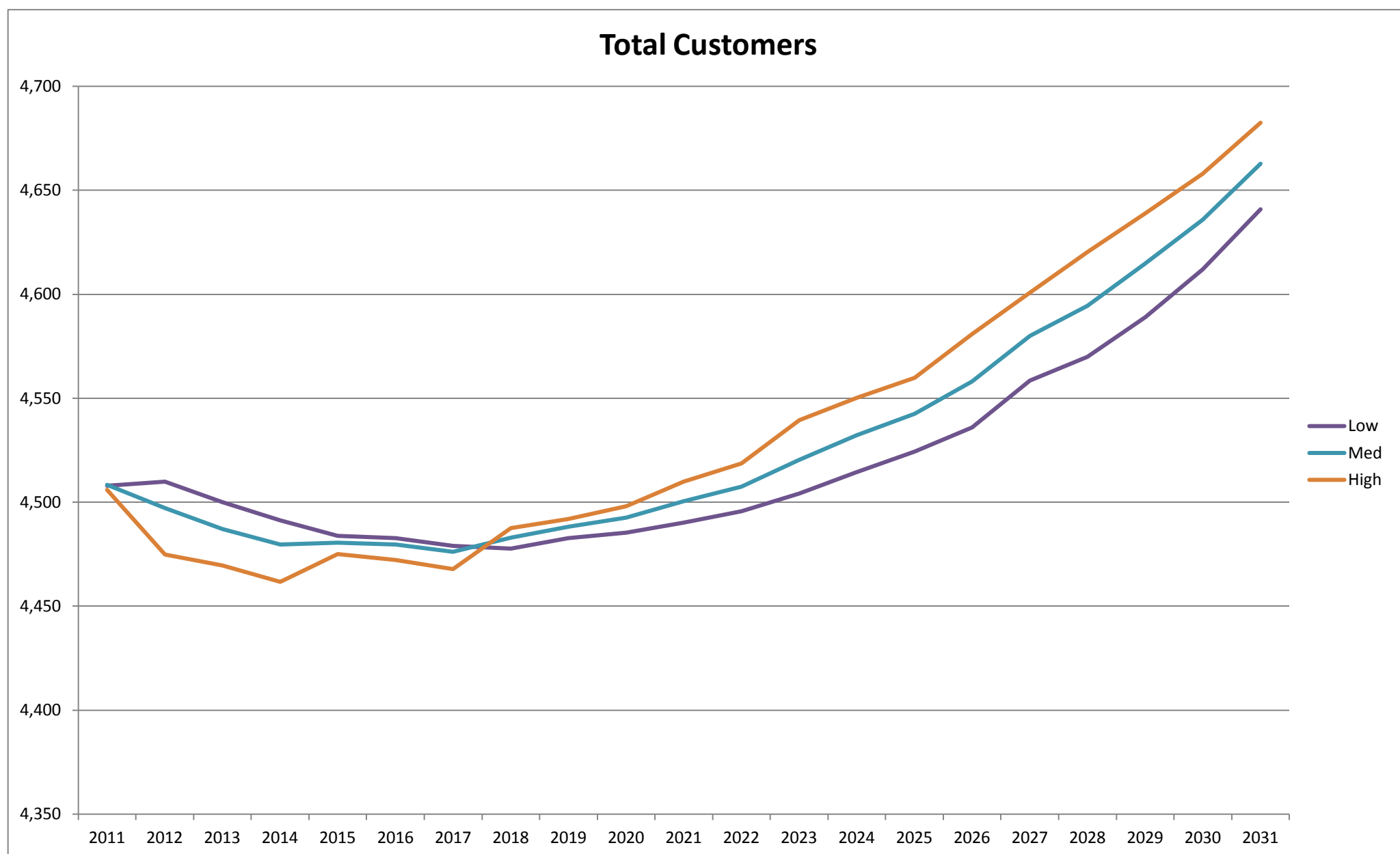
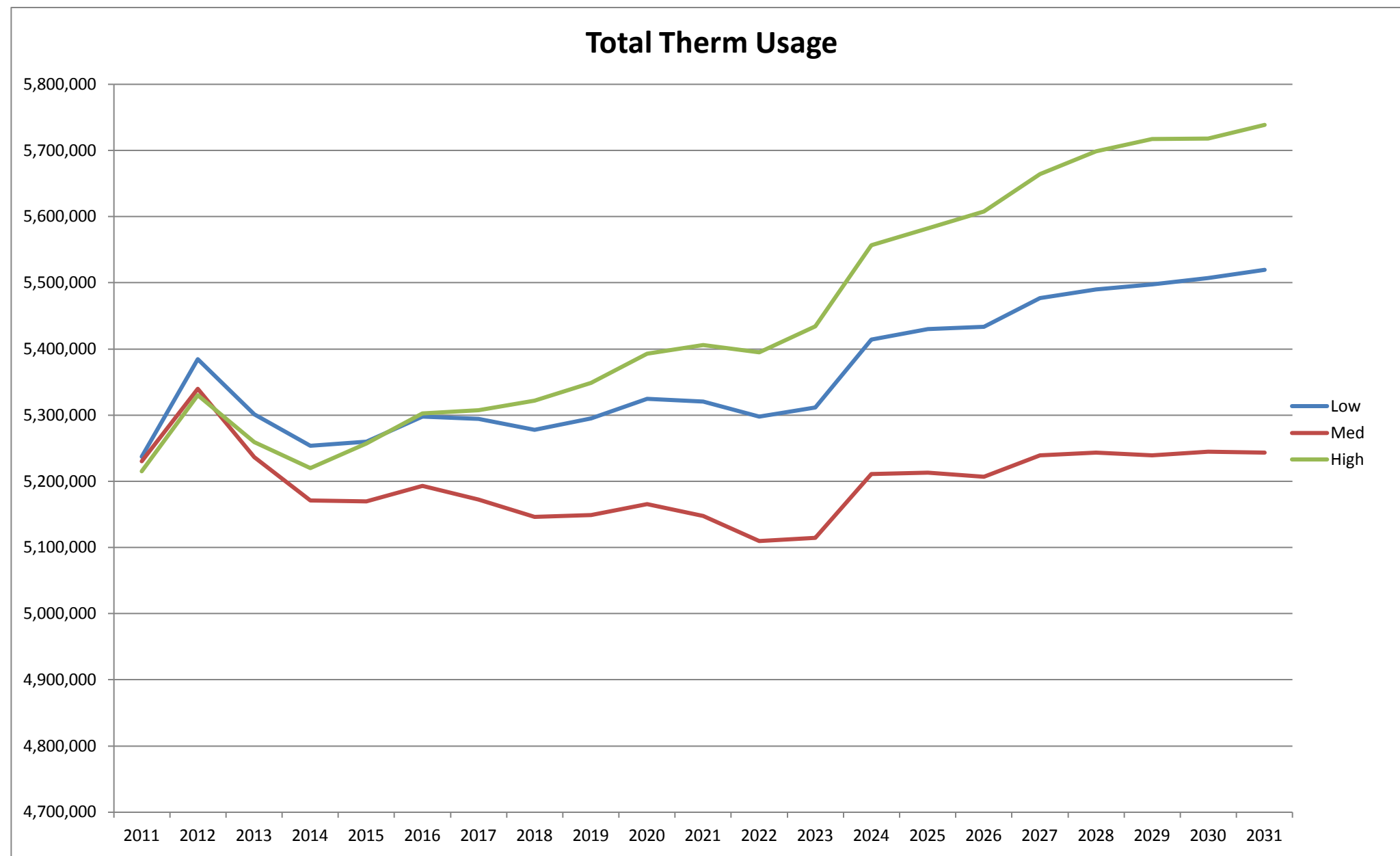
**Bend**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

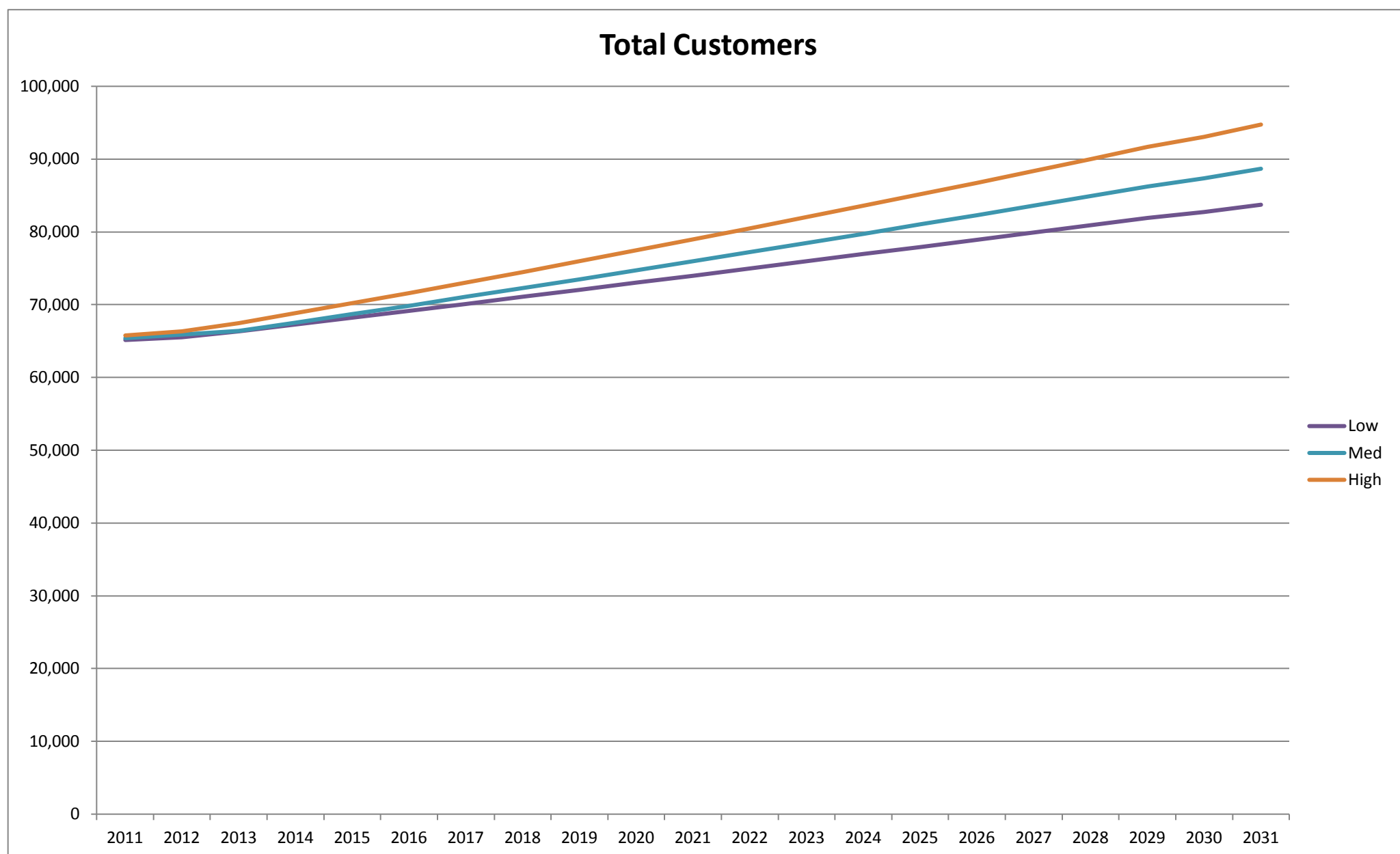
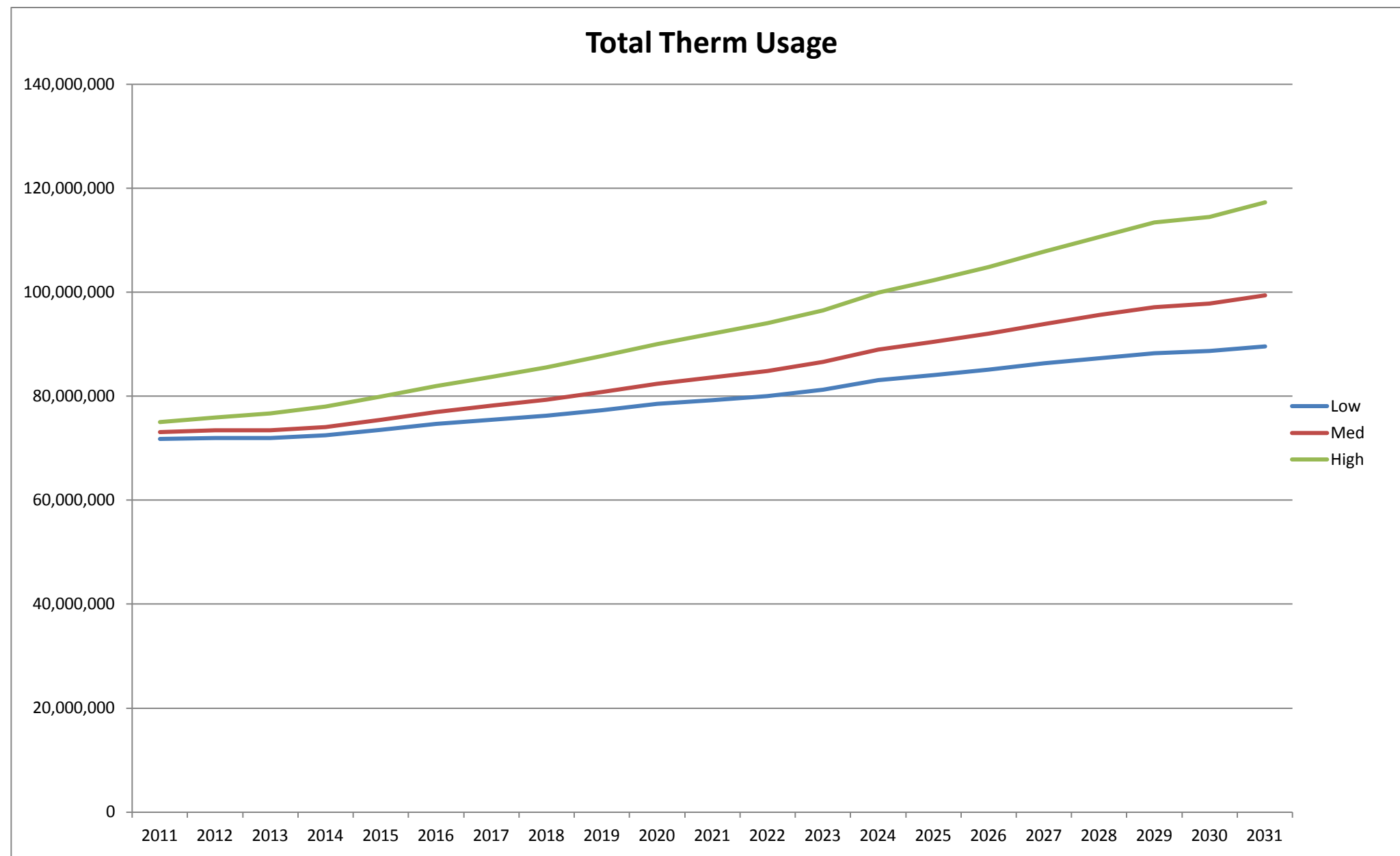
**Ontario**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

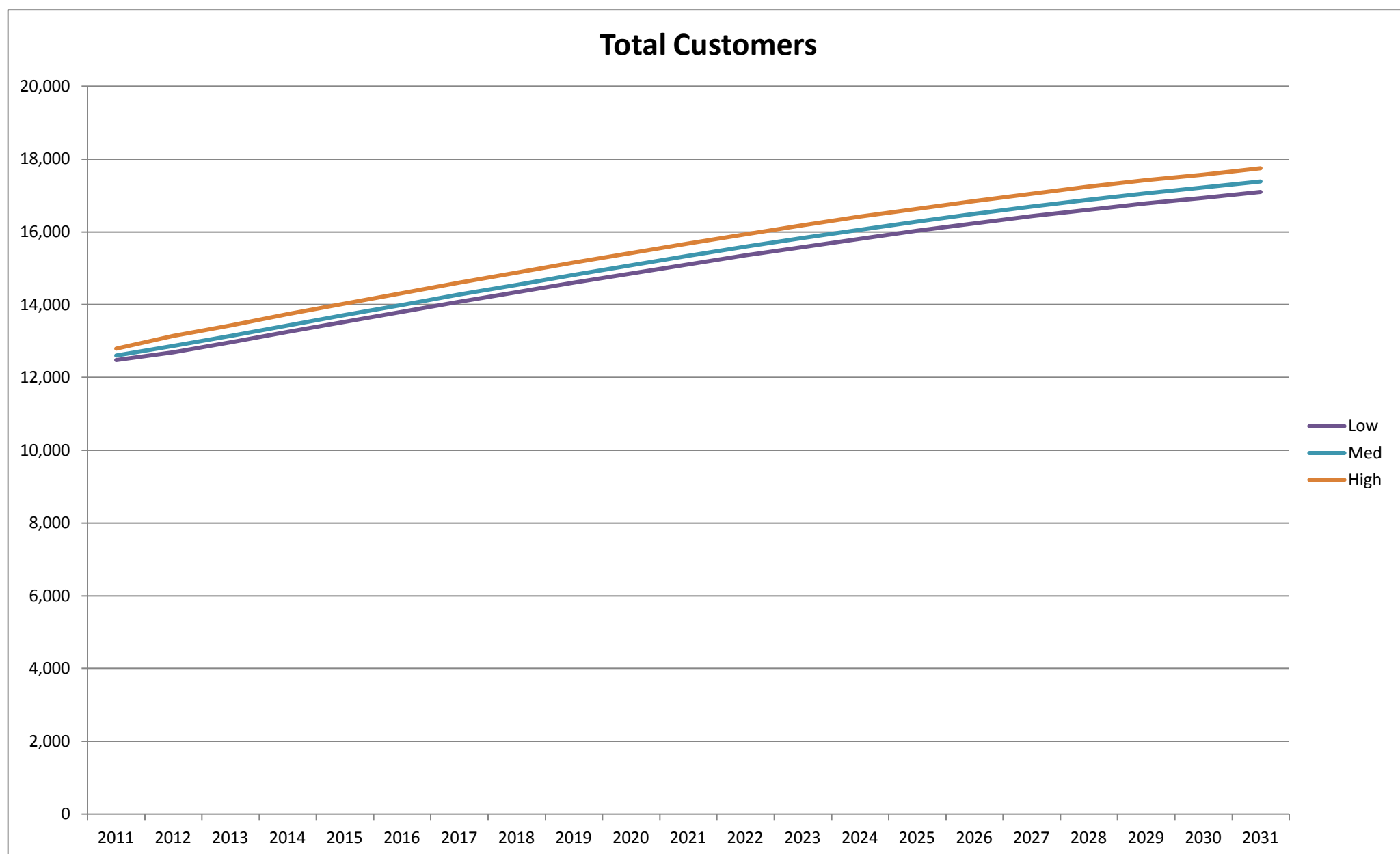
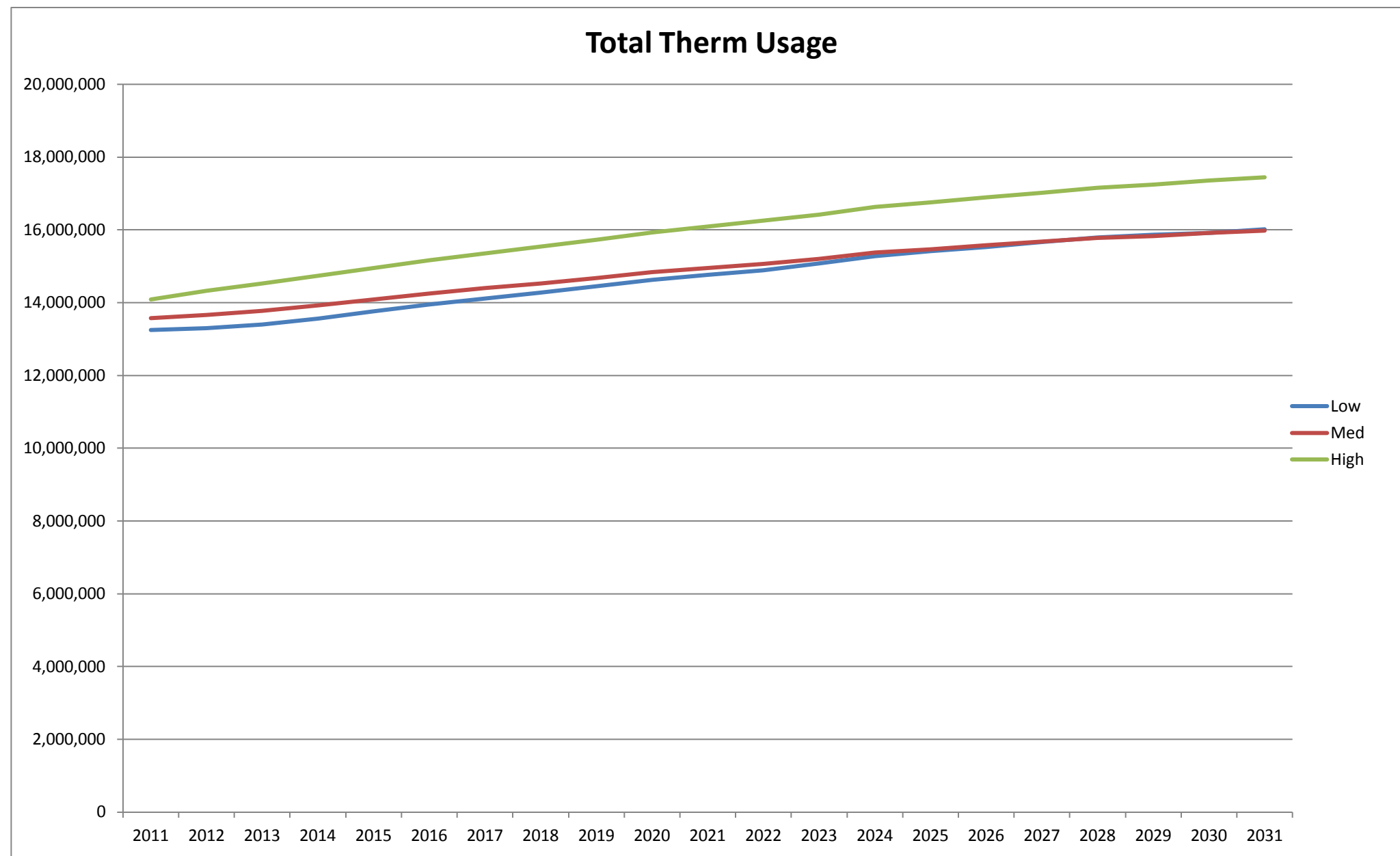
**OR**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**Pendleton**

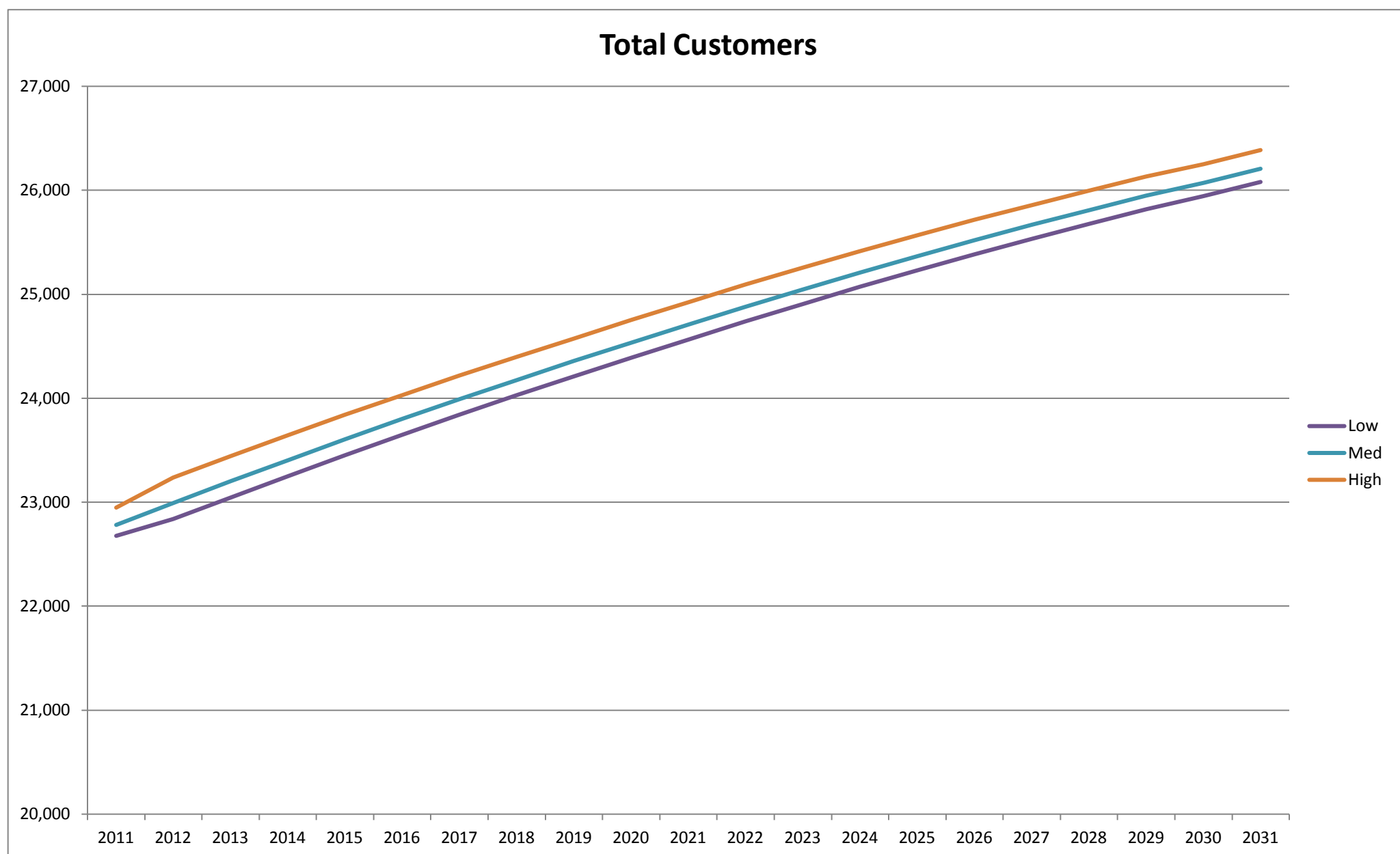
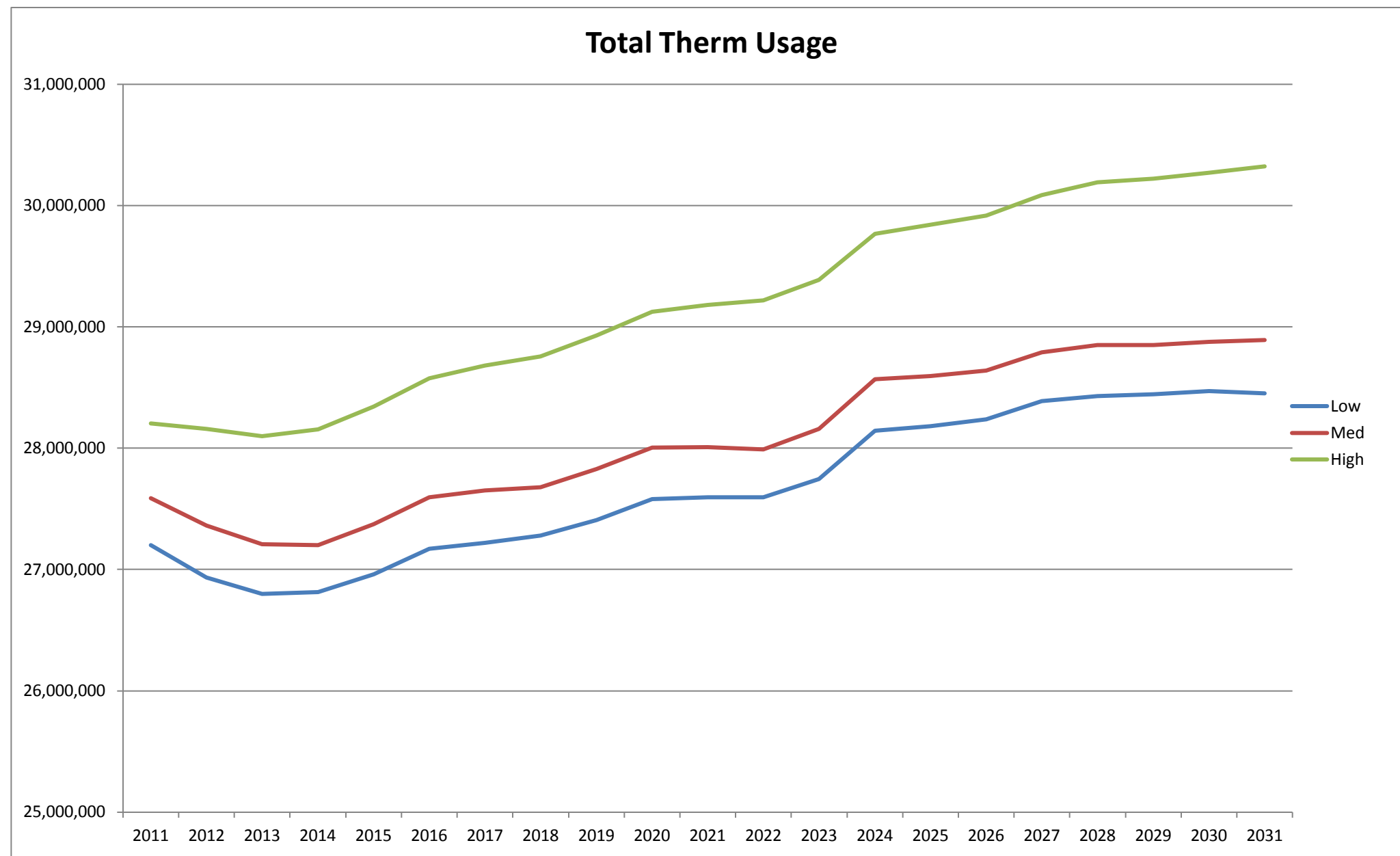






Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

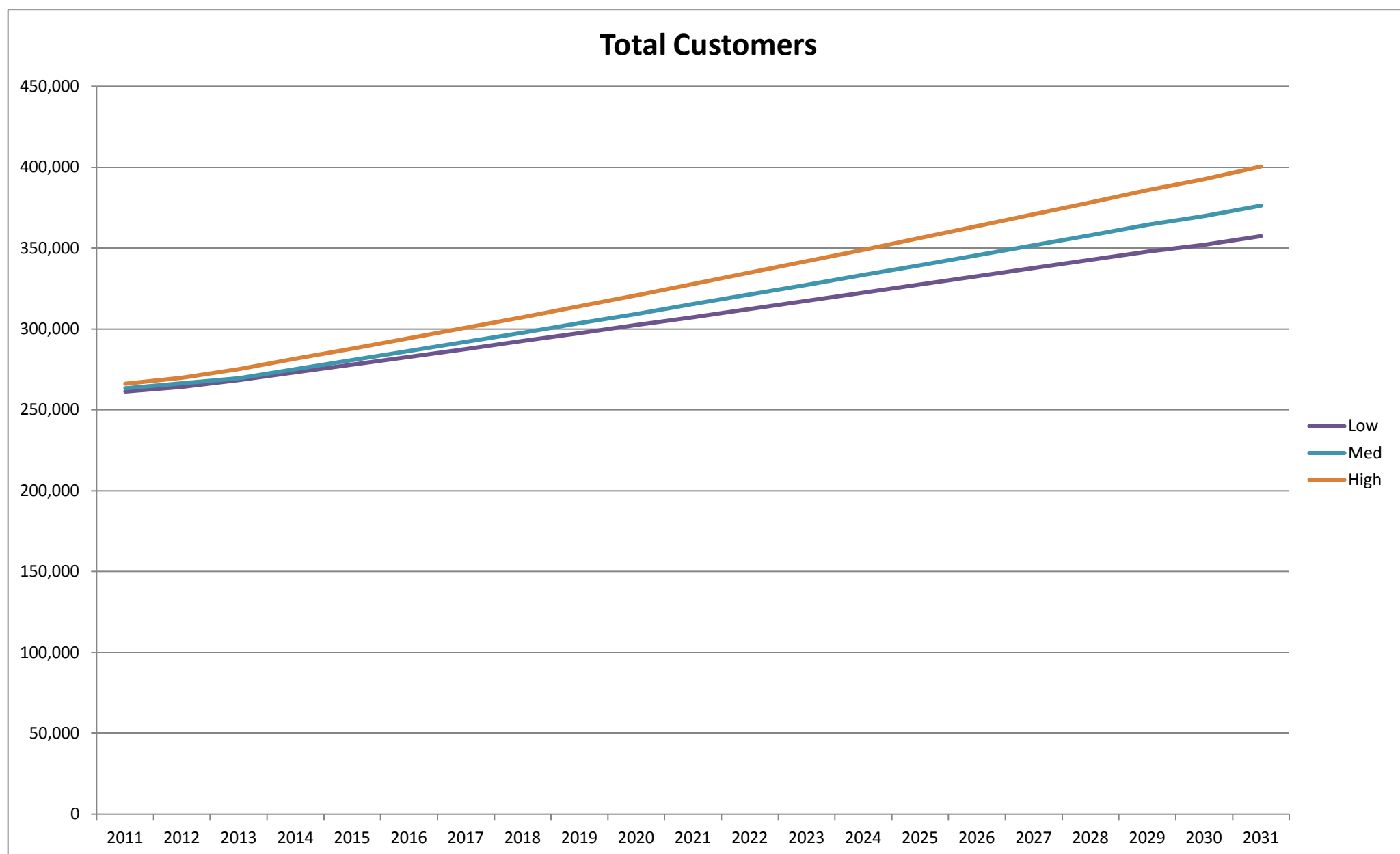
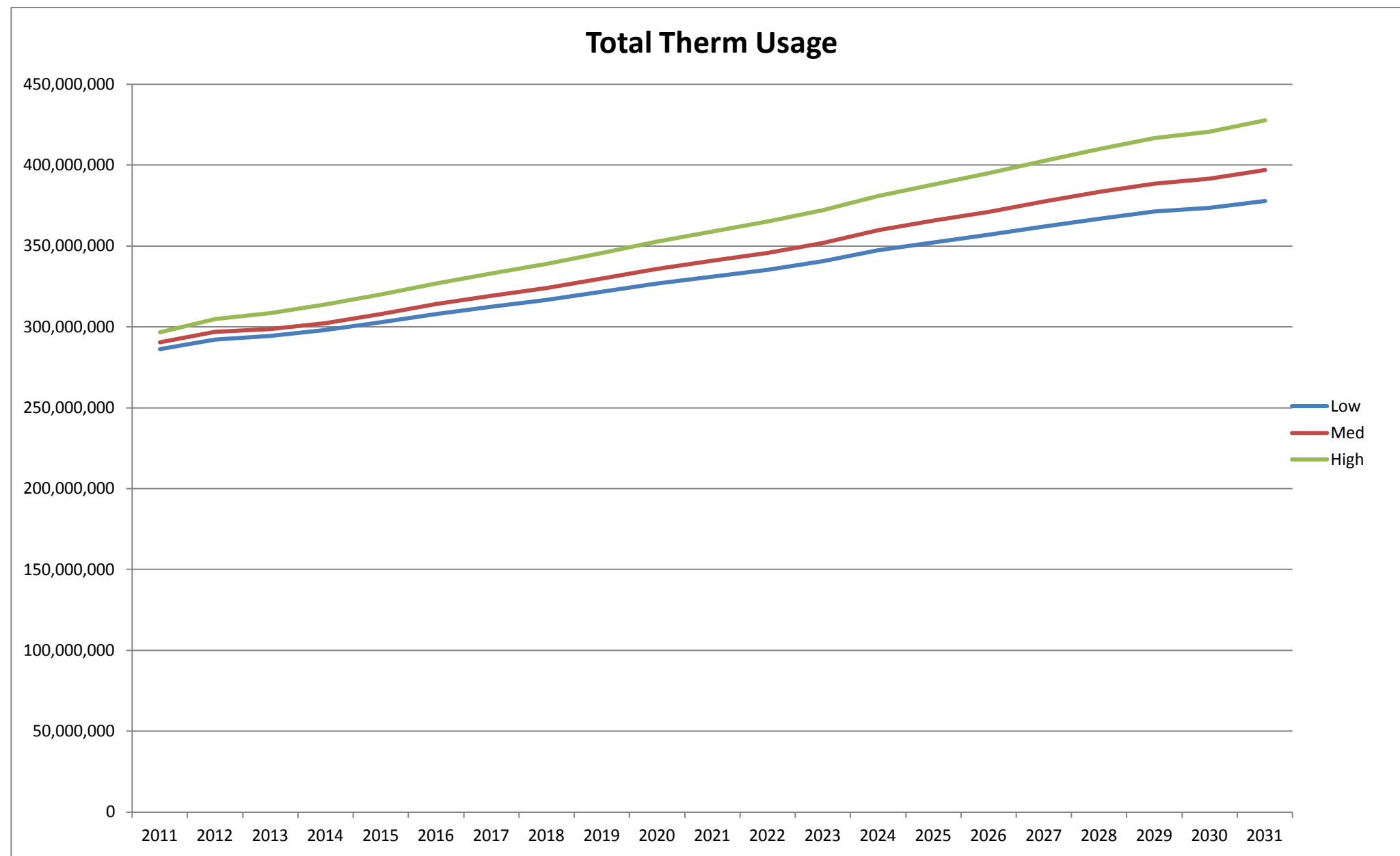
**Sunnyside**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

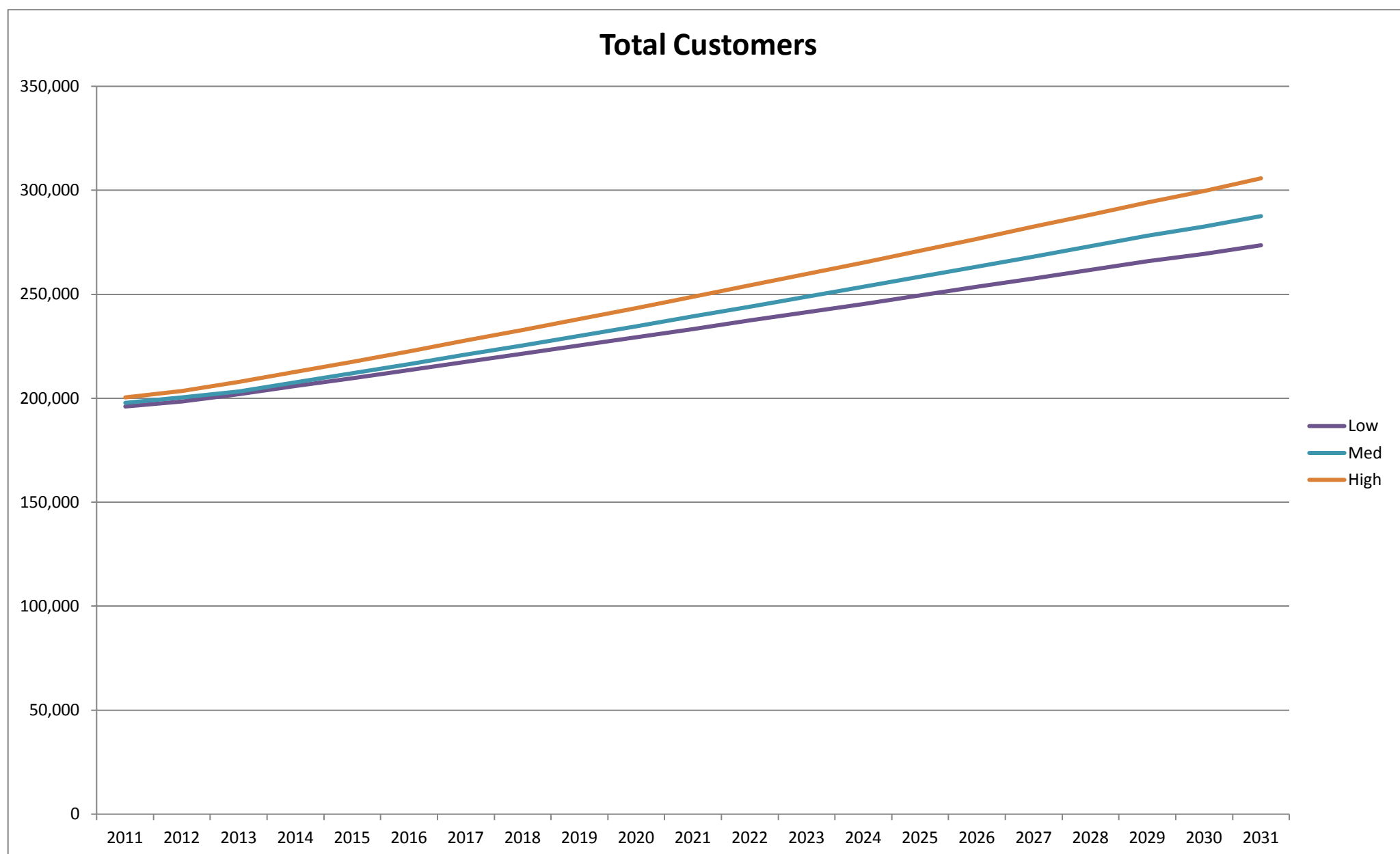
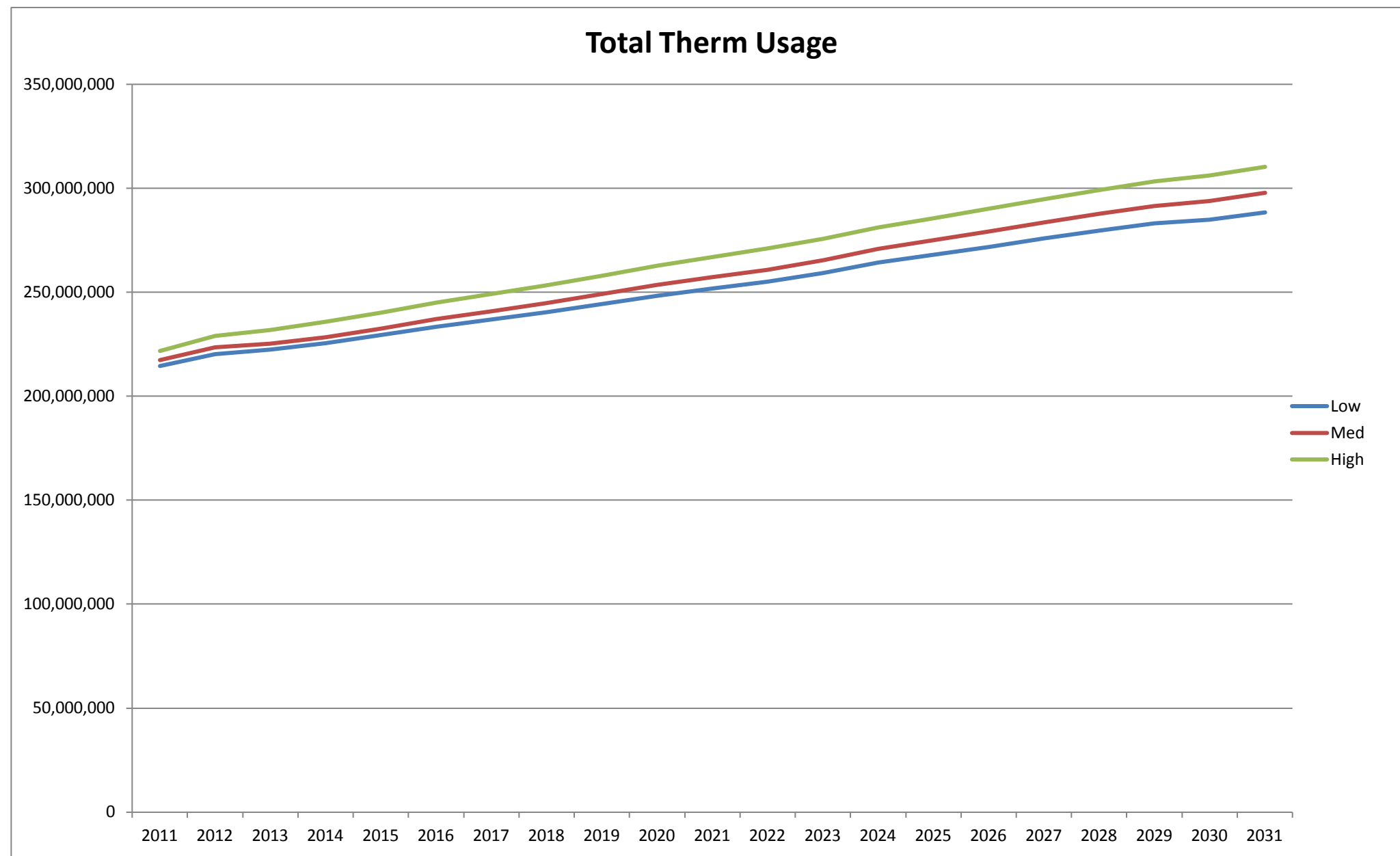
**SYSTEM TOTAL**





Cascade Natural Gas  
2011 IRP Demand Forecast Summary Tables

**WA**



# Appendix C

## Distribution System Planning

<b>2011 Cascade Natural Gas IRP Forecast</b>							
<b>Estimated Reinforcement Projects</b>							
Gate Station	Town	Reinforcement Needed?	Pipe Reinforcement Needed				
			Length (feet)	Size (inches)	Pipe Type	Additional Facilities	Year Required
Acme	ACME	no					
Arlington	ARLINGTON	yes	100	2	PE		2015
			720	4	PE		2018
			2070	6	PE		2022
Bellingham 1	BELLINGHAM	yes				reg	2012
			6230	6	PE		2016
			1600	4	PE		2023
			2600	4	HP	reg	2027
Burbank Heights	BURBANK	no					
Castle Rock	CASTLE ROCK	no					
Deming	DEMING	no					
Finley	FINLEY	no					
Grandview	GRANDVIEW	no					
Kalama	KALAMA	no					
Kelso / South Longview	KELSO	no					
	LONGVIEW	no					
Kennewick	KENNEWICK	yes	4000	4	PE		2010
			8400	6	HP	reg	2014
			2700	6	PE		2026
	RICHLAND	yes	5910	12	HP		2010
			5900	4	PE		2012
			1850	4	PE		2013
			1780	4	PE		2017
			800	4	PE		2017
			3730	4	PE		2018
			10400	12	HP		2023
			2400	4	PE		2026
			1980	4	PE		2029
	WEST RICHLAND	no					
Lawrence	LAWRENCE	no					
Lynden	EVERSON	no					
	NOOKSACK	no					



<b>2011 Cascade Natural Gas IRP Forecast</b>						
<b>Estimated Reinforcement Projects</b>						
Gate Station	Town	Reinforcement Needed?	Pipe Reinforcement Needed			
			Length (feet)	Size (inches)	Pipe Type	Additional Facilities
<b>McCleary</b>	ABERDEEN	no				
	ELMA	no				
	HOQUIAM	no				
	MCCLEARY	no				
	MONTESANO	no				
<b>Moses Lake</b>	MOSES LAKE	no				
	WHEELER	no				
<b>Mount Vernon</b>	MOUNT VERNON	yes	960	4	PE	2023
			2590	4	PE	2028
<b>Moxee</b>	MOXEE CITY	no				
<b>Othello</b>	OTHELLO	no				
<b>Pasco / North Pasco / Burbank Heights</b>	PASCO	yes	2600	6	PE	2010
			6660	6	PE	2011
			1120	6	PE	2015
			2030	6	PE	2017
<b>Patterson / Plymouth</b>	PATTERSON - PLYM	NA				
<b>Prosser</b>	PROSSER	no				
<b>Quincy</b>	QUINCY	no				
<b>Sedro-Woolley</b>	ANACORTES HP	no				
	BURLINGTON	yes	3900	6	PE	2013
			1650	4	PE	2017
			3730	6	PE	2018
			2510	6	PE	2022
			520	6	PE	2025
			560	4	PE	2028
			2100	4	PE	2029
	ANACORTES	yes	100	2	PE	2015
			720	4	PE	2018
			2070	6	PE	2022
LA CONNER	no					
SEDRO-WOOLLEY	yes	3740	4	PE	2010	
		600	2	PE	2029	
<b>Selah</b>	SELAH	no				

<b>2011 Cascade Natural Gas IRP Forecast</b>							
<b>Estimated Reinforcement Projects</b>							
Gate Station	Town	Reinforcement Needed?	Pipe Reinforcement Needed				
			Length (feet)	Size (inches)	Pipe Type	Additional Facilities	Year Required
<b>Shelton</b>	BELFAIR	no					
	BREMERTON	yes	10200	6	HP	reg	2019
			1100	4	PE		2023
	CHICO	no					
	GORST	no					
	KEYPORT	no					
	KITSAP HP	yes	16900	12	HP		2011
			6200	12	HP		2015
			22300	12	HP		2024
	MANCHESTER	see Port Orchard					
	PORT ORCHARD	yes	890	2	PE		2010
			1150	4	PE		2012
			5960	6	HP	reg / uprate	2012
						reg	2015
3660			6	PE	reg / uprate	2019	
2023							
POULSBO	yes	2330	6	PE		2013	
		2800	4	PE		2013	
SHELTON	no						
SILVERDALE	yes	2750	4	PE		2013	
SUNNYSLOPE	no						
<b>Stanwood</b>	CAMANO ISLAND	no					
	OAK HARBOR	yes	1610	4	PE		2013
			2390	4	PE		2015
			3070	4	PE	reg	2017
			3120	6	PE		2021
			reg	2023			
STANWOOD	yes	1480	6	PE		2013	
<b>Sumas</b>	LYNDEN	yes	1030	4	PE		2012
			3890	4	HP		2015
			3650	4	PE		2017
			540	8	Steel		2026
			1930	4	PE		2029
			2780	4	PE		2030

<b>2011 Cascade Natural Gas IRP Forecast</b>							
<b>Estimated Reinforcement Projects</b>							
Gate Station	Town	Reinforcement Needed?	Pipe Reinforcement Needed				
			Length (feet)	Size (inches)	Pipe Type	Additional Facilities	Year Required
Sumas	BLAINE	yes	4480	4	PE		2013
			8500			5 regs / upra	2030
	FERNDALE	yes	7080	4	S		2010
			5280	4	PE		2016
			1600	4	PE		2016
			1840	4	S		2019
						3 regs / upra	2022
			5280	6	PE		2024
			15840	4	HP	new reg	2027
			6500	6	PE		2027
5500	4	PE		2029			
SUMAS	no						
WHATCOM HP	no						
Sunnyside	SUNNYSIDE	no					
Walla Walla	COLLEGE PLACE	no	1500	4	HP		2014
	WALLA WALLA	no					
Wenatchee	EAST WENATCHEE	see Wenatchee					
	WENATCHEE	no					
Woodland	WOODLAND	no					
Yakima	UNION GAP	no					
	YAKIMA	yes	2000	6	PE		2011
			12500	8	HP	reg	2017
Zillah	GRANGER	no					
	TOPPENISH	no					
	WAPATO	no					
	ZILLAH	no					

<b>2011 Cascade Natural Gas IRP Forecast</b>							
<b>Estimated Reinforcement Projects</b>							
Gate Station	Town	Reinforcement Needed?	Pipe Reinforcement Needed				
			Length (feet)	Size (inches)	Pipe Type	Additional Facilities	Year Required
<b>Athena</b>	ATHENA	no					
	WESTON	no					
<b>Baker City</b>	BAKER	no					
<b>Bend / South Bend</b>	BEND	yes	3680	8	S		2012
			6500	4	HP	reg / uprate	2012
			1390	6	S		2012
			17540	8	HP	reg	2014
			6780	8	HP	reg	2016
			3680	8	HP	reg / uprate	2016
			6780	8	HP	reg	2018
			2400	4	PE		2019
			4120	8	HP	reg	2019
			2300	6	PE		2022
			1340	4	PE		2024
			1200	6	PE		2027
1990	4	PE		2029			
<b>Chemult</b>	CHEMULT	no					
<b>Gilchrist</b>	CRESCENT	no					
	GILCHRIST	no					
<b>Hermiston</b>	HERMISTON	yes	4160	4	PE		2010
			2830	4	PE		2014
			1400	4	PE		2015
			620	2	PE		2019
<b>Huntington</b>	HUNTINGTON	no					
<b>La Pine</b>	LA PINE	no					
<b>Madras</b>	MADRAS	yes	12000	6	HP	reg	2015
	METOLIUS	no					
<b>Milton-Freewater</b>	MILTON-FREEWATER	no					
<b>Mission</b>	MISSION	no					
<b>Ontario</b>	NYSSA	no					
	ONTARIO	no					
	VALE	no					
	ONTARIO HP	no					

<b>2011 Cascade Natural Gas IRP Forecast</b>							
<b>Estimated Reinforcement Projects</b>							
Gate Station	Town	Reinforcement Needed?	Pipe Reinforcement Needed				
			Length (feet)	Size (inches)	Pipe Type	Additional Facilities	Year Required
<b>Pendleton</b>	PENDLETON	no					
	PILOT ROCK	yes	1310	4	PE	2010	
<b>Prineville</b>	PRINEVILLE	yes	2100	6	PE	2012	
			700	6	PE	2015	
<b>Redmond</b>	REDMOND	yes	1350	6	PE	2011	
			2130	4	PE	2012	
			2240	4	HP	reg	2014
			1460	6	PE		2018
			2030	6	PE		2019
			640	6	PE		2028
			4000	4	HP	reg	2029
<b>Stanfield</b>	STANFIELD	no					
<b>Sunriver</b>	SUNRIVER	yes	5440	6	PE	2010	
			130	2	PE	2010	
			2010	4	PE	2015	
<b>Umatilla</b>	BOARDMAN	no					
	IRRIGON	no					
	UMATILLA	yes	5000	4	HP	2016	
Notes: PE: Polyethylene (plastic) Pipe HP: High Pressure Steel Pipe reg: new pressure control (regulator) station uprate: operating pressure increase							

## **Appendix D-1**

# **Oregon Residential Conservation Measures**

Detailed Measure Table - OR Residential Sector Technical Potential to 2030

\*2030 Potential Estimated with 02/26/09 Stellar Study\*

Measure Code	Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Gas Savings to 2030	Level Cost, \$/th
N-A102	MEF 2.0 Washer	New	12	5,764	(\$1.29)
N-A105	Hi-eff Washer	New	12	2,542	(\$0.82)
R-A102	MEF 2.0 Washer	Replace	12	154,270	(\$0.09)
R-GH115	AFUE 90 to hydrocoil combo, Z 3	Retro Gas	45	308,136	\$0.10
R-GH118	AFUE 90 to hydrocoil combo, Z 4	Retro Gas	45	302,706	\$0.10
N-GH130	Heating upgrade (AFUE 90) (Z 3)	New Gas	15	247,769	\$0.17
R-GW128	Wx insulation (add walls), Z 4	Retro Gas	45	952,980	\$0.21
R-GH125	Duct Sealing and AFUE 90+ , Z 4	Replace Gas	20	1,728,412	\$0.21
R-GW123	Wx insulation (add walls), Z 3	Retro Gas	45	143,816	\$0.22
N-GH135	Heating upgrade (AFUE 90) (Z 4)	New Gas	15	186,780	\$0.23
N-GH132	HRV, E* (Gas Z 3)	New Gas	15	2,454,909	\$0.23
N-GH133	Ducts Indoor, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 3)	New Gas	45	3,357,567	\$0.28
R-GW127	Wx insulation (ceiling, floor), Z 4	Retro Gas	45	1,028,694	\$0.28
R-GW122	Wx insulation (ceiling, floor), Z 3	Retro Gas	45	156,318	\$0.28
R-GH114	Duct Sealing, Z 3	Retro Gas	20	80,756	\$0.30
N-GH137	HRV, E* (Gas Z 4)	New Gas	15	1,850,624	\$0.31
R-GH117	Duct Sealing, Z 4	Retro Gas	20	73,292	\$0.33
N-GH138	Ducts Indoor, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 4)	New Gas	45	2,531,089	\$0.37
N-GH129	E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 3)	New Gas	45	2,663,551	\$0.47
R-A103	Estar Dishwasher	Replace	12	65,292	\$0.49
N-GH131	Window U=.3 (Gas Z 3)	New Gas	45	400,915	\$0.55
R-GH116	Boiler to Polaris Combo radiant, Z 3	Retro Gas	45	715,671	\$0.64
N-GH134	E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z 4)	New Gas	45	1,903,399	\$0.66
R-GH119	Boiler to Polaris Combo radiant, Z 4	Retro Gas	45	913,018	\$0.67
N-GH139	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas)	New Gas	15	651,638	\$0.69
N-GH136	Window U=.3 (Gas Z 4)	New Gas	45	402,971	\$0.72
N-A103	Estar Dishwasher	New	12	1,477	\$0.73
R-GW130	Window replace (U=.35), Z 4	Replace Gas	45	44,032	\$0.74
N-GD106	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas) Hi Eff Alternative	New Gas	15	371,756	\$0.74
R-GW125	Window replace (U=.35), Z 3	Replace Gas	45	6,764	\$0.77
N-GD109	Upgrade to Navien Tankless Gas heater	New Gas	20	303,548	\$0.89
N-GD108	Tankless Gas heater	New Gas	20	2,097,671	\$0.91
R-GD113	Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup.	Replace Gas	20	179,409	\$1.01
R-GW129	Window, retro (U=.35), Z 4	Retro Gas	45	965,743	\$1.19
R-GW124	Window, retro (U=.35), Z 3	Retro Gas	45	165,563	\$1.23
R-GW131	HRV, Z 4	Retro Gas	18	277,542	\$2.52
R-GW126	HRV, Z 3	Retro Gas	18	42,401	\$2.60
N-GD107	Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup.	New Gas	20	1,150,458	\$4.49
R-GH124	AFUE 90+ Furnace, Z 4	Replace Gas	18	115,904	\$5.01
R-GD111	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas) Hi Eff Alternative	Replace Gas	15	1,163,065	\$5.25
R-GH122	AFUE 90+ Furnace, Z 3	Replace Gas	18	72,360	\$8.03
R-GD110	Tankless Gas heater replace	Replace Gas	20	305,719	\$8.58
R-GH123	Duct Sealing and AFUE 90+ , Z 3	Replace Gas	20	45,431	\$9.97
R-GD112	Upgrade to Navien Tankless Gas heater	Replace Gas	20	44,656	\$10.59

## **Appendix D-2**

# **Oregon Commercial/Industrial Conservation Measures**



Detailed Measure Table-Oregon Commercial

Measure Code	Measure Name	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Levelized Cost, \$/th
Co116	EStar Steam Cooker	New	Cooking	10	\$0.04
Co116rep	EStar Steam Cooker	Replace	Cooking	10	\$0.04
H105	HW Boiler Tune	Retrofit	Heating	5	\$0.08
Co112	Infrared Fryer	New	Cooking	8	\$0.08
Co107	Infrared Fryer	Replace	Cooking	8	\$0.08
H104	Hot Water Temperature Reset	Retrofit	Heating	10	\$0.10
E111	Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$0.10
R106	Heat Reclaim	New	Refrigeration	18	\$0.11
R106rep	Heat Reclaim	Replace	Refrigeration	18	\$0.11
H102	DCV	Retrofit	Heating	15	\$0.13
H106	Steam Balance	Retrofit	Heating	15	\$0.14
E103	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11	Replace	Heating	30	\$0.15
E101	Wall Insulation - Blown R11	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$0.17
W101	DHW Wrap	Retrofit	Water Heat	7	\$0.21
W127r	Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	\$0.21
H119	Hi Eff Unit Heater (new)	New	Heating	18	\$0.22
W102	DHW Shower Heads	Retrofit	Water Heat	8	\$0.22
E104	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22	Replace	Heating	30	\$0.23
H114	Hi Eff Unit Heater (replace)	Replace	Heating	18	\$0.24
E102	Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$0.24
E107	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$0.29
E108	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$0.31
H107	Vent Damper	Retrofit	Heating	12	\$0.31
E105	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22	Replace	Heating	30	\$0.34
W121	Combo Hieff Boiler (new)	New	Heating	20	\$0.36
W124r	Computerized Water Heater Control	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	\$0.37
W119	Combo Hieff Boiler (repl)	Replace	Heating	20	\$0.40
E112	Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$0.40
W103	DHW Faucets	Retrofit	Water Heat	8	\$0.42
E114	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint	Replace	Heating	20	\$0.42
E123	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint	New	Heating	20	\$0.42
H117	SPC Hieff Boiler (new)	New	Heating	20	\$0.45
Co115	Power Range Burner	New	Cooking	12	\$0.46
Co110	Power Range Burner	Replace	Cooking	12	\$0.46
H111	SPC Hieff Boiler Replace	Replace	Heating	20	\$0.49
E115	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint	Replace	Heating	20	\$0.57
E124	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint	New	Heating	20	\$0.58
W109	DHW Condensing Tank (new)	New	Water Heat	15	\$0.62
W108	DHW Condensing Tank (repl)	Replace	Water Heat	15	\$0.62
Co114	Infrared Griddle	New	Cooking	12	\$0.62
Co109	Infrared Griddle	Replace	Cooking	12	\$0.62
H108	Power burner	Retrofit	Heating	12	\$0.63
H120a	Cond Unit Heater from Nat Draft (new)	New	Heating	18	\$0.68

Detailed Measure Table-Oregon Commercial

Measure Code	Measure Name	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Levelized Cost, \$/th
W127	Waste Water Heat Exchanger	New	Water Heat	15	\$0.70
W122	Combo Cond Boiler (new)	New	Heating	20	\$0.73
W115	DHW Hieff Boiler (new)	New	Water Heat	20	\$0.74
W113	DHW Hieff Boiler (repl)	Replace	Water Heat	20	\$0.74
H118	SPC Cond Boiler (new)	New	Heating	20	\$0.75
H115a	Cond Unit Heater from Nat draft (replace)	Replace	Heating	18	\$0.75
E129	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 45	New	Heating	20	\$0.76
W120	Combo Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace	Heating	20	\$0.80
E121	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Replace	Heating	20	\$0.80
H112	SPC Cond Boiler Replace	Replace	Heating	20	\$0.81
W104	DHW Pipe Ins	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	\$0.84
E130	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	New	Heating	20	\$0.87
H123	HVAC controls	New	Heating	5	\$0.90
H103	Ducts	Retrofit	Heating	15	\$0.90
W105	DHW Recirc Controls	Retrofit	Water Heat	10	\$0.95
E113	Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22	Replace	Heating	30	\$0.96
H101	Warm Up Control	Retrofit	Heating	10	\$0.98
W124	Computerized Water Heater Control	New	Water Heat	15	\$1.04
W123	Hi Eff Clothes Washer	New	Water Heat	10	\$1.06
W123r	Hi Eff Clothes Washer	Replace	Water Heat	10	\$1.09
E106	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33	Replace	Heating	30	\$1.15
W116	DHW Cond Boiler (new)	New	Water Heat	20	\$1.16
W114	DHW Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace	Water Heat	20	\$1.16
H129	Steam Trap Maintenance	Retrofit	Heating	10	\$1.25
E116	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe	Replace	Heating	20	\$1.29
H120b	Cond Unit Heater From Power Draft (new)	New	Heating	18	\$1.38
E125	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe	New	Heating	20	\$1.47
H115b	Cond Unit Heater from power draft (replace)	Replace	Heating	18	\$1.52
H121	Cond Furnace (new)	New	Heating	18	\$1.55
E122	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Replace	Heating	20	\$1.66
W125r	Solar Hot Water	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	\$1.68
E131	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	New	Heating	20	\$1.78
H116	Cond Furnace (repl)	Replace	Heating	18	\$1.82
H122	HVAC System Commissioning	New	Heating	15	\$1.85
E110	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$1.96
E118	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Replace	Heating	20	\$1.97
E127	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	New	Heating	20	\$2.00

Detailed Measure Table-Oregon Commercial

Measure Code	Measure Name	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Levelized Cost, \$/th
E109	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30	Retrofit	Heating	30	\$2.08
E119	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Replace	Heating	20	\$3.21
E128	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	New	Heating	20	\$3.28
E117	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45	Replace	Heating	20	\$3.43
E126	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45	New	Heating	20	\$3.49
H128	Rooftop Condensing Burner	Retrofit	Heating	10	\$3.74
W125	Solar Hot Water	New	Water Heat	15	\$4.96

## **Appendix D-3**

### **Washington Residential Conservation Measures**

Detailed Measure Table - WA Residential Sector Technical Potential to 2030

Measure Code	Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Implied No. of Units	Gas Savings to 2030	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Level Cost, \$/th
N-A105	Hi-eff Washer	New	12	762	3,048	24,350	(85,118)	(\$2.15)
N-A102	MEF 2.0 Washer	New	12	7,970	23,910	43,316	(147,895)	(\$1.63)
R-A102	MEF 2.0 Washer	Replace	12	120873	725,238	1,763,734	(2,127,400)	(\$0.19)
R-WG106	Wx insulation 1 added measure Zone 3	WxExist	45	1,391	510,983	1,234,140	0	\$0.12
R-WG104	Wx insulation 1 added measure Zone 1	WxExist	45	934	301,730	832,603	0	\$0.14
R-WG105	Wx insulation 1 added measure Zone 2	WxExist	45	1,879	589,428	1,679,135	0	\$0.14
R-GD112	Upgrade to Navien Tankless Gas heater	Replace Gas	20	11136	155,904	232,741	0	\$0.39
N-H103	E* Insulation, Ducts, Zone 3	NewPkg	45	12,556	1,582,087	10,192,822	0	\$0.41
R-WG109	Window, replacement (U=.35) Zone 3	WxExist	45	2,422	1,316,936	11,363,551	0	\$0.43
R-H115	Duct Sealing and AFUE 90+, Zone 3	HVACExist	20	1,464	308,084	1,833,962	0	\$0.44
R-WG107	Window, replacement (U=.35) Zone 1	WxExist	45	1,630	774,175	7,663,457	0	\$0.49
N-H102	E* Insulation, Ducts, Zone 2	NewPkg	45	17,078	1,736,881	13,867,698	0	\$0.50
R-WG108	Window, replacement (U=.35) Zone 2	WxExist	45	3,285	1,502,388	15,463,828	0	\$0.51
R-WG103	Wx insulation 2 measures Zone 3	WxExist	45	3,119	805,609	8,310,798	0	\$0.51
N-H105	Heating upgrade (AFUE 90), Zone 2	NewPkg	18	8,948	724,759	3,704,483	0	\$0.52
R-H103	Duct Sealing, Zone 3	HVACExist	20	2,019	228,955	1,613,145	0	\$0.53
R-H113	Duct Sealing and AFUE 90+, Zone 1	HVACExist	20	987	170,490	1,237,027	0	\$0.54
N-H101	E* Insulation, Ducts, Zone 1	NewPkg	45	8,471	800,512	6,874,610	0	\$0.54
R-GH116	Boiler to Polaris Combo radiant, Z 3	Retro Gas	45	8,680	3,463,320	11,060,754	0	\$0.55
R-GH119	Boiler to Polaris Combo radiant, Z 4	Retro Gas	45	8,698	3,313,938	11,061,382	0	\$0.57
R-WG101	Wx insulation 2 measures Zone 1	WxExist	45	1,830	417,792	4,904,168	0	\$0.58
R-H114	Duct Sealing and AFUE 90+, Zone 2	HVACExist	20	1,991	319,309	2,495,913	0	\$0.58
R-WG102	Wx insulation 2 measures Zone 2	WxExist	45	4,327	959,919	11,627,064	0	\$0.60
R-A103	Estar Dishwasher	Replace	12	154,177	308,354	707,690	-178,161	\$0.63
N-H115	E* Plus (FTC) Insulation, Zone 3	NewPkg	45	5,597	1,657,242	16,749,493	0	\$0.64
N-H106	Heating upgrade (AFUE 90), Zone 3	NewPkg	18	6,661	431,603	2,722,812	0	\$0.64
R-H106	AFUE 90+ Furnace, Zone 3	HVACExist	18	19,042	1,877,753	15,358,651	0	\$0.66
N-A103	Estar Dishwasher	New	12	1,531	4,593	11,152	-3,183	\$0.67
R-H101	Duct Sealing, Zone 1	HVACExist	20	1,361	119,088	1,087,999	0	\$0.68
N-H104	Heating upgrade (AFUE 90), Zone 1	NewPkg	18	4,453	272,494	1,836,417	0	\$0.69

Detailed Measure Table - WA Residential Sector Technical Potential to 2030

Measure Code	Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Implied No. of Units	Gas Savings to 2030	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Level Cost, \$/th
R-H112	Combo with Hot Water delivery, Zone 3	HVACexist	30	91	29,712	364,000	0	\$0.72
R-H102	Duct Sealing, Zone 2	HVACexist	20	2,746	211,442	2,195,448	0	\$0.78
R-H110	Combo with Hot Water delivery, Zone 1	HVACexist	30	61	18,133	244,000	0	\$0.79
R-H104	AFUE 90+ Furnace, Zone 1	HVACexist	18	12,831	1,041,976	10,358,494	0	\$0.80
N-H114	E* Plus (FTC) Insulation, Zone 2	NewPkg	45	7,611	1,787,826	22,788,282	0	\$0.81
N-H112	HRV, E*, Zone 3	NewPkg	45	3,801	355,811	4,537,264	0	\$0.81
N-GD109	Upgrade to Navien Tankless Gas heater	New Gas	20	67,453	944,342	2,970,760	0	\$0.81
R-H111	Combo with Hot Water delivery, Zone 2	HVACexist	30	124	35,691	496,000	0	\$0.82
N-H113	E* Plus (FTC) Insulation, Zone 1	NewPkg	45	3,773	832,004	11,296,795	0	\$0.86
R-H105	AFUE 90+ Furnace, Zone 2	HVACexist	18	25,874	1,944,881	20,896,271	0	\$0.86
R-WG112	Window upgrade (U=.4 to U=.35) Zone 3	WxExist	45	2,461	49,386	884,069	0	\$0.89
N-H111	HRV, E*, Zone 2	NewPkg	45	5,157	417,696	6,173,109	0	\$0.93
N-H110	HRV, E*, Zone 1	NewPkg	45	2,558	195,679	3,060,185	0	\$0.99
N-H109	Window U=.3, Zone 3	NewPkg	45	7,199	259,177	4,100,052	0	\$1.00
R-WG110	Window upgrade (U=.4 to U=.35) Zone 1	WxExist	45	1,656	28,618	596,290	0	\$1.03
R-WG111	Window upgrade (U=.4 to U=.35) Zone 2	WxExist	45	3,330	56,406	1,202,679	0	\$1.06
N-H108	Window U=.3, Zone 2	NewPkg	45	9,772	307,830	5,578,267	0	\$1.15
N-H107	Window U=.3, Zone 1	NewPkg	45	4,854	139,786	2,765,305	0	\$1.25
N-DG104	Tankless Gas heater	NewDHW	20	9,049	386,527	5,817,746	0	\$1.43
R-DG104	Tankless Gas heater	DHWexist	20	8,339	356,200	6,832,212	0	\$1.43
R-H109	AFUE 85 DHW combo, Zone 3	HVACexist	18	1,685	194,119	3,622,750	0	\$1.49
R-H107	AFUE 85 DHW combo, Zone 1	HVACexist	18	1,137	124,127	2,444,550	0	\$1.58
R-H108	AFUE 85 DHW combo, Zone 2	HVACexist	18	2,293	232,643	4,929,950	0	\$1.70
R-WG115	HRV Zone 3	WxExist	18	1,468	108,423	2,840,925	0	\$2.10
R-WG113	HRV Zone 1	WxExist	18	978	63,748	1,915,293	0	\$2.41
N-DG101	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas)	NewDHW	15	63,684	835,897	17,490,620	0	\$2.43
R-DG101	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas)	DHWexist	15	58,690	770,347	20,541,500	0	\$2.43
R-WG114	HRV Zone 2	WxExist	18	1,961	123,896	3,865,663	0	\$2.50
N-DG103	Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - Solar Zone 2. With gas backup.	NewDHW	20	8,845	996,646	27,993,336	0	\$2.67
R-DG103	Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - Solar Zone 2. With gas backup.	DHWexist	20	8,151	918,447	32,874,630	0	\$2.67
R-DG102	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas) condensing	DHWexist	15	12,307	815,203	30,767,500	0	\$3.44
N-DG102	Tank upgrade (50 gal gas) condensing	NewDHW	15	13,354	884,555	26,197,402	0	\$3.44

## **Appendix D-4**

### **Washington Commercial/Industrial Conservation Measures**

Detailed Measure Table - WA Commercial Sector Technical Potential to 2030

Measure Code	Measure Description	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Levelized Cost, \$/th
C116rep	Estar Steam Cooker	Install Energy Star Steam Cooker	At Replacement	Cooking	\$0.04
C116	Estar Steam Cooker	Install Energy Star Steam Cooker	New	Cooking	\$0.04
		Tune up in accordance with Minneapolis Energy Office protocol. Can include derating the burner, adjusting the secondary air, adding flue restrictors, cleaning the fire-side of the heat exchanger, cleaning the water side, or installing turbulators. Other modifications may include uprating the burner to reduce oxygen or derating the burner to reduce stack temperature. Note: In gas systems, excess air and stack temperatures are often within reasonable ranges, so the technical potential for this measure is limited. Combining this measure with the vent damper and power burner measures increases both applicability and cost effectiveness, and was assumed for this analysis.			
H105	HW Boiler Tune		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.08
C112	Infrared Fryer		New	Cooking	\$0.08
C107	Infrared Fryer		At Replacement	Cooking	\$0.08
		Controller automatically resets the delivery temperature in a hot water radiant system based on outside air temperature. The reset reduces the on-time of the heating equipment and the occurrence of simultaneous heating and cooling through instantaneous adjustments.			
H104	Hot Water Temperature Reset		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.10
E111	Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30	Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30. Application: Buildings with uninsulated attics	Retrofit	Heating	\$0.10
		Applicable to single zone packaged systems with large make-up air fractions either because of intermittent occupancy or because of code requirements. In most cases the outdoor air is reset to 5% or less with CO2 build-up modulating ventilation.			
H102	DCV		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.13
		Single-pipe steam systems are notorious for uneven heating, which wastes energy because the thermostat must be set to heat the coldest spaces and overheating other spaces. Steam balances corrects these problems by: 1) Adding air venting on the main line or at the radiators; 2) Adding boiler cycle controls; 3) Adding or subtracting radiators. Energy savings accrue from lowering the overall building temperature.			
H106	Steam Balance		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.14
		Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11-not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs and no attics			
E103	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11		At Replacement	Heating	\$0.15
E101	Wall Insulation - Blown R11	Wall Insulation - Blown R11. Application: Old buildings	Retrofit	Heating	\$0.17
C111	Direct Fired Convection Oven		New	Cooking	\$0.18
C106	Direct Fired Convection Oven		At Replacement	Cooking	\$0.18
		Insulate the surface of the storage water heater or an unfired storage tank to R-5 to reduce standby losses.			
W101	DHW Wrap		Retrofit	Water Heat	\$0.21
W127r	Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Install HX on waste water	Retrofit	Water Heat	\$0.21
		Install power draft units (80% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seas. Eff)			
H119	HiEff Unit Heater (new)		New	Heating	\$0.22
		Install low flow shower heads (2.0 gallons per minute) to replace 3.4 GPM shower heads.			
W102	DHW Shower Heads		Retrofit	Water Heat	\$0.22
		Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22-- not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation and ~4" rigid.. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs and no attics			
E104	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22		At Replacement	Heating	\$0.23
		Install power draft units (80% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seas. Eff)			
H114	Hi Eff Unit Heater (replace)		At Replacement	Heating	\$0.24
		Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings (Cellulose) Unfinished. Application: Old buildings			
E102	Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.24
		Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior			
E107	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.29
		Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior			
E108	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.31
		Install vent damper downstream of the draft relief to prevent airflow up the stack, while allowing warm air from the boiler to spill into the conditioned space as heat or into the boiler room to reduce jacket losses. This measure is most cost-effective when combined with the boiler tune up and power burner measures.			
H107	Vent Damper		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.31
		Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22 2" rigid added to an existing foam roof insulation at re-roof, includes some surface prep. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation			
E105	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22		At Replacement	Heating	\$0.34
		Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.			
W121	Combo HiEff Boiler (new)		New	Heating	\$0.36
		Install intelligent controls on the hot water circulation loops.			
W124r	Computerized Water Heater Control		Retrofit	Water Heat	\$0.37
		Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.			
W119	Combo HiEff Boiler (repl)		At Replacement	Heating	\$0.40
		Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30. Application: Buildings with partially insulated attics			
E112	Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30		Retrofit	Heating	\$0.40



Detailed Measure Table - WA Commercial Sector Technical Potential to 2030

Measure Code	Measure Description	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Levelized Cost, \$/th
W103	DHW Faucets	Add aerators to existing faucets to reduce flow from 3.4 gallons per minute to 2.0 GPM.	Retrofit	Water Heat	\$0.42
E114	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.42
E123	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$0.42
H117	SPC Hieff Boiler (new)	Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 75%	New	Heating	\$0.45
C115	Power Range Burner		New	Cooking	\$0.46
C110	Power Range Burner		At Replacement	Cooking	\$0.46
H111	SPC Hieff Boiler Replace	Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 75%	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.49
E115	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.57
E124	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$0.58
W109	DHW Condensing Tank (new)	Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.	New	Water Heat	\$0.62
W108	DHW Condensing Tank (repl)	Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.	At Replacement	Water Heat	\$0.62
C114	Infrared Griddle		New	Cooking	\$0.62
C109	Infrared Griddle		At Replacement	Cooking	\$0.62
H108	Power burner	Replace standard burner with a power burner to optimize combustion and reduce standby losses in the stack. Note: Costs and savings assume that this measure will be performed in conjunction with a boiler tune up when appropriate.	Retrofit	Heating	\$0.63
H120a	Cond Unit Heater from Nat Draft(new)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seas. Eff)	New	Heating	\$0.68
W127	Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Install HX on waste water	New	Water Heat	\$0.70
W122	Combo Cond Boiler (new)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).	New	Heating	\$0.73
W115	DHW Hieff Boiler (new)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.	New	Water Heat	\$0.74
W113	DHW Hieff Boiler (repl)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.	At Replacement	Water Heat	\$0.74
H118	SPC Cond Boiler (new)	Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 75%	New	Heating	\$0.75
H115a	Cond Unit Heater from Nat draft(replace)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seas. Eff)	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.75
W120	Combo Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.80
R101	Heat Reclaim with Floating Head Control	Large Grocery - Heat recovery to space heating with floating head control	New	Refrigeration	\$0.80
R101rep	Heat Reclaim with Floating Head Control	Large Grocery - Heat recovery to space heating with floating head control	At Replacement	Refrigeration	\$0.80
E121	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.80
H112	SPC Cond Boiler Replace	Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 75%	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.81
W104	DHW Pipe Ins	Add 1" insulation to pipes used for steam or hydronic distribution; particularly effective when pipes run through unheated spaces.	Retrofit	Water Heat	\$0.84
E130	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$0.87
H123	HVAC controls	Control set up and algorithm. This assumes the development of an open source control package aimed at describing scheduling and control points throughout the HVAC system, properly training operators so that scheduling can be maintained and adjusted as needed, and providing operator back up so that temperature reset, pressure reset, and minimum damper settings are set at optimum levels for the current occupancy.	New	Heating	\$0.90
H103	Ducts	Duct retrofit of both insulation and air sealing	Retrofit	Heating	\$0.90
W105	DHW Recirc Controls	Install electronic controller to hot water boiler system that turns off the boiler and circulation pump when the hot water demand is reduced (usually in residential type occupancies) or can be reset to meet the hot water load. (Steel boilers also require a mixing valve to prevent water temperatures from dropping below required levels).	Retrofit	Water Heat	\$0.95
E113	Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22	Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22. Application: Buildings with uninsulated flat roofs at reroofing time	At Replacement	Heating	\$0.96

Detailed Measure Table - WA Commercial Sector Technical Potential to 2030

Measure Code	Measure Description	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Levelized Cost, \$/th
H101	Warm Up Control	This measure is designed to implement a shut down of outside air when the building is coming off night setback. Ususally the capability for this is available in a commercial t-stat but either the extra control wire is not attached or the unit itself has not been set up to receive the signal. Cost is based on labor cost to enable this ability in existing controllers	Retrofit	Heating	\$0.98
W124	Computerized Water Heater Control	Install intelligent controls on the hot water circulation loops.	New	Water Heat	\$1.04
W123	HiEff Clothes Washer	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - residential sized units	New	Water Heat	\$1.06
W123r	HiEff Clothes Washer	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - residential sized units	At Replacement	Water Heat	\$1.09
E106	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33: add 4' of insulation at reroof. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation	At Replacement	Heating	\$1.15
W116	DHW Cond Boiler (new)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).	New	Water Heat	\$1.16
W114	DHW Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations). Set up a in-house steam trap maintenance program with equipment, training, and trap replacement. An alternative procedure is to just pay for an outside contractor to conduct a steam survey.	At Replacement	Water Heat	\$1.16
H129	Steam Trap Maintenance	Set up a in-house steam trap maintenance program with equipment, training, and trap replacement. An alternative procedure is to just pay for an outside contractor to conduct a steam survey.	Retrofit	Heating	\$1.25
E116	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$1.29
H120b	Cond Unit Heater From Power Draft (new)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of power draft (80% seas. Eff)	New	Heating	\$1.38
E125	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$1.47
H115b	Cond Unit Heater from power draft (replace)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of power draft (80% seas. Eff)	At Replacement	Heating	\$1.52
H121	Cond Furnace (new)	Condensing / pulse package or residential-type furnace with a minimum AFUE of 92%.	New	Heating	\$1.55
E122	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$1.66
W125r	Solar Hot Water	Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging	Retrofit	Water Heat	\$1.68
E131	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$1.78
H116	Cond Furnace (repl)	Condensing / pulse package or residential-type furnace with a minimum AFUE of 92%.	At Replacement	Heating	\$1.82
H122	HVAC System Commisioning	HVAC system commissioning. Includes testing and balancing, damper settings, economizer settings, and proper HVAC heating and compressor control installation. This measure includes the proper set-up of single zone package equipment in simple HVAC systems. The majority of the Commercial area is served by this technology. Work done in Eugene (Davis, et al, 2002) suggests higher savings than the other documented commissioning on more complex systems.	New	Heating	\$1.85
E110	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	\$1.96
E118	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$1.97
E127	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$2.00
E109	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	\$2.08
E119	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$3.21
E128	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$3.28
E117	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45. Application: Old buildings	At Replacement	Heating	\$3.43
E126	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	\$3.49
W125	Solar Hot Water	Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging	New	Water Heat	\$4.96

## **Appendix D-5**

### **ETO 2011 Stellar Study Update**

# **ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION MEASURE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE YEARS 2010-2030**

*Prepared for the*  
**Energy Trust of Oregon, Inc.**

Draft Report  
January 25, 2011  
By  
Stellar Processes  
And  
Ecotope

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## Project Overview

The goal of this project was to provide Energy Trust of Oregon, Inc. (Energy Trust) with the amount and cost of potential energy efficiency and renewable energy measures that could provide electricity and natural gas demand-side savings for Oregon consumers by 2030 within the Energy Trust service territory. This resource assessment is designed to inform strategic planning, the project development and selection process, and for use in utility resource planning. By 2030, a technical potential of approximately 766 Average Megawatts (aMW) of electric savings and 108 million annual therms of gas savings were identified in this study<sup>1</sup>.

**Table 1: Summary of Technical Potential**

<b>Electric Utilities</b>	<b>Both Utilities, aMW</b>
Residential	181
Commercial	358
Industrial	178
Conservation Voltage Reduction	49
<b>Total (Including voltage reduction)</b>	<b>766</b>
<b>Natural Gas Utilities</b>	<b>Both Utilities, Mmtherm</b>
Residential	67
Commercial	21
Industrial	20
<b>Total (Including cross-utility impact)</b>	<b>108</b>

Conservation Voltage Reduction is a potential measure applicable by the utility at the substation level. Hence, it is not a measure that would be targeted by the Energy Trust but it is included in order to give a complete picture of the demand side potential. Quantification of Conservation Voltage reduction comes from the work of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council and was not explicitly developed in this project.

Stellar Processes and Ecotope, Inc., reviewed existing demographic and energy efficiency measure data sources to identify and quantify the resource potential. The contractors created updateable planning tools to develop these estimates and for Energy Trust to incorporate in their ongoing planning processes. The tools to evaluate the cost of individual measures and packages

<sup>1</sup> Electric measure savings are quantified in average MW as well as peak MW savings for summer and winter heavy demand periods. Gas savings are quantified in annual therms.

of measures consider the measure life, equipment and installation, annual O&M expenses, and the discount rate employed by the Energy Trust to produce levelized costs and a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR). Levelized costs are useful to compare program options and conservation strategies that have different measure lives. The BCR provides a comparison to long-term benefits that include the lifetime and load shape value of the savings. In this sense, the BCR is a more thorough comparison and is the index used to screen for cost-effectiveness.

It is important to note that program related costs are not included because Energy Trust staff directed that they are outside the scope of this study. It is equally important to note that the levelized costs shown in this study are the entire societal cost of efficiency measures for situations where existing, working equipment is retrofit, and the incremental cost of efficiency when considering new purchases of efficiency versus standard equipment. The incentive costs to the Energy Trust are often only a portion of these “total measure costs”. This study provides the basic information on the cost of measures, which the Energy Trust will combine with their knowledge of markets and programs and incentives to develop estimates of total program costs to the society and (separately) to the utility system.

While this project was not intended to provide program design, it does identify and quantify estimates of electricity and gas use and measures of activity (such as number and energy use of households or total floor space) in the target markets for the industrial / agriculture, residential, and commercial sectors. Residential savings potential is quantified by housing type for new and existing single family, multifamily, and manufactured homes. Commercial savings are quantified on a square footage basis for typical business type designations such as retail, grocery, and large and small office spaces. The industrial analysis quantifies savings and costs by process type such as wood products, food, and electronics.

Determining the applicability of potential measures to specific segments or subsectors of the commercial and industrial building stock can be difficult. For these segments, many “cross cutting” measures such as lighting improvements for commercial applications or motor efficiency improvements for industrial customers were analyzed. Cross cutting measures can be applicable across a wide variety of circumstances and building types. In the industrial sector, many measures are relevant for specific applications or processes rather than in discrete building types. The industrial technical potential section discusses the assumptions used to determine measure applicability.

## **Summary of Results**

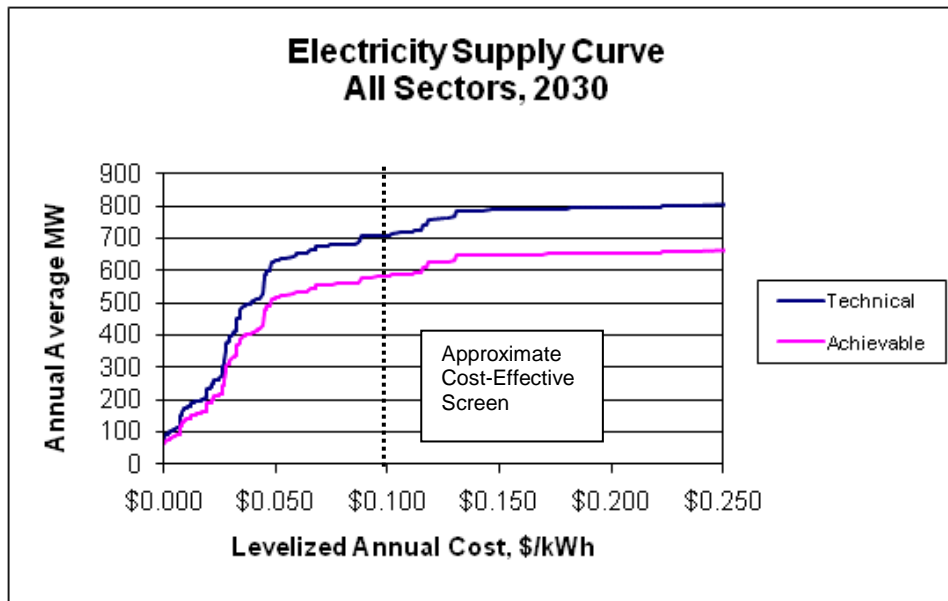
The resource potential can be considered “technical” or “achievable”. The technical potential is an estimate of all energy savings that could be accomplished immediately without the influence of any market barriers such as cost and customer awareness. As such, it provides a snapshot of everything that could be done. Technical potential does not present what can be saved through programs; it would be impossible to get every customer to install every possible measure. Furthermore, some resources may cost more than the Energy Trust or participants wish to pay. The achievable potential represents a more realistic assessment of what could be expected – taking into account the fact that not all consumers can be persuaded to participate and other real world limitations.

The following figures and tables summarize the results of this analysis for 2030. In providing summary statistics for this section, we screened measures to a BCR of 1 or better. This provides a summary of the savings potential that has a reasonable chance of being cost effective when



compared to avoided energy costs. Although the list of cost-effective measures does not include the highest cost measures, the supply curves and detailed tables of measures in the Technical Appendix lists all measures considered in this study. Both supply curves show some additional potential just beyond the current cost-effectiveness screen. Should higher avoided costs occur, there would be more additional measures available for conservation programs.

**Figure 1: Electricity Supply Curve**



**Figure 2: Electricity Technical Potential**

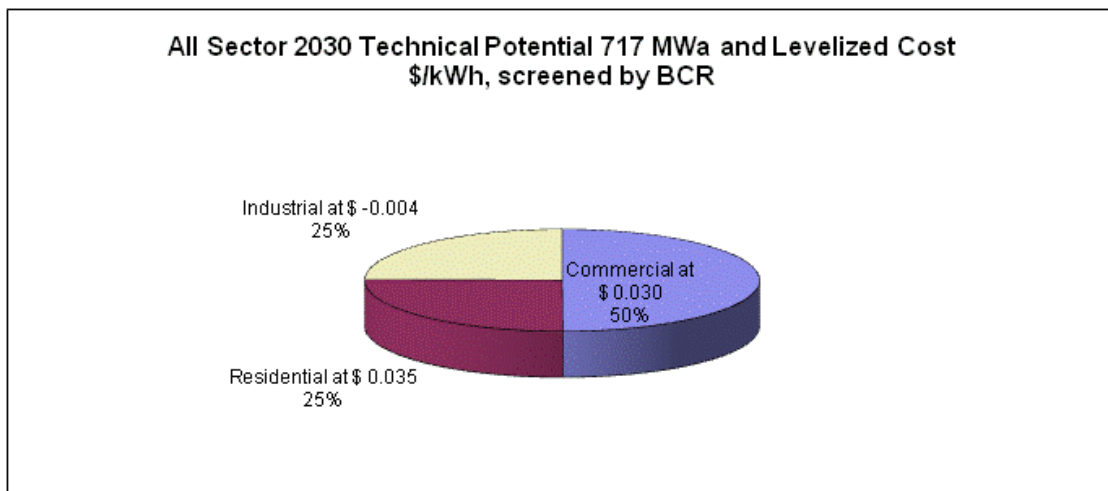
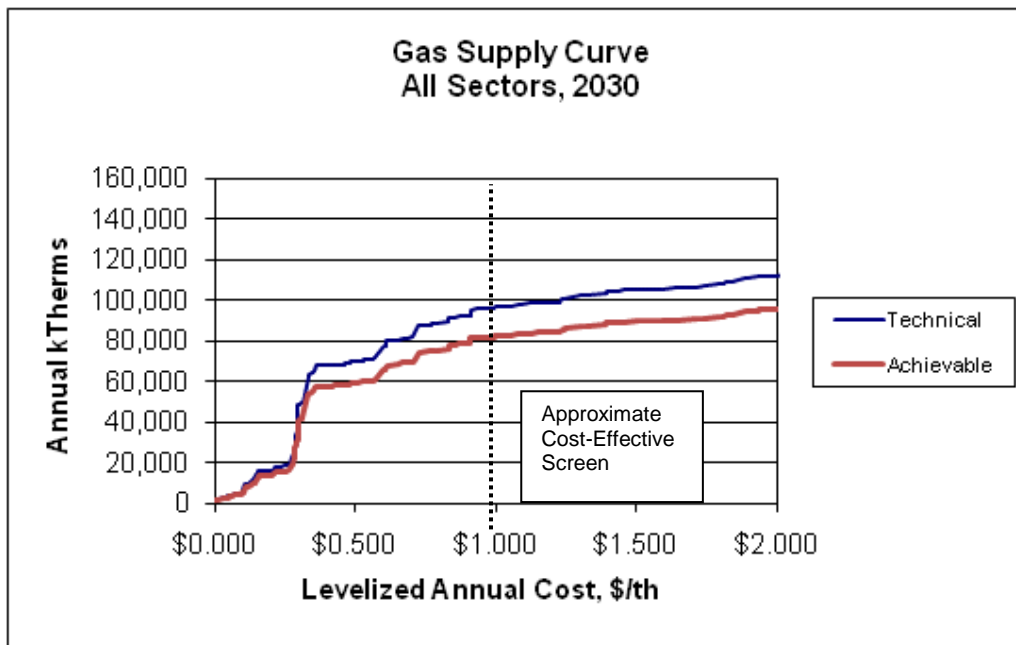


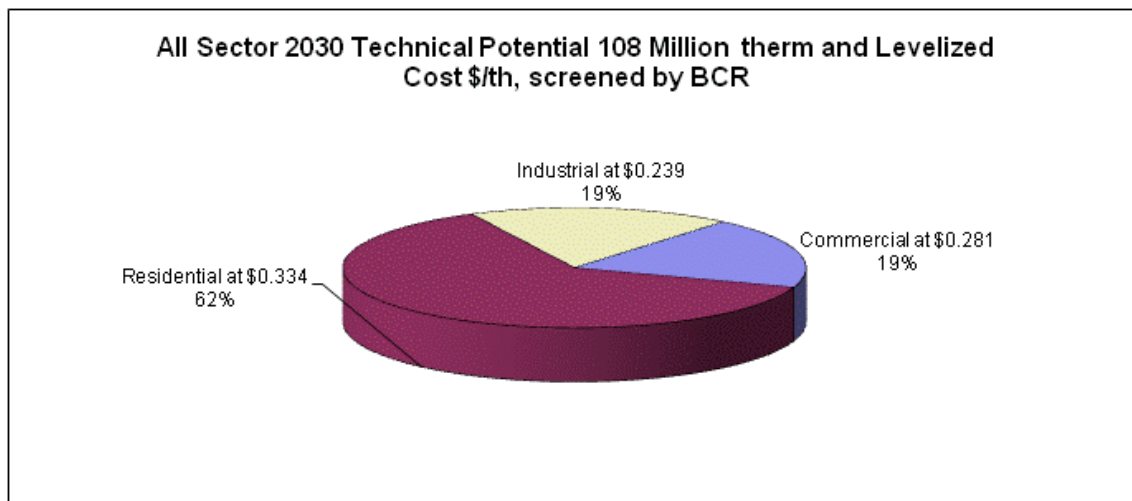
Figure 1 shows that the estimated savings from all electricity measures would reduce electricity use by 717 aMW of technical potential for cost-effective measures. Most of the proposed measures fall within the cost-effectiveness screen. One large exception is solar water heaters, which remain expensive even after tax credits. Energy Trust has found solar water heat to be cost-effective using a more complex cost-effectiveness methodology than the simple first0cut approach employed in this study. Figure 2 shows the distribution of potential electric savings across market segments.

Figure 3 shows that natural gas conservation measures could reduce consumption by an estimated 108 million therms. Figure 4 shows the distribution of potential natural gas savings across market segments.

**Figure 3: Natural Gas Supply Curve**



**Figure 4: Natural Gas Technical Potential**



## **Significant Efficiency Measures**

### **Utility Sector**

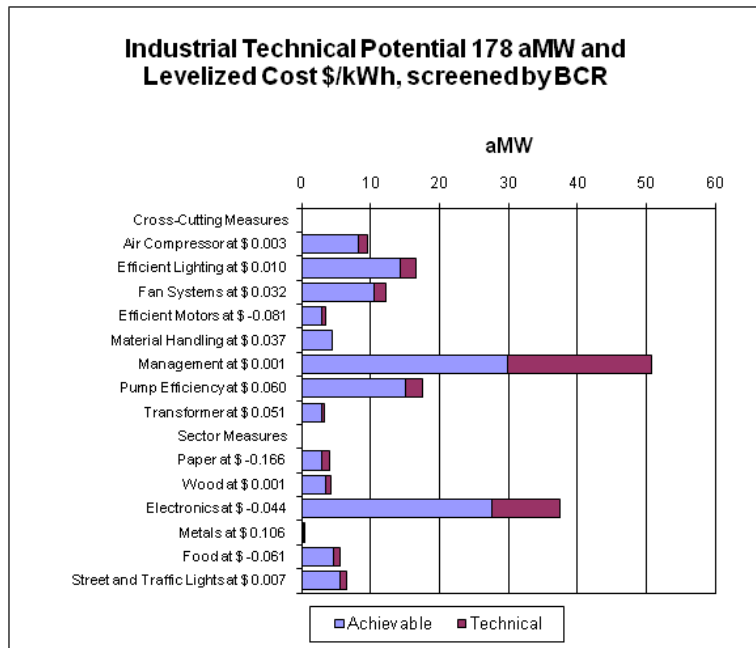
As mentioned previously, Conservation Voltage Reduction (CRV) is a set of measures that would be implemented at the utility level. The estimate of conservation potential was developed by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council (NPCC). The savings estimate amounts to saving 1.3% of current utility sales across all customer classes. In general, these measures could be negative in cost after credit for deferred utility investment in capacity expansion. No independent analysis was conducted for that set of measures. For further information, the reader is referred to NPCC.

### **Industrial Sector**

Industrial customers of investor owned utilities in Oregon with over 1 aMW demand have the option of using their payment to the energy efficiency portion of the public purpose charge to self-direct implementation of efficiency projects. Under current policy, these customers are eligible for Energy Trust programs, albeit for additional conservation investments, and at reduced incentives. In addition, some industrial customers are transmission customers only for the utilities, but still pay the public purpose charges that funds the Energy Trust and are eligible for Energy Trust programs. For this study, neither of these types of industrial customers were removed – that is, these results apply to all the industries within Energy Trust territory because they are all eligible for Energy Trust programs,...

For this sector, measures can be thought of either as cutting across industries or process- specific segments. For example, motors and lighting occur in all segments; however, other measures may be specific to paper manufacturing or another process. Due to proprietary concerns, it is difficult to obtain information on specific facilities; the actual amount of process savings is likely to be much larger than estimated here. Management and engineering optimization are difficult to define and quantify but represent the most resource potential. With this sort of study, it is important that national-level process and end use data by industry type be carefully considered and adjusted for relevance to the local industry. Large potential savings are estimated for the electronics sector due to anticipated new growth as reflected in utility load forecasts.

**Figure 5: Major Industrial Measures**



**Table 2: Industrial Sector Technical Potential Saving in 2030 by Segment Screened by BCR**

Segment	Consumption, aMW	Potential Savings, aMW	Savings Fraction
Hi Tech - Chip Fab	391	35	9%
Paper	42	9	23%
Kraft Pulp	111	25	22%
Foundries	96	3	3%
Metal Fab	42	2	5%
Transportation, Equip	35	3	8%
Other Food	43	9	21%
Frozen Food	23	6	24%
Wood - Lumber	64	9	14%
Wood - Panel	25	4	16%
Wood - Other	20	3	17%
Chemical	14	1	8%
Misc Manf	176	17	10%
Street Lighting	107	6	5%
Agriculture	109	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>10%</b>

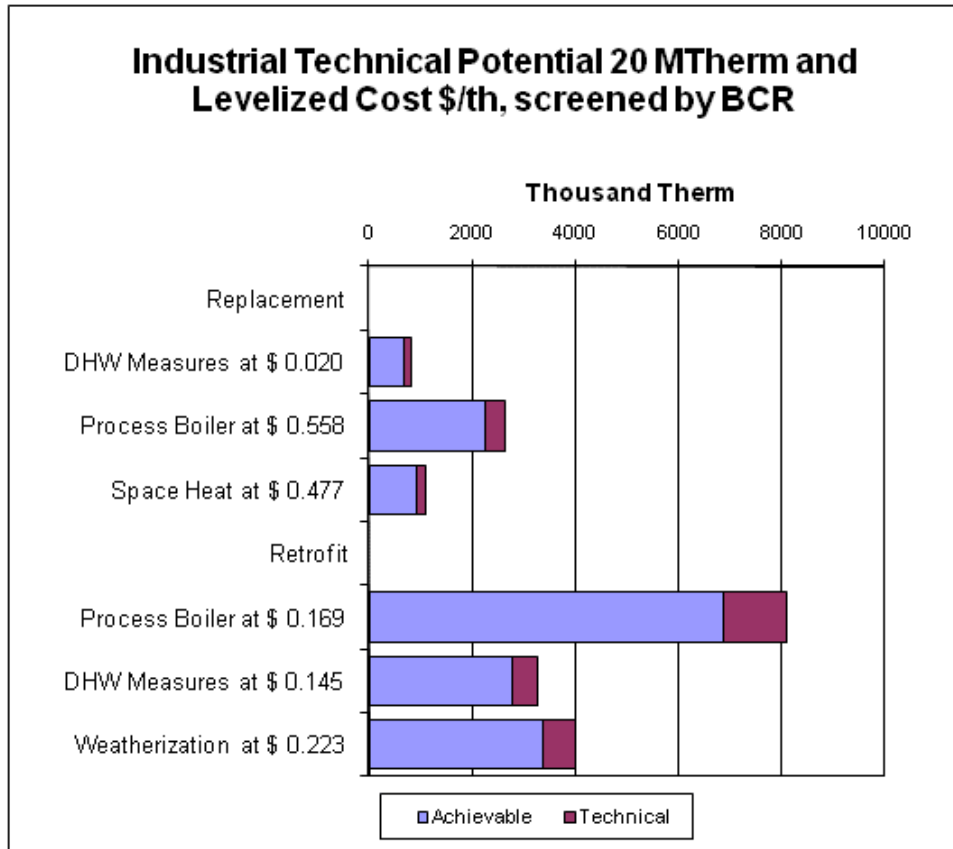
As Table 3 shows, industrial sector measures appear low in cost from a societal perspective because there are non-energy benefits in terms of increased production and reduced use of raw materials.

**Table 3: Industrial Sector Technical Potential Saving in 2030, Screened by BCR**

Measure Category	aMW Savings	Level Cost, \$/kWh
Cross-Cutting Measures		
Air Compressor	9.6	\$0.014
Efficient Lighting	16.6	\$0.009
Fan Systems	12.2	\$0.023
Efficient Motors	3.4	\$0.014
Material Handling	5.2	\$0.036
Management	50.7	\$0.036
Pump Efficiency	17.5	\$0.017
Transformer	3.4	\$0.006
Segment Measures		
Paper	4.1	\$0.027
Wood	4.3	-\$0.056
Electronics	37.4	-\$0.060
Metals	0.4	-\$1.991
Food	5.5	\$0.027
Street and Traffic Lights	6.7	\$0.041
Ag Irrigation	0.7	\$0.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>\$0.001</b>

In a change from the previous study, both small and large industrial gas customers are included in the current study. Figure 6 and Table 4 show the potential for gas conservation measures. In general, much of the opportunity lies in some form of boiler improvement.

**Figure 6: Industrial Natural Gas Measures**



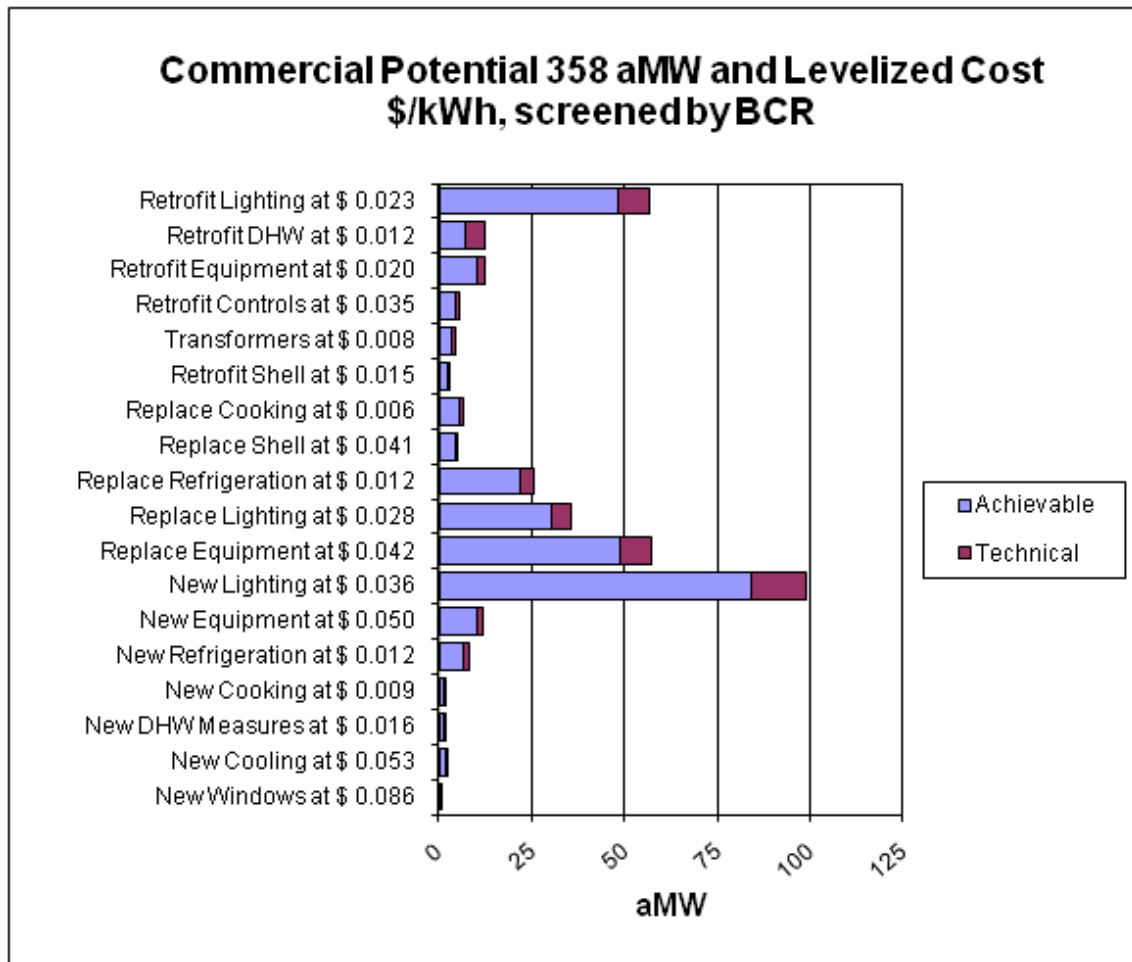
**Table 4 Industrial Gas 2030 Technical Potential Savings, Screened by BCR**

Measure Category	Technical Potential, ktherm	Levelized Cost, \$/th
<b>Replacement</b>		
Process Boiler	2,653	\$0.558
DHW Measures	811	\$0.020
Space Heat	1,097	\$0.477
<b>Retrofit</b>		
Process Boiler	3,271	\$0.145
DHW Measures	8,084	\$0.169
Weatherization	3,988	\$0.223
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,903</b>	<b>\$0.239</b>

### Commercial Sector

Figure 7 and Table 5 show the potential for groups of measures in the commercial sector with most significant savings. These measure groups are broken out according market segments that affect program design. These groups are shown as retrofit, replacement of existing stock and new construction. Clearly, new lighting opportunities dominate, in part due to emerging technology. In most cases, achievable potential is estimated as 85% of technical potential. Details are shown in Table 5. In these tables “equipment” means mechanical equipment not included in the other specified end uses.

**Figure 7: Major Commercial Segment Measures, Electricity**



**Table 5: Commercial Sector 2030 Technical Potential Savings, Screened by BCR**

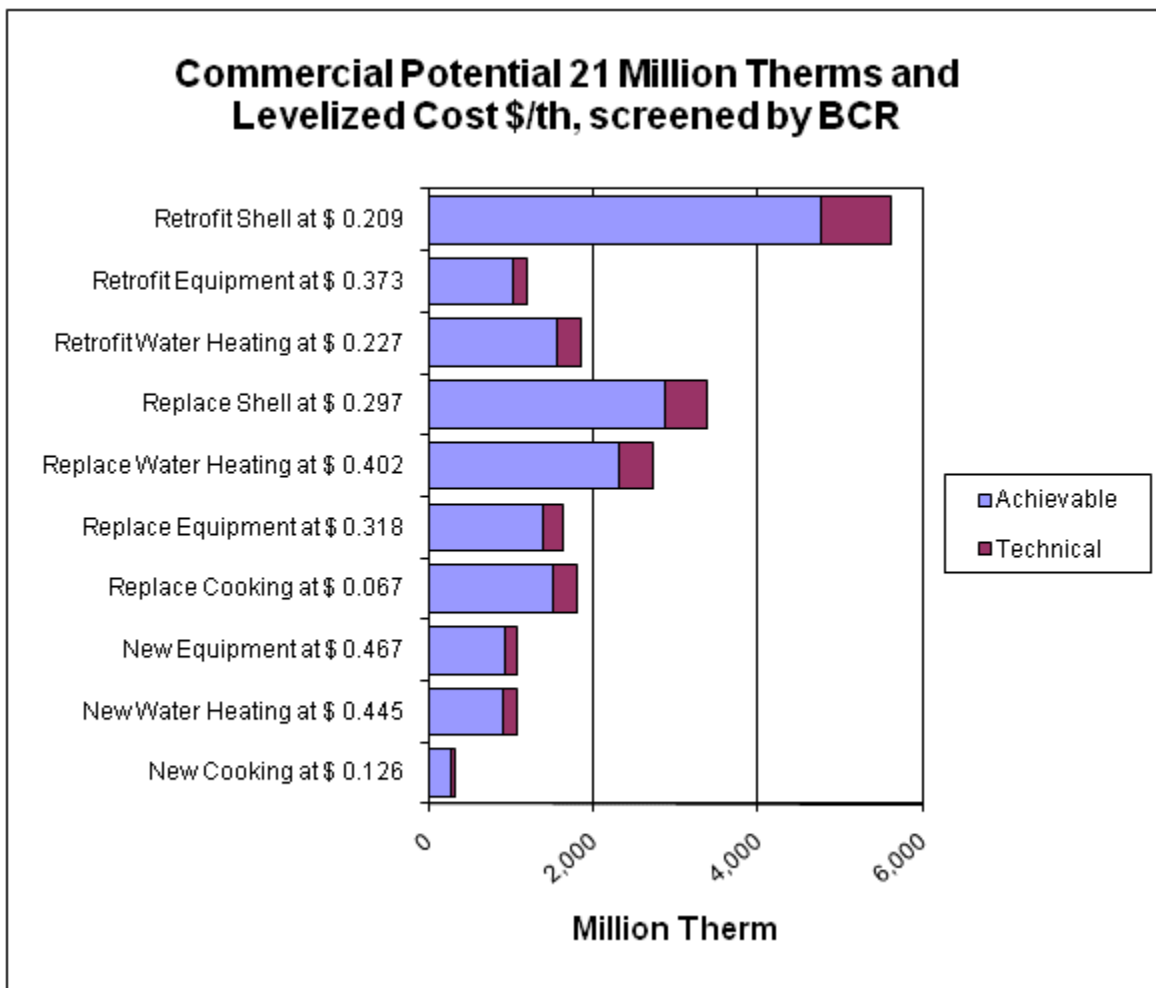
<b>Measure Category</b>	<b>aMW Savings</b>	<b>Winter Peak Savings, MW</b>	<b>Summer Peak Savings, MW</b>	<b>Level Cost, \$/kWh</b>
New Windows	0	1	0	\$0.086
New Cooling	2	4	4	\$0.053
New Cooking	2	2	2	\$0.053
New Equipment	12	21	19	\$0.050
New Lighting	99	80	103	\$0.036
New Refrigeration	8	10	13	\$0.012
New DHW Measures	2	2	2	\$0.016
Replace Cooling	9	18	16	\$0.034
Replace Cooking	7	7	7	\$0.006
Replace Shell	5	15	1	\$0.041
Replace Lighting	36	43	56	\$0.028
Replace Refrigeration	26	31	40	\$0.012
Replace Equipment	57	59	59	\$0.042
Retrofit Shell	3	8	1	\$0.015
Retrofit Equipment	12	27	23	\$0.020
Retrofit Lighting	57	68	88	\$0.023
Transformers	4	4	4	\$0.008
Retrofit Controls	5	6	6	\$0.035
Retrofit DHW	12	13	21	\$0.012
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>\$0.030</b>



Major opportunities lie in upgrading the building shell and improving heating and cooling equipment. Shell measures include windows and insulation.

Figure 8 and Table 6 show the conservation potential for natural gas in the commercial sector. These measures are also grouped by retrofit, replacement and new construction. Major opportunities lie in upgrading the building shell and improving heating and cooling equipment. Shell measures include windows and insulation.

**Figure 8: Major Commercial Sector Measures, Gas**



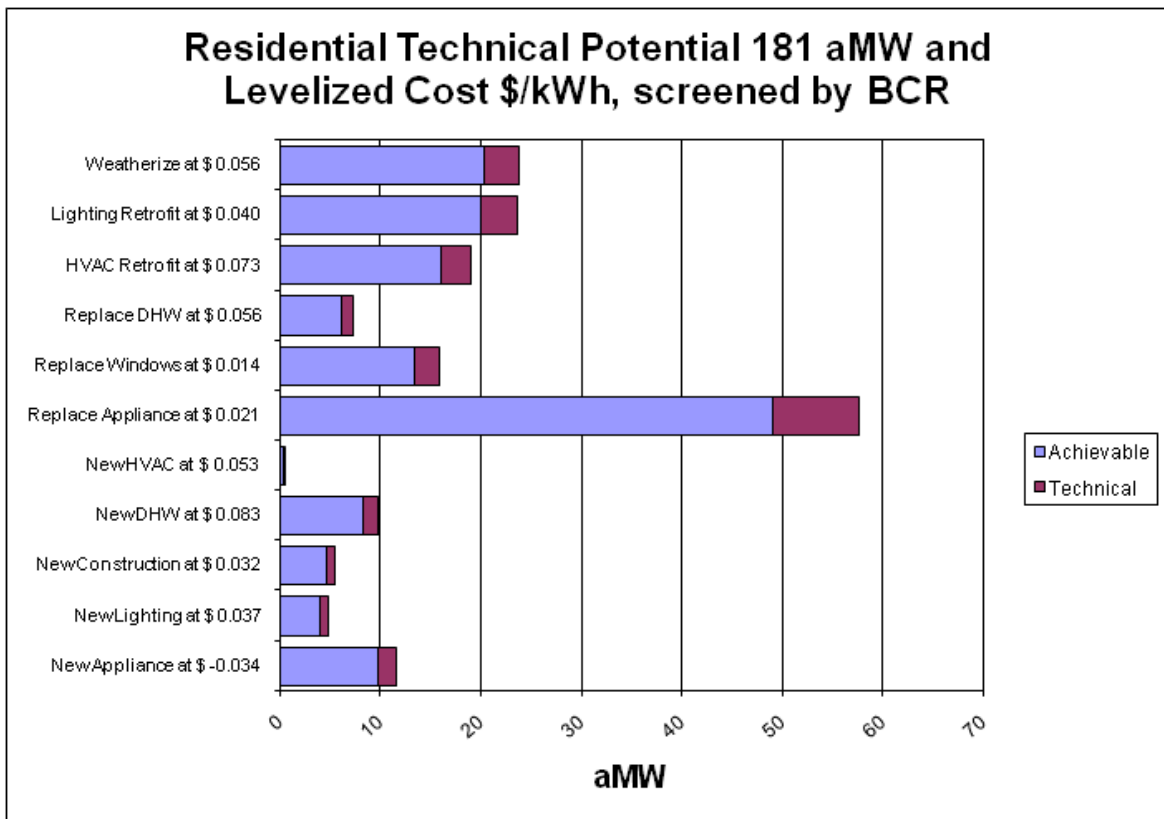
**Table 6: Commercial Sector Gas Technical Potential Savings for 2030,  
Screened by BCR**

<b>Measure Category</b>	<b>Thousand therm</b>	<b>\$/therm</b>
New Cooking	321	\$0.126
New Equipment	1,088	\$0.467
New Water Heating	1,069	\$0.445
Replace Cooking	1,798	\$0.067
Replace Shell	3,389	\$0.297
Replace Equipment	1,629	\$0.318
Replace Water Heating	2,723	\$0.402
Retrofit Shell	5,621	\$0.209
Retrofit Equipment	1,206	\$0.373
Retrofit Water Heating	1,853	\$0.227
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,698</b>	<b>\$0.281</b>

### Residential Sector

Figure 9 and Table 7 show residential electricity potential in 2030 grouped by existing and new construction opportunities. The large savings in HVAC Retrofit (compared to past studies) are due to ductless heat pumps. This measure is borderline cost-effective. Lighting savings are largely from specialty CFL bulbs, as conventional CFLs or their equivalent will be required by law soon. The large savings for Appliance Replacement are due to low power consumer electronic appliances that are large in the near-term but will be replaced anyway in the long-term. There is significant potential for replacement of heating systems and appliances. Emerging heat pump water heaters are expected to be a major resource although commercially available models for Oregon’s climate have just arrived and are still being tested for functionality.

**Figure 9: Major Residential Segment Measures, Electricity**

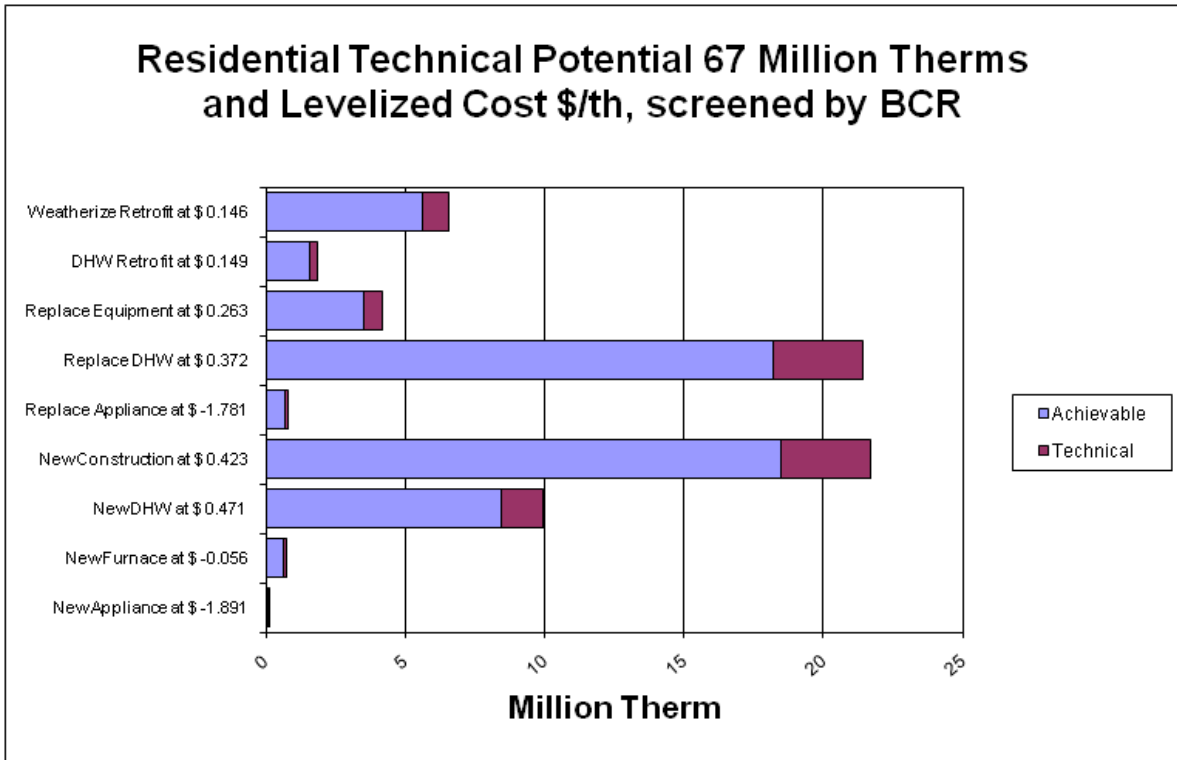


**Table 7: Residential Sector Electric Technical Potential Savings for 2030,  
Screened by BCR**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>aMW Savings</b>	<b>Winter Peak Savings, MW</b>	<b>Summer Peak Savings, MW</b>	<b>Level Cost, \$/kWh</b>
New Appliance	12	13	12	-\$0.034
New DHW	10	12	10	\$0.083
New Construction	6	11	2	\$0.032
New Lighting	5	5	5	\$0.037
New HVAC	1	1	0	\$0.053
Replace Windows	16	32	2	\$0.014
Replace Appliance	58	62	60	\$0.021
Replace DHW	7	9	8	\$0.056
Replace Equipment	1	2	0	\$0.061
HVAC Retrofit	19	28	7	\$0.073
Lighting Retrofit	24	24	24	\$0.040
Weatherize	24	46	5	\$0.056
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>\$0.035</b>

Figure 10 and Table 8 show residential potential for natural gas savings in 2030 grouped by existing and new construction. For natural gas, the greatest opportunity lies in weatherization of existing homes, retrofit of existing heating equipment, and increased efficiency for new construction. Opportunities during new construction include better insulation and windows, duct sealing, high efficiency furnaces, and heat recovery ventilation. The fact that some appliances are negative in cost reflects the fact that there are non-energy benefits, such as water savings, that offset cost for some appliances.

**Figure 10: Major Residential Sector Measures, Gas**



**Table 8: Residential Sector Gas Technical Potential Savings for 2030,  
Screened by BCR**

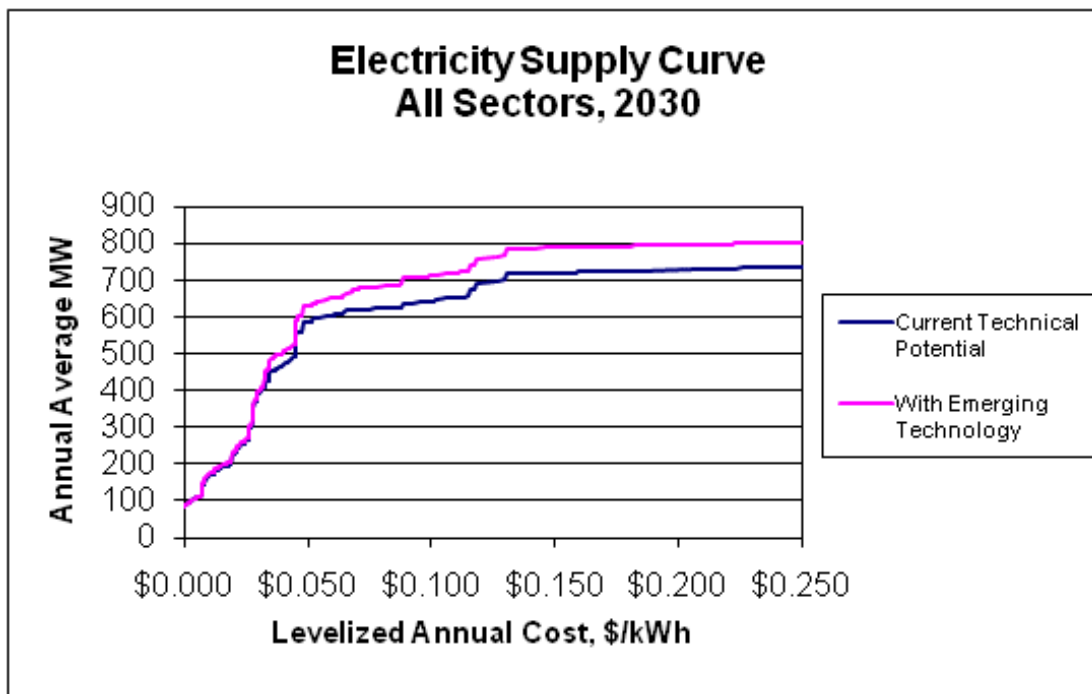
<b>Measure Category</b>	<b>Thousand Therm</b>	<b>\$/therm</b>
New Appliance	97	-\$1.891
New Furnace	737	-\$0.056
New Construction	21,728	\$0.423
New DHW	9,931	\$0.471
Replace Equipment	4,161	\$0.263
Replace DHW	21,425	\$0.372
Replace Appliance	815	-\$1.781
Weatherize Retrofit	6,587	\$0.146
DHW Retrofit	1,871	\$0.149
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,352</b>	<b>\$0.334</b>

### **Emerging Technology**

Distinction should be noted between those measures that are new -- that is, available but not yet in widespread practice -- and those that are emerging but not yet available in the market. These measures are expected to become widespread in the future even if they are not yet considered mainstream. Measures in this category deserve discussion and possible support for demonstration because they are quite likely to become important opportunities. Unfortunately, the methodology of resource assessment is not well suited to exploring hypothetical new options (see Fred Gordon, et al., “Beyond Supply Curves”, ACEEE Conference Proceedings, 2008).

Given that our ability to predict future inventions is limited, one can still develop some sensitivity estimates for products that are known or expected to be almost market ready. Figure 11 shows emerging technology increases the supply curve by almost 20%.

**Figure 11. With Emerging Technology**



The specific measures treated as emerging are discussed in more detail titled “New Measure Development” on page 21. In general, most of these measures we could identify as “emerging” are in the residential sector.

Residential consumer electronics are a rapidly changing market. One anticipates that many new products will start to use “smart” capabilities including internet controls. If done properly, this could lead to energy savings during “sleep” mode. California has identified large savings opportunities and is pursuing a program for Low Power Mode Appliances. Such savings would occur through new standards to be implemented at the manufacturing level and would not be immediate program opportunities. Within programs, we include emerging opportunities for new lighting products and heat pump water heaters.

The importance of these new technologies is illustrated in Table 9, which shows the amount of included resource potential that is anticipated as “emerging”. Assuming that the new products occur, they would then be responsible for 16% of the new and increased technical potential for the residential sector.

**Table 9: Residential Emerging Technology**

Measure	aMW Savings	Emerging Technology as Percent of Total
New HVAC	0	30%
New DHW	1	91%
New Lighting	5	83%
Lighting Retrofit	7	46%
Heat Pump HW	7	94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16%</b>

### Resource Assessment Methodology

This section describes the methodology used in this report. More detailed description is provided in the detailed appendix and many of the specifics are documented in the calculation spreadsheets.

To summarize the approach, we applied the following steps in this study:

- Establish Energy Consumption Baseline.

We quantified current energy use by segment unit (residential household, commercial square footage, and industrial by typical facility) and customer type within each segment (single family, small office, wood products, etc.). It is important to understand how much energy is currently consumed for specific end uses and market segments in order for the eventual savings estimates to be realistic. We utilized the utility estimates of sales by customer group and market segment and best estimates of Energy Use Index (EUI kWh/sq. ft.) factors to calibrate our estimates to the actual utility sales data.

- Estimate Energy Consumption by End Use for Each Customer Type.

The methods varied by customer group. For the industrial sector, we estimated the “share down” factors, that is, the fraction of consumption for specific process uses. For the commercial sector, the EUI factors provided consumption by end use. For the residential sector, we applied prototype models to estimate major end use consumption, calibrated to actual sector consumption

- Forecast future consumer population.

We applied the utility forecasted growth rate to estimate the customer base available in future years.

- Compile And Screen List Of Measures, Develop Measure Details



We reviewed information on specific measures for applicability to ETO territory customers. This information includes estimates of incremental cost and savings but also assesses the market potential for specific measures. Applicability of some measures depends on the fuel for space heating, for example. Also the amount to which the market is currently saturated affects the amount of remaining potential. We focused on measures with significant savings for a significant portion of the housing, building, or equipment stock in question. The intention was not to represent every possible measure, but represent the available cost and savings by choosing the most significant measures.

- Implement Worksheet Tool To Aggregate And Sum Conservation Potential.

We developed a series of worksheets to compute the savings potential and cost for each measure and customer type, and then results were aggregated for an estimate of the total potential.

### **Data Collection**

To develop the inputs required by the tool, the team utilized a wide variety of resources. A literature review was conducted to collect equipment and O&M costs and energy savings. This review was augmented by internal data developed by the team members for use in prior projects. Where available, the Northwest Power & Conservation Council's (NPCC) Regional Technical Forum (RTF) data was utilized in the residential sector to collect costs and energy benefits. In addition, the NPCC libraries provided cost and benefit data for many of the commercial sector measures. In some cases, technical papers or data provided by manufacturers was used. Energy Trust historical program data and measure screening analysis also provided data input for the study. The data source(s) used for each measure are noted in the Notes and Sources section of each measure workbook.

To determine the applicability of measures to the Energy Trust service territory and to assess market conditions, economic and census data was collected from Economy.com and from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Population estimates were also collected from the Portland State University Center for Population Studies and from the Manufactured Housing Association.

Where available, public documents prepared by the individual utilities were used to generate electricity and gas end use or device saturation and penetration rates for the Energy Trust service territory. Where not available, these rates were extrapolated from county- or state-level data.

### **Selection of Potential Measures**

In residential sector, we utilized 121 measures. Each measure is developed separately for three building types. In the commercial sector, we utilized 106 measures. Each measure is then developed separately for 12 building types.

The measures identified in the initial list were then analyzed for cost and performance in the Energy Trust service territory. We used a wide variety of resources to develop measure-specific inputs for this study. We conducted a literature review to collect equipment and labor costs and energy benefits. Energy Trust project data and measure cost effectiveness screening models were combined with Northwest Power & Conservation Council's Regional Technical Forum (RTF) data and other regional sources for measure costs, savings, and non energy benefits assumptions. We studied the Oregon market to identify the total market size, infrastructure, climate, energy

use, energy costs, and other variables that impact the usefulness of each of the measures in the particular market served by the Energy Trust.

The study is structured to present efficiency potential by measures directed to “New Construction,” “Retrofit,” or “Replacement.” “Replacement” applies to the annual turnover of equipment in any year. We can also compute this resource as a cumulative total for a future year. Retrofit applies to upgrading existing equipment that has not yet reached its useful life.

For each measure, we attempted to identify and quantify the potential market for which that measure was applicable. While this is relatively straightforward in the residential sector and only slightly problematic in the commercial sector, it is very difficult to provide the same level of detail for a technical potential assessment in the industrial sector. Nevertheless, we have provided an approximate technical potential for each measure that can be used to estimate overall program size and savings potential.

To calculate the cost of each measure, the following assumptions were generally followed. Where appropriate, exceptions have been noted within the measure workbook. Only actual equipment and labor costs were included in the measure cost calculation used in this analysis. In addition, incremental costs (or savings) related to differences in operations and maintenance was considered in the cost analysis. We did not consider program administrative costs, marketing or other overhead expenses.

For each measure, the incremental cost of the equipment examined in the measure over that required by the relevant energy code was used where applicable in new construction, renovation, and replacement markets. The entire cost of substitute equipment was considered in retrofit situations<sup>2</sup>. These measures generally examine one-for-one equipment selections so all other costs, such as maintenance, are assumed to be the same. In cases where additional maintenance costs would be associated with the equipment in the measure, these incremental costs have also been included.

The impact of the measure on O&M expenses was calculated and included in the cost-effectiveness analysis. In some cases, there are negative O&M costs – that is, non-energy benefits – that are included in the analysis. In planning terms, we utilized a cost that represents the full societal cost or total resource cost (TRC). The cost-effectiveness approach employed here is a simplification of the more sophisticated approach used to qualify individual measures at the Energy Trust, intended to get about the right answer in aggregate. Individual measures that pass by this method may not pass Energy Trust’s more detailed screening, and the reverse is also true.

For the technical potential savings analysis, we assumed that the measure would be applied to all applicable situations and where no related measure was applied. For retrofit measures, we assumed that the existing population would be addressed to the extent possible. For replacement measures, we first calculated a replacement rate and then assumed that the measure was applied for the cumulative number of replacements up to the target year. For “new” measures in new construction, we assumed that all of the applicable new construction was treated every year. Growth rates were developed based on utility projections. For replacement and new measures, it

<sup>2</sup> A retrofit situation is where working equipment might be replaced with more efficient equipment primarily for energy savings purposes.

is important to specify a target year sufficiently into the future that significant new resources will be counted. We utilized the year 2030 as the target year for assessment. Because replacement and new potential occurs as equipment is sold or buildings constructed, it is only available over the course of the period of study; that is, savings cannot be accelerated beyond the rate of sales or construction.

Retrofit and replacement can be in conflict; if one does a retrofit, the efficiency opportunity is no longer available to become a replacement candidate later. At the same time, there are measures that occur only as retrofit or only as replacement options. We worked with the measures in various ways to assure that retrofit and replacement would not be “double-counted.” Often, the retrofit is much more expensive because the replacement is only an incremental cost over replacement with a less efficient but otherwise similar piece of equipment. In cases where retrofit was clearly more expensive than grid power and pipe gas, yet replacement was feasible, we ruled out the retrofit as not feasible. Another option was to compute the cumulative replacements and remove those from eligibility as retrofits. The Resource Assessment spreadsheets allow the analyst to choose an approach.

Another potential conflict can occur when two technologies go after the same energy end use. For example, heat pump water heaters and solar water heaters are competing technologies. In these cases, we divided the market between the two options to avoid double-counting.

Since we are dealing with two fuels, we must be aware of some other factors. In general, we can develop a supply curve for only one fuel at a time. That is, the gas and electricity supply curves are independent. Of course, that does not mean that efficiency opportunities for the two fuels are always independent – many measures save both electricity and gas on the same site (e.g. building energy management system) and many markets can only be effectively approached by a dual fuel program (e.g. new homes.) This merely means that the impacts of investment in one fuel on energy use for the other are not captured in the supply curve graph. These impacts are maintained in the output tables and they do influence the levelized cost.

### **New Measure Development**

In preparing this version of the planning tools, the primary focus was on updating costs and savings for previously developed measures. However, we considered a number of new and revised measures as the request of reviewers.

1. Gas weatherization measures, reviewed for consistency with recent evaluation results
2. Solar water heating, review ETO files for cost and savings information.
3. Cooking measures, matched to EnergyStar appliance calculation worksheets..
4. Gas Furnace. Based on 2009 Market Transformation study, the baseline is now a high-efficiency model.
5. Tankless water heaters, updated cost and savings, based on survey of vendors.
6. Gas Hearths, added efficiency measure.
7. Commercial clothes washer, updated measure based on Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council.
8. Fleet management of HVAC, added new measure for operation of HVAC units as a group by EMCS system.

9. Corridor ventilation in MF, added new measure for reduction of excess outside air.
10. DHW, updated baseline for new standard in 2015
11. Destratification fan, added new measure in warehouse
12. Boiler measures, updated baseline to the new IECC.
13. Exterior LED, added measure based on Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council.
14. Streetlights and traffic lights, added measures based on Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council.
15. Ozone Treated Laundry, added new measure. Ozone treatment allows use of less hot water and chemicals.
16. Heat Recovery chillers, limited application for Hot Water Heat recovery in MF garage.
17. Industrial Electricity, added entire new set of measures based on Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council. Significant addition is Integrated Energy Management.

Heat pump water heaters are identified as having a large technical potential in both the residential and the commercial sector. Larger products for commercial customers are available. For homes, new products are very recently available, but have not been lab tested for functionality in our climate.. We consider this measure to be an emerging technology.

The Home Energy Monitor connects a digital readout to the customer's utility meter so that the customer has direct feedback to their consumption level. We project this product as currently available but, with respect to predictable savings, as an emerging technology.

Lighting measures are an unusual case. New federal standards will require efficient lighting starting in about 2015. As a result, the lifetime for installing lighting measures in the current stock of buildings has been reduced. We expect that a new generation of LED lighting products will be available by 2015 and even more efficient lighting products will emerge around 2020. This study does not include LED down lights for homes and screw in LEDs for commercial buildings which became commercially available and cost-effective as the study approached completion, and are now included in Energy Trust programs. These would add modestly to the technical potential shown here, because the efficiencies are not yet radically better than those for compact fluorescents. They are suitable to some niches where compact fluorescent bulbs are inappropriate.

Prototype units of condensing natural gas packaged heaters have been demonstrated in Canada. However, the condensing feature of these units was not the primary source of their savings – rather it was the fact that exposed ductwork was better insulated. Furthermore, manufacturers have not indicated willingness to bring these units into production due to the higher cost of the hardware.

One area of interest was the application of residential gas water heating systems for combined space heat and water heat. We considered various combinations of available technology. Although there would be cost savings by eliminating the furnace, the added cost of a hydronic heating system would be comparable to that cost reduction. Furthermore, although a tankless water heater would be higher efficiency for hot water, for space heat it would be competing

against an already-efficient gas furnace for space heating. Only one combination option appears to be currently cost-effective – that would be a combination involving a low-cost hydrocoil applied to an air distribution system. We also include a high efficiency combination system based on the Polaris water heater. However, the base case assumes that a conventional gas boiler and hydronic slab heating system would otherwise be installed, so the efficiency improvement from the combination option is small relative to the incremental cost.

A similar niche on the electricity side would be new ductless heat pump systems. These systems are designed for easier installation that may eliminate some of the installer errors that have plagued large heat pumps. Current models are small in capacity, which limits their retrofit potential. They are suggested for homes with electric baseboard heating – which makes them one of the few retrofit equipment measures possible for older homes with baseboard heating. Energy savings will depend on the extent to which customers operate these units to offset baseboard heat and the addition of summertime cooling might offset winter savings. Recent evaluations indicate that these are cost-effective for single family home applications. In multi-family housing - they would provide the equivalent of an efficient through-the-wall heat pump - These are included as an emerging technology measure. The cost estimate gives credit for the fact that a window air conditioner would otherwise have to be included to provide a similar cooling benefit.

A new set of high efficiency gas water heaters is becoming available. We include a low-cost gas water heater with 0.70 EF rating that will shortly be available as emerging technology. Tankless gas water heaters have an EF rating of 0.85. There is an incremental upgrade possible to another tankless heater at 0.89 EF rating that would be cost effective even for the high cost system.

Waste heat recovery from wastewater has been previously reviewed as a potential measure. It is not well suited for residential applications, as it is a relatively expensive retrofit limited to full basements. As a result, this measure is limited to commercial facilities.

Other commercial measures that were changed include high performance lighting systems. More efficient T8 systems can replace the previous generation of older T8s. T5 systems are somewhat more expensive but can be a worthwhile replacement for metal halide lights. One advantage of the new fluorescent system is that it can be switched off or dimmed, allowing the application of occupancy sensors that were not an option for halide lights.

Tax credits are now recognized as an offset to costs for both demand-side and supply-side measures. While there are currently available Federal tax credits, those are significantly diminished, but do not disappear at the end of 2010. Given the complexity of Federal credits, to keep things simple, we only deducted Oregon tax credits from measure costs. We assumed that all commercial and industrial measures could receive the BETC tax credit, evaluated as reducing initial cost by 31%. Credit was applied for the residential measures shown in Table 10. Note that these Oregon tax credits do not apply to Northwest Natural Gas territory in Washington.

**Table 10. Oregon Residential Tax Credits**

MEF 2.0 Washer	\$150
MEF 2.2 Washer	\$180
MEF 8.0 Dishwasher	\$80
Efficient Refrigerator	\$50
Heat Pump Commissioning	\$250
PTCS Ducts (with bonus)	\$400
Hydronic Fan	\$125
Heat Recovery Ventilation	\$220
Water Heat Exchanger	\$100

### Tool Selection and Use

One of the primary goals of this project was to continue use of, and improve upon the method of analyzing measures across segments and technology types that would provide a means of comparing anticipated costs and benefits associated with a variety of program options.

The Assessment Tool used by the team includes several favorable features:

- Standardized program assumptions. This spreadsheet tool allows the same set of program assumptions for each measure, so that differences in the results of the analysis of any two measures were impacted only by the variables of interest (cost, benefits, and technical potential).
- Updateable. The measure cost and performance, market penetration and other inputs into the tool can be easily changed to analyze a particular measure under a variety of program and cost conditions. For example, Trust personnel can easily modify the cost of the measure or number of program participants and calculate a new levelized cost.
- Consistent analysis approach. Team members individually assessed the measures with expertise in particular areas. The use of this tool ensured that measure assessments performed by different analysts were comparable.
- Record of assumptions, sources, etc. The input requirements of the tool provide a record of the data and processes used by the analysts to develop levelized costs. We believe this will be extremely informative and provide insights to the Trust that will be helpful during program design, particularly in cases where multiple measures are combined into a single conservation package targeted at a particular customer, segment or building type.

### Tool Limitations

While the strict data input structure of the Assessment Tool provides a consistent way to compare measures across sectors, it does impose some limitations:

- The total measure costs and benefits calculations are based on an estimate of the number of cases for which the measure is applicable; i.e., the program participation was estimated to be the total technical potential. These figures will need to be adjusted for programs that target only a portion of the identified market.

- The tool does not allow multiple-measure “what if” analysis. While we have assessed a number of combined-measure packages, the costs and benefits must be calculated and combined outside the tool and entered as one set of assumptions.
- The tool provides limited flexibility. The tool did not provide optimum flexibility to analyze measures by segment or across segments without creating multiple worksheets. While this did impose some limits on the analysis methodology, the strict requirements of the tool ensure that comparable computations across all types of measures and sectors are made.

### **Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)**

In previous studies, we used the levelized cost as a screening criterion to determine cost effectiveness. One problem is that the levelized cost fails to take into account Time-Of-Use (TOU), that fact that savings during a peak period may have higher value and, hence, be more cost-effective. In order to better account for this feature, we computed the total benefit, net present value of lifetime savings and Non Energy Benefits (NEB), evaluated at each measure’s load shape. This lifetime benefit can then be compared to the total resource cost. If the benefits are greater than cost, the benefit-cost ratio is greater than one. This ratio offers a simple comparison.

$$BCR = \frac{\text{Net Present Value of Benefits (including TOU, NEB, hedge and externality value)}}{\text{Total Resource Cost}}$$

In general, screening by BCR rarely results in a different cost-effectiveness determination than that afforded by the levelized cost. The exception occurs with some residential sector end uses that occur during peak periods.

In cases where the total resource cost is actually negative, due to non-energy benefits that offset cost, the calculation for BCR returns a negative value. While this is technically correct, it could be confusing. For this reason, we defined the BCR to be 100 whenever total cost is negative. This facilitates sorting the measures in order of declining BCR.

### **Utility Avoided Cost**

One complication with computing BCR lies in obtaining realistic estimates of the utility system avoided cost at different times of the day. Utilities are in the process of updating their avoided costs estimates. However, the schedule of their Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) did not coincide with the timing of this report. For this report, we used values previously approved by Oregon Public Utility Commission in 2007. This estimate includes a value for the future cost of CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation.

### **Supply Curve of Conservation Measures**

The results of the assessment are provided in the form of separate spreadsheets for the industrial, commercial, and residential sectors (see appendix for the final lists of measures). For each measure or package of measures, we developed cost and savings estimates (including peak load savings), as well as an estimate of overall achievable energy savings over the future study period. To generate both the cost and savings impacts over time, we assumed that the measure was applied to all potential candidates. These calculations could change considerably as specific programs are developed, but provide an overview of the maximum potential available from each measure. As a final step, the list of measures was ranked by overall cost-effectiveness.

## Levelized Cost Calculation

To compare and prioritize measures, we calculate the levelized cost for each measure opportunity. The levelized cost calculation starts with the incremental capital cost of a given measure or package of measures as described previously. We add the present value of any net operation and maintenance (O&M) cost. The total cost is amortized over an estimated measure lifetime using a discount rate (in this case a real discount rate of 5.2 percent per year) which is the standard value used by Energy Trust. This annual net measure cost is then divided by the annual net energy savings (in kilowatt-hours or therms) from the measure application (again relative to a standard technology) to produce the levelized cost estimate in dollars per kWh saved, as illustrated in the following formula.

$$\text{Levelized Cost} = \frac{\text{Net Annual Cost (\$)}}{\text{Net Annual Savings}}$$

The levelized cost is a figure that can be compared with the full cost of delivering power from electricity generation options. The levelized cost approach was chosen as the most practical and useful method of comparing measures of various types and applications.

In dealing with two fuels (electricity and natural gas), we must be aware that there are cross-impacts. For example, a lighting program will save electricity but increase consumption of natural gas for space heating. In this case, we compute the Net Present Value (NPV) based on the avoided cost of natural gas and add that value to the O&M component of cost.

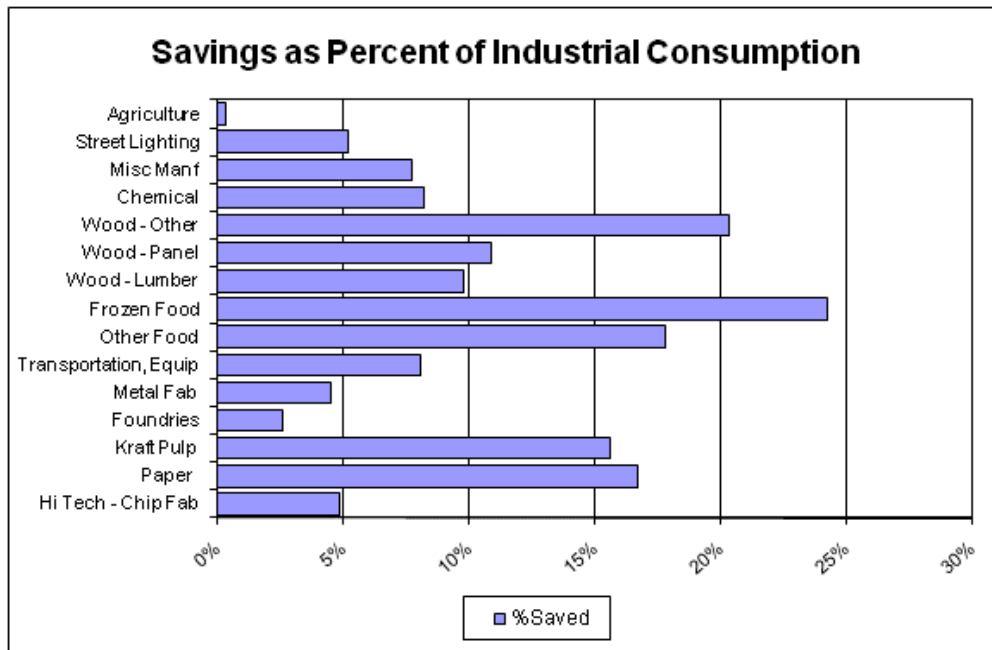
A more complicated case occurs when the same measure has positive savings for both fuels. In that case, we compute the NPV of avoided cost for both fuels and use the ratio of the NPVs to apportion the measure cost between the two fuels. Thus, both fuels would see a reduced levelized cost because they are only “charged” for part of the measure cost. The final result of this analysis provides the cumulative amount of potential resource available at a given levelized cost, as shown in the supply curves.

## Technical Potential Savings Check

Since the potential savings estimate results in large numbers, it is useful to apply a reality check to verify that the numbers are reasonable. One procedure to check the potential is to compare estimated savings to the amount of estimated consumption. Such a comparison may be presented as the expected percent of end use savings. Note that the amount of consumption for new and existing building stock is quite different due to the inherently different deployment approach to achieve savings.



**Figure 12: Savings Percentages for Industrial Segments**

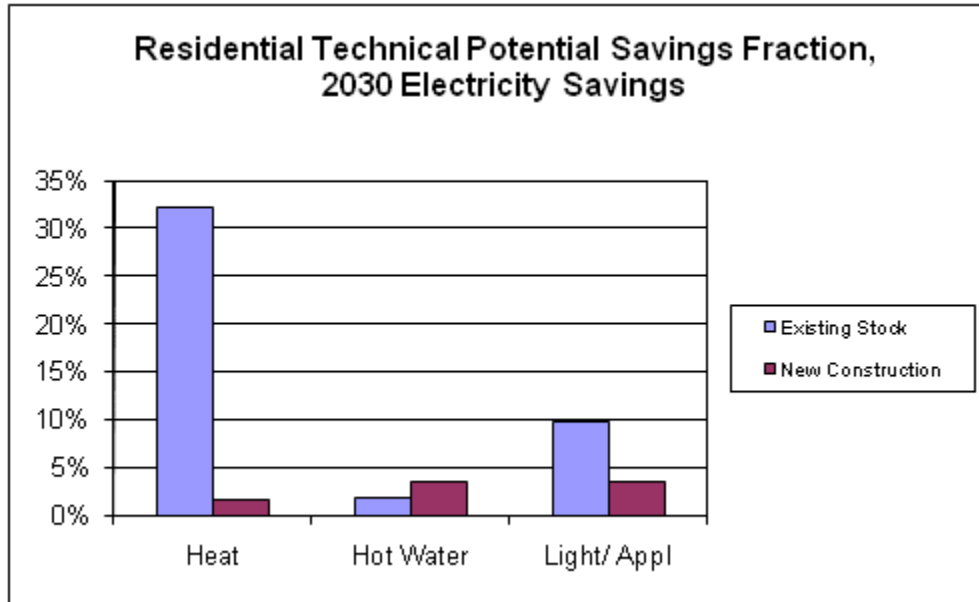


For existing stock, generally it is more cost-effective to replace old equipment with more efficient equipment as it wears out. We assumed that replacement of existing stock is limited to the turnover rate of the old equipment. In the case of new construction, it is technically possible to change the choice for all the new equipment at the time it is first installed. Thus, for some appliances, the potential savings percentage is higher for new installations merely because of the deployment limitations. On the other hand, because the older stock is less efficient, for some measures the existing stock offers a higher savings percentage that can be addressed. Figure 12 demonstrates that our analysis focused on the segments that account for the most energy consumption. The technical potential for the industrial sector is high and, in many cases, the cost is offset by non-energy economic benefits.

Figure 13 shows savings percentages for residential electricity consumption.

Figure 14 shows savings percentages for residential gas measures. While heating equipment is difficult to retrofit, there is good potential to replace existing gas water heaters with higher efficiency units.

**Figure 13: Residential Savings Percentages by Electricity End Use**



**Figure 14: Residential Savings Percentages by Gas End Use**

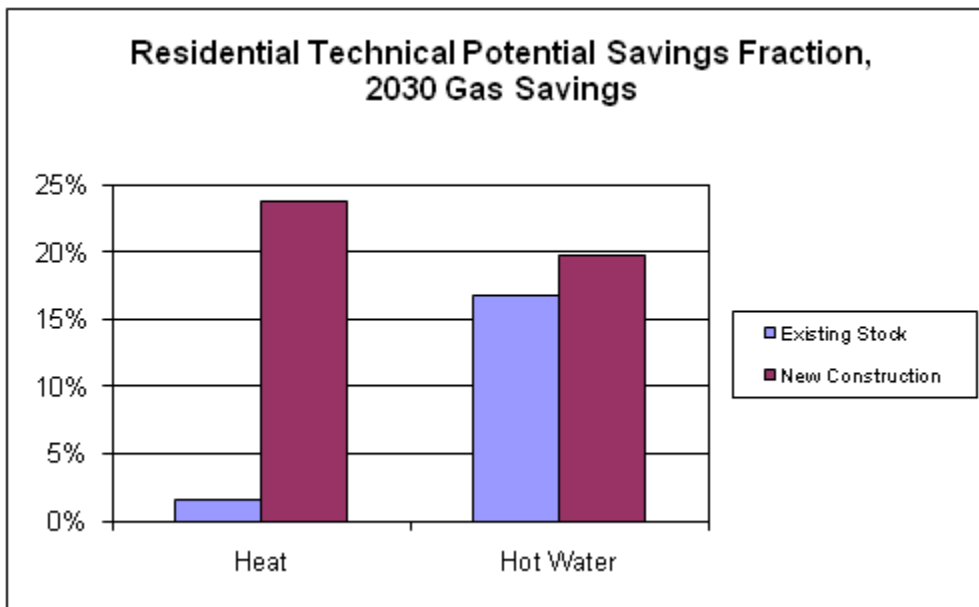
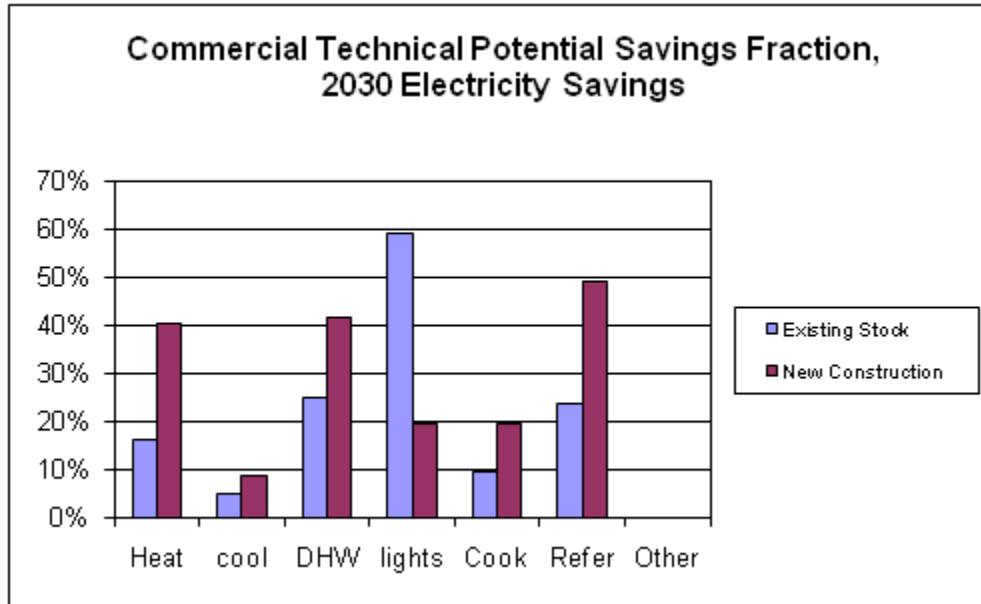


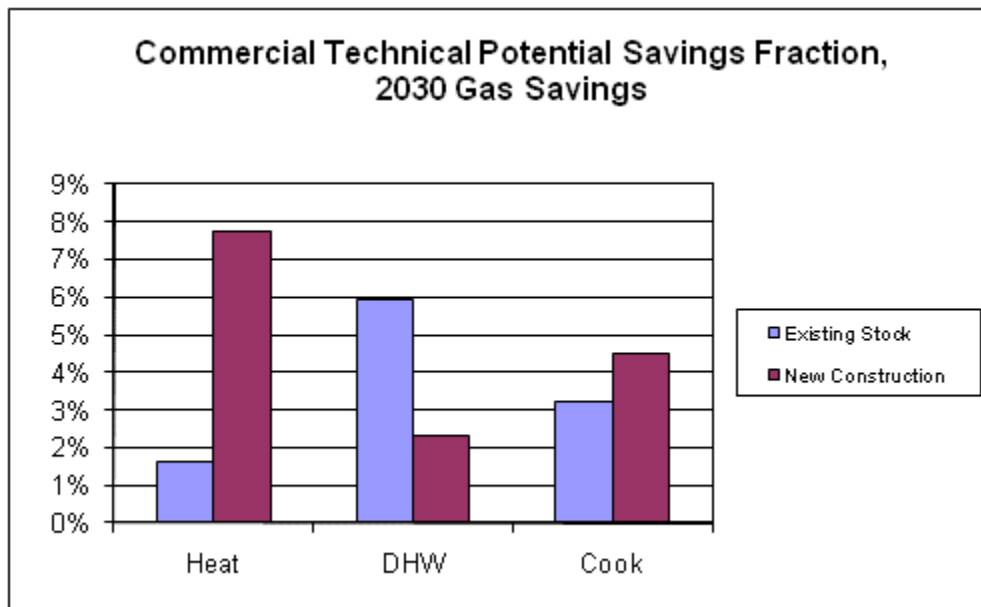
Figure 15 and

Figure 16 show savings percentages for the commercial sector. Refrigeration savings reflect recovered heat in addition to the refrigeration end use. Gas DHW savings are high, based on controls, a number of boiler improvements, and heat recovery for water heating.

**Figure 15: Commercial Savings Percentages by Electricity End Use**



**Figure 16: Commercial Savings Percentages by Gas End Use**



## Industrial Sector Resource Assessment

A list of the recommended industrial measures, ordered by the levelized cost, is provided in Table 12. This list presents individual measures, with incremental capital costs and net operations and maintenance costs (or benefits—shown as negative O&M costs) expressed in units of kWh of annual energy savings by the measure. In the section that follows, we provide a discussion of the potential application of these measures, as well as selected recommendations regarding potential program designs for the industrial sector.

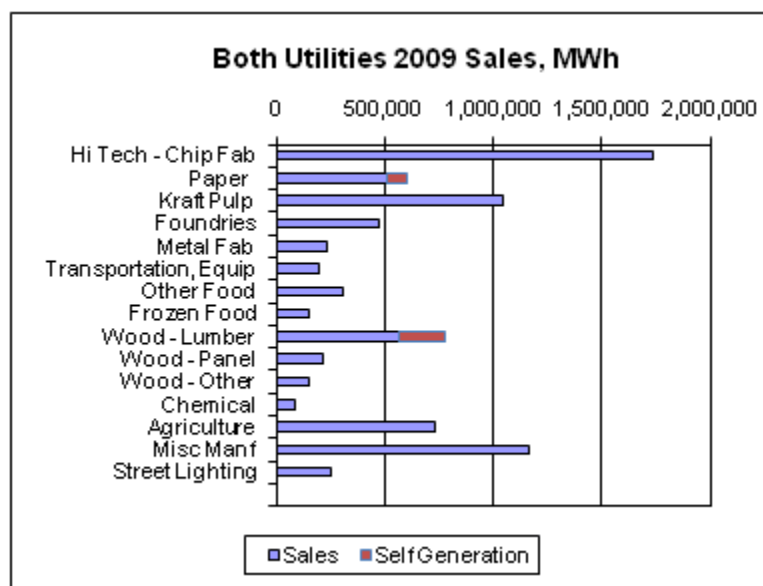
### Industrial Sector Characterization

There are several important caveats to understanding the industrial approach. First, it is a top-down assessment. That is, it estimates the potential for conservation starting with MWh sales. (This approach differs from the residential and commercial sectors, which build up from an estimate of the number of customers.) In fact, economic growth has not been robust in recent years—the electronic segment in particular suffered from business reverses. We applied the same forecasted growth rates as used by the utilities in their planning to project future MWh sales.

Energy Trust serves participating industries, yet these industries have the option of self-direction. In fact, some industrial customers are transmission customers only for the utilities. For this study, we did not remove any of these loads – that is, these results apply to all the industries within Energy Trust territory regardless of whether they are currently eligible for Energy Trust programs.

The savings potential is derived from the total electrical consumption of the customer. To the extent that customers produce their own electricity, we need to include that generation as part of overall consumption. Figure 15 shows our estimate of current industrial consumption including self-generation where it is significant.

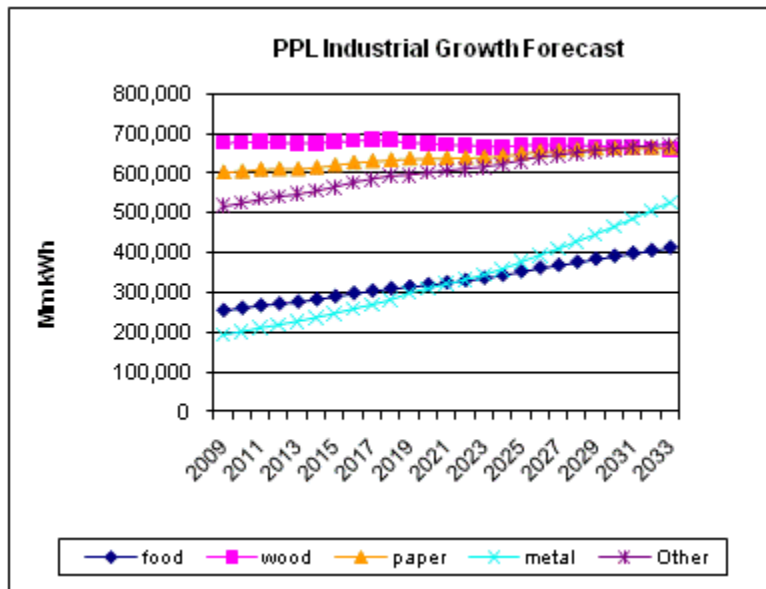
**Figure 17: Industrial Electricity Consumption**



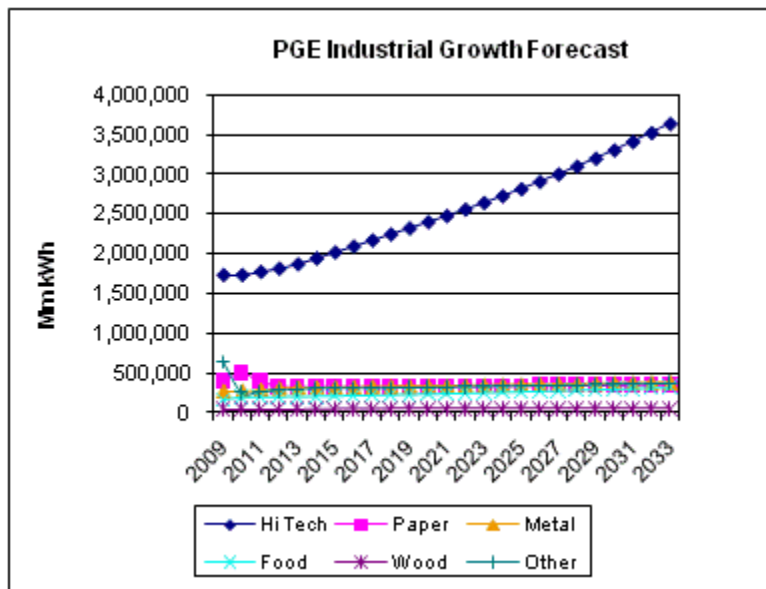
We examined the potential for further generation from co-generation or Combined Heat and Power (CHP) but found it too difficult to generalize since it depends on various market factors

that are not technical issues. Accordingly, CHP is an additional opportunity that is not included in this study.

**Figure 18: PPL Industrial Growth Forecast**



**Figure 19: PGE Industrial Growth Forecast**



Historically, industry has been based primarily on natural resource extraction and processing (Food and Forest Products). These industries are expected to decline or exhibit low growth rates. One notable exception is the electronics sector – this is the only industry expected to show future growth. However, past events have shown that this sector is dependent on the global business outlook and can be extremely volatile. Growth in solar photovoltaic manufacture has been

proposed as a source for Oregon's future economic development. The forecast above includes solar photovoltaics as part of the electronics sector. Currently only one specific new photovoltaic plant is in operation. Other plants are projected but not yet confirmed at specific sites.

The next step is to estimate how the electricity sales are distributed to various end uses and processes within the facility. Table 11 shows the estimated shares for various processes within each type of facility.

We reviewed the current program list of committed projects in determining the extent to which further measures are applicable. For example, where one paper plant has adopted a new technology under the Trust program – that measure is no longer applicable. In general, the currently committed projects account for savings of a few percent within industrial segments – so there is still plenty of remaining opportunity.

It is difficult to estimate the extent to which technically possible industrial opportunities are achievable in the real world. We rated measures loosely as high (85% achievable), medium (50% achievable), or low (25% achievable) based on judgment.

Table 12 lists the industrial measures by increasing levelized cost. Screening by the BCR ratio is to screening by a levelized cost of about \$0.09 per kWh.

**Table 11: Industrial Process Share Downs**

		Percent Electricity by End Use															
		Motors							Process Heating								
		Pumps	Fans and Blowers	Compressed Air	Material Handling	Material Processing	Low Temp Refer	Med Temp Refer	Pollution Control	Other Motors	Drying and Curing	Heat Treating	Heating	Melting and Casting	HVAC	Lighting	Other
Kraft Pulp		30%	10%	4%	12%	27%			1%	10%	3%				0%	1%	2%
Paper		26%	14%	7%	17%	17%			1%	10%	3%				1%	2%	2%
Foundries		3%	5%	5%	6%	7%			1%	6%	0%	0%	19%	9%	2%	3%	34%
Frozen Food		8%	2%	2%	6%	4%	45%	18%					6%		2%	1%	7%
Other Food		10%	18%	8%	4%	17%		26%							4%	10%	2%
Wood - Lumber			11%	13%	23%	34%			1%	4%	3%				2%	6%	2%
Wood - Panel		3%	20%	8%	20%	18%		12%	1%	4%	3%				2%	5%	3%
Wood - Other			10%	18%	29%	20%			1%	4%	3%				3%	7%	6%
Hi Tech - Chip Fab		10%	10%	5%	3%	15%			3%	17%			5%		25%	3%	4%
Metal Fab			6%	2%	16%	25%			1%	2%	3%	6%	7%	0%	9%	11%	13%
Transportation, Equip			8%	3%	13%	24%			1%	2%	1%	3%	4%	1%	15%	14%	9%
Agriculture							95%								1%	2%	2%
Lighting								83%							1%	2%	14%
Chemical		18%	5%	20%	5%	30%			1%	2%			3%		2%	10%	4%
Misc Manf		33%	5%	9%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	10%	34%
<b>Total</b>		<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>

**Table 12: List of Industrial Measures**

<b>Conservation Measure</b>	<b>Potential Savings (MWh/yr)</b>	<b>Measure Life, yr</b>	<b>Initial Cost (1000\$)</b>	<b>Annual Non-Energy Cost (1000\$)</b>	<b>Levelized Cost (\$/kWh)</b>	<b>Annual Non-Energy Benefit (\$1000)</b>	<b>BCR</b>
Air Compressor Demand Reduction	31,906	10	\$1,924	\$866	\$0.035		2.42
Air Compressor Equipment2	13,641	10	\$688	\$370	\$0.034		2.53
Air Compressor Optimization	38,224	10	\$6,401	\$1,037	(\$0.010)	\$2,241	3.07
HighBay Lighting 1 Shift	8,494	10	\$1,865		\$0.029		3.79
HighBay Lighting 2 Shift	6,340	10	\$751		\$0.015		6.37
HighBay Lighting 3 Shift	49,757	10	\$3,280		\$0.009		10.94
Efficient Lighting 1 Shift	8,687	10	\$545		\$0.008		11.86
Efficient Lighting 2 Shift	6,209	10	\$220		\$0.005		19.94
Efficient Lighting 3 Shift	50,698	10	\$959		\$0.002		34.23
Lighting Controls	15,518	10	\$3,091		\$0.026		4.41
Motors: Rewind 20-50 HP	3,630	10	\$995		\$0.036		2.40
Motors: Rewind 51-100 HP	1,575	10	\$391		\$0.032		2.79
Motors: Rewind 101-200 HP	3,072	10	\$544		\$0.023		3.76
Motors: Rewind 201-500 HP	1,878	10	\$212		\$0.015		5.76
Motors: Rewind 501-5000 HP	2,316	10	\$191		\$0.011		7.86
Efficient Centrifugal Fan	5,357	10	\$779		\$0.019		4.76
Fan Energy Management	14,084	10		\$459	\$0.033		2.63
Fan Equipment Upgrade	35,787	10	\$2,362	\$1,165	\$0.041		2.07
Fan System Optimization	52,078	10	\$5,041	\$2,035	\$0.009	\$2,205	2.51
Pump Energy Management	23,263	10		\$758	\$0.033		2.61
Pump Equipment Upgrade	64,727	10	\$6,154	\$2,108	\$0.045		1.89
Pump System Optimization	65,638	12	\$13,586	\$2,993	(\$0.042)	\$7,268	2.96
Transformers-Retrofit	22,202	10	\$13,664		\$0.080		1.23
Transformers-New	7,242	32	\$4,990		\$0.045		2.73
Synchronous Belts	17,534	10	\$2,861		\$0.021		4.04



Elec Chip Fab: Eliminate Exhaust	15,715	10	\$3,447		\$0.029		4.63
Elec Chip Fab: Exhaust Injector	59,864	10	\$20,205		(\$0.107)	\$9,034	5.34
Elec Chip Fab: Solidstate Chiller	155,168	10	\$59,141		(\$0.088)	\$21,428	4.47
Elec Chip Fab: Reduce Gas Pressure	32,351	10			(\$0.016)	\$512	100.00
Clean Room: Change Filter Strategy	24,587	1	\$168		\$0.007		16.20
Clean Room: Clean Room HVAC	15,263	20	\$2,825		\$0.015		9.66
Clean Room: Chiller Optimize	24,791	10	\$2,211		\$0.012		10.61
Food: Cooling and Storage	31,418	10	\$7,591		\$0.032		2.91
Food: Refrig Storage Tuneup	16,892	3	\$886		\$0.019		4.39
Metal: New Arc Furnace	3,499	10	\$246		(\$1.991)	\$6,997	230.31
Kraft: Effluent Treatment System	4,170	10	\$232		\$0.007		11.65
Kraft: Efficient Agitator	17,700	10	\$1,178		\$0.009		10.32
Paper: Efficient Pulp Screen	1,327	10	\$180		\$0.018		4.78
Paper: Premium Fan	2,557	10	\$348		\$0.018		4.75
Paper: Material Handling	1,070	10	\$980		\$0.120		1.34
Paper: Large Material Handling	2,254	10	\$2,513		\$0.146		1.12
Paper: Premium Control Large Material	6,970	10	\$2,764		\$0.052		1.96
Material Handling2	8,929	10	\$3,784		\$0.055		1.87
Material Handling VFD2	36,821	10	\$9,082		\$0.032		2.91
Wood: Replace Pneumatic Conveyor	35,564	10	\$376		(\$0.059)	\$2,139	115.51
Panel: Hydraulic Press	2,266	10	\$314		\$0.018		4.72
Plant Energy Management	160,994	10	\$2,856	\$5,110	\$0.034		2.55
Energy Project Management	122,837	11	\$13,025	\$3,867	\$0.044		2.01
Integrated Plant Energy Management	160,535	11	\$29,306	\$6,274	(\$0.020)	\$13,111	2.94
Irrigation: Ditch > Pipe	2,811	10	\$166	-\$2,840	(\$0.000)	-\$2,818	1.09
Irrigation: Nozzles	129	3	\$23		(\$0.000)	\$8	2.34
Irrigation: Pump Systems Repair	109	7	\$148	-\$1	(\$0.000)	\$25	1.36
Irrigation: Pump Systems Adjust	2,405	3	\$414	-\$114		\$38	2.38

Irrigation: Water Management	1,093	5	\$157	\$73	(\$0.000)	\$109	1.86
Rural Area Lights	317	23	\$390	-\$19	\$0.032		1.67
Replace Traffic Light: Red Ball 8-inch	362	6	\$37	-\$12	(\$0.013)		5.76
Replace Traffic Light: Red Ball 12-inch	688	6	\$52	-\$13	(\$0.003)		6.79
Replace Traffic Light: Yellow Ball 8-inch	517	6	\$2,153	-\$312	\$0.222		0.83
Replace Traffic Light: Yellow Ball 12-inch	529	6	\$1,473	-\$178	\$0.216		0.76
Replace Traffic Light: Green Ball 8-inch	517	6	\$92	-\$22	(\$0.008)		3.59
Replace Traffic Light: Green Ball 12-inch	529	6	\$70	-\$13	\$0.002		4.10
Replace Traffic Light: Red Arrow	327	6	\$89	-\$32	(\$0.044)		3.39
Replace Traffic Light: Green Arrow	322	6	\$89	-\$32	(\$0.045)		3.37
Replace Traffic Light: Yellow Bi-Modal Arrow	102	6	\$50	-\$10	(\$0.004)		1.90
Replace Traffic Light: Green Bi-Modal Arrow	105	6	\$36	-\$10	(\$0.032)		2.69
Replace Traffic Light: White Walking Person	658	6	\$135	-\$20	\$0.011		2.80
Replace Traffic Light: Orange Hand	653	6	\$135	-\$20	\$0.011		2.78
Replace Traffic Light: Orange Countdown	16	6	\$9	-\$1	\$0.029		1.50
Replace Streetlight: 100WHPS>LED78W	34,318	17	\$39,171	-\$1,802	\$0.050		1.35
Replace Streetlight: 100WHPS>LED60W	4,957	23	\$5,141	-\$382	\$0.001		2.19
Replace Streetlight: 150HPS>LED117W	8,516	23	\$10,487	-\$523	\$0.032		1.67
Replace Streetlight: 150HPS>LED111W	5,169	14	\$5,055	-\$320	\$0.038		1.49
Retro Streetlight: 100WHPS>LED78W	31,906	10	\$1,924	\$866	\$0.035		2.42
Retro Streetlight: 150HPS>LED117W	13,641	10	\$688	\$370	\$0.034		2.53
Retro Streetlight: 150HPS>LED111W	38,224	10	\$6,401	\$1,037	(\$0.010)	\$2,241	3.07

### Cross Cutting Measures

Industrial measures were updated based on the latest set of measures from the Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council. A significant change to the methodology is an inventory accounting to avoid double-counting savings when multiple measures apply to the same enduse. In that event, the more cost-effective measure is assumed to occur first and savings for subsequent measures are derated.

## **Transformers**

All electric power passes through one or more transformers on its way to service equipment, lighting, and other loads. Currently available materials and designs can considerably reduce both load and no-load losses. The new NEMA TP-1 standard is used as the reference definition for energy-efficient products. Tier-1 represents TP-1 dry-type transformers while Tier-2 reflects a switch to liquid immersed TP-1 products. More efficient transformers with attractive payback periods are estimated to save 40 to 50 percent of the energy lost by a "typical" transformer, which translates into a one to three percent reduction in electric bills for commercial and industrial customers. Typical paybacks range from 3 to 5 years (Nadel, et al. 1998). These opportunities are grouped into retrofit and new categories. Retrofit reflects the fact that existing units are being replaced with more efficient ones as a baseline.

## **Motor Rewinding**

This measure has been the mainstay of past industrial programs. However, we recognize limited application since large motors are already rebuilt efficiently. In addition, regional efforts have partially transformed the market.

## **Industrial Lighting**

High-bay lighting, required to provide overall ambient lighting throughout manufacturing and storage spaces, is typically provided by high-intensity discharge (HID) sources, including metal halide, high-pressure sodium and mercury vapor lamps. HID accounts for approximately 60 percent of industrial lighting energy consumption (Johnson 1997). Supplementary lighting is used to provide low-bay and task-specific lighting for inspection, equipment operation, and fine assembly activities. Fluorescent, compact fluorescent and incandescent light sources are commonly used for task lighting needs and together account for approximately 40 percent of industrial lighting energy.

One measure is the replacement of HID lighting with high-intensity fluorescent lighting in high-bay applications. New high-intensity fluorescent lighting systems incorporate high-efficiency twin-tube or linear T5 fluorescent lamps, advanced electronic ballasts, and high-efficacy fixtures that maximize light output to the work plane. Each of the system components confers advantages over traditional HID fixtures. Advantages include: lower energy consumption; lower lumen depreciation over the lifetime of the lamp; better dimming options; faster start-up and re-strike (virtually "instant-on" capability); better color rendition; higher pupil lumens ratings (translating into improved worker productivity and performance); and less glare (given fixture design and the more diffuse nature of the fluorescent light source) (Rogers and Krepchin 2000).

We broke the lighting measure into High Bay and other configurations. The cost and savings for the lighting measures are based on the same measures in commercial buildings. Since High Bay lighting and industrial HVAC are unlikely to disrupt processes, we assume a high achievable potential. However, lighting and HVAC in clean rooms and other critical environments is considered disruptive by the facility staff and we assume a low achievable potential.

## **Air Compressors**

Achieving peak compressed air system performance requires addressing the performance of individual components, analyzing the supply and demand sides of the system, and assessing the interaction between the components and the system. This "systems approach" moves the focus away from components to total system performance. System opportunities have been shown to

be the area of greatest efficiency opportunity. At the system level, savings opportunities can be grouped into three general categories: leaks, inappropriate uses of CA, and system pressure level. The goal of a management plan is to minimize all three.

The best strategy to avoid further problems is to set up a prevention program that monitors the system for new leaks and fixes them as they develop (DOE 1998). Reductions in wasted air due to inadequate maintenance, leaks, and inappropriate uses can save 20-30 percent of CA energy. A system's pressure level should be set at the lowest pressure that meets all requirements of the facility. Lowering the compressed air header pressure by 10 psi reduces the air leak losses by approximately 5 percent and improves centrifugal compressor capacity by 2-5 percent. One element of this may be the application of controls. Reducing system pressure also decreases stress on system components, lessening the likelihood of future leaks (DOE 1998). It is necessary to implement an ongoing maintenance program by plant staff, which requires both awareness and technical training (DOE 1998). Most of the barriers to improved compressors result from the lack of awareness of the opportunity. The staff reductions that have become common in United States industry and a hesitation to pay for outside consultants compound this problem. The Compressed Air Challenge (CAC) has developed a CA management training program that is available for plant staff and the Compressed Air and Gas Institute (CAGI) has developed CA training.

Overall, air compressor measures are grouped in order as follows: demand reduction (fixed leaks, etc.), two levels of equipment replacement, and system optimizing to redesign unnecessary processes.

### **Duct/Pipe Insulation**

ACEEE identified repair and replacement of insulation as a conservation measure. Savings apply to processes that transfer heat or "cool". Because these are relatively easy to implement, we assume they are highly achievable.

## **Fan and Pump System Improvements**

Just as motor systems benefit from optimal design and sizing, so do these systems. Overall, these measures are grouped in order as follows: demand management, equipment replacement, and system optimizing to redesign unnecessary processes.

## **Synchronous Belts**

This is an O&M measure that applies to all motors. The measure is low-cost to implement but is short-lived. Due to ease of implementation, we assume it is highly achievable.

## **Plant Management**

This study adds significant potential for management. The field covers a wide range of actions. For this study, they were grouped as Plant Energy Management, Energy Project Management and Integrated Plant Energy Management. The later includes hiring a dedicated staff person specifically to manage energy issues.

## **Specific Industrial Segments**

### **Metal Segment**

Primary metal production occurs in a few facilities within the Trust territory. There is one steel mill operating on recycled scrap and one exotic metal plant. Without specific audits of these individual facilities, we estimate the potential based on national level assumptions provided by ACEEE. The suggested potential should be considered as likely but not verified.

### **Metal: New Arc Furnace**

While modern EAFs are generally more energy efficient many technologies exist to improve energy efficiency in existing furnaces, such as process control, efficient transformers, oxy-fuel injection, bottom stirring, post-combustion, eccentric bottom-tapping and scrap preheating (Worrell et al. 1999). Several new EAF-designs are under development, which combine energy saving features like increased fuel and oxygen injection with scrap preheating (Greissel 2000, IISI 2000b). The aim is to produce a semi-continuous process with enhanced productivity through reduced resource use (e.g. refractories, electrodes) and reduced tap-to-tap times. At the same time increased product quality also demands increased feedstock flexibility (e.g. scrap, DRI or pig iron). Different developers are involved in new EAF-process design, the most important being the Twin Electrode DC (IHI, Japan), Comelt (Voest Alpine, Austria) and Contiarc and Conarc (SMS Demag, Germany). The production costs are expected to be \$9-13 lower per ton steel produced (Reichelt and Hofman 1996; Mannesmann 1998), or up to a 20 percent reduction. Given the narrow application (only one plant in the territory), we assume a low achievable potential.

### **Food Segment**

Refrigeration in the food segment is a large energy consumer and is mainly used for freezing of vegetables. Many options exist to improve the performance of industrial refrigeration systems. System optimization and control strategies combined show a large potential for energy efficiency improvement of up to 30 percent (Brownell 1998). Opportunities include system design, component design (e.g. adjustable speed drives), as well as improved operation and maintenance practices. We focus on new system designs. Adjustable speed drives and process control systems have been discussed elsewhere. New system designs include the use of adsorption heat pumps,

gas engine driven adsorption cooling, new working fluids (e.g. ammonia, CO<sub>2</sub>) and alternative approaches (e.g. thermal storage). Due to the wide variety, we focus on selected technology developments in the areas of gas engines, thermal storage and new working fluids. Because these are new technologies, we assume a low achievable potential.

### **Food: Refrigerated Storage**

Although the processing of frozen food tends to be seasonal, the product is stored throughout the year in refrigerated warehouses. This application is a large consumer of energy within the food segment. Simple O&M practices have been identified as providing savings. Such measures include tune-up and cleaning of compressor systems and control sensors (DEER, 2005). Due to ease of implementation, we assume a high achievable potential.

### **Agriculture Segment**

Agriculture is important to the rural economy but a difficult segment for the utility to serve. That is because these loads tend to be highly seasonal. By far the largest agricultural use is for irrigation pumping. However, the pumping season lasts for only a few months, resulting in poor utilization of the capital investment. Nursery stock has become a major part of the local economy and consumes electricity for cooling. Animal production of poultry and containment livestock is a small segment with year-round requirement for ventilation and lighting.

### **Irrigation: Ditch to Pipe Conversion**

PacifiCorp's IRP previously identified a narrow niche for this measure. A small amount of irrigation involves the pumping of water from unlined ditches. If the ditches are replaced with a piped system, there is sufficient gravity head that pumping is no longer needed. More importantly, the conversion saves water that would otherwise have leaked from the ditch. The saved water is a valuable commodity that can be used by the farmer or resold for wildlife or other users. While the applicability is small, the non-energy benefits can be large. We assume a high achievable where potential exists.

### **Irrigation: Pump Systems**

The industry consists of multiple pump users including both farmers and water suppliers, such as irrigation districts. Irrigation is a difficult industry target for energy efficiency initiatives. However, there is inefficiency due to the fragmented nature. For instance, 80% of pumps in this industry are older than 15 years, resulting in poor efficiency. Pump efficiency tests performed by utilities were discontinued in the early 1990s due to budget constraints. As a result, awareness of energy efficiency and operating cost savings as well as knowledge of new technologies has decreased. Efficiency initiatives could be targeted at creating awareness of such practices as properly sizing pumps and replacing older equipment (NEEA). Pump efficiency testing and impeller improvements have long been part of program in the Northwest. Net savings from pump testing and impeller improvements are unclear, difficult to verify and not long-lived. We considered these savings to be moderately achievable.

### **Irrigation: Water Management**

Scientific scheduling of irrigation utilizes direct measurement of soil moisture combined with local meteorological forecasts of crop transpiration. The result is a way of determining the proper amount of water to apply at just the right time. Net savings are unclear, difficult to verify and not long-lived. We considered them to be moderately achievable.

## **Paper Segment**

Paper manufacture is one of the largest industrial consumers. Trust territory includes only a few firms but they have been actively participating in the efficiency program. For the most part, these firms produce different products and do not compete with each other. That also means that conservation measures appropriate to one plant are probably not transferable to other plants.

There is one exception in two plants that come close to similar operations. Both produce newsprint using primarily recycled paper fiber. However, the first plant produces coated paper such as is used in the advertising supplements. The second produces unfinished newsprint. The first plant has utilized Trust incentives for a major retrofit of their fiber refining process that provided large energy savings. It is possible that a similar retrofit could benefit the second plant.

Measures are broken into segments for kraft and bleached paper products. Prototype measures were applied based on a study by Marbek Associates for the British Columbia paper industry.

## **Wood Products Segment**

Measures were broken into segment that correspond to plywood veneer, dimension lumber and other wood products. Improved material handling, in particular replacing pneumatic transfer, is an important set of measures. Conveyor systems are broadly defined as a piece of equipment moving material from one place to another. There are multiple types including blowers and pumps. Together they account for one of the largest energy uses within these facilities. The industry is fragmented with many smaller vendors. As a result, this is a difficult market to pursue energy efficiency initiatives. However, there are areas of improvement for the use of conveyor systems. These include: regular maintenance of the conveyor, installation of a VSD where loads vary significantly and replacement of inefficient pneumatic conveyors.

The Wood Products segment is large and diverse. It includes facilities that mill and cure lumber or veneer. It also includes facilities that process these products into chipboard, plywood and manufactured lumber. This segment is unique in that current Trust programs have already captured part (3%) of the opportunity for process improvements. We adjusted applicability for this fact.

## Street and Traffic Lights

Since these loads are not associated with space heating, they have been included in the industrial sector. Measures are based on the latest set of measures from the Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council.

## Electronics Segment

This segment is one of the largest, accounting for 40% of PGE's industrial sales. This industry segment is comprised of a small number of companies, whose facilities are known to exhibit a wide variation in energy use, depending on their design, vintage and management philosophy. Most of these firms are self- directors.

There is an understandable reluctance to make changes in their process equipment (also known as "tools") because the processes are finely tuned to produce specific, repeatable results within extremely tight tolerances, and are sensitive to contamination. These process tool sets are persistent. For example, a manufacturer is still making 386 and 486 computer chips. Although these chips may be 20 years obsolete for desktop computers, they are still in demand for "smart appliances" or other applications. So the original process and facility is still in operation.

There may be an opening to address new measures to both tools and facility loads during the design of new facilities. However, existing facilities may operate for a long time without permitting any major overhaul. Thus, while there is large technical potential, the reluctance to participate is shown by a low achievable potential for these sorts of measures.

**Table 13: Electronics Segment Process Shares**

Electricity Process Shares	Total	Facility	Process
Pumps	27%	2%	25%
Fans	10%	10%	
Air Compressor	5%	5%	
Material Handling	3%	3%	
Material Processing	10%	5%	5%
Refrigeration	5%	5%	
Pollution Control	3%	3%	
Drying	0%		
Heating	5%		5%
HVAC	25%	25%	
Lighting	3%	2%	1%
Other Process	4%		4%
All Electric	100%	60%	40%
All Motors	83%		



## Process Shares

The industry in Oregon differs from national averages. There is no longer any silicon melt operation in Oregon. Instead, the plants focus on wafer and chip production. Opportunities in the new solar cell manufacturing facilities are unknown but are assumed here to be represented by the measures that apply to chip production. While the MWh data include a small amount of instrument assembly and compressed gas production, chip plants dominate and require clean rooms with high HVAC consumption. Solar photovoltaic manufacturer is included with chip plants. Table 13 shows process shares for this segment. Note that the shares are split into those at the process line and those treated as part of the central facility. That is because the process lines may be more difficult for the program to access.

## Specific Measures

We applied a higher achievable potential to measures that could be implemented without disruption of the process line. There are two potential openings here. To the extent that central facility operations (e.g. chiller plant) could be changed without disrupting a process line, those operations are moderately achievable. We also identified a few replacement opportunities for smaller equipment that would be achievable without disruption of processes.

Even so, it must be recognized that replacement of some parts of the process support equipment (for example, vacuum pumps) requires “re-qualifying” the process line. That is, it takes staff days to properly tune and calibrate all the mass flow, heating and cooling operations in a process tool – every time something changes they have to go through the calibration again. Of course, the same problem occurs if any equipment breaks or fails so there are continual replacement openings, albeit they cannot be scheduled.

## Highly Achievable

We focused on etch tools and wet benches processes that etch and clean the wafers. This equipment runs continuously, with little electric load variation during times it is processing wafers. The equipment is so difficult to properly set up and calibrate that engineers are reluctant to let it go idle. We estimate there are about 5000 of these “benches” in Oregon. Components include 4 kW of vacuum pumps, the treatment equipment and trim chillers. The trim chiller consumes about 4.5 kW of electricity. Its role is to adjust the process cooling water temperature to that required by the process tool. The fabricating process produces dangerously reactive gases that are collected in a powered exhaust system.

### *Upgrade vacuum pump*

The vacuum pumps are rebuilt periodically but slow to be replaced. Current units are 50% more efficient than the old units still in place. Replacement is not welcome since the process line must be “re-qualified” with every change. An efficiency incentive would encourage new replacement rather than re-build of older units. However, given that the units will eventually be replaced anyway, accelerating the upgrade is not cost effective.

### *Alternative Chiller*

The trim chillers are large and inefficient and lack effective feedback controls. They can be replaced by a smaller, thermoelectric system that incorporates more effective feedback, does a better job of controlling temperature and increase throughput. Electricity savings are 90%. The thermoelectric system also saves about \$5000 annually on decreased maintenance. There is another significant benefit in that the smaller unit has a much smaller footprint. We did not attempt to quantify the value of clean room floor space savings but it is considerable. Nor did we quantify the value of increased process throughput. The thermoelectric system permits more usable wafers per batch; better feedback controls decrease the risk of process flaws. Estimates derived from industry data sources.

### *Alternative Exhaust Injector*

Etch tools use a point of use (POU) exhaust system to pre-treat the etch effluent before it enters the house exhaust system. The POU exhaust system consumes process gases and cleaned makeup air. It requires resistance heating and needs periodic maintenance. The alternative system uses a jet of nitrogen gas to flush (or “inject”) the exhaust from the etch tool into the house exhaust header. It saves 100% of the resistance heat as well as about \$6000 annually in process gases. We estimate there about 400 applications in Oregon. Estimates derived from industry data sources.

### *Reduce Pressure of Process Gases (Dry Air and Nitrogen)*

This is a no-cost O&M measure. Sematech survey indicated that most tools could operate at 80 psi or less but that 100 psi is routinely provided. Reducing pressure by 20 psi is estimated to save 10% in compressor energy as well as reduce consumption of process gases.

## **Moderately Achievable**

We consider the next set of measures to be moderately achievable because central facility operations (e.g. chiller plant) could be changed without disrupting a process line. The barriers here are the usual ones of reluctance to invest capital in major changes. In many cases, the cost and savings of the measures came from a Supersymmetry report on a typical facility. Many of these measures are specific opportunities that correct operations and design problems at Supersymmetry’s case example. While Oregon facilities will not be identical, we assume that the measures identified by Supersymmetry are proxies for similar opportunities that exist in Oregon plants.

### *Electronics: Chiller optimize*

Based on audit of a typical plant, Supersymmetry suggested a variety of simple changes to improve the overall system performance. These included elimination of unnecessary chillers, reset of CW temperature, combining pipe runs and controls for parallel operation of multiple chillers.

### *Electronics: Change filter strategy*

New emerging filter technologies (HEPA/ULPA filters) offer the opportunity to significantly reduce filter energy use by reducing filter pressure drops (Tschudi 2000). Supersymmetry noted for their case example that less expensive filters could be used in part of the operations in order to offset the cost of more expensive filters in other operations.

*Electronics: Clean Room HVAC*

Several HVAC technologies that have emerged recently which when combined, can achieve significant energy savings. Currently a large amount of energy is expended in heating, cooling, and filtering air that is then exhausted. Air re-circulation is another large HVAC energy user. Recirculation air velocity can be turned down (from, say, 90 fpm to 80) without affecting cleanliness levels. Sensors and the use of laser-based particle counters are both technologies that can be applied to more efficiently moderate airflow. Additionally, more efficient airflow equipment that is near commercial (e.g. low face velocity fans, efficient duct systems, more efficient filter units) could be combined to further reduce recirculation fan energy requirements. Existing practices can also be applied in conjunction with these technologies to further enhance energy savings, such as “right-sizing” of exhaust air flow for each specific tool, improved design guidance for ducting and other systems, and limiting the floor area that requires clean air flow to a smaller “micro” environment. This measure has been screened to avoid double counting with other HVAC measures. Combined with the other HVAC measures, clean room technologies have the potential to reduce electricity consumption of the average clean-room facility by 25-30 percent, or an average of 145 kWh/sq. ft. Additionally, they are accompanied by several additional non-energy benefits including improved productivity and a reduction in emissions without sacrificing any product quality.

*Electronics: Eliminate exhaust*

Minimizing exhaust flow reduces the amount of make up air that needs to be reconditioned. Ultra low fume hoods, a technology developed at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, require 25 percent of normal exhaust flow. This technology is now being piloted in field trials (Tschudi 2000). Supersymmetry’s audit noted that full exhaust is required for only 50% of operating hours. Use of controllers and VSD fans would reduce unneeded exhaust with significant savings on makeup air. Phil Naughton, SEMATECH, noted that various process tools could be reduced by about 30% of the exhaust requirement.

*Electronics: Reduce pressure, reset CHW*

In their audit, Supersymmetry notes that the existing tower experiences poor flow. The plant staff expected to increase pumping power to compensate. Instead, Supersymmetry suggested a number of ways to remove flow obstructions and lower pumping power. Also, they suggested reset of CW temperature to lower flow rate.

*Electronics: VSD Tower Pumps*

In their audit, Supersymmetry notes that tower pumps are staged off and on which results in unequal pressure drops to the different pumps. Use of VSD drives would allow for even distribution of flows and saved pump energy.

*Electronics: Wastewater Preheat Of OSA*

Conditioning of makeup air is a major HVAC energy requirement whether for heating in the winter or cooling in the summer. Supersymmetry noted that preconditioning with the plant wastewater would provide savings in both seasons.

**Low Achievable**

These measures are considered unlikely to be achievable either because they require a major re-investment in plant capital or a major re-design in handling processes. Facility operators may be reluctant for both reasons.

*Electronics: CW to gas plant*

In their audit, Supersymmetry noted the opportunity to provide more efficient cooling to the compressors that provide cleaned air and process gases to the process line.

*Electronics: Chiller heat recovery*

In their audit, Supersymmetry noted opportunities to recover waste heat from the chillers. The waste heat can be used for pre-conditioning makeup air or other low temperature applications. The savings quantified here are primarily due to improving chiller performance by better heat removal.

*Electronics: New air compressor*

In their audit, Supersymmetry noted that two large air compressors were scheduled for replacement with an existing used compressor. Replacement with new, efficient compressors would provide savings. Cost would be the incremental cost over the planned replacement.

*Electronics: New chiller/tower, 2 loops*

In their audit, Supersymmetry noted the opportunity to replace the chiller system with a better designed new one. The new system would be designed to maximize free cooling, a VSD chiller and would include splitting the CW system into two pipe loops – one cold and one moderate loop. The overall system performance would be improved by utilizing two loop temperatures. While savings are considerable, this would be a major capital investment.

Table 14: Summary of Measures -- Electronics Segment

Opportunity	Measure Name	Cost	Savings, kWh	O&M/yr	Life	LC in 2008\$
Highly	Thermoelectric Chiller	\$20,000	40,571	-\$5000	10	(\$0.071)
Achievable	Exhaust Injector	\$20,000	45,815	-\$6170	10	(\$0.073)
	Reduce Gas Pressure	\$0	3,260	-\$46	10	(\$0.001)
	Vacuum pump, incremental over rebuild	\$51,000	63,072		5	\$0.972
Moderately	Chiller optimize	\$50,000	1,736,000		10	\$0.037
Achievable	Change filter strategy	\$9,200	1,463,000		1	\$0.054
	Clean Room HVAC	\$20/sqft	144/sqft		20	\$0.011
	Eliminate exhaust	\$80,000	442,000		10	\$0.026
	Reduce pressure, reset CHW	\$40,000	81,000		10	\$0.070
	VSD tower pumps	\$50,000	187,000		10	\$0.028
	Wastewater preheat of OSA	\$325,000	776,000	-\$180,000	10	(\$0.173)
Low	CW to gas plant	\$40,000	245,000		10	\$0.023
Achievable	Chiller heat recovery	\$30,000	28,000		10	\$0.152
	New air compressor	\$50,000	273,000		10	\$0.026
	New chiller/tower, 2 loops	\$800,000	4,539,000		10	\$0.025

### Industrial Natural Gas Conservation Measures

As discussed, the gas customers included in this study are only those in the Industrial Firm tariff, corresponding to perhaps 10% of commercial and industrial customers. Those on the firm rate are generally small facilities or adjunct meters to larger facilities. As such, the end uses are more similar to other small commercial customers than to what would be expected for large industrial facilities. The primary application of gas is for boilers –either for process steam or for space heating. As a result, the opportunity is dominated by various measures to improve boiler efficiency.

The following measures are included:

- Chiller heat recovery (Electronics Segment)
- Utilize heat recovery where option exists
- Combo Cond Boiler (Replace and Retrofit)
- Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).
- Combo Hieff Boiler (Replace and Retrofit)

- Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.
- Condensing Furnace (Replace)
- Condensing / pulse package or residential-type furnace with a minimum AFUE of 92%.
- Condensing Unit Heater from Nat draft or power draft (Replace)
- Install condensing power draft units (90% seasonal efficiency) in place of natural draft (64% seasonal efficiency)
- Heat Recovery to HW
- Utilize heat recovery where option exists
- DHW Condensing Boiler (Replace and Retrofit)
- Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).
- DHW Condensing Tank (Replace and Retrofit)
- Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.
- DHW Hieff Boiler (Replace and Retrofit)
- Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.
- DHW Pipe Insulation
- Add 1" insulation to pipes used for steam or hydronic distribution; particularly effective when pipes run through unheated spaces.
- DHW Standard Boiler (Retrofit)
- Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.
- DHW Wrap
- Insulate the surface of the storage water heater or an unfired storage tank to R-5 to reduce standby losses.
- Ducts
- Duct retrofit of both insulation and air sealing
- Hi Eff Unit Heater (Replace and Retrofit)
- Install power draft units (80% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seasonal efficiency)
- HiEff Clothes Washer (Replace and Retrofit)

- Install high performance commercial clothes washers - residential sized units
- Hot Water Temperature Reset
- Controller automatically resets the delivery temperature in a hot water radiant system based on outside air temperature. The reset reduces the on-time of the heating equipment and the occurrence of simultaneous heating and cooling through instantaneous adjustments.

- HW Boiler Tune Tune up in accordance with Minneapolis Energy Office protocol.

Can include derating the burner, adjusting the secondary air, adding flue restrictors, cleaning the fire-side of the heat exchanger, cleaning the water side, or installing turbulators. Other modifications may include uprating the burner to reduce oxygen or derating the burner to reduce stack temperature.

Note: In gas systems, excess air and stack temperatures are often within reasonable ranges, so the technical potential for this measure is limited. Combining this measure with the vent damper and power burner measures increases both applicability and cost effectiveness, and was assumed for this analysis.

- Power burner

Replace standard burner with a power burner to optimize combustion and reduce standby losses in the stack.

Note: Costs and savings assume that this measure will be performed in conjunction with a boiler tune up when appropriate.

- Process Boiler Controls
- Process Boiler Insulation
- Process Boiler Load Control
- Process Boiler Maintenance
- Process Boiler Steam Trap Maintenance

- Process Boiler Water Treatment

- Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19

Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

- Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30

Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

- Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30

Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

- Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41

Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

- Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22 (Replace)

2" rigid added to an existing foam roof insulation at re-roof, includes some surface prep.  
Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation

- Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33 (Replace)
- Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33: add 4' of insulation at reroof. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation
- Solar Hot Water  
Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging
- SPC Condensing Boiler (Replace )  
Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 75%
- SPC Condensing Boiler (Retrofit)  
Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 69.5%
- SPC High Efficiency Boiler (Replace)  
Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 75%
- SPC High Efficiency Boiler (Retrofit)  
Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 69.5%
- Steam Balance (Wood Prod)  
Single-pipe steam systems are notorious for uneven heating, which wastes energy because the thermostat must be set to heat the coldest spaces and overheating other spaces. Steam balances corrects these problems by: 1) Adding air venting on the main line or at the radiators; 2) Adding boiler cycle controls; 3) Adding or subtracting radiators. Energy savings accrue from lowering the overall building temperature.
- Steam Trap Maint (Wood Prod)  
Set up a in-house steam trap maintenance program with equipment, training, and trap replacement. An alternative procedure is to just pay for an outside contractor to conduct a steam survey.
- Upgrade Process Heat  
Replace furnace, re-heaters
- Vent Damper  
Install vent damper downstream of the draft relief to prevent airflow up the stack, while allowing warm air from the boiler to spill into the conditioned space as heat or into the boiler room to reduce jacket losses. This measure is most cost-effective when combined with the boiler tune up and power burner measures.
- Wall Insulation - Blown R11



Application: Old buildings

- Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings
- Wall Insulation (Cellulose) unfinished. Application: Old buildings
- Waste Water Heat Exchanger

Install heat exchanger where copious warm water is discarded

## **Commercial Sector Resource Assessment**

A list of the major commercial measures, listed by the levelized cost, is provided in Table 18 and Table 19. These lists present individual measures, with costs and benefits resulting from the applicable population.

### **Commercial Sector Characterization**

Characterizing the commercial segment reveals certain difficulties. For example, industrial customers often have a relatively large percentage of overall floor space devoted to end uses that would typically be thought of as commercial. We included a portion of “industrial” sales as really belonging to commercial uses. New construction square footage estimates were also developed using utility estimates although these appear to assume optimistic growth.

One particular problem lies with the growth of large data server “farms”. Several of these facilities have located in the Northwest and their energy consumption can be prodigious. A variety of conservation measures are available for these facilities. However, quantifying the impact is difficult. Problems occur with:

- Forecasting – specific facilities are not included in the utility forecasts.
- Baseline – computer technology changes rapidly and baseline consumption is not clear
- Current practice – the extent to which HVAC and software management measures are already adopted is not clear.

As a result, although one can anticipate significant opportunities regarding data servers, we have not attempted to quantify them.

### **Description of Commercial Measures**

Measures were previously described in the 2007 report. For this study, the detailed measure descriptions are included in Table 18 and Table 19.

### **Lighting Measures**

The new assessment has made several adjustments to the cost and savings assumptions and the calculation methods used in the lighting assessment.

Lighting equipment cost data were reviewed and adjusted to agree with the latest set of measures from the Northwest Power and Conservation Council.

Overall, high performance T8 technology is highly attractive and should be pursued aggressively. The high/low bay lighting is much less clear. Further evaluation of this niche is warranted. Hours of operation and available control strategies will have a large impact on savings and, as such, solutions most likely need to be evaluated on a case by case basis. Ceramic metal halide remains a highly attractive but expensive option for display light situations. It definitely delivers same to better quality light and less frequent bulb changes and, as such, is an

upgrade in most situations. Even though this fixture is not cost effective in most situations, it should be evaluated on a situation-by-situation basis.

Lighting measures:

- CFL 9W to 39W hardwired
- High Efficacy LED Display
- T8 to HP T8
- T12 to HP T8
- High Bay HID Medium to T8 (Retrofit and New)
- High Bay HID Large to T5 (Retrofit and New)
- Daylight Control (overhead)
- Sweep Control
- Daylight perimeter zone
- Occupancy Sensors
- Exit signs
- Ceramic Metal Halide (Retrofit and New)
- Daylighting Overhead (New)
- Daylight control with skylight

### **HVAC Measures**

#### *Economizer Diagnostic, Damper Repair & Reset*

Applicable to single zone packaged systems. The outdoor make-up air damper and control are often set incorrectly or not functioning. Savings derive from reduced cooling due to restored economizer function and reduced heating from reduced minimum outdoor air.

#### *Warm Up Control*

This measure is designed to implement a shut down of outside air when the building is coming off night setback. Usually the capability for this is available in a commercial t-stat but either the extra control wire is not attached or the unit itself has not been set up to receive the signal. Cost is based on labor cost to enable this ability in existing controllers.

#### *Rooftop Condensing Burner*

Prototype units of condensing natural gas packaged heaters have been demonstrated in Canada. However, the condensing feature of these units was not the primary source of their savings – rather it was the fact that exposed ductwork was better insulated.

#### *Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV)*

Applicable to single zone packaged systems with large make -up air fractions either because of intermittent occupancy or because of code requirements. In most cases the outdoor air is reset to 5% or less with CO2 build-up modulating ventilation.

### *Ducts*

Duct retrofit of both insulation and air sealing

### *Hot Water Temperature Reset*

Controller automatically resets the delivery temperature in a hot water radiant system based on outside air temperature. The reset reduces the on-time of the heating equipment and the occurrence of simultaneous heating and cooling through instantaneous adjustments.

### *HW Boiler Tune*

Tune up in accordance with Minneapolis Energy Office protocol. Can include de-rating the burner, adjusting the secondary air, adding flue restrictors, cleaning the fire-side of the heat exchanger, cleaning the water side, or installing turbulators. Other modifications may include up-rating the burner to reduce oxygen or de-rating the burner to reduce stack temperature. Note: In gas systems, excess air and stack temperatures are often within reasonable ranges, so the technical potential for this measure is limited. Combining this measure with the vent damper and power burner measures increases both applicability and cost effectiveness, and was assumed for this analysis.

### *Steam Balance*

Single-pipe steam systems are notorious for uneven heating, which wastes energy because the thermostat must be set to heat the coldest spaces and overheating other spaces. Steam balances corrects these problems by: 1) Adding air venting on the main line or at the radiators; 2) Adding boiler cycle controls; 3) Adding or subtracting radiators. Energy savings accrue from lowering the overall building temperature.

### *Steam Trap Maintenance*

Set up a in-house steam trap maintenance program with equipment, training, and trap replacement. An alternative procedure is to just pay for an outside contractor to conduct a steam survey.

### *Vent Damper*

Install vent damper downstream of the draft relief to prevent airflow up the stack, while allowing warm air from the boiler to spill into the conditioned space as heat or into the boiler room to reduce jacket losses. This measure is most cost-effective when combined with the boiler tune up and power burner measures.

### *Power burner*

Replace standard burner with a power burner to optimize combustion and reduce standby losses in the stack. Note: Costs and savings assume that this measure will be performed in conjunction with a boiler tune up when appropriate.

### *Space Conditioning Hieff Boiler (Retro and Replace)*

Boiler costs for near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 69.5%

### *Space Conditioning Cond Boiler (Retro and Replace)*

Boiler costs for condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 69.5%

*Hi Eff Unit Heater (New, Retro and Replace)*

Base efficiency has gone up. Install power draft units (80% seasonal eff) in place of natural draft (64% seasonal eff)

*Cond Unit Heater from Natural draft (New and Replace)*

Install condensing power draft units (90% seasonal eff) in place of natural draft (64% seasonal eff)

*Cond Unit Heater from Power draft (New and Replace)*

Install condensing power draft units (90% seasonal eff) in place of power draft (80% seasonal eff)

*Cond Furnace (New and Replace)*

Condensing / pulse package or residential-type furnace with a minimum AFUE of 92%.

*Space Conditioning Hieff Boiler (New)*

Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 75%

*Space Conditioning Cond Boiler (New)*

Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 75%

**Water Heating Measures**

*DHW Wrap*

Insulate the surface of the storage water heater or an unfired storage tank to R-5 to reduce standby losses.

*DHW Shower Heads*

Install low flow shower heads (2.0 gallons per minute) to replace 3.4 GPM shower heads.

*DHW Faucets*

Add aerators to existing faucets to reduce flow from 3.4 gallons per minute to 2.0 GPM.

*DHW Pipe Ins*

Add 1" insulation to pipes used for steam or hydronic distribution; particularly effective when pipes run through unheated spaces.

*DHW Recirc Controls*

Install electronic controller to hot water boiler system that turns off the boiler and circulation pump when the hot water demand is reduced (usually in residential type occupancies) or can be reset to meet the hot water load. (Steel boilers also require a mixing valve to prevent water temperatures from dropping below required levels).

*DHW Std. Tank (Retro)*

This measure would replace existing DHW tank with equipment meeting current Oregon Energy Code requirements (thermal efficiency of 78% or better).

*DHW Condensing Tank (Retro)*

Replace older tanks with condensing tanks with combustion efficiency of 94% and tank insulation with an R-value of 16 or greater.

*DHW Condensing Tank (Replace)*

Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.

*DHW Condensing Tank (New)*

Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.

*DHW Std. Boiler (Retro)*

Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 80% combustion efficiency.

*DHW Hieff Boiler (Retro)*

Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.

*DHW Cond Boiler (Retro)*

Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).

*DHW Hieff Boiler (Replace and New)*

Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.

*DHW Cond Boiler (Replace and New)*

Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).

*Combo Hieff Boiler (Retro)*

Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.

*Combo Cond Boiler (Retro)*

Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).

*Combo Hieff Boiler (Replace and New)*

Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.

*Combo Cond Boiler (Replace and New)*

Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).

*Solar Hot Water (New and Retrofit)*

Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging New

*Heat Pump Water Heat (New and Retrofit)**Waste Water Heat Exchanger (New and Retrofit)*

Install HX on waste water

*Hi Eff Clothes Washer (Replace)*

Install high performance commercial clothes washers – for residential units

*Computerized Water Heater Control (New and Retrofit)*

Install intelligent controls on the hot water circulation loops.

### **Cooking Measures**

Cooking measures with primarily gas savings include Energy Star applications for Convection Oven, Fryer, Griddle, and Hot Food Holding Cabinet. These apply to both electricity and gas appliances.

### **Shell Measures**

Insulation measures:

*Wall Insulation - Blown R11*

Application: Old buildings

*Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings*

Spray On for Metal Buildings (Cellulose) Unfinished. Application: Old buildings

*Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11*

Rigid R0-11-not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs and no attics

*Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22*

Rigid R0-22-- not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation and ~4" rigid.. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs and no attics

*Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22*

Rigid R11-22 2" rigid added to an existing foam roof insulation at re-roof, includes some surface prep. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation

*Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33*

Rigid R11-33: add 4' of insulation at time of reroofing. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation

*Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19*

Blanket R0-19. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

*Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30*

Blanket R0-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

*Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30*

Blanket R11-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

*Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41*

Blanket R11-41. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior

*Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30*

Attic R0-30. Application: Buildings with uninsulated attics

*Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30*

Attic 11-30. Application: Buildings with partially insulated attics

*Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22*

Roofcut 0-22. Application: Buildings with uninsulated flat roofs at reroofing time

**Window Measures**

Window energy savings were predicted with building energy simulation models for the 2004 ETO evaluation. The window market was divided into vinyl and aluminum frame, and tinted versus non-tinted. The tinted versus un-tinted is significant because without tint windows must include a low emissivity coating to pass the SHGC code requirement. This generally brings the window SHGC and U-value below the code requirements by a significant margin, reducing savings available.

The Oregon code has low and high glazing fraction paths. The high glazing path requires maximum performance windows, which pretty much excludes them from utility programs. Therefore, we limited this evaluation to the lower glazing path and window populations (application factor) were reduced by 40% to remove the high glazing buildings (>30% in zone 1 and >25% in zone 2) from the target population.

For each of these cases, savings were predicted for various measures. For the aluminum frames, several U-value targets were established with the assumption that the target buildings would evenly divide into these groups.

Categories of retrofit windows include: Windows – Single or Double to Class 45, 40, 36 or VEA. Details of window assumptions are listed in Table 15.

**Table 15: Window Measure Details**

Window	SHGC	U-Value	Measure Code, At Replacement	Measure Code, New	Measure Name
Code Requirement	0.57	Z1 0.54 Z2 0.50			
Aluminum, tinted					
Model Base	0.52	0.50			
Class 45 tint	0.35	0.45	E120	E129	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 45
Class 40 tint	0.35	0.40	E121	E130	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40
Class 36 tint	0.35	0.36	E122	E131	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36
Aluminum, not tinted					

Window	SHGC	U-Value	Measure Code, At Replacement	Measure Code, New	Measure Name
Model Base	0.43	0.48			
Class 45	0.43	0.45	E117	E126	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45
Class 40	0.43	0.40	E118	E127	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40
Class 36	0.43	0.36	E119	E128	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36
Vinyl, tinted					
Model Base	0.54	0.50			
Add Low E	0.35	0.35	E114	E123	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint
Add Low E + Argon	0.35	0.31	E115	E125	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint
Vinyl, not tinted					
Model Base	0.43	0.35			
Add Argon	0.43	0.31	E116	E124	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe

**Cooling and HVAC Controls Measures**

*CEE Tier 2 3 ton (New and Replacement)*

Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with CEE Tier 2.

*CEE Tier 2 7.5 ton (New and Replacement)*

Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with CEE Tier 2.

*CEE Tier 2 15 ton (New and Replacement)*

Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with CEE Tier 2.

*CEE Tier 2 25 ton (New and Replacement)*

Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with CEE Tier 2.

*HVAC System Commissioning (New)*

Commissioning includes testing and balancing, damper settings, economizer settings, and proper HVAC heating and compressor control installation. This measure includes the proper set-up of single zone package equipment in simple HVAC systems. The majority of the Commercial area is served by this technology. Work done in Eugene (Davis, et al, 2002) suggests higher savings than the other documented commissioning on more complex systems.

*HVAC controls (New)*



Set up control algorithms. This assumes the development of an open source control package aimed at describing scheduling and control points throughout the HVAC system, properly training operators so that scheduling can be maintained and adjusted as needed, and providing operator back up so that temperature reset, pressure reset, and minimum damper settings are set at optimum levels for the current occupancy.

*Lighting Scheduling/Controls (New)*

This measure includes the commissioning of any occupancy and sweep controls and the review and proper setting of daylighting controls. Since these are largely a function of schedule settings (except in cases where daylighting controls are integrated into the energy management software), we have included only the impact of properly controlled lighting and occupancy.

*PCs and Monitors - Energy Management Software (New and Replacement)*

There is a solution to automate the enabling of Power Management in commercial computers and monitor/displays called Surveyor by EZConserve.

*LCD Monitors (New and Replacement)*

Replace CRT with LCD monitor at replacement time. This measure is zeroed out as being current practice.

*High Efficiency Chiller (Replace)*

Replace chillers or installing new chillers to purchase units with efficiencies averaging 0.51kW/ton air conditioning (AC), rather than the standard new unit, which has an efficiency of 0.65 kW/ton. In practice, some fraction of chiller replacements may involve the early retirement of units with lower efficiencies (perhaps 0.90 kW/ton), and thus achieve higher savings in the first few years of the measure installation.

*Chiller System Optimization (Replace)*

Includes improvements in efficiency and reduction in parasitic losses in pumps, fans, and other (non-chiller) electric motor-driven systems associated with chillers.

*Chiller Tower 6F approach (Replace)*

Install low approach cooling tower

*Transformers (Retrofit)*

Savings apply at service entry for all electric usage

*EMS Retrofit for Restaurants (Retrofit)*

Many commercial establishments have no means of operating facility lighting, heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, etc., except to rely upon employees to manually switch equipment on/off before, during and after a typical work day. This is especially true in restaurants. A proper EMS installation in such facilities can reduce existing gas and electric energy usage by about 10% or more.

*ECM Fan Powered Boxes (New)*

Install ECM motors in VAV fan powered terminals with PSC motors

*Indirect/Direct Evaporative Cooling ~20 ton (New and Replacement)*

Install indirect/direct evaporative cooling in commercial building HVAC system in 20 to 60 ton range

*Indirect/Direct Evaporative Cooling >60 ton (New and Replacement)*

Install indirect/direct evaporative cooling in commercial building HVAC system in large systems <60 ton range. Original ETO evaluation evaluated at 20, 150 and 300tons with all being essentially equivalent

*Ground Source Heat Pump - Air Source HP Base (Replacement)*

Install GSHP in place of air source heat pumps.

### **Refrigeration Measures**

Four energy efficiency measures were developed from Supermarket Energy Efficiency (NEEA, 2005) for large supermarket refrigeration systems.

Floating head pressure has very large energy savings and a relatively high current saturation. It includes floating head pressure controls with variable set-point control to maintain a 10F delta T to a minimum coil temperature of 70F.

Heat Reclaim has huge savings for the heating fuel but a significant electric interaction penalty with floating head pressure. Currently, heat reclaim is most common in the limited form of heating service hot water with refrigeration superheat. This measure is the use of condenser heat in a heat reclaim coil installed in the space heating system.

This measure assumes that floating head pressure is installed and heat reclaim holdback valves are used to maintain the refrigerant's SCT in the reclaim coil, regardless of the SCT at the condenser, thereby allowing the condenser to "float" with ambient. This greatly reduces the savings from floating head pressure and is accounted for as a negative electric savings for this measure.

Other refrigeration measures:

*Refrigeration Case Package*

This measure includes efficient evaporator fans, case lighting, and low energy anti-sweat heaters.

*Efficient Refrigeration Systems*

This measure includes efficient compressor, efficient condenser fans, mechanical sub-cooling, and controls.

*Package Refrigeration - Icemakers, Vending machines (New and Replacement)*

Install machines with package of measures akin to ADL low cost

*Efficient Standalone Refrigeration Cases (New and Replacement)*

Install efficient stand-alone cases. This measure is based upon current rebates and SAIC savings numbers

## Residential Sector Resource Assessment

### Sector Characterization

For this analysis, three residential segments were considered: single family, manufactured homes and multi-family units. We further divided these segments, at the request of the Energy Trust, into low income, medium low income, and all other income levels (see the ResSectorChar.xls spreadsheet). For this analysis, both electricity and fuel savings are considered. In cases where the nature of the measure limits its applicability to a portion of the homes (for example, duct measures exclude homes with basements), adjustments to the technical potential are contained in the workbook for that measure.

### Description of Residential Measures

Detailed list of measures is included as Table 20 and Table 21. These tables provide results for the measures applied to the appropriate population. A short description of assumptions used to develop these measures follows. Savings estimates for heating consumption are based on simulations by Ecotope's SEEM model, which is specifically designed to include effects of duct distribution losses and other regional measures.

### HVAC Measures

#### 1. Duct Sealing (New/Replacement)

Duct sealing in accordance with PTCS standards for new construction. The distribution efficiency associated with the duct sealing measure is .85.

#### 2. Duct Repair (Retrofit)

Duct sealing in accordance with PTCS standards for existing construction, requiring a 50% reduction in leakage, was examined for several heating system types.

#### 3. Heat Pump Upgrade (New/Replacement/Retrofit)

Heat pump upgrade from HSPF 7.7 to 9.5, with PTCS-level commissioning and duct sealing. For the retrofit sector, the efficient heat pump was examined both as a retrofit from an older, working heat pump and from an electric furnace base case.

#### 4. Ground Source Heat Pumps (New)

Install Ground Source heat pump (GSHP) in lieu of standard air source heat pump.

#### 5. High Efficiency AC (New/Replacement)

We examined a measure to upgrade a central forced air AC system to SEER 15 from SEER 13. Some additional savings from proper commissioning are included in the total. We also examined a measure to upgrade a standalone window unit to Energy Star levels (base case EER 9.7 upgraded to 10.7).

#### 6. Diagnostic Heat Pump tune-up (Retrofit)

A program based on field visits that offers minor adjustments to HVAC equipment (adjust charge, clean filters, check settings, install cutout thermostat) to optimize efficiency. The requirements for each system will vary, but cost and savings are based on overall expectations if a large population is treated.

### 7. Evaporative Cooling (New/Replacement/Retrofit)

Install a direct/indirect evaporative cooler for new and replacement models. Savings for the retrofit sector are from in lieu of a SEER 13 central AC.

### 8. High Efficiency Gas Furnace (New/Replacement)

This measure describes an upgraded gas furnace from AFUE .8 to .9. A separate measure adds duct leakage improvements of 15%.

### 9. Ductless Mini-split Heat Pump

Current models are small in capacity, which limits their retrofit potential. They are suggested for homes with electric baseboard heating – which makes them one of the few retrofit equipment measures possible for older homes with baseboard heating. In multi-family housing where they would provide the equivalent of an efficient through-the-wall heat pump. The cost estimate gives credit for the fact that a window air conditioner would otherwise have to be included to provide a similar cooling benefit.

## Envelope Measures

### 1. Energy Star building package (New)

The Energy Star package is continually evolving. As new efficiency levels are implemented in codes and standards, Energy Star must develop new measures that provide a further level of energy savings. It becomes more difficult to find further measures that are cost-effective and provide sufficient savings. The current Energy Star package includes insulation, windows, duct sealing, efficient hot water and lights, as well as high efficiency heating/cooling equipment.

### 2. Window Upgrades (New/Replacement/Retrofit)

Improvement from  $U=.35$  to  $U=.30$ . This measure is applicable to both electrically heated and gas heated homes.

### 2. Heat Recovery Ventilation, including infiltration reduction (New)

Addition of heat recovery to ventilation system and whole house sealing. This measure is applicable to both electrically heated and gas heated homes.

### 3. Standalone shell measures to Energy Star levels (New).

Window and insulation as a stand-alone measures. Basecase was R-21 in the floor and walls, and R-38 insulation in the attic. The Energy Star package requires the same wall and attic insulation performance, but also requires advanced framing for the walls and R-30 insulation in the floor. This measure is applicable to both electrically heated and gas heated homes.

### 4. Insulation improvements (Retrofit)

For the retrofit segment, the base cases were drawn from the existing building prototypes, weighted by vintage using data from the US Census. For these measures, the candidate home must have no existing wall insulation, ceiling insulation of R-11 or less, and floor insulation of R-19 or less. All measures utilize blown-in or batt insulation to achieve the increased R-value. The measure assumes that the home will be treated with the two most cost-effective measures (floor, wall or attic insulation), based on the specific characteristics of each home. This measure applies to both electrically heated and gas heated homes.

#### 4. Bring Ducts Indoors. (New)

Locating ductwork within the heated space accomplished the benefits of duct sealing at low cost. Thus, it provides an alternative path to achieve similar savings to the Energy Star package. We include an alternative package with Indoor Ducts, DHW and Lights that would be the uncertified equivalent of Energy Star.

#### 5. Weatherization Envelope Sealing (Retrofit)

Blower-door assisted sealing has been a popular measure within the program. It applies to both electric and gas heated homes.

### Lighting Measures

#### 1. Efficient fluorescent bulbs and fixtures (New/Replacement/Retrofit)

Lighting measures are difficult to categorize because new Federal standards will occur. We assume that the current Energy Star Lighting measure requires installation of 18 CFL lamps (20% reduction in LPD) or full replacement (30% reduction). However, the opportunity for this measure is short-lived. By 2015, new Federal standards will require that new lighting product meet an equivalent efficiency standard. We propose that a new set of emerging technology lighting products, based on LED lights, will become available starting in 2015 to provide efficiency beyond code minimum requirements. These proposed measures are described as:

- Add 6 LED lamps (using incandescent base) aft 2015 (65% reduction in LPD using both fixtures and lamps)
- Add 6 LED lamps (using CFL base) after 2015
- Add 16 LED lamps (using incandescent base) after 2015
- Add 16 LED lamps (using CFL base) after 2015
- All LED (from 2020 base) after 2020

Similarly for retrofit lighting measures, CFL replacements may occur up until year 2015 but then we anticipate emerging technology be based on high efficiency LED lights. These are proposed as:

- 50% LED after 2020
- 100% LED after 2020

### Domestic Hot Water Measures

#### 1. Tank wrap (Retrofit)

This measure assumes an R-6 tank wrap is installed in water heaters older than 5 years, and applies to both gas and electric units.

#### 2. Hot water pipe wrap (Retrofit)

This measure assumes that the hot and cold water pipes are insulated with an R-2 wrap, and applies to both gas and electric water heat.

#### 3. Water Heater Upgrade (New/Replacement)

Two water heater upgrade measures were examined for the new and replacement markets. The primary difference is in the quality of the unit. For electric water heat, the first measure upgrades the water heater from an EF of .90 to .93, with a 20 year warrantee. The second

measure costs less for a unit with a 10 year warrantee. The efficiency improvement for that measure is from an EF of .90 to .94.

For the gas segment, the measures includes a water tank upgrade from EF=.59 to EF=.62. An emerging efficient option is upgrading to EF=.70. Tankless water heaters provide an EF= .85 and an incremental improvement to an efficient model with EF= .89.

#### 4. Heat Pump Water Heater (New/Replacement)

This measure assumes that an electric water heater is replaced with a heat pump water heater (EF from .90 to 2.0).

#### 6. Combined Space and Water Heating

We examined a variety of system that combine gas space and water heating. Although these systems have some appeal in providing radiant slab heating, there is a question about the appropriate baseline. Compared to a hydronic system that would provide similar radiant heating, there is little or no energy saving. One combination option appears to be currently cost-effective – that would be a combination involving a low-cost hydrocoil applied to an air distribution system. We also include a high efficiency combination system based on the Polaris water heater.

#### 7. Solar Water Heater (New/Replacement)

This measure assumes that an electric or gas water heater is replaced with a solar water heater with backup, reducing the water heating load by about 60%. Cost estimates come from the current program.

### **Appliance Measures**

#### 1. Low Power Mode Appliances

These measures were changed to follow the latest set of measures from the Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council. Specific measures are low-power mode PCs, televisions, monitors and setup boxes. These products have a high turnover rate and are being upgraded continually. Hence, the opportunity for long-term savings is limited.

2. EStar Refrigerator assumes a unit 15% more efficient than Federal standard.

3. Two clothes washers are considered. The MEF 2.0 Washer is only a modest improvement over the minimum standard. The high efficiency washer is MEF 2.2. It should be mentioned that units with even higher MEF ratings occur in the current program.

4. EStar Dishwasher is based on a unit rated at .68 (higher than Energy Star minimum) over a market baseline rated .52 (slightly higher than Federal minimum standard).

5. Home Energy Monitor is a device than offers direct feedback to consumers regarding their energy consumption. With the feedback, customers are expected to better control their energy usage. Estimates are based on the BC Hydro study that estimated a 6.5% reduction in electric load. To be conservative and because we are not in Canada we used 5%.

#### 6. Solar Water Heater (New/Replacement)

This measure assumes that an electric or gas water heater is replaced with a solar water heater with backup, reducing the water heating load by about 60%.

## **Appendix: Detailed Measure Descriptions**

**Table 16: Detailed Measure Description, Industrial Electricity**

Conservation Measure	First Cost (\$/kWh)	Deployment	Sector	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Applicability	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual Fuel Impact, therm/kWh	Annual O&M Cost	Annual Non-Energy Benefit	Level Cost (\$/kWh)	BCR	Source
Air Compressor Demand Reduction	\$0.060	Retrofit	All Except Cold Storage	Air Comp	20%	26%	100%	10		\$0.027		\$0.039	2.42	SEG, Systems Optimization R4. xls
Air Compressor Equipment1	\$0.124	Retrofit	Sugar, Wood, Paper, Metal, Equipment, Refinery	Air Comp	35%		100%	10		\$0.027		\$0.051	1.95	Ibid.
Air Compressor Equipment2	\$0.048	Replace	Sugar, Wood, Paper, Metal, Equipment, Refinery	Air Comp	35%	17%	100%	10		\$0.027		\$0.036	2.53	Ibid.
Air Compressor Optimization	\$0.150	Retrofit	Sugar, Wood, Paper, Metal, Equipment, Refinery	Air Comp	50%	36%	100%	10		\$0.027	\$0.059	(\$0.003)	3.07	Ibid.
HighBay Lighting 1 Shift	\$0.181	Replace	Food, Wood, Metal Fab, Other	Lights	51%	varies by sector	100%	10				\$0.034	3.79	Ecotope RA for ETO
HighBay Lighting 2 Shift	\$0.106	Replace	Food, Wood, Metal Fab, Other	Lights	51%		100%	10				\$0.020	6.37	Ibid.
HighBay Lighting 3 Shift	\$0.059	Replace	All	Lights	51%		100%	10				\$0.011	10.94	Ibid.
Efficient Lighting 1 Shift	\$0.058	Replace	Food, Wood, Metal Fab, Other	Lights	70%	varies by sector	100%	10				\$0.011	11.86	Ibid.
Efficient Lighting 2 Shift	\$0.034	Replace	Food, Wood, Metal Fab, Other	Lights	70%		100%	10				\$0.006	19.94	Ibid.
Efficient Lighting 3 Shift	\$0.019	Replace	All	Lights	70%		100%	10				\$0.004	34.23	Ibid.



Conservation Measure	First Cost (\$/kWh)	Deployment	Sector	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Applicability	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual Fuel Impact, therm/kWh	Annual O&M Cost	Annual Non-Energy Benefit	Level Cost (\$/kWh)	BCR	Source
Lighting Controls	\$0.147	Replace	All	Lights	28%	15%	100%	10				\$0.028	4.41	Ibid.
Motors: Rewind 20-50 HP	\$0.270	Replace	Food, Wood, Paper, Metal, Metal Fab, Refinery	All Motors	0.9%	varies by sector	100%	10				\$0.051	2.40	Dennis Brown, "Quality Motor Rewinding", submittal to RTF, 2008.
Motors: Rewind 51-100 HP	\$0.232	Replace	Food, Wood, Paper, Metal, Metal Fab, Refinery	All Motors	0.50%		100%	10				\$0.044	2.79	Ibid.
Motors: Rewind 101-200 HP	\$0.172	Replace	Food, Wood, Paper, Metal, Metal Fab, Refinery	All Motors	0.50%		100%	10				\$0.033	3.76	Ibid.
Motors: Rewind 201-500 HP	\$0.112	Replace	Food, Wood, Paper, Metal, Metal Fab, Refinery	All Motors	0.50%		100%	10				\$0.021	5.76	Ibid.
Motors: Rewind 501-5000 HP	\$0.082	Replace	Food, Wood, Paper, Metal, Metal Fab, Refinery	All Motors	0.50%		100%	10				\$0.016	7.86	Ibid.
Efficient Centrifugal Fan	\$0.136	Retrofit	Pulp, Paper, Wood	Material Handling	20%	11%	100%	10				\$0.026	4.76	Marbek Resource Consultants, 2008
Fan Energy Management		Retrofit	All Except Cold Storage	Fan	10%	27%	100%	10		\$0.033		\$0.033	2.63	SEG, Systems Optimization R4.xls
Fan Equipment Upgrade	\$0.064	Retrofit	Paper, Wood	Fan	35%	23%	100%	10		\$0.033		\$0.045	2.07	Ibid.
Fan System Optimization	\$0.090	Retrofit	Paper, Wood	Fan	50%	30%	100%	10		\$0.039	\$0.042	\$0.014	2.51	Ibid.
Pump Energy Management		Retrofit	All Except Cold Storage	Pump	8%	31%	100%	10		\$0.033		\$0.033	2.61	Ibid.

Conservation Measure	First Cost (\$/kWh)	Deployment	Sector	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Applicability	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual Fuel Impact, therm/kWh	Annual O&M Cost	Annual Non-Energy Benefit	Level Cost (\$/kWh)	BCR	Source
Pump Equipment Upgrade	\$0.094	Retrofit	Paper, Wood	Pump	20%	34%	100%	10		\$0.033		\$0.050	1.89	Ibid.
Pump System Optimization	\$0.190	Retrofit	Paper, Wood	Pump	50%	15%	100%	12		\$0.046	\$0.111	(\$0.034)	2.96	Ibid.
Transformers-Retrofit	\$0.524	Retrofit	All	All Electric	1.6%	17%	100%	10				\$0.099	1.23	NWPPC, Transformers(PC-Transformer-Liquid--D1.xls
Transformers-New	\$0.569	Replace	All	All Electric	0.4%	37%	100%	32				\$0.053	2.73	Ibid.
Synchronous Belts	\$0.160	Retrofit	All Except Cold Storage, Electronics	All Motors	2.0%	21%	100%	10				\$0.030	4.04	Marbek Resource Consultants, 2008
Elec Chip Fab: Eliminate Exhaust	\$0.140	Retrofit	Chip Fab portion of Electronic Fab	HVAC	5%	80%	100%	10				\$0.027	4.63	Phil Naughton, 2005, NEEA Chiller
Elec Chip Fab: Exhaust Injector	\$0.338	Retrofit	Chip Fab portion of Electronic Fab	Heat	100%	35%	100%	10			\$0.151	(\$0.087)	5.34	Paragon
Elec Chip Fab: Solidstate Chiller	\$0.381	Retrofit	Chip Fab portion of Electronic Fab	HVAC	90%	20%	100%	10			\$0.138	(\$0.066)	4.47	Solid State
Elec Chip Fab: Reduce Gas Pressure		Retrofit	Chip Fab portion of Electronic Fab	Refrig. Air Comp	10%	50%	100%	10			\$0.016	(\$0.016)	100.00	Phil Naughton, 2005
Clean Room: Change Filter Strategy	\$0.005	Retrofit	Electronic Fab, Other Clean Rooms	HVAC	40%	10%	100%	1				\$0.007	16.20	ACEEE,2001, NEEA Chiller
Clean Room: Clean Room HVAC	\$0.121	Retrofit	Electronic Fab, Other Clean Rooms	HVAC	9%	30%	100%	20				\$0.014	9.66	Ibid.
Clean Room: Chiller Optimize	\$0.061	Retrofit	Electronic Fab, Other Clean Rooms	HVAC	15%	28%	100%	10				\$0.012	10.61	Ibid.
Food: Cooling and Storage	\$0.225	Retrofit	Food	Refer	15%	100%	100%	10				\$0.043	2.91	Cascade Engineering, NW

Conservation Measure	First Cost (\$/kWh)	Deployment	Sector	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Applicability	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual Fuel Impact, therm/kWh	Annual O&M Cost	Annual Non-Energy Benefit	Level Cost (\$/kWh)	BCR	Source
Food: Refrig Storage Tuneup	\$0.052	Retrofit	Food	Refer	8%	100%	100%	3				\$0.028	4.39	Refrigeration Savings Potential.xls, 2008.
Metal: New Arc Furnace	\$0.069	Retrofit	Metal	Process Heat	45%	10%	100%	10			\$2.000	(\$1.987)	230.31	Ibid.
Kraft: Effluent Treatment System	\$0.056	Retrofit	Kraft Pulp	Pump	15%	10%	100%	10				\$0.011	11.65	ACEEE, 2004 Resource Assessment for Energy Trust
Kraft: Efficient Agitator	\$0.063	Replace	Kraft Pulp	Process	50%	14%	100%	10				\$0.012	10.32	Marbek Resource Consultants, 2008
Paper: Efficient Pulp Screen	\$0.136	Retrofit	Paper	Process	15%	14%	100%	10				\$0.026	4.78	Ibid.
Paper: Premium Fan	\$0.136	Retrofit	Paper	Fan	20%	25%	100%	10				\$0.026	4.75	Ibid.
Paper: Material Handling	\$0.482	Replace	Paper	Material Handling	13%	25%	100%	10				\$0.091	1.34	Ibid.
Paper: Large Material Handling	\$0.576	Replace	Mech Pulp, Kraft, Paper	Material Handling	10%	25%	100%	10				\$0.109	1.12	Ibid.
Paper: Premium Control Large Material	\$0.330	Replace	Mech Pulp, Kraft, Paper	Material Handling	19%	25%	100%	10				\$0.062	1.96	Ibid.
Material Handling1	\$0.560	Retrofit	Other, Wood	Material Handling	5%		100%	10				\$0.106	1.17	Ibid.
Material Handling2	\$0.350	Replace	Other, Wood	Material Handling	5%	53%	100%	10				\$0.066	1.87	Ibid.
Material Handling VFD1	\$0.449	Retrofit	Other, Wood	Material Handling	19%		100%	10				\$0.085	1.45	Ibid.
Material Handling VFD2	\$0.225	Replace	Other, Wood	Material Handling	19%	53%	100%	10				\$0.043	2.91	Ibid.
Wood: Replace Pneumatic Conveyor	\$0.010	Replace	Wood	Material Handling	29%	50%	100%	10			\$0.066	(\$0.064)	115.51	NEEA, Just Enough Air
Panel: Hydraulic Press	\$0.138	Replace	Panel	Process	28%	28%	100%	10				\$0.026	4.72	ETO Program Files
Plant Energy Management	\$0.016	Retrofit	All	All Motors	12%	27%	100%	10		\$0.031		\$0.033	2.55	SEG, Systems Optimization R4.xls
Energy Project Management	\$0.092	Retrofit	Wood, Paper, Metal	All Motors	29%	27%	100%	11		\$0.031		\$0.048	2.01	SEG, Systems Optimization R4.xls

Conservation Measure	First Cost (\$/kWh)	Deployment	Sector	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Applicability	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual Fuel Impact, therm/kWh	Annual O&M Cost	Annual Non-Energy Benefit	Level Cost (\$/kWh)	BCR	Source
Integrated Plant Energy Management	\$0.148	Retrofit	Wood, Paper, Metal	All Motors	50%	22%	100%	11		\$0.039	\$0.082	(\$0.017)	2.94	SEG, Systems Optimization R4.xls
Irrigation: Ditch > Pipe	\$0.059	Retrofit	Agriculture	Pump	60%	1%	100%	10		(\$1.010)	(\$1.002)	(\$1.002)	1.09	ETO Program Files
Irrigation: Nozzles	\$0.177	Retrofit	Agriculture	Pump	0%	28%	100%	3			\$0.065	\$0.065	2.34	Ibid.
Irrigation: Pump Systems Repair	\$1.354	Retrofit	Agriculture	Pump	0%	28%	100%	7		(\$0.010)	\$0.226	\$0.226	1.36	Ibid.
Irrigation: Pump Systems Adjust	\$0.172	Retrofit	Agriculture	Pump	2%	28%	100%	3		(\$0.048)	\$0.016	\$0.016	2.38	Ibid.
Irrigation: Water Management	\$0.144	Retrofit	Agriculture	Pump	1%	28%	100%	5		\$0.067	\$0.100	\$0.100	1.86	Ibid.
Rural Area Lights	\$1.231	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	55%	1%	100%	23		(\$0.061)		\$0.032	1.67	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Red Ball 8-inch	\$0.102	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	91%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.033)		(\$0.013)	5.76	NWPPC 6th Plan, PC-StreetRoadway-6P-D2.xls
Replace Traffic Light: Red Ball 12-inch	\$0.076	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	93%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.018)		(\$0.003)	6.79	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Yellow Ball 8-inch	\$4.164	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	91%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.604)		\$0.222	0.83	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Yellow Ball 12-inch	\$2.786	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	93%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.336)		\$0.216	0.76	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Green Ball 8-inch	\$0.179	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	91%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.043)		(\$0.008)	3.59	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Green Ball 12-inch	\$0.133	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	93%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.024)		\$0.002	4.10	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Red Arrow	\$0.271	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	95%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.098)		(\$0.044)	3.39	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Green Arrow	\$0.275	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	93%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.100)		(\$0.045)	3.37	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Yellow Bi-Modal Arrow	\$0.494	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	91%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.102)		(\$0.004)	1.90	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Green Bi-Modal Arrow	\$0.344	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	93%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.100)		(\$0.032)	2.69	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: White Walking Person	\$0.205	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	94%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.030)		\$0.011	2.80	Ibid.
Replace Traffic Light: Orange Hand	\$0.207	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	93%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.030)		\$0.011	2.78	Ibid.

Conservation Measure	First Cost (\$/kWh)	Deployment	Sector	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Applicability	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual Fuel Impact, therm/kWh	Annual O&M Cost	Annual Non-Energy Benefit	Level Cost (\$/kWh)	BCR	Source
Replace Traffic Light: Orange Countdown	\$0.553	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	93%	0%	100%	6		(\$0.080)		\$0.029	1.50	Ibid.
Replace Streetlight: 100WHP>LED78W	\$1.141	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	50%	22%	100%	17		(\$0.052)		\$0.050	1.35	Ibid.
Replace Streetlight: 100WHP>LED60W	\$1.037	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	64%	2%	100%	23		(\$0.077)		\$0.001	2.19	Ibid.
Replace Streetlight: 150HP>LED117W	\$1.231	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	55%	5%	100%	23		(\$0.061)		\$0.032	1.67	Ibid.
Replace Streetlight: 150HP>LED117W	\$0.978	Replace	Lighting	Lighting	50%	3%	100%	14		(\$0.062)		\$0.038	1.49	Ibid.
Retro Streetlight: 100WHP>LED78W	\$1.898	Retrofit	Lighting	Lighting	50%		100%	17		(\$0.052)		\$0.118	0.81	Ibid.
Retro Streetlight: 100WHP>LED60W	\$2.110	Retrofit	Lighting	Lighting	64%		100%	23		(\$0.077)		\$0.082	1.07	Ibid.
Retro Streetlight: 150HP>LED117W	\$2.115	Retrofit	Lighting	Lighting	55%		100%	23		(\$0.061)		\$0.098	0.97	Ibid.
Retro Streetlight: 150HP>LED117W	\$1.773	Retrofit	Lighting	Lighting	50%		100%	14		(\$0.062)		\$0.120	0.82	Ibid.

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**Table 17: Detailed Measure Description, Industrial Natural Gas**

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
Chiller heat recovery (Electronics)	Utilize heat recovery where option exists	Retrofit	\$12,129	SHBoiler	30%	10%	25%	10		\$1,581	0.69	Supersymmetry
Combo Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).	Replacement	\$7,525	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	16%	35%	85%	20		\$0.611	1.91	WNG 1995
Combo Cond Boiler (retro)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).	Retrofit	\$20,234	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	22%	0%	85%	20		\$1,643	0.71	WNG 1996
Combo Hieff Boiler (repl)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.	Replacement	\$4,091	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	8%	35%	85%	20		\$0.332	3.51	WNG 1997

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
Combo Hieff Boiler (retro)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.	Retrofit	\$21,299	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	15%	0%	85%	20		\$1,729	0.67	WNG 1998
Cond Furnace (repl)	Condensing / pulse package or residential-type furnace with a minimum AFUE of 92%.	Replacement	\$27,389	SHFurn	13%	40%	85%	15		\$2,664	0.42	WNG 1995
Cond Unit Heater from Nat draft (replace)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seas. Eff)	Replacement	\$11,820	SHUnit		40%	85%	18		\$1,022	1.13	WNG 1995
Cond Unit Heater from power draft (replace)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of power draft (80% seas. Eff)	Replacement	\$23,914	SHUnit	11%	40%	85%	18		\$2,068	0.56	WNG 1995
Heat Recovery to HW	Utilize heat recovery where option exists	Retrofit	\$2,878	Specialty HW	64%	60%	85%	15		\$0,150	11.28	Hesse Dairy, 2001
DHW Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90%)	Replacement	\$1,863	Process Boiler	16%	6%	85%	20		\$0,151	7.70	WNG 1995



Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
DHW Cond Boiler (retro)	efficiency for savings calculations). Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 90% efficiency for savings calculations).	Retrofit	\$5.841	Process Boiler	22%	0%	85%	20		\$0.474	2.46	WNG 1995
DHW Condensing Tank (repl)	Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.	Replacement	\$0.255	Process Boiler	13%	6%	85%	15		\$0.025	45.69	WNG 1995
DHW Condensing Tank (retro)	Replace older tanks with condensing tanks with combustion efficiency of 94% and tank insulation with an R-value of 16 or greater.	Retrofit	\$1.146	Process Boiler	29%	0%	85%	15		\$0.111	10.15	WNG 1995
DHW Hieff	Replace existing boiler with unit	Replacement	\$0.583	Process	8%	7%	85%	20		\$0.047	24.60	WNG 1995

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
Boiler (repl)	meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.			Boiler								
DHW Hieff Boiler (retro)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 85% combustion efficiency.	Retrofit	\$4.561	Process Boiler	15%	0%	85%	20		\$0.370	3.14	WNG 1995
DHW Pipe Ins	Add 1" insulation to pipes used for steam or hydronic distribution; particularly effective when pipes run through unheated spaces.	Retrofit	\$0.196	HW	2%	45%	85%	15		\$0.019	59.46	WNG 1995
DHW Std. Boiler (retro)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 80% combustion efficiency.	Retrofit	\$2.740	HW	7%	2%	85%	20		\$0.222	5.23	WNG 1995
DHW Wrap	Insulate the surface of the storage water heater or an unfired storage tank to R-5 to reduce standby losses.	Retrofit	\$0.003	HW	2%	20%	85%	7		\$0.000	100.00	WNG 1995

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
Ducts	Duct retrofit of both insulation and air sealing	Retrofit	\$30.503	SHFurn	10%	80%	85%	15		\$2.967	0.38	ETO 2003
Hi Eff Unit Heater (replace)	Install power draft units (80% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seas. Eff)	Replacement	\$3.801	SHUnit	20%	60%	85%	18		\$0.329	3.50	WNG 1995
Hi Eff Unit Heater (retro)	Install power draft units (80% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (64% seas. Eff)	Retrofit	\$23.143	SHUnit	20%	0%	85%	18		\$2.002	0.58	WNG 1995
HiEff Clothes Washer (retro)	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - residential sized units	Retrofit	\$7.572	Specialty HW	15%	8%	85%	15	(\$11.710)	(\$10.974)	6.29	ETO2010, DOE Clotheswasher
HiEff Clothes Washer (repl)	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - residential sized units	Replacement	\$7.572	Specialty HW	15%	8%	85%	15	(\$11.710)	(\$10.974)	6.29	ETO2010, DOE Clotheswasher
Hot Water Temperature Reset	Controller automatically resets the delivery hot water radiant system based on outside air temperature. The reset reduces the on-time of the heating equipment and the occurrence	Retrofit	\$1.428	SHBoiler	9%	80%	85%	10		\$0.186	5.82	WNG 1995

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
	of simultaneous heating and cooling through instantaneous adjustments.											
HW Boiler Tune	<p>Tune up in accordance with Minneapolis Energy Office protocol. Can include derating the burner, adjusting the secondary air, adding flue restrictors, cleaning the fire-side of the heat exchanger, cleaning the water side, or installing turbulators.</p> <p>Other modifications may include uprating the burner to reduce oxygen or derating the burner to reduce stack temperature.</p> <p>Note: In gas systems, excess air and stack temperatures are often within reasonable ranges, so the technical potential for this measure is limited.</p> <p>Combining this measure with</p>	Retrofit	\$0.742	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	5%	80%	85%	5		\$0.172	5.90	WNG 1995

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
	the vent damper and power burner measures increases both applicability and cost effectiveness, and was assumed for this analysis.											
Power burner	Replace standard burner with a power burner to optimize combustion and reduce standby losses in the stack. Note: Costs and savings assume that this measure will be performed in conjunction with a boiler tune up when appropriate.	Retrofit	\$9,732	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	7%	80%	85%	12		\$1.107	1.00	WNG 1995
Process Boiler Controls		Retrofit	\$0.015	Process Boiler	3%	35%	85%	15	\$0.000	\$0.001	100.00	CADMAC 2007
Process Boiler Insulation		Retrofit	\$0.074	Process Boiler	8%	60%	85%	15	\$0.001	\$0.008	0.81	CADMAC 2007
Process Boiler Load Control		Retrofit	\$0.017	Process Boiler	4%	60%	85%	15	\$0.000	\$0.002	100.00	CADMAC 2007
Process Boiler Maintenance		Retrofit	\$0.000	Process Boiler	10%	12%	85%	15	\$0.001	\$0.001	0.82	CADMAC 2007
Process Boiler Steam Trap Maintenance			Retrofit	\$0.000	Process Boiler	13%	30%	85%	15	\$0.035	\$0.035	0.82
Process Boiler Water Treatment		Replacement	\$0.008	Process Boiler	1%	60%	85%	15	\$0.000	\$0.001	100.00	CADMAC 2007

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	\$5.067	SH	60%	3%	85%	30		\$0.335	3.58	ETO 2003
Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	\$5.433	SH	63%	3%	85%	30		\$0.359	3.34	ETO 2003
Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	\$37.092	SH	8%	8%	85%	30		\$2.452	0.49	ETO 2003
Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	\$34.774	SH	10%	8%	85%	30		\$2.298	0.52	ETO 2003
Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22 repl	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22 2" rigid added to an existing foam roof insulation at re-roof, includes some surface prep. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs,	Replacement	\$13.142	SH	29%	6%	85%	30		\$0.869	1.38	ETO 2003

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
	no attics, and some insulation											
Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33 repl	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33: add 4' of insulation at reroof. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation	Replacement	\$39,970	SH	14%	6%	85%	30		\$2,642	0.45	ETO 2003
Solar Hot Water	Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging	Retrofit	\$55,447	Specialty HW	16%	7%	85%	20		\$4,502	0.26	ETO2003
SPC Cond Boiler Replace	Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 75%	Replacement	\$13,113	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	15%	6%	85%	20		\$1,065	1.09	WNG 1995
SPC Cond Boiler Retro	Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 69.5%	Retrofit	\$27,825	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	21%	0%	85%	20		\$2,259	0.52	WNG 1995
SPC Hieff Boiler Replace	Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of	Replacement	\$8,405	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	9%	6%	85%	20		\$0,682	1.71	WNG 1995

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
	82% over base of 75%											
SPC Hieff Boiler Retro	Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 69.5%	Retrofit	\$29,399	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	15%	0%	85%	20		\$2,387	0.49	WNG 1995
Steam Balance (Wood Prod)	Single-pipe steam systems are notorious for uneven heating, which wastes energy because the thermostat must be set to heat the coldest spaces and overheating other spaces. Steam balances corrects these problems by: 1) Adding air venting on the main line or at the radiators; 2) Adding boiler cycle controls; 3) Adding or subtracting radiators. Energy savings accrue from lowering the overall building temperature.	Retrofit	\$3,694	Process Boiler	10%	8%	85%	15		\$0,359	3.15	WNG 1995
Steam Trap Maint (Wood Prod)	Set up a in-house steam trap	Retrofit	\$4,772	Process Boiler	14%	7%	85%	10		\$0,622	1.74	FEMP - Steam Trap Alert



Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
	maintenance program with equipment, training, and trap replacement. An alternative procedure is to just pay for an outside contractor to conduct a steam survey.											
Upgrade Process Heat	Replace furnace, reheaters	Retrofit	\$9,934	Melt, Heat Oven	17%	7%	85%	15		\$0.966	1.17	CADMAC
Vent Damper	Install vent damper downstream of the draft relief to prevent airflow up the stack, while allowing warm air from the boiler to spill into the conditioned space as heat or into the boiler room to reduce jacket losses. This measure is most cost-effective when combined with the boiler tune up and power burner measures.	Retrofit	\$4,069	SHBoiler, Process Boiler	5%	80%	85%	12		\$0.463	2.39	WNG 1995
Wall Insulation - Blown R11	Wall Insulation - Blown R11. Application: Old buildings	Retrofit	\$3,671	SH	64%	2%	85%	30		\$0.243	4.95	ETO 2003

Conservation Measure	Description	Construction	First Cost (\$/th)	Enduse App	% Savings	Measure Accept	Achiev. Potential	Lifetime	Annual O&M Cost	Levelized Cost (\$/th)	BCR	Source
Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings	Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings (Cellulose) Unfinished. Application: Old buildings	Retrofit	\$4.087	SH	35%	4%	85%	30		\$0.270	4.44	ETO 2003
Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Install heat exchanger where copious warm water is discarded	Retrofit	\$8.268	HW	16%	10%	85%	20		\$0.671	1.73	ETO2003
Ozone Treated Laundry	Use of O3 allows less hot water	Retrofit	\$2.460	Laundry HW, dryer	49%	11%	85%	15	(\$0.068)	\$0.171	13.17	ETO2010

Note: Costs in this table do not include the cost reduction due to the BETC tax credit although those credits are included in the BCR.

**Table 18: Detailed Measure Table, Commercial Sector, Electricity Savings, 2030 Technical Potential**

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
Estar Commercial Clothes Washer	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - coin op	New	Water Heat	10	198,575	-1,848,900	870	0.10	0.10	-\$0,248	11.96
Estar Commercial Clothes Washer	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - coin op	Replace	Water Heat	10	6,356,638	-59,104,277	27,801	3.27	3.27	-\$0,248	11.94
EStar Fryer	Install EStar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	8	21,621	0	5,652	0.66	0.66	\$0,001	126.07
Ozone Laundry Treatment	Ozone treatment allows use of cold water	Retrofit	Water Heat	10	316,941	-30,138	21,294	2.51	2.51	\$0,002	40.67
EStar Fryer	Replace with EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	8	411,313	0	33,365	3.93	3.93	\$0,002	39.12
Estar Convection Oven	Replace with EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	12	587,055	0	17,289	2.03	2.03	\$0,004	21.31
Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Install HX on waste water	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	90,338	0	1,995	0.23	0.23	\$0,004	19.85
Floating Head Control	Large Grocery - Add floating head control. This is considered a measure for the independent grocery chains that are less likely to implement this feature.	New	Refrigeration	18	473,891	0	8,945	1.22	1.61	\$0,005	20.17
Floating Head Control	Large Grocery - Add floating head control. This is considered a measure for the independent grocery chains that are less likely to implement this feature.	Replace	Refrigeration	18	1,490,386	0	28,131	3.85	5.05	\$0,005	20.17

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
DHW Shower Heads	Install low flow shower heads (2.0 gallons per minute) to replace 3.4 GPM shower heads.	Retrofit	Water Heat	8	78,408	0	2,278	0.27	0.27	\$0.005	14.01
Chiller System Optimization	The "chiller system optimization" measure includes improvements in efficiency and reduction in parasitic losses in pumps, fans, and other (non-chiller) electric motor-driven systems associated with chillers.	Replace	Cooling	15	787,078	0	14,206	3.52	3.07	\$0.005	16.39
Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30	Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30. Application: Buildings with uninsulated attics	Retrofit	Heating	45	190,733	0	2,032	0.70	0.06	\$0.005	19.76
Heat Pump Water Heat	0	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	3,374,420	201,618	50,249	5.91	5.91	\$0.007	12.63
Efficient Refrigeration systems	Large Grocery - Efficient Comp. Sub-cooling, controls	New	Refrigeration	18	4,151,281	0	48,367	6.62	8.69	\$0.007	12.45
Efficient Refrigeration systems	Large Grocery - Efficient Comp. Sub-cooling, controls	Replace	Refrigeration	18	13,055,779	0	152,114	20.83	27.33	\$0.007	12.45
Transformers	0	Retrofit	Total	20	3,782,545	0	37,475	4.41	4.41	\$0.008	11.49
Wall Insulation - Blown R11	Wall Insulation - Blown R11. Application: Old buildings	Retrofit	Heating	45	1,750,492	0	11,569	3.97	0.36	\$0.009	12.26
Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11-not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation. Application: Old	Replace	Heating	45	779,541	0	4,816	1.65	0.15	\$0.009	11.46

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	buildings with flat roofs and no attics										
DHW Wrap	Insulate the surface of the storage water heater or an unfired storage tank to R-5 to reduce standby losses.	Retrofit	Water Heat	7	36,898	0	684	0.08	0.08	\$0.009	7.85
Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings	Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings (Cellulose) Unfinished. Application: Old buildings	Retrofit	Heating	45	241,833	0	1,444	0.50	0.04	\$0.010	11.07
Computerized Water Heater Control	Install intelligent controls on the hot water circulation loops.	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	534,130	0	5,048	0.59	0.59	\$0.010	8.50
Estar Convection Oven	Install EStar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	12	616,319	0	5,918	0.70	0.70	\$0.012	6.95
Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	45	413,260	0	2,008	0.69	0.06	\$0.012	9.01
DCV	Applicable to single zone packaged systems with large make-up air fractions either because of intermittent occupancy or because of code requirements. In most cases the outdoor air is reset to 5% or less with CO2 build-up modulating ventilation.	Retrofit	Heating	15	3,821,646	0	21,792	5.40	4.71	\$0.012	5.11
Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30.	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30.	Retrofit	Heating	45	464,918	0	2,107	0.72	0.07	\$0.013	8.40

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
Blanket R0-30	Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior										
High Bay HID Medium to T8	458W> 224W, 1 lamp HID to 6 Lamp HPT8	New	Lighting	21	29,439	1,383,627	25,633	3.51	4.61	\$0.014	7.11
Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22-- not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation and ~4" rigid.. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs and no attics	Replace	Heating	45	1,346,480	0	5,498	1.89	0.17	\$0.014	7.57
Hot Food Holding Cabinet	Install EStar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	8	41,080	0	352	0.04	0.04	\$0.018	4.13
Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22 2" rigid added to an existing foam roof insulation at re-roof, includes some surface prep. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation	Replace	Heating	45	2,853,681	0	8,911	3.06	0.28	\$0.019	5.79
T12 to HP T8	162W> 49W	Retrofit	Lighting	21	22,218,999	10,472,042	240,700	32.96	43.25	\$0.019	5.25
Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30	Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30. Application: Buildings with partially insulated attics	Retrofit	Heating	45	1,190,377	0	3,457	1.19	0.11	\$0.020	5.38
Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	1,119,562	0	4,446	1.53	0.14	\$0.021	4.76
Hot Food Holding	Install EStar in place	Replace	Cooking	8	269,315	0	2,043	0.24	0.24	\$0.021	3.66

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
Cabinet	of conventional										
Heat Reclaim	Large Grocery - Heat recovery to space heating. Assumes floating head control exists and must be changed to allow HR.	Replace	Refrigeration	18	4,183,121	0	10,630	1.46	1.91	\$0.021	4.51
Economizer Diagnostic, Damper Repair & Reset	Applicable to single zone packaged systems. The outdoor make-up air damper and control are often set incorrectly or not functioning. This measure is the general checking . . . Savings derive from reduced cooling due to restored economizer function and reduced heating from reduced minimum outdoor air.	Retrofit	Cooling	10	18,978,703	0	82,456	20.45	17.81	\$0.021	3.74
Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Install HX on waste water	New	Water Heat	15	1,151,237	0	5,139	0.60	0.60	\$0.022	4.01
High Bay HID Medium to T8	458W > 224W, 1 lamp HID to 6 Lamp HPT8	Retrofit	Lighting	21	11,381,022	3,375,619	90,112	12.34	16.19	\$0.023	4.47
Heat Reclaim	Large Grocery - Heat recovery to space heating. Assumes floating head control exists and must be changed to allow HR.	New	Refrigeration	18	920,622	0	1,888	0.26	0.34	\$0.024	3.84
ECM Fan Powered Boxes	Install ECM motors in VAV fan powered terminals with PSC motors	New	Ventilation	20	2,516,868	0	11,964	2.97	2.58	\$0.025	3.86
Exit signs	20W > 1 W, switch to LED sign (not	Retrofit	Lighting	21	4,275,770	0	21,255	2.50	2.50	\$0.025	3.85

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	photoluminescent b/c of cost)										
Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	1,750,895	0	5,393	1.85	0.17	\$0.026	3.70
T8 to HP T8	58W> 49W	Retrofit	Lighting	21	22,218,999	6,076,153	116,922	16.01	21.01	\$0.027	3.69
T8 to HP T8	58W> 49W	Replace	Lighting	21	34,288,604	40,902,481	311,270	42.62	55.93	\$0.028	3.65
T8 to HP T8	58W> 49W	New	Lighting	21	16,661,466	19,652,241	145,369	19.91	26.12	\$0.028	3.58
High Efficiency Chiller	Replace chillers or installing new chillers to purchase units with efficiencies averaging 0.51kW/ton air conditioning (AC), rather than the standard new unit, which has an efficiency of 0.65 kW/ton. In practice, some fraction of chiller replacements may involve the early retirement of units with lower efficiencies (perhaps 0.90 kW/ton), and thus achieve higher savings in the first few years of the measure installation.	Replace	Cooling	24	6,549,282	0	17,062	2.01	2.01	\$0.028	3.45
CFL 9W to 39W hardwired	75W> 18W	New	Lighting	21	967,448	35,745,456	145,178	19.88	26.09	\$0.029	3.42
EStar Griddle	Install EStar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	12	341,484	0	1,312	0.15	0.15	\$0.030	2.78
Solar Hot Water	Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	7,611,379	673,810	26,777	3.62	11.38	\$0.030	2.98



Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	lodging										
DHW Faucets	Add aerators to existing faucets to reduce flow from 2.2 gallons per minute to 1.5 GPM.	New	Water Heat	8	42,894	0	220	0.03	0.03	\$0.030	2.47
DHW Faucets	Add aerators to existing faucets to reduce flow from 2.2 gallons per minute to 1.5 GPM.	Retrofit	Water Heat	8	30,345	0	152	0.02	0.02	\$0.031	2.41
Exterior LED Lighting	30% savings	New	Lighting	21	154,706,094	-69,689,634	208,621	-	-	\$0.032	1.98
EStar Griddle	Replace with EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	12	1,384,580	0	4,870	0.57	0.57	\$0.052	2.55
Sweep Control	25% savings	New	Lighting	21	21,446,386	0	65,315	-	-	\$0.033	2.74
Computerized Water Heater Control	Install intelligent controls on the hot water circulation loops.	New	Water Heat	15	822,397	0	2,447	0.29	0.29	\$0.033	2.68
High Bay HID Large to T5	1080W> 701W	New	Lighting	21	1,783,455	670,583	8,384	1.15	1.51	\$0.033	3.05
Ducts	Duct retrofit of both insulation and air sealing	Retrofit	Heating	15	1,161,607	0	3,307	0.82	0.71	\$0.034	2.58
Heat Pump Water Heat	0	New	Water Heat	15	2,305,449	137,748	6,939	0.82	0.82	\$0.034	2.55
DHW Pipe Ins	Add 1" insulation to pipes used for steam or hydronic distribution; particularly effective when pipes run through unheated spaces.	New	Water Heat	15	497,104	0	1,411	0.17	0.17	\$0.034	2.55
EMS Retrofit for Restaurants	Many commercial establishments have no means of operating facility lighting, heating, air	Retrofit	Total	20	20,394,536	0	47,987	5.65	5.65	\$0.035	2.73

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	conditioning, refrigeration, etc., except to rely upon employees to manually switch equipment on/off before, during and after a typical work day. This is especially true in restaurants. A proper EMS installation in such facilities can reduce existing gas and electric energy usage by about 10% or more.										
Refrigeration Case Package	Efficient Evap Fans, case lighting, low energy anti-sweat heaters	New	Refrigeration	18	4,500,444	0	10,685	1.46	1.92	\$0.037	2.54
Refrigeration Case Package	Efficient Evap Fans, case lighting, low energy anti-sweat heaters	Replace	Refrigeration	18	14,153,895	0	33,603	4.60	6.04	\$0.037	2.54
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 3 ton (at rep)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2 costs should be tracked.	Replace	Cooling	20	4,639,303	0	9,751	2.42	2.11	\$0.039	2.46
Chiller Tower 6F approach	Install low approach cooling tower	Replace	Cooling	15	4,366,188	0	10,920	2.71	2.36	\$0.039	2.27
High Bay HID Large to	1080W > 701W	Retrofit	Lighting	21	9,647,118	1,636,014	29,473	4.04	5.30	\$0.040	2.52

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
T5											
Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22	Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22. Application: Buildings with uninsulated flat roofs at reroofing time	Replace	Heating	45	5,701	0	8	0.00	0.00	\$0.040	2.68
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 25 ton (at rep)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2 costs should be tracked.	Replace	Cooling	20	7,979,145	0	15,653	3.88	3.38	\$0.042	2.30
PCs and Monitors - Energy Management Software	There is a solution to automate the enabling of Power Management in commercial computers and monitor/displays called Surveyor by EZConserve.	Replace	Misc.	4	62,526,349	0	474,473	55.82	55.82	\$0.045	1.47
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 3 ton (new)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2 costs should be	New	Cooling	20	2,284,294	0	4,105	1.02	0.89	\$0.045	2.10

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 15 ton (at rep)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2 costs should be tracked.	Replace	Cooling	20	4,639,303	0	8,309	2.06	1.79	\$0.046	2.10
PCs and Monitors - Energy Management Software	There is a solution to automate the enabling of Power Management in commercial computers and monitor/displays called Surveyor by EZConserve.	New	Misc.	4	5,774,710	0	43,681	5.14	5.14	\$0.046	1.45
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	775,534	0	1,343	0.46	0.04	\$0.047	2.08
Daylighting Overhead	Daylight control with skylite	New	Lighting	21	84,453,932	0	217,981	29.85	39.17	\$0.048	2.10
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 25 ton (new)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2	New	Cooling	20	3,928,761	0	6,589	1.63	1.42	\$0.049	1.96

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	costs should be tracked.										
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 45	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 45. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	515,730	0	813	0.28	0.03	\$0.052	1.89
Lighting Scheduling/Controls	Lighting scheduling and control. This measure includes the commissioning of any occupancy and sweep controls, and the review and proper setting of daylighting controls. Since these are largely a function of schedule settings (except in cases where daylighting controls are integrated into the energy management software), we have included only the impact of properly controlled lighting and occupancy.	New	lighting	15	26,239,607	0	49,375	5.81	5.81	\$0.052	1.69
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 15 ton (new)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2 costs should be tracked.	New	Cooling	20	2,284,294	0	3,498	0.87	0.76	\$0.053	1.79
HVAC controls	Control set up and algorithm. This	New	Heating	5	10,569,782	0	42,715	10.59	9.23	\$0.057	1.23

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	assumes the development of an open source control package aimed at describing scheduling and control points throughout the HVAC system, properly training operators so that scheduling can be maintained and adjusted as needed, and providing operator back up so that temperature reset, pressure reset, and minimum damper settings are set at optimum levels for the current occupancy.										
Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	3,346,255	0	4,600	1.58	0.14	\$0.059	1.65
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	609,289	0	790	0.27	0.02	\$0.063	1.56
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 7.5 ton (at rep)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2 costs should be	Replace	Cooling	20	4,639,303	0	5,935	1.47	1.28	\$0.064	1.50

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	tracked.										
Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33; add 4' of insulation at reroof. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation	Replace	Heating	45	4,280,521	0	3,604	1.24	0.11	\$0.069	1.56
RoofTop Condensing Burner	Install condensing burner	New	Heating	10	3,962,533	0	7,316	1.81	1.58	\$0.071	1.06
2010 CEE Tier 1 - 7.5 ton (new)	Install high efficiency cooling equipment complying with 2010 CEE Tier 1 rather than 2010 code equipment. Costing in 6th plan showed 2010 Tier 2 equipment was 6 times more expensive and therefor is not included here. Tier 2 costs should be tracked.	New	Cooling	20	2,284,294	0	2,499	0.62	0.54	\$0.075	1.28
Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	45	1,162,295	0	824	0.28	0.03	\$0.082	1.31
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	1,938,835	0	1,832	0.63	0.06	\$0.086	1.13
Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	45	1,033,151	0	687	0.24	0.02	\$0.087	1.23

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	2,541,055	0	2,258	0.78	0.07	\$0.092	1.07
Install Economizer	Economizer retrofit on unit with no economizer	Retrofit	Cooling	15	8,912,797	0	9,140	2.27	1.97	\$0.095	0.93
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	1,944,529	0	1,626	0.56	0.05	\$0.098	1.00
Warm Up Control	This measure is designed to implement a shut down of outside air when the building is coming off night setback. Usually the capability for this is available in a commercial t-stat but either the extra control wire is not attached or the unit itself has not been set up to receive the signal. Cost is based on labor cost to enable this ability in existing controllers	Retrofit	Heating	10	4,141,102	0	4,876	-	-	\$0.111	0.67
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	1,523,222	0	1,097	0.38	0.03	\$0.113	0.86
Daylight Control (overhead)	5% savings	New	Lighting	10	114,480,637	0	137,725	18.86	24.75	\$0.118	0.71
HVAC System Commissioning	HVAC system commissioning. Includes testing and balancing, damper	New	Heating	15	31,407,353	0	24,408	6.05	5.27	\$0.126	0.71



Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	settings, economizer settings, and proper HVAC heating and compressor control installation. This measure includes the proper set-up of single zone package equipment in simple HVAC systems. The majority of the Commercial area is served by this technology. Work done in Eugene (Davis, et al, 2002) suggests higher savings than the other documented commissioning on more complex systems.										
Ceramic Metal Halide	100W> 44W	New	Lighting	21	16,184,156	21,283,688	24,569	3.36	4.41	\$0.127	0.80
Ceramic Metal Halide	100W> 44W	Replace	Lighting	21	30,407,448	39,309,529	44,598	6.11	8.01	\$0.130	0.77
Indirect/Direct Evaporative Cooling >60 ton	Install indirect/direct evaporative cooling in commercial building HVAC system in large systems <60 ton range. Original ETO evaluation evaluated at 20, 150 and 300tons with all being essentially equivalent	Replace	Cooling	18	52,727,509	0	31,305	7.76	6.76	\$0.146	0.61
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	6,352,637	0	3,442	1.18	0.11	\$0.151	0.65
Solar Hot Water	Install solar water	New	Water Heat	15	7,061,316	625,115	4,700	0.64	2.00	\$0.160	0.56

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
	heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging										
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	4,861,323	0	2,428	0.83	0.08	\$0.163	0.60
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	1,689,802	0	803	0.28	0.02	\$0.172	0.57
Indirect/Direct Evaporative Cooling >60 ton	Install indirect/direct evaporative cooling in commercial building HVAC system in large systems <60 ton range. Original ETO evaluation evaluated at 20, 150 and 300tons with all being essentially equivalent	New	Cooling	18	24,872,202	0	11,860	2.94	2.56	\$0.182	0.49
Ground Source Heat Pump - Air Source HP Base	Install GSHP in place of air source heat pumps.	Replace	Heating	18	9,495,024	-315,150	4,333	1.07	0.94	\$0.184	0.50
Occupancy Sensors	5% savings	New	Lighting	15	16,043,629	0	8,044	-	-	\$0.206	0.40
Daylight perimeter zone	10% savings	New	Lighting	10	27,390,993	0	16,267	2.23	2.92	\$0.231	0.36
High Efficacy LED Display	72W> 39W	New	Lighting	21	99,006	49,766,342	14,432	1.98	2.59	\$0.280	0.36
Indirect/Direct Evaporative Cooling ~20 ton	Install indirect/direct evaporative cooling in commercial building HVAC system in 20 to 60 ton range	Replace	Cooling	18	124,286,306	0	31,305	7.76	6.76	\$0.345	0.26

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Winter MW	Summer mW	Levelized Cost, \$/kWh	BCR
Indirect/Direct Evaporative Cooling ~20 ton	Install indirect/direct evaporative cooling in commercial building HVAC system in 20 to 60 ton range	New	Cooling	18	54,407,943	0	11,860	2.94	2.56	\$0.399	0.22
Package Refrigeration - Ice makers, Vending machines	Install machines with package of measures akin to ADL low cost	new	Misc.	9	48,238,499	0	5,861	0.69	0.69	\$1.168	0.07
Package Refrigeration - Ice makers, Vending machines	Install machines with package of measures akin to ADL low cost	Replace	Misc.	9	160,201,414	0	19,443	2.29	2.29	\$1.170	0.07
Efficient Standalone Refrigeration Cases	Install efficient stand alone cases. This measure is based upon current rebates and SAIC savings numbers	Replace	Misc.	9	3,305,925,711	0	166,815	19.62	19.62	\$2.813	0.03
Efficient Standalone Refrigeration Cases	Install efficient stand alone cases. This measure is based upon current rebates and SAIC savings numbers	new	Misc.	9	465,718,200	0	23,480	2.76	2.76	\$2.815	0.03

Note: Includes emerging technology measures

**Table 19: Detailed Measure Table, Commercial Sector, Gas Savings, 2030 Technical Potential**

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Estar Commercial Clothes Washer	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - coin op	New	Water Heat	10	1,097	-10,214	1	0	(\$4,4685)	10.70
Estar Commercial Clothes Washer	Install high performance commercial clothes washers - coin op	Replace	Water Heat	10	186,282	#####	288	12	(\$2,9839)	7.58
EStar Steam Cooker	Install EStar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	10	24,554	-66,969	0	3	(\$1,6283)	3.52
EStar Steam Cooker	Replace with EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	10	132,794	-361,812	0	19	(\$1,6104)	3.52
EStar Fryer	Install EStar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	8	13,166	0	0	172	\$0.0120	60.56
EStar Fryer	Replace with EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	8	238,145	0	0	1,140	\$0.0326	22.23
Estar Convection Oven	Replace with EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	12	247,058	0	0	446	\$0.0631	12.04
Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30	Roof Insulation - Attic R0-30. Application: Buildings with uninsulated attics	Retrofit	Heating	45	505,401	0	891	227	\$0.0871	10.09
HW Boiler Tune	Tune up in accordance with Minneapolis Energy Office protocol. Can include derating the burner, adjusting the secondary air,	Retrofit	Heating	5	9,255	0	0	23	\$0.0939	7.78

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
DHW Shower Heads	adding flue restrictors, cleaning the fire-side of the heat exchanger, cleaning the water side, or installing turblators. Other modifications may include uprating the burner to reduce oxygen or derating the burner to reduce stack temperature. Note: In gas systems, excess air and stack temperatures are often within reasonable ranges, so the technical potential for this measure is limited. Combining this measure with the vent damper and power burner measures increases both applicability and cost effectiveness, and was assumed for this analysis.	Retrofit	Water Heat	8	88,072	0	0	116	\$0.1181	6.13

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Hot Water Temperature Reset	Controller automatically resets the delivery temperature in a hot water radiant system based on outside air temperature. The reset reduces the on-time of the heating equipment and the occurrence of simultaneous heating and cooling through instantaneous adjustments.	Retrofit	Heating	10	747,573	0	0	750	\$0.1304	5.97
Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-11-not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs and no attics	Replace	Heating	45	2,642,731	0	3,599	627	\$0.1435	6.13
Wall Insulation - Blown R11	Wall Insulation - Blown R11. Application: Old buildings	Retrofit	Heating	45	6,940,814	0	3,841	2,248	\$0.1479	5.94

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Heat Reclaim	Large Grocery - Heat recovery to space heating. Assumes floating head control exists and must be changed to allow HR.	Replace	Refrigeration	18	5,031,683	0	15,292	1,054	\$0.1544	5.17
Heat Reclaim	Large Grocery - Heat recovery to space heating. Assumes floating head control exists and must be changed to allow HR.	New	Refrigeration	18	1,672,412	0	5,056	349	\$0.1551	5.15
Steam Balance	Single-pipe steam systems are notorious for uneven heating, which wastes energy because the thermostat must be set to heat the coldest spaces and overheating other spaces. Steam balances corrects these problems by: 1) Adding air venting on the main line or at the radiators; 2) Adding boiler cycle controls; 3) Adding or subtracting radiators. Energy savings accrue from lowering the overall building temperature.	Retrofit	Heating	15	734,199	0	0	391	\$0.1834	4.43

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Install HX on waste water	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	118,429	0	0	59	\$0.1961	3.97
DHW Wrap	Insulate the surface of the storage water heater or an unfired storage tank to R-5 to reduce standby losses.	Retrofit	Water Heat	7	16,216	0	0	14	\$0.2043	3.48
Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings	Wall Insulation - Spray On for Metal Buildings (Cellulose Unfinished. Application: Old buildings	Retrofit	Heating	45	2,474,296	0	-58	702	\$0.2131	4.13
Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22	Roof Insulation - Rigid R0-22-- not including re-roofing costs but including deck preparation and ~4" rigid.. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs and no attics	Replace	Heating	45	4,564,717	0	4,100	713	\$0.2177	4.04
Estar Convection Oven	Install ESiar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	12	211,131	0	0	102	\$0.2366	3.21
Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-19. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	45	4,228,239	0	106	967	\$0.2499	3.52



Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30	Roof Insulation - Blanket R0-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	45	4,756,769	0	116	1,015	\$0.2677	3.28
DHW Condensing Tank (repl)	Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.	Replace	Water Heat	15	5,608,629	0	0	1,870	\$0.2929	2.66
DHW Condensing Tank (new)	Costs and savings are incremental over a Code-rated tank (combustion efficiency of 80%) for a condensing tank with a minimum combustion efficiency of 94% and an R-16 tank wrap.	New	Water Heat	15	1,940,952	0	0	638	\$0.2968	2.62
DCV	Applicable to single zone packaged systems with large make-up air fractions either because of intermittent occupancy or because of code requirements. In most cases the	Retrofit	Heating	15	9,018,278	0	18,262	890	\$0.3056	1.82

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	outdoor air is reset to 5% or less with CO2 build-up modulating ventilation.									
Computerized Water Heater Control	Install intelligent controls on the hot water circulation loops.	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	803,151	0	0	252	\$0.3115	2.50
Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E to Vinyl Tint. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	2,601,802	0	3,844	230	\$0.3122	2.68
Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30	Roof Insulation - Attic 11-30. Application: Buildings with partially insulated attics	Retrofit	Heating	45	3,513,838	0	1,003	462	\$0.3484	2.52
Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-22 2" rigid added to an existing foam roof insulation at re-roof, includes some surface prep. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation	Replace	Heating	45	12,031,434	0	4,511	1,410	\$0.3553	2.47
Hot Food Holding Cabinet	Install ESiar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	8	25,015	0	0	10	\$0.4011	1.80

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Hot Food Holding Cabinet	Install EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	8	166,263	0	0	65	\$0,4014	1.80
Vent Damper	Install vent damper downstream of the draft relief to prevent airflow up the stack, while allowing warm air from the boiler to spill into the conditioned space as heat or into the boiler room to reduce jacket losses. This measure is most cost-effective when combined with the boiler tune up and power burner measures.	Retrofit	Heating	12	360,127	0	0	99	\$0,4158	1.91
Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint	Windows - Add Low E and Argon to Vinyl Tint. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	4,068,983	0	3,894	323	\$0,4267	1.96
EStar Griddle	Install EStar in place of conventional	New	Cooking	12	140,420	0	0	35	\$0,4615	1.65
EStar Griddle	Replace with EStar in place of conventional	Replace	Cooking	12	519,617	0	0	128	\$0,4635	1.64

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Waste Water Heat Exchanger	Install HX on waste water	New	Water Heat	15	404,081	0	0	82	\$0.4806	1.62
SPC Hieff Boiler Replace	Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 85% over base of 80%	Replace	Heating	20	567,786	0	0	92	\$0.5046	1.66
DHW Hieff Boiler (repl)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 80% combustion efficiency.	Replace	Water Heat	20	1,690,979	0	0	261	\$0.5280	1.59
Combo Hieff Boiler (new)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 80% combustion efficiency.	New	Heating	20	468,922	0	0	72	\$0.5284	1.52
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 45	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 45. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	1,330,196	0	1,631	14	\$0.5297	1.58
DHW Hieff Boiler (new)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 80% combustion efficiency.	New	Water Heat	20	626,309	0	0	96	\$0.5337	1.50
Ducts	Duct retrofit of both insulation and air sealing	Retrofit	Heating	15	3,677,163	0	2,944	317	\$0.5628	1.44

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Combo Hieff Boiler (repl)	Replace existing boiler with unit meeting OR Code requirements of 80% combustion efficiency.	Replace	Heating	20	1,497,659	0	0	217	\$0.5634	1.49
Cond Furnace (new)	Condensing / pulse package or residential-type furnace with a minimum AFUE of 92%. Base case: AFUE 80	New	Heating	18	2,739,672	0	0	417	\$0.5707	1.40
Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22	Roof Insulation - Roofcut 0-22. Application: Buildings with uninsulated flat roofs at reroofing time	Replace	Heating	45	10,067	0	2	1	\$0.5987	1.47
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	2,000,295	0	1,693	71	\$0.6070	1.38
SPC Hieff Boiler (new)	Install near condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 82% over base of 75%	New	Heating	20	988,174	0	0	123	\$0.6533	1.24
DHW Recirc Controls	Install electronic controller to hot water boiler system that turns	Retrofit	Water Heat	10	730,193	0	0	142	\$0.6711	1.11

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	off the boiler and circulation pump when the hot water demand is reduced (usually in residential type occupancies) or can be reset to meet the hot water load. (Steel boilers also require a mixing valve to prevent water temperatures from dropping below required levels).									
DHW Faucets	Add aerators to existing faucets to reduce flow from 2.2 gallons per minute to 1.5 GPM.	New	Water Heat	8	14,670	0	0	3	\$0.6842	1.06
DHW Faucets	Add aerators to existing faucets to reduce flow from 2.2 gallons per minute to 1.5 GPM.	Retrofit	Water Heat	8	34,128	0	0	8	\$0.6863	1.05
SFC Cond Boiler Replace	Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 92% over base of 80%	Replace	Heating	20	2,297,078	0	0	266	\$0.7041	1.19

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Hi Eff Unit Heater (new)	Install power draft units (83% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (80% seas. Eff) per ASHRAE 90.1-2007	New	Heating	18	1,114,946	0	0	126	\$0.7678	1.04
DHW Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 92% efficiency for savings calculations).	Replace	Water Heat	20	5,473,743	0	0	580	\$0.7708	1.09
Computerized Water Heater Control	Install intelligent controls on the hot water circulation loops.	New	Water Heat	15	292,751	0	0	37	\$0.7732	1.01
DHW Cond Boiler (new)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 92% efficiency for savings calculations).	New	Water Heat	20	2,027,806	0	0	212	\$0.7792	1.03
Power burner	Replace standard burner with a power burner to optimize combustion and reduce standby losses in the	Retrofit	Heating	12	7,437,584	0	0	1,020	\$0.8323	0.95

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	stack. Note: Costs and savings assume that this measure will be performed in conjunction with a boiler tune up when appropriate.									
SPC Cond Boiler (new)	Install condensing boiler. Assumed seasonal combustion efficiency of 88% over base of 75%	New	Heating	20	3,084,463	0	0	296	\$0.8515	0.95
Cond Unit Heater From Power Draft (new)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of power draft (80% seas. Eff)	New	Heating	18	3,114,289	0	0	310	\$0.8720	0.92
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	938,064	0	465	29	\$0.8932	0.90



Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
DHW Pipe Ins	Add 1" insulation to pipes used for steam or hydronic distribution; particularly effective when pipes run through unheated spaces.	New	Water Heat	15	91,936	0	0	10	\$0,9104	0.85
HVAC controls	Control set up and algorithm. This assumes the development of an open source control package aimed at describing scheduling and control points throughout the HVAC system, properly training operators so that scheduling can be maintained and adjusted as needed, and providing operator back up so that temperature reset, pressure minimum damper settings are set at optimum levels for the current occupancy.	New	Heating	5	21,153,361	0	24,673	2,902	\$0,9109	0.77
Combo Cond Boiler (new)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state	New	Heating	20	1,865,757	0	0	161	\$0,9482	0.85

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 92% efficiency for savings calculations).									
Combo Cond Boiler (repl)	Replace with boiler using condensing or pulse technology to achieve steady-state combustion efficiencies of 89% to 94% (this analysis used 92% efficiency for savings calculations).	Replace	Heating	20	5,850,328	0	0	481	\$0.9925	0.84
Rooftop Condensing Burner	Install condensing burner	New	Heating	10	7,635,910	0	5,906	397	\$0.9963	0.75
Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33	Roof Insulation - Rigid R11-33: add 4' of insulation at reroof. Application: Old buildings with flat roofs, no attics, and some insulation	Replace	Heating	45	18,047,150	0	3,456	549	\$1.0765	0.82
Cond Unit Heater from Nat Draft (new)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (80% seas. Eff)	New	Heating	18	6,009,369	0	0	465	\$1.1218	0.71
Hi Eff Unit Heater (replace)	Install power draft units (83% seas. Eff) in place of natural	Replace	Heating	18	5,606,481	0	0	397	\$1.2256	0.68

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	draft (80% seas. Eff)									
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	5,000,737	0	1,739	125	\$1,2406	0.67
Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe	Windows - Add Argon to Vinyl Lowe. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	10,132,890	0	-728	723	\$1,2432	0.67
Cond Unit Heater from power draft (replace)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of power draft (80% seas. Eff)	Replace	Heating	18	15,660,136	0	0	976	\$1,3934	0.59
Ozone Laundry Treatment	Ozone treatment allows use of cold water	Retrofit	Water Heat	10	149,203	-9,844	8	12	\$1,4330	0.55
Solar Hot Water	Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging	Retrofit	Water Heat	15	6,551,842	580,013	0	463	\$1,5044	0.52
Steam Trap Maintenance	Set up a in-house steam trap maintenance program with equipment, training, and trap replacement. An alternative procedure is to just pay for an	Retrofit	Heating	10	1,071,732	4,459,777	0	442	\$1,6373	0.48

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	outside contractor to conduct a steam survey.									
Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-41. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	45	11,891,923	0	53	396	\$1.7097	0.51
Cond Unit Heater from Nat draft (replace)	Install condensing power draft units (90% seas. Eff) in place of natural draft (80% seas. Eff)	Replace	Heating	18	30,217,981	0	0	1,466	\$1.7907	0.46
Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	2,345,160	0	475	48	\$1.8073	0.45

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30	Roof Insulation - Blanket R11-30. Application: Buildings with open truss unfinished interior	Retrofit	Heating	45	10,570,599	0	53	330	\$1.8178	0.48
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	7,664,277	0	-336	358	\$1.8375	0.46
HVAC System Commissioning	HVAC system commissioning. Includes testing and balancing, damper settings, economizer settings, and proper HVAC heating and compressor control installation. This measure includes the proper set-up of single zone package equipment in simple HVAC systems. The majority of the Commercial area is served by this	New	Heating	15	62,855,700	0	14,099	1,658	\$1.8869	0.42

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	technology. Work done in Eugene (Davis, et al, 2002) suggests higher savings than the other documented commissioning on more complex systems.									
Warm Up Control	This measure is designed to implement a shut down of outside air when the building is coming off night setback. Usually this is available in a commercial t-stat but either the extra control wire is not attached or the unit itself has not been set up to receive the signal. Cost is based on labor cost to enable this ability in existing controllers	Retrofit	Heating	10	9,809,728	0	0	679	\$1,8882	0.41
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 40	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	4,087,993	0	-169	177	\$1,9730	0.41
Cond Furnace (repl)	Condensing / pulse package or residential-type furnace with a minimum AFUE	Replace	Heating	18	34,609,180	0	0	1,280	\$2,3500	0.35

Measure Name	Measure Description	Construction Type	Measure End Use	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M	Total MWh Savings	Gas Impacts kTherms	Levelized Cost, \$/th	BCR
	of 92%.									
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	19,160,692	0	-565	545	\$2,9716	0.28
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 45. Application: Old buildings	Replace	Heating	20	5,096,744	0	-164	134	\$3,2280	0.26
Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36	Windows - Non-Tinted AL Code to Class 36. Application: New Construction	New	Heating	20	10,219,984	0	-331	268	\$3,2280	0.25
Solar Hot Water	Install solar water heaters on large use facility such as multifamily or lodging	New	Water Heat	15	2,210,537	195,691	0	67	\$3,5084	0.22

**Table 20: Detailed Measure Table, Residential Sector, Electricity Savings, 2030 Technical Potential**

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
Elec Hi-eff Washer	New Appl	12	9,364,706	-32,604,571	26,558,305	3,843	3,219	199,145	-\$0.094	100.00	187,294
Elec MEF 2.0 Washer	New Appl	12	6,180,706	-21,230,884	17,774,211	2,572	2,154	152,975	-\$0.090	100.00	187,294
Elec Hi-eff Washer	ReplaceAppl	12	46,013,321	-73,365,686	47,606,493	6,889	5,770	97,928	-\$0.064	100.00	298,788
Elec ETO Dishwasher	ReplaceAppl	12	2,074,441	-3,640,238	2,939,959	425	356	13,228	-\$0.058	100.00	38,416
Elec ETO Dishwasher	New Appl	12	1,300,356	-2,281,871	3,189,118	462	387	-4,549	-\$0.034	3.66	24,081
Elec MEF 2.0 Washer	ReplaceAppl	12	33,763,021	-38,406,198	34,911,428	5,052	4,231	82,862	-\$0.015	100.00	298,788
Common Area Lighting (MF Only)	Retro	7	0	0	54,725,937	6,438	6,438	1,095,061	\$0.000	100.00	135,953
Heat Pump, (ER Base), Z B	Retro	18	0	107,562	4,054,956	678	170	0	\$0.002	44.64	283
Hot water pipe wrap	Retro	10	215,203	0	6,756,705	795	795	128,175	\$0.004	22.37	9,782
Tank wrap (in accordance with EWEB guidelines or equivalent)	Replace	10	82,168	0	1,430,785	168	168	27,172	\$0.006	12.41	29,346
Window U=3 (ER, Z B)	New	45	67,766	0	598,816	151	4	0	\$0.007	17.63	479
Window U=3 (HP, Z B)	New	45	39,975	0	336,760	56	14	0	\$0.007	17.49	226
Window replace (U=.35), ER Z B	Replace	45	5,291,349	0	42,959,717	10,810	300	0	\$0.007	16.20	15,118
Energy Star Television	New	10	1,072,452	0	18,838,358	2,216	2,216	0	\$0.007	10.61	110,201
Window replace	Replace	45	1,637,447	0	11,559,807	1,932	484	0	\$0.008	14.66	4,678



Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
(U=-.35), HP Z B											
Ducts Indoor, DHW, Lights (HP, Z2)	New	45	638,257	0	3,942,925	659	165	0	\$0.009	12.82	824
Energy Star Computer Monitor	New	8	259,343	0	3,334,238	392	392	0	\$0.012	6.20	110,614
Window replace (U=-.35), ER Z A	Replace	45	12,972,503	0	61,383,286	15,446	429	0	\$0.012	9.44	42,302
Energy Star Set Top Box	New	5	866,077	0	16,224,462	1,909	1,909	0	\$0.012	5.66	119,715
Window U=.3 (ER, Z A)	New	45	228,780	0	976,822	246	7	0	\$0.014	8.52	1,922
Ducts Indoor, DHW, Lights (HP, Z C)	New	45	223,390	0	943,593	158	40	0	\$0.014	8.77	288
Window U=.3 (HP, Z A)	New	45	59,316	0	202,053	34	8	0	\$0.017	7.07	374
Energy Star Computer Monitor	ReplaceAppl	8	2,557,252	0	43,190,135	5,081	5,081	-437,645	\$0.017	7.29	888,671
Wx (ceiling,floor) ER, Z B	Retro	45	459,180	0	1,405,733	354	10	0	\$0.019	6.11	242
Duct Sealing, Elect Resis, Z B	Retro	20	1,142,127	0	4,777,513	1,202	33	0	\$0.020	5.43	1,845
Energy Star Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (ER, Z B)	New	45	1,480,425	0	4,205,462	1,058	29	0	\$0.020	5.67	1,306
Energy Star Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (HP, Z B)	New	45	3,363,201	0	8,764,695	1,465	367	0	\$0.022	5.41	2,120
Near Net Zero Zonal (Z B)	New	45	781,791	0	1,854,238	467	13	0	\$0.024	4.73	176

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
Energy Star HP HSPF 7.7>9.5 (Z B) w. cx	New	15	317,609	0	1,193,582	200	50	0	\$0.026	3.98	426
Energy Star Desktop Computer	New	5	1,781,901	0	15,839,988	1,863	1,863	0	\$0.026	2.69	113,414
Energy Star Television	ReplaceAppl	10	12,963,912	0	145,097,771	17,069	17,069	-2,695,422	\$0.026	5.52	972,223
Energy Star Set Top Box	ReplaceAppl	5	7,640,791	0	136,036,684	16,003	16,003	-2,321,422	\$0.026	4.36	1,056,160
Wx Air Sealing, Z A	Retro	10	1,335,751	0	6,558,989	1,650	46	0	\$0.027	3.38	9,869
Retail Lights (2 lamps)	Retro	7	3,621,803	0	19,422,331	2,285	2,285	400,401	\$0.027	2.74	603,634
Wx (ceiling,floor) HP, Z B	Retro	45	157,083	0	337,029	56	14	0	\$0.027	4.45	75
Wx (ceiling,floor) ER, Z A	Retro	45	13,283,855	0	27,378,686	6,889	191	0	\$0.028	4.11	8,926
Duct Sealing, Heat Pump, Z B	Retro	20	1,164,797	0	3,356,992	561	141	0	\$0.028	3.90	1,939
Ducts Indoor, DHW, Lights (HP, Z A)	New	15	765,067	0	2,552,436	427	107	0	\$0.029	3.53	987
Duct Sealing, Elect Resis, Z A	Retro	20	17,536,821	0	46,357,344	11,665	324	0	\$0.031	3.43	32,334
Energy Star Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (HP, Z C)	New	45	1,224,630	0	2,292,092	383	96	0	\$0.031	3.89	782
Tank upgrade (50 gal)-20 yr warranty	New	20	325,393	0	753,373	109	91	13,451	\$0.031	3.29	3,264
Near Net Zero Zonal (Z C)	New	45	273,627	0	491,972	124	3	0	\$0.032	3.59	62

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
Window replace (U=.35), HP Z A	Replace	45	13,115,723	0	23,151,080	3,870	970	0	\$0.033	3.66	37,473
Add 16 LED lamps (using incand base) after 2015	New	10	3,111,782	0	20,578,246	2,421	2,421	-367,403	\$0.034	3.29	24,311
Add 6 LED lamps (using incandescent base) aft 2015	New	10	2,031,003	0	12,523,439	1,473	1,473	-204,951	\$0.034	3.12	42,313
Commissioning (HP), Z B	Retro	5	375,442	0	2,537,642	424	106	0	\$0.034	2.44	1,707
Refrigerator Recycle	Retro	6	3,252,112	0	18,092,069	2,128	2,128	0	\$0.036	2.03	32,521
Heat Pump, (HP Upgrade), Z B	Replace	18	1,881,739	0	4,498,615	752	189	0	\$0.036	2.83	1,077
Energy Star Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (ER, Z C)	New	45	735,959	0	1,167,319	294	8	0	\$0.037	3.17	733
Near Net Zero Zonal (Z A)	New	45	901,835	0	1,380,234	347	10	0	\$0.038	3.05	204
Energy Star Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (HP, Z A)	New	45	4,859,320	0	7,392,191	1,236	310	0	\$0.038	3.16	3,217
Commissioning (HP), Z A	Retro	5	6,448,074	0	37,519,201	6,272	1,572	0	\$0.040	2.10	29,309
Window U=.3 (ER, Z C)	New	45	165,536	0	223,305	56	2	0	\$0.043	2.69	346
Wx (ceiling, floor, wall) HP, Z B	Retro	45	365,735	0	475,707	80	20	0	\$0.045	2.70	108
Energy Star HP HSPF 7.7>9.5 (Z C) w. cx	New	15	116,867	0	255,718	43	11	0	\$0.045	2.32	158

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
Window U=3 (HP, Z C)	New	45	59,230	0	75,203	13	3	0	\$0.046	2.64	92
50% LED after 2020	Retro	10	23,707,897	0	56,529,352	6,650	6,650	1,180,011	\$0.046	1.73	98,925
Heat pump water heater (80 gal)	New	15	2,582,703	1,085,058	7,508,675	1,087	910	0	\$0.048	1.99	3,532
Heat pump water heater (80 gal)	ReplaceAppl	15	2,378,154	999,122	6,913,990	1,001	838	0	\$0.048	1.99	3,252
Tank upgrade (50 gal)-10 yr warranty	ReplaceAppl	10	705,502	0	1,862,339	270	226	0	\$0.050	1.73	20,157
Full lighting (all high efficacy)	New	7	2,189,898	0	9,101,654	1,071	1,071	-90,151	\$0.050	1.58	19,553
Energy Star Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (ER, Z A)	New	45	10,431,463	0	11,537,426	3,961	359	0	\$0.052	1.96	10,989
ER> Mini-split ductless heat pump Z B	New	15	724,730	0	1,310,314	219	55	0	\$0.054	1.91	259
Heat pump water heater (50 gal)	ReplaceAppl	15	24,213,044	8,369,072	53,957,456	7,809	6,540	0	\$0.059	1.61	27,241
Wx (ceiling,floor) HP, Z A	Retro	45	2,124,396	0	2,086,601	349	87	0	\$0.059	2.04	1,026
Energy Star HP HSPF 7.7>9.5 (Z A) w. cx	New	15	416,187	0	667,200	112	28	0	\$0.061	1.70	569
Duct Sealing, Heat Pump, Z A	Retro	20	19,922,289	0	26,671,982	4,459	1,118	0	\$0.061	1.81	33,306
Tank upgrade (50 gal)-20 yr warranty	ReplaceAppl	20	289,331	0	371,437	54	45	0	\$0.064	1.61	2,903

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
Energy Star Desktop Computer	Replace/Apply	5	19,294,417	0	95,770,205	11,266	11,266	-2,266,411	\$0.065	1.11	1,000,573
ER> Mini-split ductless heat pump Z B-C	Retro	15	6,155,885	0	8,845,035	1,479	371	0	\$0.068	1.52	1,620
100% LED after 2020	Retro	10	47,415,794	0	76,232,855	8,968	8,968	1,576,398	\$0.068	1.16	88,261
Home Energy Monitor	New	3	1,045,287	0	5,532,756	651	651	0	\$0.070	0.84	11,364
ER> Mini-split ductless heat pump Z C	New	15	253,656	0	350,775	59	15	0	\$0.071	1.46	91
ER> Mini-split ductless heat pump Z A	New	15	841,929	0	1,125,042	283	8	0	\$0.073	1.36	301
Wx (ceiling, floor, wall) ER, Z B	Retro	45	6,783,291	0	5,323,015	1,339	37	0	\$0.074	1.57	3,145
All LED (from 2020 base) after 2020	New	10	6,320,807	0	12,248,956	1,441	1,441	-218,692	\$0.081	0.96	24,311
Heat Pump, (HP Upgrade), Z A	Replace	18	4,769,293	0	5,049,640	844	212	0	\$0.082	1.25	2,741
Windows U-.30, HP, Z A	Retro	45	482,920	0	330,701	55	14	0	\$0.085	1.42	126
Heat pump water heater (50 gal)	New	15	51,670,935	17,579,404	77,327,128	11,191	9,372	0	\$0.087	1.09	57,220
ER> Mini-split ductless heat pump Z A	Retro	15	102,594,743	0	113,394,190	18,956	4,752	0	\$0.088	1.17	26,999
Common Area Lighting (MF Only)	New	7	1,582,628	0	2,719,162	320	320	9,298	\$0.098	0.75	98,914
Wx (ceiling,	Retro	45	4,457,324	0	2,631,878	440	110	0	\$0.098	1.23	1,332

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
floor, wall) HP, Z A											
Room AC (Z B)	Retro	18	399,552	0	351,758	0	160	0	\$0.099	0.99	10,413
Windows U=.30, ER, Z A	Retro	45	43,573,221	0	25,498,403	6,416	178	0	\$0.099	1.17	16,138
Room AC (Z A)	New	18	126,898	0	109,230	0	50	0	\$0.101	0.97	3,172
HRV ER, Z B	Retro	18	49,462,424	0	42,301,109	10,644	296	0	\$0.102	0.97	25,815
Energy Star lighting (18 lamps)	New	7	3,750,604	7,051,407	19,366,972	2,278	2,278	-220,943	\$0.106	0.67	68,193
Tank upgrade (50 gal)- 10 yr warranty	New	10	1,850,994	0	1,939,927	281	235	33,203	\$0.109	0.79	52,886
Wx (ceiling, floor, wall) ER, Z A	Retro	45	60,163,084	0	31,141,246	7,836	218	0	\$0.112	1.03	27,398
Estar Refrigerator	ReplaceAppl	12	25,968,609	0	22,282,698	2,621	2,621	364,509	\$0.115	0.72	350,927
Heat Pump, (ER Base), Z A	Retro	18	198,216,860	13,125,841	158,700,068	39,933	1,109	0	\$0.116	0.85	34,560
Solar hot water heater (50 gal) With electric backup.	ReplaceAppl	20	211,408,965	0	132,113,559	17,882	56,127	0	\$0.131	0.75	51,221
HRV, Energy Star (ER Z C)	New	15	180,153	0	127,242	21	5	0	\$0.138	0.75	209
Add 6 LED lamps (using CFL base) after 2015	New	10	1,166,918	0	1,224,896	144	144	-21,869	\$0.138	0.52	24,311
Add 16 LED lamps (using CFL base) after 2015	New	10	3,111,782	0	3,184,729	375	375	-56,860	\$0.142	0.51	24,311
HRV, Energy	New	15	721,500	0	466,187	78	20	0	\$0.151	0.68	343

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
Star (ER Z B)											
Room AC (Z A)	Retro	18	1,043,487	0	571,919	0	261	0	\$0.159	0.62	26,087
HRV, Energy Star (HP Z B)	New	15	533,340	0	309,340	52	13	0	\$0.168	0.61	217
HRV HP Z B	Retro	18	41,986,466	0	20,302,954	3,394	851	0	\$0.180	0.57	20,993
Evaporative Cooling (Direct/indirect) (Z A)	New	18	6,568,122	0	2,709,369	0	1,236	0	\$0.211	0.47	8,210
HRV ER, Z A	Retro	18	102,228,241	0	39,908,681	10,042	279	0	\$0.223	0.44	61,754
Evaporative Cooling (Direct/indirect) (Z A)	Retro	18	13,234,158	0	5,089,175	0	2,321	0	\$0.226	0.43	16,543
HRV, Energy Star (HP Z C)	New	15	180,153	0	74,799	13	3	0	\$0.235	0.44	83
Estar Refrigerator	New	12	23,020,024	0	10,480,014	1,233	1,233	-91,078	\$0.257	0.30	163,263
AC Tune - up (Z B)	Retro	18	1,773,043	0	587,360	0	268	0	\$0.262	0.37	11,820
Energy Star GSHP HSPF 12 (Z B)	New	15	2,985,394	0	1,099,714	184	46	0	\$0.265	0.39	206
Wx Air Sealing, Z B	Retro	10	176,150	0	84,850	21	1	0	\$0.271	0.33	406
Evaporative Cooling (Direct/indirect) (Z B)	Retro	18	7,991,038	7,790,119	4,592,401	0	2,094	0	\$0.299	0.33	10,413
Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With electric backup.	New	20	441,532,385	0	119,775,822	16,212	50,886	0	\$0.301	0.33	68,665
ER> Mini-split ductless heat	New	15	7,435,423	0	2,336,847	588	16	0	\$0.311	0.32	4,426

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total kWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
pump Z B in MF											
HRV HP Z A	Retro	18	17,258,740	0	4,121,654	689	173	0	\$0.364	0.28	8,957
HRV, Energy Star (HP Z A)	New	15	800,932	0	211,949	35	9	0	\$0.369	0.28	367
AC Tune - up (Z A)	Retro	18	5,815,065	0	1,267,361	0	578	0	\$0.399	0.25	38,767
ER> Mini-split ductless heat pump Z A in MF	New	15	4,289,667	0	1,036,670	261	7	0	\$0.404	0.25	2,553
Energy Star GSHP HSPF 12 (Z C)	New	15	1,044,888	0	238,774	40	10	0	\$0.427	0.24	72
HRV, Energy Star (ER Z A)	New	15	1,867,679	0	405,945	102	3	0	\$0.449	0.22	1,084
Energy Star GSHP HSPF 12 (Z A)	New	15	3,469,537	0	631,158	106	26	0	\$0.537	0.19	239
Evaporative Cooling (Direct/indirect) (Z B)	New	18	3,573,289	0	549,870	0	251	0	\$0.565	0.17	4,467
High SEER CAC, (SEER 15) (Z B)	Retro	18	11,613,021	0	1,664,658	0	759	0	\$0.606	0.16	13,298
High SEER CAC, (SEER 15) (Z A)	New	18	69,356,751	0	9,456,652	0	4,313	0	\$0.637	0.15	99,081
Room AC (Z B)	New	18	2,315,593	0	280,161	0	128	0	\$0.718	0.14	57,890
High SEER CAC, (SEER 15) (Z A)	Retro	18	30,452,055	0	3,535,530	0	1,612	0	\$0.748	0.13	33,836
ER> Mini-split ductless heat pump Z C in MF	New	15	4,289,667	0	554,593	140	4	0	\$0.755	0.13	1,532
Home Energy	Replace	3	83,195,412	0	40,802,080	4,800	4,800	-897,046	\$0.769	0.05	792,337



Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Total KWh Savings	Winter Peak Savings, kW	Summer Peak Savings, kW	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/kWh	BCR	No. Units
Monitor											
High SEER CAC. (SEER 15) (ZB)	New	18	31,389,131	0	2,112,386	0	963	0	\$1.291	0.08	44,842

**Table 21: Detailed Measure Table, Residential Sector, Gas Savings, and 2030 Technical Potential**

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/th	BCR	No. Units
Low Flow Shower	Retro Gas	10	1,222,788	-3,181,526	12,113	-\$21.145	100.00	38,069
Gas Hi-eff Washer	New Appl	12	-2,496,201	-4,369,577	88,046	-\$1.911	100.00	25,101
Gas Hi-eff Washer	ReplaceAppl	12	-31,564,550	-59,619,232	661,514	-\$1.872	100.00	242,804
Gas MEF 2.0 Washer	New Appl	12	-199,642	-252,916	6,622	-\$1.833	100.00	2,231
Gas ETO Dishwasher	ReplaceAppl	12	-4,298,928	-16,558,780	114,745	-\$1.436	100.00	174,745
Gas ETO Dishwasher	New Appl	12	-66,547	-317,136	2,829	-\$1.416	100.00	3,347
Gas MEF 2.0 Washer	ReplaceAppl	12	-2,002,739	-2,200,275	38,831	-\$1.235	100.00	17,117
Heating upgrade (AFUE 95) (Z A)	New Gas	15	-380,048	0	45,712	-\$0.793	100.00	2,771
Heating upgrade (AFUE 95) (Z C)	New Gas	15	-71,202	0	9,721	-\$0.715	100.00	479
Heating upgrade (AFUE 95) (Z B)	New Gas	15	-71,202	0	13,874	-\$0.501	100.00	479
MF Corridor Ventilation	New Gas	15	0	0	483,536	\$0.000	100.00	15,350
AFUE 92 to condensing combo hydrocoil, Z C	New Gas	45	17,953	0	24,026	\$0.043	20.32	264
AFUE 92 to condensing combo hydrocoil, Z B	New Gas	45	17,953	0	21,650	\$0.048	18.31	264
Window, retro (U=.35), Z B	Retro Gas	45	599,471	0	694,784	\$0.050	17.59	4,867
AFUE 92 to condensing combo hydrocoil, Z A	New Gas	45	121,107	0	138,917	\$0.050	17.41	1,781
Window, retro (U=.35), Z C	Retro Gas	45	615,179	0	499,806	\$0.071	12.33	4,867
AFUE 95 Furnace, Z B	Replace Gas	18	789,914	317,173	984,463	\$0.098	8.47	7,899
Window, retro (U=.20), Z B	Retro Gas	45	693,318	0	387,586	\$0.104	8.49	1,521
Window, retro (U=.35), Z A	Retro Gas	45	6,224,460	0	3,281,961	\$0.110	8.00	51,346
AFUE 95 Furnace, Z C	Replace Gas	18	776,894	317,173	704,387	\$0.135	6.13	7,899
Window, retro (U=.20), Z C	Retro Gas	45	768,974	0	233,490	\$0.191	4.61	1,521
Duct Sealing, Z B	Retro Gas	20	186,492	0	57,164	\$0.266	3.14	594
E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z B)	New Gas	45	11,720,299	0	2,384,201	\$0.278	3.17	16,448
Tankless Gas heater replace after 2015	Replace Gas	20	15,826,148	0	4,524,336	\$0.285	2.81	16,448
Tankless Gas heater after 2015	New Gas	20	9,832,600	0	2,807,533	\$0.286	2.80	79,131
Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup.	New Gas	20	22,401,329	-19,953,670	697,771	\$0.286	1.18	49,163

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/th	BCR	No. Units
Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup.	Retro Gas	20	60,015,479	-53,452,671	1,858,558	\$0.288	1.18	5,428
E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z C)	New Gas	45	11,720,299	0	1,747,428	\$0.290	3.04	14,541
E* Insulation, Ducts, DHW, Lights (Gas Z A)	New Gas	45	77,210,291	0	10,261,732	\$0.297	2.97	111,960
Window, retro (U=.20), Z A	Retro Gas	45	7,652,950	0	1,489,220	\$0.298	2.95	16,046
Duct Sealing, Z C	Retro Gas	20	193,859	0	52,961	\$0.299	2.80	594
Tankless Gas heater replace	Replace Gas	20	54,891,879	0	13,413,665	\$0.334	2.40	182,973
Tankless Gas heater	New Gas	20	2,674,065	0	652,585	\$0.334	2.40	8,914
AFUE 95 Furnace, Z A	Replace Gas	18	6,907,414	2,773,525	2,340,995	\$0.359	2.30	69,074
Upgrade Gas Hearth	Replace Gas	10	462,196	0	131,437	\$0.460	1.69	28,887
Near Net Zero (Gas Z B)	New Gas	45	11,080,486	0	1,310,649	\$0.485	1.82	2,501
HRV, Z B	Retro Gas	18	934,154	267,629	196,522	\$0.531	1.56	1,868
Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas aft 2015	New Gas	20	185,945,835	-148,133,828	5,160,721	\$0.598	1.05	46,175
Tank upgrade (50 gal gas)	New Gas	15	2,784,067	0	450,096	\$0.604	1.29	27,841
Near Net Zero (Gas Z C)	New Gas	45	3,077,913	0	281,389	\$0.610	1.45	695
Condensing Tankless Gas heater	Replace Gas	20	16,852,696	0	2,254,012	\$0.610	1.31	27,627
Condensing Tankless Gas heater	New Gas	20	1,212,543	0	161,958	\$0.611	1.31	1,988
Solar hot water heater (50 gal) - With gas backup aft 2015	Replace Gas	20	45,372,149	-35,266,425	1,232,808	\$0.669	1.03	10,993
Near Net Zero (Gas Z A)	New Gas	45	71,007,947	0	5,674,224	\$0.725	1.22	16,029
HRV, Z C	Retro Gas	18	680,076	194,837	99,779	\$0.762	1.09	1,360
Window U=.2 (Gas Z B)	New Gas	45	923,089	0	68,085	\$0.785	1.12	1,267
Condensing Tankless Gas heater after 2015	New Gas	20	16,906,917	0	1,654,263	\$0.834	0.96	33,151
HRV, E* (Gas Z B)	New Gas	15	3,518,829	0	394,464	\$0.871	0.94	6,289
MF Corridor Ventilation	Retro Gas	15	2,773,077	0	291,173	\$0.930	0.87	9,244
Window U=.2 (Gas Z C)	New Gas	45	922,490	0	56,676	\$0.943	0.93	1,267
Wx insulation (ceiling, floor, walls), Z B	Retro Gas	45	8,188,487	0	451,759	\$1.050	0.84	1,546
Window U=.2 (Gas Z A)	New Gas	45	6,026,665	0	320,825	\$1.088	0.81	8,500
HRV, E* (Gas Z C)	New Gas	15	3,501,734	0	297,421	\$1.150	0.71	6,289

Measure Description	Program	Average Lifetime	Total Incremental Cost	Total O&M Impact (\$)	Gas Savings Therms	Level Cost, \$/th	BCR	No. Units
Move Ducts Inside, E* lights , Z A	New Gas	18	15,387,727	0	1,082,428	\$1.235	0.67	9,617
HRV, E* (Gas Z A)	New Gas	15	22,440,837	0	1,683,065	\$1.302	0.63	40,073
Move Ducts Inside, E* lights , Z B	New Gas	20	2,401,189	0	148,137	\$1.323	0.63	1,501
HRV, Z A	Retro Gas	36	15,137,430	6,078,114	943,858	\$1.393	0.63	30,275
Wx insulation (ceiling, floor, walls), Z C	Retro Gas	45	5,954,640	0	237,077	\$1.455	0.60	1,124
Tank upgrade (50 gal gas) after 2015	New Gas	15	3,146,713	0	193,202	\$1.590	0.49	17,879
Upgrade to forced draft tank	New Gas	20	3,595,132	0	168,464	\$1.742	0.46	2,971
Duct Sealing, Z A	Retro Gas	20	896,539	0	39,971	\$1.830	0.46	2,708
Move Ducts Inside, E* lights , Z C	New Gas	20	2,401,189	0	101,376	\$1.933	0.43	1,501
Wx insulation (ceiling, floor), Z B	Retro Gas	45	10,196,220	0	305,476	\$1.933	0.45	3,337
Upgrade to forced draft tank	Replace Gas	15	34,836,660	0	1,635,294	\$2.204	0.35	28,791
Wx insulation (ceiling, floor), Z C	Retro Gas	45	7,593,608	0	174,141	\$2.526	0.35	2,461
Wx Air Sealing, Z B	Retro Gas	10	209,107	0	9,850	\$2.776	0.28	482
Wx Air Sealing, Z C	Retro Gas	10	335,530	0	15,786	\$2.779	0.28	773
Wx insulation (ceiling, floor, walls), Z A	Retro Gas	45	123,705,281	0	2,572,669	\$2.785	0.32	23,359
Upgrade to forced draft tank after 2015	New Gas	15	65,527,784	0	2,391,017	\$2.849	0.27	59,034
Wx insulation (ceiling, floor), Z A	Retro Gas	45	145,192,683	0	1,880,950	\$4.471	0.20	48,664
Wx Air Sealing, Z A	Retro Gas	10	10,558,357	0	197,803	\$6.980	0.11	24,332

# Appendix E

## Supply Resource Alternatives

SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES  
Integrated Resource Plan

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDG in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
IMP-LNG 1	Imported LNG		Palomar	PALOMAR IN 2016, BACKHAUL W/GTN	NYMEX	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0
IMP-LNG 2	Imported LNG		Pacific Connector	PACIFIC CONNECTOR IN 2016, BACKHAUL W/WGTN	NYMEX	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 20W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3829
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STAZ	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CBN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES		Cascade Natural Gas Corporation																			
Model Name	Type	Location	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15										
STORAGE 1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	1994	2014	NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES										
STORAGE 2	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050	NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES										
STORAGE 3	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	1994	2014	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES										
STORAGE 4	AECO STORAGE	AECO	Yes	2013	2030	NA	350,000	10,000	YES	AECO C STRG	YES										
STORAGE 5	MIST STORAGE	Mist	Yes	2013	2030	NA	350,000	10,000	YES	MIST	YES										

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES																					
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$ .10	FUEL < 3%										
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN	> 2 years	NOVA, Foothills, GTN	UP TO 50,000	0	YES	YES										
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x	> 2 years	NWP	UP TO 200,000	0	YES	YES										
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN			YES	YES										
PaloBlueCross25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES										
PaloBlueCross15	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES										
Ruby with backhaul	Nov-12	Dec-30	300	Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	0.95	> 2 years	RUBY			YES	YES										
PALOMAR XPORT	Nov-15	Dec-30	300	Madras OR to Molalla OR (bi-directional)	NWP Rate up to 4x	> 6 years	PALOMAR			YES	YES										
PAC CONNECT	Nov-15	Dec-30	300	Jordona Cove OR to Malin	NWP Rate up to 4x	> 5 years	PAC CONNECT			YES	YES										

SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES  
Integrated Resource Plan

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STA2	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.



EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES												
STORAGE	Model Name	Type	Location	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	1994	2014	NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2009)	2050	NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2014	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES										
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX	VARIABLE <	FUEL <
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, Foothills, GTN	0	YES	YES
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x		NWP	0	YES	YES
Ruby with Backhaul	Nov-12	Dec-30	300	Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	0.95	> 2 years	RUBY		YES	YES
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN		YES	YES

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost	INCLUDE?
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			UP TO 20,000	0.3154	0.035	
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			UP TO 2,500	0	0	
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1	
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03	NO
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03	
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 50,000	0	0.05	
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0	
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05	
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0	
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1	
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02	
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025	
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015	
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025	
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0	
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01	
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2	
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025	
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025	
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05	
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08	
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04	
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0	
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025	
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05	
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879	
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1	
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08	
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STA2	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03	
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07	
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01	
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15	NO
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0	
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01	
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03	

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES													
STORAGE	Model Name	Type	Location	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012 Pipeline Transport Required	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	1994	2014	NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050	NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	1994	2014	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES											
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$ .10	FUEL < 3%
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA Foothills, GTN	UP TO 50,000	0	YES	YES
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x		NWP	UP TO 200,000	0	YES	YES
Ruby with Backhaul	Nov-12	Dec-30	300	Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	0.95	> 2 years	RUBY			YES	YES
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN			YES	YES
PaloBlueCross25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES
PaloBlueCross15	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.06
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STAZ	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES		NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012																			
STORAGE	Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel [n] < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15	INCLUDE?							
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2014 NA	NA	604,351	16,788	YES	SGS	YES								
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050 NA	NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES								
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES								

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES																					
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$10	FUEL < 3%			INCLUDE?							
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, Foothills, 50,000	0	0	YES	YES										
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x		NWP UP TO 200,000	0	0	YES	YES										
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN			YES	YES										
PaloBlueCross2	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES										
PaloBlueCross1	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES										

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost	INCLUDE?
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20	0.3154	0.035	
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2.5	0	0	
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIES BETWEEN 1 AND 10	0	0.1	Cascade
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	NYMEX FLAT	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			100	0	0	Natural
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	NYMEX FLAT	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			100	0	0	Natural
INCR-FIRM3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	NYMEX FLAT	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			100	0	0	Natural
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0	Gas
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05	Corporation
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0	
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1	
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02	
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025	
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015	
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025	
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0	
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01	
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2	
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025	
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			10,000	0	0.025	
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05	
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08	
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04	
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0	
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025	
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05	
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879	
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1	2011
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	NYMEX FLAT	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0	Integrated
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STA2	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03	
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	NYMEX FLAT	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0	Resource
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01	
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	NYMEX FLAT	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0	Resource
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0	Plan
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01	
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03	

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES		Evergreen		Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE	Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required							
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	1994	2014 NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050 NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	1994	2014 NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES		Cost Dths		Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$ .10	FUEL < 3%
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description					
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN	UP TO 150,000	0	YES	YES
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP	UP TO 200,000	0	YES	YES
Ruby with Backhaul	Nov-12	Dec-30	300	Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	RUBY			YES	YES
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN			YES	YES
PaloBlueCross25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	NWP			YES	YES
PaloBlueCross15	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	NWP			YES	YES

2011 Integrated Resource Plan

SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES  
Integrated Resource Plan

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Combi Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STAZ	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.



EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES		Evergreen		Contract Expiration		Lead Time		Max Cap		WD MDQ		Fuel Inj < 3%		SVDD		D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15	
Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required	Start	Expiration	Time	Cap	WD	MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15					
STORAGE 1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	1994	2014	NA	604,351	16,789	YES	YES	SGS	YES					
STORAGE 2	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050	NA	500,000	30,000	YES	YES	SGS	YES					
STORAGE 3	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	1994	2014	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	YES	SGS	YES					

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES		Cost Dths		Lead Time		Pipeline		RMIX		RMIX		VARIABLE < \$0.10		FUEL < 3%	
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	MAX	MIN	UP TO	UP TO	VARIABLE < \$0.10	FUEL < 3%		
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, Foothills, GTN	150,000	0	0	YES	YES	YES		
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x		NWP	200,000	0	0	YES	YES	YES		
25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years					YES	YES	YES		
20	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years					YES	NO	NO		
15	Nov-11	Sep-27	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years					YES	YES	YES		
10	Nov-11	Sep-22	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years					YES	YES	YES		
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN				YES	YES	YES		
PaloBlueCross25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP				YES	YES	YES		
PaloBlueCross15	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP				YES	YES	YES		
Ruby with Backhaul	Nov-12	Dec-30	300	Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	0.95	> 2 years	RUBY				YES	YES	YES		

2011 Integrated Resource Plan

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Commn Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
IMP-LNG 2	Imported LNG		Pacific Connector	PACIFIC CONNECTOR IN 2016, BACKHAUL W/NWP, BACKHAUL W/GTN	NYMEX	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STA2	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES												
Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
			NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012									
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	604,351	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050 NA	500,000	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	562,207	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES												
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$:10	FUEL < 3%		
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, UP TO Foothills, 50,000 GTN	0	YES	YES		
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x		NWP UP TO 200,000	0	YES	YES		
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN		YES	YES		
PaloBlueCross25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP		YES	YES		
PaloBlueCross15	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP		YES	YES		
<b>PAC CONNECT</b>	<b>Nov-15</b>	<b>Dec-30</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>Jordona Cove OR to Malin</b>	<b>NWP Rate up to 4x</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>PAC CONNECT</b>		<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>		

Model Name	Category	Other Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.0035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
IMP-LNG 1	Imported LNG		Palomar	PALOMAR IN 2016, BACKHAUL W/GTN	NYMEX	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STA2	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES												
Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE 1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050 NA	NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES												
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$10	FUEL < 3%	YES
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, Foothills, GTN	UP TO 50,000	0	YES	YES	YES
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x		NWP	UP TO 200,000	0	YES	YES	YES
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN			YES	YES	YES
PaloBlueCross25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES	YES
PaloBlueCross15	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES	YES
PALOMAR XPORT	Nov-15	Dec-30	300	Madras OR to Molalla OR (bi-directional)	NWP Rate up to 4x	> 6 years	PALOMAR			YES	YES	YES

SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES  
Integrated Resource Plan

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDO in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STAZ	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES		STORAGE		Model Name		Type		Location		Pipeline Transport Required		Evergreen		Start		Contract Expiration		Lead Time		Max Cap		WD MDQ		Fuel Inj < 3%		SVDD		D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15	
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES	YES																
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050 NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES	YES																
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES	YES																
STORAGE 4	AECO STORAGE	Underground	AECO	Yes	NA	2013	2030 NA	350,000	10,000	YES	AECO C	YES	YES																

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES		Model Name		Start Date		End Date		Daily MDQ		Description		Cost Dths		Lead Time		Pipeline		RMIX MAX		RMIX MIN		VARIABLE < \$ .10		FUEL < 3%	
INCR-PGT		Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN																			
INCR-WGPW		Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x																			
Ruby with Backhaul		Nov-12	Dec-30	300	Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	0.95																			
INCR-STAINF		Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate																			
PaloBlueCross25		Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt																			
PaloBlueCross15		Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt																			

SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES  
Integrated Resource Plan

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDQ in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3879
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STAZ	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.



EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES		Evergreen		Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE	Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required							
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	1994	2014 NA	604,351	16,789	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050 NA	500,000	30,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	1994	2014 NA	562,207	60,000	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 5	MIST STORAGE	Underground	Mist	Yes	2013	2030 NA	350,000	10,000	YES	MIST	YES

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES											
Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$10	FUEL < 3%
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN		NOVA, Foothills, GTN	UP TO 50,000	0	YES	YES
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x		NWP	UP TO 200,000	0	YES	YES
Ruby with Backhaul	Nov-11 Nov-12	Dec-30 Dec-30	300 300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	Precedent Agmt 0.95	> 2 years > 2 years	RUBY			YES YES	YES YES
INCR-STAINF PaloBlueCross25	Oct-11 Nov-11	Dec-30 Dec-30	300 300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	GTN Rate Precedent Agmt	> 2 years > 2 years	GTN NWP			YES YES	YES YES
PaloBlueCross15	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES

SUPPLY SIDE RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES  
Integrated Resource Plan

Model Name	Category	Other Category Info	Receipt Pt	Delivery Pt(s)	Index	Comm Adder	Demand Chg	Daily Min	Base/Swing	Contract Expiration	Total Cost	NPV	MDO in dkths	Demand Chg	Cost
FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2012			20,000	0.3154	0.035
FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	No	No	100%	Swing	2011			2,500	0	0
FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 10,000	0	0.1
INCR-FIRM 1	Annual	Annual	AECO	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 2	Annual	Annual	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.03
INCR-FIRM 3	Annual	Annual	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	2009 (full access mid-2012)	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 100,000	0	0.05
FIRM 4	Citygate	Nov-Mar	Citygate	Zone GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Base	2012			5,000	0	0
INCR PEAK 1	Peaking		AECO	GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.05
INCR PEAK 2	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0
INCR PEAK 3	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0.05	0.1
PEAK 1	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	GD Rockies	Yes	Yes		Swing	2011			10,000	0.06	0.02
PEAK 2	Peaking		Sumas	NWP	GD Sumas	Yes	Yes		Swing	2012			10,000	0.08	0.025
PEAK 3	Peaking		Rockies	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.015
PEAK 4	Peaking		Citygate	NWP	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	2013			5,000	0	-0.025
SAT LNG	Satellite LNG		Zone 11	Zone 11	NYMEX	No	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 500	0	0
FIRM 5	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,500	0	0.01
FIRM 6	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000	0	0.2
FIRM 7	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Jan	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 1,000 AND 3,500	0	0.025
FIRM 8	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			8,000	0	0.025
FIRM 9	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No	100%	Base	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 10	Seasonal/Winter	Nov	Rockies	NWP, GTN	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			VARIABLES BETWEEN 3,800 AND 12,500	0	-0.08
FIRM 11	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Feb	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			5,000	0	-0.04
FIRM 12	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	Yes		Base	2012			8,000	0.048	0
FIRM 13	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Oct	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			7,000	0	-0.025
FIRM 14	Seasonal/Winter	Apr-Oct	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			10,000	0	0.05
FIRM 15	Seasonal/Winter	Dec-Jan	Citygate	Zone 30W	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2011			8,000	0	0.3679
FIRM 16	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No	100%	Swing	2012			VARIABLES BETWEEN 2,500 AND 7,000	0	0.1
INCR WTR 1	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	AECO	GTN, NWP, CROSS CASCADE	CGPR (AECO)	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	0.08
INCR WTR 2	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	GD STAZ	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03
INCR WTR 3	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.07
INCR WTR 4	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	Incremental			UP TO 10,000	0	-0.01
INCR WTR 5	Seasonal/Winter	Nov-Mar	Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 1,000,000	0	0.15
SPOT CDN	Spot		Station 2	NWP, GTN	CGPR (AECO)	No	No		Swing	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0
SPOT RM	Spot		Rockies	NWP, GTN, CROSS CASCADE, RUBY W/BACKHAUL IN 2012	IFERC Rockies	Yes	No		Base	2012			10,000	0	-0.01
SPOT SUMAS	Spot		Sumas	NWP, GTN	IFERC Sumas	Yes	Yes		Base	Incremental			UP TO 5,000	0	0.03

NOTE: All yellow-highlighted lines denotes a change from the base scenario.

EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL STORAGE RESOURCES		Model Name	Type	Location	Pipeline Transport Required	Evergreen	Start	Contract Expiration	Lead Time	Max Cap	WD MDQ	Fuel Inj < 3%	SVDD	D2 RATE > \$0.05 < \$0.15
STORAGE 1	JP-1	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	604,351	16,789	YES	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 2	JP-EXP	Underground	Jackson Prairie	Yes	Yes	Yes	2009 (full access mid-2012)	2050 NA	500,000	30,000	YES	YES	SGS	YES
STORAGE 3	LNG	LNG	Plymouth	Yes	Yes	Yes	1994	2014 NA	562,207	60,000	YES	YES	SGS	YES

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL PIPELINE TRANSPORT RESOURCES		Model Name	Start Date	End Date	Daily MDQ	Description	Cost Dths	Lead Time	Pipeline	RMIX MAX	RMIX MIN	VARIABLE < \$ .10	FUEL < 3%	YES	YES	YES
INCR-PGT	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	AECO NIT, Foothills to Kingsgate	NOVA, Foothills, GTN	NOVA, Foothills, GTN	> 2 years	NOVA, Foothills, 50,000 GTN	UP TO 50,000	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
INCR-WGPW	Nov-10	Oct-24	20	Sumas to WA and OR citygates	NWP Rate up to 4x	NWP Rate up to 4x	> 2 years	NWP	UP TO 200,000	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
25	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years				YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
20	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years				YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
15	Nov-11	Sep-27	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years				YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
10	Nov-11	Sep-22	300	Rockies to Stanfield Interconnect	Precedent Agmt	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years				YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
INCR-STAINF	Oct-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to Central OR	GTN Rate	GTN Rate	> 2 years	GTN			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
PaloBlueCross2	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
PaloBlueCross1	Nov-11	Dec-30	300	Stanfield Interconnect to I-5 Corridor	Precedent Agmt	Precedent Agmt	> 2 years	NWP			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
RUBY XPORT	Nov-12	Dec-30	300	Opal Hub to Turquoise Flats	\$ .010 and \$0.94	\$ .010 and \$0.94	> 2 years	RUBY			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

**TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENTS**

CONTRACT DESCRIPTION	TERMINATION	
	DATE	Dths/d
TF-1 Contract #100002 April 31, 1991	4/30/2015	206123
Contract #135384 (JP/Bremerton), March 26, 2007	10/31/2029	30000
Contract #135558 (Sumas/Prtld), 4/1/2007)	4/30/2020	25400
Contract #100134 January 15, 1993	11/30/2015	330
Contract #100149 February 15, 1996	11/30/2015	75
Contract #100150 May 15, 1996	11/30/2015	160
Contract #100064 May 8, 1995	3/31/2013	1078
Weyer Release Contract #132329 July 1, 2004	1/31/2016	5000
Contract #139090 June 2, 2011	3/31/2052	27063
PARK AND BALANCE		
Clay Basin Park & Loan #135675	12/31/2098	
Jackson Prairie Park & Loan #131179	12/31/2098	
TI Contract #100851 (May 1, 1994)	12/31/2098	
TF-2		
Contract #100302 SGS-1 January 12, 1994	10/31/2014	2000
Contract #100304 LS-1 (January 12, 1994)	10/31/2014	15000
Jackson Prairie Expansion Precident Agreement	10/31/2060	30000
GTN		
2003 Expansion, #08844	10/31/2028	20380
Firm Transportation #02812 (November 4, 1994)	11/1/2015	3600
Firm Transportation #00179 (October 7, 1993)	10/31/2023	31335
Firm Transportation #00152 (December 1, 1997)	10/31/2023	7446
NOVA AND FOOTHILLS		
2002 Service Agreement (CNG FS-2)	11/1/2017	3126
Service Agreement (ANG) September 11, 2001 (#CNG FS-3)	10/31/2028	21500
Service Agreement (NOVA) September 4, 2001 (#2003039348-1)	10/31/2028	21800
FS-1 Transportation (ANG) June 12, 1991 (CNG FS-1)	10/31/2023	7600
SPECTRA		
Westcoast Service Agreeemenet January 3, 2002 (#FI-2583-B-00)	10/31/2014	20000

	Cascade Henry Hub Medium Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Medium Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Medium Forecast
Jan-12	\$ 4.20	\$ 3.85	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.78	\$ 4.09
Feb-12	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.86	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.77	\$ 4.09
Mar-12	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.69	\$ 3.74	\$ 4.03
Apr-12	\$ 4.18	\$ 3.79	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.97
May-12	\$ 4.28	\$ 3.89	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.79	\$ 4.05
Jun-12	\$ 4.22	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.67	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.99
Jul-12	\$ 4.25	\$ 3.86	\$ 3.69	\$ 3.69	\$ 4.05
Aug-12	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.65	\$ 3.66	\$ 4.02
Sep-12	\$ 4.15	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.59	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.94
Oct-12	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.82	\$ 3.65	\$ 3.70	\$ 4.00
Nov-12	\$ 4.30	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.87	\$ 4.30
Dec-12	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.75	\$ 4.20
Jan-13	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.99
Feb-13	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.09	\$ 4.60
Mar-13	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.01	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.51
Apr-13	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.65
May-13	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.72
Jun-13	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.16	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.71
Jul-13	\$ 4.76	\$ 4.33	\$ 4.19	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.73
Aug-13	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.30	\$ 4.15	\$ 4.13	\$ 4.70
Sep-13	\$ 4.69	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.16	\$ 4.66
Oct-13	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.29	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.16	\$ 4.69
Nov-13	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.69
Dec-13	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.24	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.69
Jan-14	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.95
Feb-14	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.94
Mar-14	\$ 4.62	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.13	\$ 4.48
Apr-14	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.33	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.80
May-14	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.78
Jun-14	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.72
Jul-14	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.71
Aug-14	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.68
Sep-14	\$ 4.94	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.74
Oct-14	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.85
Nov-14	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.93
Dec-14	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.95
Jan-15	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.01
Feb-15	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.98
Mar-15	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.80
Apr-15	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.80
May-15	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.80
Jun-15	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.72
Jul-15	\$ 5.12	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.71
Aug-15	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.68
Sep-15	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.72
Oct-15	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.86
Nov-15	\$ 5.07	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.62	\$ 4.96
Dec-15	\$ 5.16	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.99
Jan-16	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.73	\$ 5.07
Feb-16	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.07	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.72	\$ 5.07
Mar-16	\$ 5.07	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.58	\$ 4.82

	Cascade Henry Hub Medium Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Medium Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Medium Forecast
Apr-16	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.94
May-16	\$ 5.26	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.91
Jun-16	\$ 5.29	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.86
Jul-16	\$ 5.31	\$ 4.57	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.81
Aug-16	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.75
Sep-16	\$ 5.15	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.79
Oct-16	\$ 5.22	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.62	\$ 4.94
Nov-16	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.73	\$ 5.09
Dec-16	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.08
Jan-17	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.13	\$ 4.78	\$ 5.18
Feb-17	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.76	\$ 5.13
Mar-17	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.72
Apr-17	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.00
May-17	\$ 5.40	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.67	\$ 5.00
Jun-17	\$ 5.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.94
Jul-17	\$ 5.51	\$ 4.62	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.91
Aug-17	\$ 5.39	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.78
Sep-17	\$ 5.20	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.85
Oct-17	\$ 5.36	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.66	\$ 5.08
Nov-17	\$ 5.41	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.12	\$ 4.76	\$ 5.17
Dec-17	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.72	\$ 5.15
Jan-18	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.20	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.25
Feb-18	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.24
Mar-18	\$ 5.12	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.84
Apr-18	\$ 5.47	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.73	\$ 5.12
May-18	\$ 5.56	\$ 4.76	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.73	\$ 5.14
Jun-18	\$ 5.58	\$ 4.64	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.05
Jul-18	\$ 5.61	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.62	\$ 5.00
Aug-18	\$ 5.53	\$ 4.57	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.93
Sep-18	\$ 5.42	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.96
Oct-18	\$ 5.44	\$ 4.73	\$ 5.07	\$ 4.66	\$ 5.11
Nov-18	\$ 5.51	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.20	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.25
Dec-18	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.23	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.28
Jan-19	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.33	\$ 4.93	\$ 5.38
Feb-19	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.33	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.38
Mar-19	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.17	\$ 4.86	\$ 5.22
Apr-19	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.22	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.26
May-19	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.17	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.26
Jun-19	\$ 5.74	\$ 4.94	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.17
Jul-19	\$ 5.79	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.13
Aug-19	\$ 5.69	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.64	\$ 5.03
Sep-19	\$ 5.55	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.65	\$ 5.08
Oct-19	\$ 5.57	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.27
Nov-19	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.37	\$ 4.98	\$ 5.42
Dec-19	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.39	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.44
Jan-20	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.54
Feb-20	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.03	\$ 5.48
Mar-20	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.02	\$ 5.35
Apr-20	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.42
May-20	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.31	\$ 5.04	\$ 5.44
Jun-20	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.04	\$ 5.20	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.33

	Cascade Henry Hub Medium Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Medium Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Medium Forecast
Jul-20	\$ 5.98	\$ 4.99	\$ 5.14	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.27
Aug-20	\$ 5.88	\$ 4.91	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.77	\$ 5.16
Sep-20	\$ 5.72	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.22
Oct-20	\$ 5.80	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.31	\$ 4.98	\$ 5.43
Nov-20	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.58
Dec-20	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.11	\$ 5.53
Jan-21	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.65
Feb-21	\$ 6.08	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.60
Mar-21	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.56	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.56
Apr-21	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.51
May-21	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.11	\$ 5.48
Jun-21	\$ 6.20	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.40
Jul-21	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.98	\$ 5.31
Aug-21	\$ 6.10	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.22
Sep-21	\$ 5.94	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.23
Oct-21	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.31	\$ 5.02	\$ 5.45
Nov-21	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.68	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.68
Dec-21	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.63
Jan-22	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.59
Feb-22	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.59
Mar-22	\$ 5.77	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.17	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.27
Apr-22	\$ 6.08	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.44
May-22	\$ 6.19	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.41
Jun-22	\$ 6.21	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.34
Jul-22	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.25
Aug-22	\$ 6.13	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.84	\$ 5.17
Sep-22	\$ 5.87	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.94	\$ 4.76	\$ 5.16
Oct-22	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.04	\$ 5.47
Nov-22	\$ 6.19	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.74
Dec-22	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.68
Jan-23	\$ 6.32	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.72
Feb-23	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.56	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.68
Mar-23	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.49
Apr-23	\$ 6.24	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.56
May-23	\$ 6.36	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.53
Jun-23	\$ 6.34	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.45
Jul-23	\$ 6.40	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.16	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.38
Aug-23	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.27
Sep-23	\$ 5.96	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.26
Oct-23	\$ 6.14	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.62
Nov-23	\$ 6.34	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.89
Dec-23	\$ 6.30	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.82
Jan-24	\$ 6.42	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.82
Feb-24	\$ 6.33	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.78
Mar-24	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.42
Apr-24	\$ 6.34	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.75
May-24	\$ 6.43	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.74
Jun-24	\$ 6.45	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.62
Jul-24	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.31	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.55
Aug-24	\$ 6.37	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.12	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.40
Sep-24	\$ 6.22	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.16	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.45

	Cascade Henry Hub Medium Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Medium Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Medium Forecast
Oct-24	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.64
Nov-24	\$ 6.42	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.93
Dec-24	\$ 6.42	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.88
Jan-25	\$ 6.48	\$ 5.89	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.85
Feb-25	\$ 6.41	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.56	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.82
Mar-25	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.50
Apr-25	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.79
May-25	\$ 6.48	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.77
Jun-25	\$ 6.54	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.69
Jul-25	\$ 6.60	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.62
Aug-25	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.45
Sep-25	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.12	\$ 5.47
Oct-25	\$ 6.24	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.72
Nov-25	\$ 6.44	\$ 6.01	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.61	\$ 6.00
Dec-25	\$ 6.55	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.92	\$ 5.61	\$ 6.01
Jan-26	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.63	\$ 6.01
Feb-26	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.63	\$ 6.01
Mar-26	\$ 6.31	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.81
Apr-26	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.97
May-26	\$ 6.61	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.69	\$ 6.00
Jun-26	\$ 6.69	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.92
Jul-26	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.81
Aug-26	\$ 6.58	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.63
Sep-26	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.68
Oct-26	\$ 6.46	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.95
Nov-26	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.16	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.79	\$ 6.15
Dec-26	\$ 6.71	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.08	\$ 5.79	\$ 6.17
Jan-27	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.16	\$ 5.87	\$ 6.24
Feb-27	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.16	\$ 5.86	\$ 6.23
Mar-27	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.14	\$ 5.96	\$ 5.85	\$ 6.11
Apr-27	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.07	\$ 5.90	\$ 6.23
May-27	\$ 6.82	\$ 6.05	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.92	\$ 6.23
Jun-27	\$ 6.91	\$ 5.99	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.88	\$ 6.16
Jul-27	\$ 6.96	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.75	\$ 6.04
Aug-27	\$ 6.80	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.87
Sep-27	\$ 6.58	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.93
Oct-27	\$ 6.67	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.01	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.19
Nov-27	\$ 6.81	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.01	\$ 6.40
Dec-27	\$ 6.88	\$ 6.43	\$ 6.22	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.39
Jan-28	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.48	\$ 6.27	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.44
Feb-28	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.43
Mar-28	\$ 6.66	\$ 6.19	\$ 5.99	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.14
Apr-28	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.27	\$ 6.12	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.31
May-28	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.12	\$ 6.06	\$ 6.35
Jun-28	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.97	\$ 6.26
Jul-28	\$ 7.10	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.16
Aug-28	\$ 6.94	\$ 5.80	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.99
Sep-28	\$ 6.59	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.01
Oct-28	\$ 6.82	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.10	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.40
Nov-28	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.59
Dec-28	\$ 7.01	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.27	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.60



	Cascade Henry Hub Medium Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Medium Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Medium Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Medium Forecast
Jan-29	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.51
Feb-29	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.51
Mar-29	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.07
Apr-29	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.07	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.34
May-29	\$ 7.01	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.11	\$ 6.13	\$ 6.42
Jun-29	\$ 7.14	\$ 6.22	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.11	\$ 6.35
Jul-29	\$ 7.17	\$ 6.07	\$ 5.92	\$ 5.94	\$ 6.21
Aug-29	\$ 6.98	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.74	\$ 6.04
Sep-29	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.75	\$ 6.05
Oct-29	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.01	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.34
Nov-29	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.64	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.28	\$ 6.64
Dec-29	\$ 7.09	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.70
Jan-30	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.70	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.27	\$ 6.63
Feb-30	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.63
Mar-30	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.94	\$ 6.17
Apr-30	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.41	\$ 6.06	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.45
May-30	\$ 7.10	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.08	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.50
Jun-30	\$ 7.18	\$ 6.33	\$ 5.99	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.41
Jul-30	\$ 7.24	\$ 6.21	\$ 5.94	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.31
Aug-30	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.14
Sep-30	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.93	\$ 6.17
Oct-30	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.16	\$ 6.45
Nov-30	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.36	\$ 6.67
Dec-30	\$ 7.22	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.74
Jan-31	\$ 7.23	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.43	\$ 6.80
Feb-31	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.63
Mar-31	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.94	\$ 6.17
Apr-31	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.41	\$ 6.06	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.45
May-31	\$ 7.10	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.08	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.50
Jun-31	\$ 7.18	\$ 6.33	\$ 5.99	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.41
Jul-31	\$ 7.24	\$ 6.21	\$ 5.94	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.31
Aug-31	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.14
Sep-31	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.93	\$ 6.17
Oct-31	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.16	\$ 6.45
Nov-31	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.36	\$ 6.67
Dec-31	\$ 7.22	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.74

	Cascade Henry Hub Low Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Low Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Low Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Low Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Low Forecast
Jan-12	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.84
Feb-12	\$ 3.96	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.84
Mar-12	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.59	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.79
Apr-12	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.56	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.73
May-12	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.66	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.56	\$ 3.80
Jun-12	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.75
Jul-12	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.81
Aug-12	\$ 3.96	\$ 3.59	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.78
Sep-12	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.54	\$ 3.38	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.70
Oct-12	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.59	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.76
Nov-12	\$ 4.04	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.64	\$ 4.04
Dec-12	\$ 3.96	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.52	\$ 3.95
Jan-13	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.21	\$ 4.70
Feb-13	\$ 4.33	\$ 3.89	\$ 3.86	\$ 3.85	\$ 4.33
Mar-13	\$ 4.24	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.77	\$ 3.76	\$ 4.24
Apr-13	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.86	\$ 3.93	\$ 4.37
May-13	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.06	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.97	\$ 4.43
Jun-13	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.05	\$ 3.91	\$ 3.93	\$ 4.43
Jul-13	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.07	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.95	\$ 4.45
Aug-13	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.04	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.89	\$ 4.42
Sep-13	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.01	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.91	\$ 4.38
Oct-13	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.91	\$ 4.41
Nov-13	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.50	\$ 3.99	\$ 4.06	\$ 4.41
Dec-13	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.49	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.40
Jan-14	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.22	\$ 4.65
Feb-14	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.22	\$ 4.65
Mar-14	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.37	\$ 3.86	\$ 3.88	\$ 4.21
Apr-14	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.21	\$ 4.07	\$ 4.21	\$ 4.51
May-14	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.49
Jun-14	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.13	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.44
Jul-14	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.15	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.43
Aug-14	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.40
Sep-14	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.15	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.45
Oct-14	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.24	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.56
Nov-14	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.43	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.63
Dec-14	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.19	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.65
Jan-15	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.71
Feb-15	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.69
Mar-15	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.43	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.52
Apr-15	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.28	\$ 4.33	\$ 4.22	\$ 4.51
May-15	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.22	\$ 4.51
Jun-15	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.13	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.16	\$ 4.43
Jul-15	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.14	\$ 4.42
Aug-15	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.12	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.40
Sep-15	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.15	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.44
Oct-15	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.56
Nov-15	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.67
Dec-15	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.69	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.69
Jan-16	\$ 4.94	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.77
Feb-16	\$ 4.94	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.77
Mar-16	\$ 4.76	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.30	\$ 4.54

	Cascade Henry Hub Low Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Low Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Low Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Low Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Low Forecast
Apr-16	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.43	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.64
May-16	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.58	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.62
Jun-16	\$ 4.97	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.57
Jul-16	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.29	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.52
Aug-16	\$ 4.93	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.47
Sep-16	\$ 4.84	\$ 4.27	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.22	\$ 4.50
Oct-16	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.65
Nov-16	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.79
Dec-16	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.78
Jan-17	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.87
Feb-17	\$ 5.07	\$ 4.84	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.82
Mar-17	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.27	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.21	\$ 4.44
Apr-17	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.70
May-17	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.70
Jun-17	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.35	\$ 4.64
Jul-17	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.33	\$ 4.61
Aug-17	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.21	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.19	\$ 4.49
Sep-17	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.23	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.19	\$ 4.55
Oct-17	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.77
Nov-17	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.58	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.86
Dec-17	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.84
Jan-18	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.54	\$ 4.94
Feb-18	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.93
Mar-18	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.55
Apr-18	\$ 5.14	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.81
May-18	\$ 5.23	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.79	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.83
Jun-18	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.75
Jul-18	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.35	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.70
Aug-18	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.29	\$ 4.56	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.64
Sep-18	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.66
Oct-18	\$ 5.12	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.76	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.80
Nov-18	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.93
Dec-18	\$ 5.24	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.96
Jan-19	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.63	\$ 5.06
Feb-19	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.04	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.62	\$ 5.05
Mar-19	\$ 5.17	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.57	\$ 4.90
Apr-19	\$ 5.31	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.56	\$ 4.95
May-19	\$ 5.38	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.58	\$ 4.94
Jun-19	\$ 5.39	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.86
Jul-19	\$ 5.44	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.82
Aug-19	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.73
Sep-19	\$ 5.22	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.78
Oct-19	\$ 5.24	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.95
Nov-19	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.07	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.09
Dec-19	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.67	\$ 5.11
Jan-20	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.16	\$ 4.77	\$ 5.21
Feb-20	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.16	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.72	\$ 5.15
Mar-20	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.72	\$ 5.03
Apr-20	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.71	\$ 5.10
May-20	\$ 5.58	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.74	\$ 5.11
Jun-20	\$ 5.58	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.66	\$ 5.01

	Cascade Henry Hub Low Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Low Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Low Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Low Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Low Forecast
Jul-20	\$ 5.62	\$ 4.69	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.95
Aug-20	\$ 5.53	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.85
Sep-20	\$ 5.38	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.91
Oct-20	\$ 5.45	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.10
Nov-20	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.86	\$ 5.24
Dec-20	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.15	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20
Jan-21	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.26	\$ 4.93	\$ 5.31
Feb-21	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.26
Mar-21	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.14	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.23
Apr-21	\$ 5.68	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.79	\$ 5.18
May-21	\$ 5.78	\$ 4.93	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.15
Jun-21	\$ 5.83	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.78	\$ 5.08
Jul-21	\$ 5.81	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.99
Aug-21	\$ 5.73	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.91
Sep-21	\$ 5.58	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.76	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.91
Oct-21	\$ 5.62	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.72	\$ 5.13
Nov-21	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.34
Dec-21	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.29
Jan-22	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.25
Feb-22	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.25
Mar-22	\$ 5.42	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.86	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.96
Apr-22	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.11
May-22	\$ 5.82	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.74	\$ 5.08
Jun-22	\$ 5.84	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.84	\$ 4.74	\$ 5.02
Jul-22	\$ 5.85	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.76	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.94
Aug-22	\$ 5.76	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.86
Sep-22	\$ 5.52	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.85
Oct-22	\$ 5.63	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.74	\$ 5.14
Nov-22	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.39
Dec-22	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.22	\$ 4.94	\$ 5.34
Jan-23	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.02	\$ 5.38
Feb-23	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.23	\$ 4.98	\$ 5.34
Mar-23	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.16
Apr-23	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.22
May-23	\$ 5.97	\$ 4.99	\$ 5.05	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.19
Jun-23	\$ 5.96	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.93	\$ 4.86	\$ 5.13
Jul-23	\$ 6.01	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.79	\$ 5.05
Aug-23	\$ 5.90	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.66	\$ 4.96
Sep-23	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.69	\$ 4.69	\$ 4.56	\$ 4.94
Oct-23	\$ 5.77	\$ 5.03	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.28
Nov-23	\$ 5.96	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.54
Dec-23	\$ 5.92	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.07	\$ 5.47
Jan-24	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.11	\$ 5.47
Feb-24	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.07	\$ 5.43
Mar-24	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.11	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.10
Apr-24	\$ 5.96	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.40
May-24	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.07	\$ 5.39
Jun-24	\$ 6.06	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.28
Jul-24	\$ 6.11	\$ 4.99	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.22
Aug-24	\$ 5.99	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.76	\$ 5.08
Sep-24	\$ 5.85	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.79	\$ 5.12

	Cascade Henry Hub Low Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Low Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Low Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Low Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Low Forecast
Oct-24	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.31
Nov-24	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.18	\$ 5.57
Dec-24	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.52
Jan-25	\$ 6.09	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.50
Feb-25	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.11	\$ 5.47
Mar-25	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.17
Apr-25	\$ 6.01	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.44
May-25	\$ 6.09	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.42
Jun-25	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.35
Jul-25	\$ 6.20	\$ 5.05	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.28
Aug-25	\$ 6.06	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.12
Sep-25	\$ 5.89	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.14
Oct-25	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.38
Nov-25	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.64
Dec-25	\$ 6.16	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.65
Jan-26	\$ 6.19	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.65
Feb-26	\$ 6.19	\$ 5.68	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.65
Mar-26	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.46
Apr-26	\$ 6.12	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.61
May-26	\$ 6.22	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.64
Jun-26	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.56
Jul-26	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.46
Aug-26	\$ 6.19	\$ 5.12	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.29
Sep-26	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.03	\$ 5.34
Oct-26	\$ 6.07	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.59
Nov-26	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.78
Dec-26	\$ 6.31	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.80
Jan-27	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.91	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.86
Feb-27	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.91	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.86
Mar-27	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.77	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.74
Apr-27	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.85
May-27	\$ 6.41	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.86
Jun-27	\$ 6.50	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.79
Jul-27	\$ 6.54	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.68
Aug-27	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.52
Sep-27	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.57
Oct-27	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.82
Nov-27	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.65	\$ 6.01
Dec-27	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.64	\$ 6.00
Jan-28	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.09	\$ 5.89	\$ 5.68	\$ 6.06
Feb-28	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.08	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.67	\$ 6.04
Mar-28	\$ 6.26	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.77
Apr-28	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.93
May-28	\$ 6.56	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.97
Jun-28	\$ 6.64	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.68	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.88
Jul-28	\$ 6.67	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.79
Aug-28	\$ 6.52	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.63
Sep-28	\$ 6.20	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.65
Oct-28	\$ 6.41	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.68	\$ 6.02
Nov-28	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.20	\$ 5.92	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.20
Dec-28	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.22	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.81	\$ 6.20

	Cascade Henry Hub Low Price Projection	Cascade Sumas Low Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies Low Price Forecast	Cascade AECO Low Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price Low Forecast
Jan-29	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.78	\$ 6.12
Feb-29	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.77	\$ 6.12
Mar-29	\$ 6.22	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.70
Apr-29	\$ 6.45	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.96
May-29	\$ 6.59	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.77	\$ 6.03
Jun-29	\$ 6.71	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.97
Jul-29	\$ 6.74	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.56	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.84
Aug-29	\$ 6.56	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.68
Sep-29	\$ 6.33	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.69
Oct-29	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.92	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.96
Nov-29	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.24	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.90	\$ 6.24
Dec-29	\$ 6.66	\$ 6.33	\$ 5.91	\$ 5.92	\$ 6.30
Jan-30	\$ 6.64	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.23
Feb-30	\$ 6.64	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.23
Mar-30	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.80
Apr-30	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.82	\$ 6.06
May-30	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.91	\$ 6.11
Jun-30	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.03
Jul-30	\$ 6.81	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.93
Aug-30	\$ 6.64	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.77
Sep-30	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.80
Oct-30	\$ 6.51	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.79	\$ 6.06
Nov-30	\$ 6.64	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.98	\$ 6.27
Dec-30	\$ 6.78	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.99	\$ 6.01	\$ 6.33
Jan-31	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.45	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.05	\$ 6.39
Feb-31	\$ 6.64	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.23
Mar-31	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.80
Apr-31	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.82	\$ 6.06
May-31	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.91	\$ 6.11
Jun-31	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.03
Jul-31	\$ 6.81	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.93
Aug-31	\$ 6.64	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.77
Sep-31	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.80
Oct-31	\$ 6.51	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.79	\$ 6.06
Nov-31	\$ 6.64	\$ 6.29	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.98	\$ 6.27
Dec-31	\$ 6.78	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.99	\$ 6.01	\$ 6.33

	Cascade Henry Hub High Price Projection	Cascade Sumas High Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies High Price Forecast	Cascade AECO High Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price High Forecast
Jan-12	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.05	\$ 3.94	\$ 3.96	\$ 4.29
Feb-12	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.06	\$ 3.94	\$ 3.96	\$ 4.29
Mar-12	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.01	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.93	\$ 4.23
Apr-12	\$ 4.39	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.90	\$ 4.16
May-12	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.08	\$ 3.91	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.25
Jun-12	\$ 4.43	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.85	\$ 3.89	\$ 4.18
Jul-12	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.05	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.88	\$ 4.25
Aug-12	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.84	\$ 4.23
Sep-12	\$ 4.36	\$ 3.95	\$ 3.77	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.14
Oct-12	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.01	\$ 3.83	\$ 3.89	\$ 4.20
Nov-12	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.99	\$ 4.06	\$ 4.51
Dec-12	\$ 4.42	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.89	\$ 3.94	\$ 4.41
Jan-13	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.76	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.24
Feb-13	\$ 4.84	\$ 4.35	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.30	\$ 4.83
Mar-13	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.21	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.73
Apr-13	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.31	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.89
May-13	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.95
Jun-13	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.95
Jul-13	\$ 5.00	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.97
Aug-13	\$ 4.97	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.93
Sep-13	\$ 4.93	\$ 4.48	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.90
Oct-13	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.35	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.93
Nov-13	\$ 4.99	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.53	\$ 4.92
Dec-13	\$ 4.98	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.45	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.92
Jan-14	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.29	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.71	\$ 5.19
Feb-14	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.29	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.72	\$ 5.19
Mar-14	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.71
Apr-14	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.70	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.04
May-14	\$ 5.26	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.02
Jun-14	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.96
Jul-14	\$ 5.29	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.94
Aug-14	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.62	\$ 4.92
Sep-14	\$ 5.18	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.52	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.97
Oct-14	\$ 5.28	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.62	\$ 4.69	\$ 5.10
Nov-14	\$ 5.29	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.69	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.17
Dec-14	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.68	\$ 4.84	\$ 5.19
Jan-15	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.26
Feb-15	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.06	\$ 4.91	\$ 5.23
Mar-15	\$ 5.23	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.84	\$ 5.04
Apr-15	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.78	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.71	\$ 5.04
May-15	\$ 5.36	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.71	\$ 5.04
Jun-15	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.95
Jul-15	\$ 5.37	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.93	\$ 4.63	\$ 4.94
Aug-15	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.58	\$ 4.91
Sep-15	\$ 5.26	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.96
Oct-15	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.92	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.10
Nov-15	\$ 5.32	\$ 4.94	\$ 4.98	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.21
Dec-15	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.07	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.24
Jan-16	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.32
Feb-16	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.32
Mar-16	\$ 5.32	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.02	\$ 4.81	\$ 5.07

	Cascade Henry Hub High Price Projection	Cascade Sumas High Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies High Price Forecast	Cascade AECO High Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price High Forecast
Apr-16	\$ 5.45	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.15	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.19
May-16	\$ 5.52	\$ 4.93	\$ 5.12	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.16
Jun-16	\$ 5.56	\$ 4.84	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.11
Jul-16	\$ 5.57	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.97	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.05
Aug-16	\$ 5.51	\$ 4.76	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.99
Sep-16	\$ 5.40	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.71	\$ 5.03
Oct-16	\$ 5.49	\$ 4.93	\$ 5.14	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.19
Nov-16	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.07	\$ 5.29	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.35
Dec-16	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.28	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.34
Jan-17	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.44
Feb-17	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.39
Mar-17	\$ 5.27	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.91	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.96
Apr-17	\$ 5.61	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.20	\$ 4.91	\$ 5.25
May-17	\$ 5.68	\$ 4.94	\$ 5.15	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.25
Jun-17	\$ 5.67	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.07	\$ 4.86	\$ 5.18
Jul-17	\$ 5.79	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.15
Aug-17	\$ 5.66	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.02
Sep-17	\$ 5.46	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.09
Oct-17	\$ 5.63	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.21	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.33
Nov-17	\$ 5.68	\$ 5.12	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.43
Dec-17	\$ 5.69	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.96	\$ 5.40
Jan-18	\$ 5.80	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.07	\$ 5.51
Feb-18	\$ 5.80	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.50
Mar-18	\$ 5.37	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.74	\$ 5.09
Apr-18	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.34	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.38
May-18	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.39
Jun-18	\$ 5.86	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.92	\$ 5.30
Jul-18	\$ 5.89	\$ 4.86	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.25
Aug-18	\$ 5.80	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.10	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.18
Sep-18	\$ 5.69	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.15	\$ 4.76	\$ 5.21
Oct-18	\$ 5.72	\$ 4.97	\$ 5.32	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.36
Nov-18	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.51
Dec-18	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.54
Jan-19	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.17	\$ 5.65
Feb-19	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.16	\$ 5.64
Mar-19	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.48
Apr-19	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.52	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.52
May-19	\$ 6.01	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.12	\$ 5.52
Jun-19	\$ 6.03	\$ 5.19	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.43
Jul-19	\$ 6.08	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.28	\$ 4.99	\$ 5.38
Aug-19	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.17	\$ 4.87	\$ 5.29
Sep-19	\$ 5.83	\$ 5.03	\$ 5.23	\$ 4.88	\$ 5.34
Oct-19	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.53
Nov-19	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.69
Dec-19	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.71
Jan-20	\$ 6.22	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.77	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.82
Feb-20	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.77	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.75
Mar-20	\$ 5.99	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.62
Apr-20	\$ 6.11	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.69
May-20	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.29	\$ 5.71
Jun-20	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60



	Cascade Henry Hub High Price Projection	Cascade Sumas High Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies High Price Forecast	Cascade AECO High Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price High Forecast
Jul-20	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.53
Aug-20	\$ 6.17	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.42
Sep-20	\$ 6.01	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.04	\$ 5.48
Oct-20	\$ 6.09	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.70
Nov-20	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.80	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.85
Dec-20	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.81
Jan-21	\$ 6.46	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.93
Feb-21	\$ 6.38	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.88
Mar-21	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.84
Apr-21	\$ 6.34	\$ 5.73	\$ 5.63	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.78
May-21	\$ 6.46	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.75
Jun-21	\$ 6.51	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.67
Jul-21	\$ 6.49	\$ 5.33	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.22	\$ 5.57
Aug-21	\$ 6.41	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.12	\$ 5.48
Sep-21	\$ 6.24	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.49
Oct-21	\$ 6.27	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.73
Nov-21	\$ 6.46	\$ 5.97	\$ 5.86	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.97
Dec-21	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.91	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.91
Jan-22	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.80	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.87
Feb-22	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.89	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.87
Mar-22	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.54
Apr-22	\$ 6.39	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.31	\$ 5.71
May-22	\$ 6.50	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.68
Jun-22	\$ 6.52	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.41	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.61
Jul-22	\$ 6.54	\$ 5.31	\$ 5.32	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.51
Aug-22	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.43
Sep-22	\$ 6.16	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.19	\$ 4.99	\$ 5.42
Oct-22	\$ 6.28	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.74
Nov-22	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.58	\$ 6.02
Dec-22	\$ 6.49	\$ 5.96	\$ 5.83	\$ 5.51	\$ 5.96
Jan-23	\$ 6.64	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.89	\$ 5.61	\$ 6.01
Feb-23	\$ 6.55	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.56	\$ 5.96
Mar-23	\$ 6.32	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.76
Apr-23	\$ 6.55	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.83
May-23	\$ 6.67	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.80
Jun-23	\$ 6.66	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.43	\$ 5.73
Jul-23	\$ 6.72	\$ 5.46	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.65
Aug-23	\$ 6.59	\$ 5.34	\$ 5.28	\$ 5.21	\$ 5.54
Sep-23	\$ 6.26	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.52
Oct-23	\$ 6.45	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.45	\$ 5.90
Nov-23	\$ 6.66	\$ 6.17	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.73	\$ 6.18
Dec-23	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.10	\$ 5.92	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.12
Jan-24	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.94	\$ 5.71	\$ 6.11
Feb-24	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.10	\$ 5.87	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.07
Mar-24	\$ 6.23	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.69
Apr-24	\$ 6.65	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.64	\$ 6.04
May-24	\$ 6.76	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.74	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.02
Jun-24	\$ 6.77	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.56	\$ 5.90
Jul-24	\$ 6.83	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.83
Aug-24	\$ 6.69	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.31	\$ 5.67
Sep-24	\$ 6.53	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.42	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.72

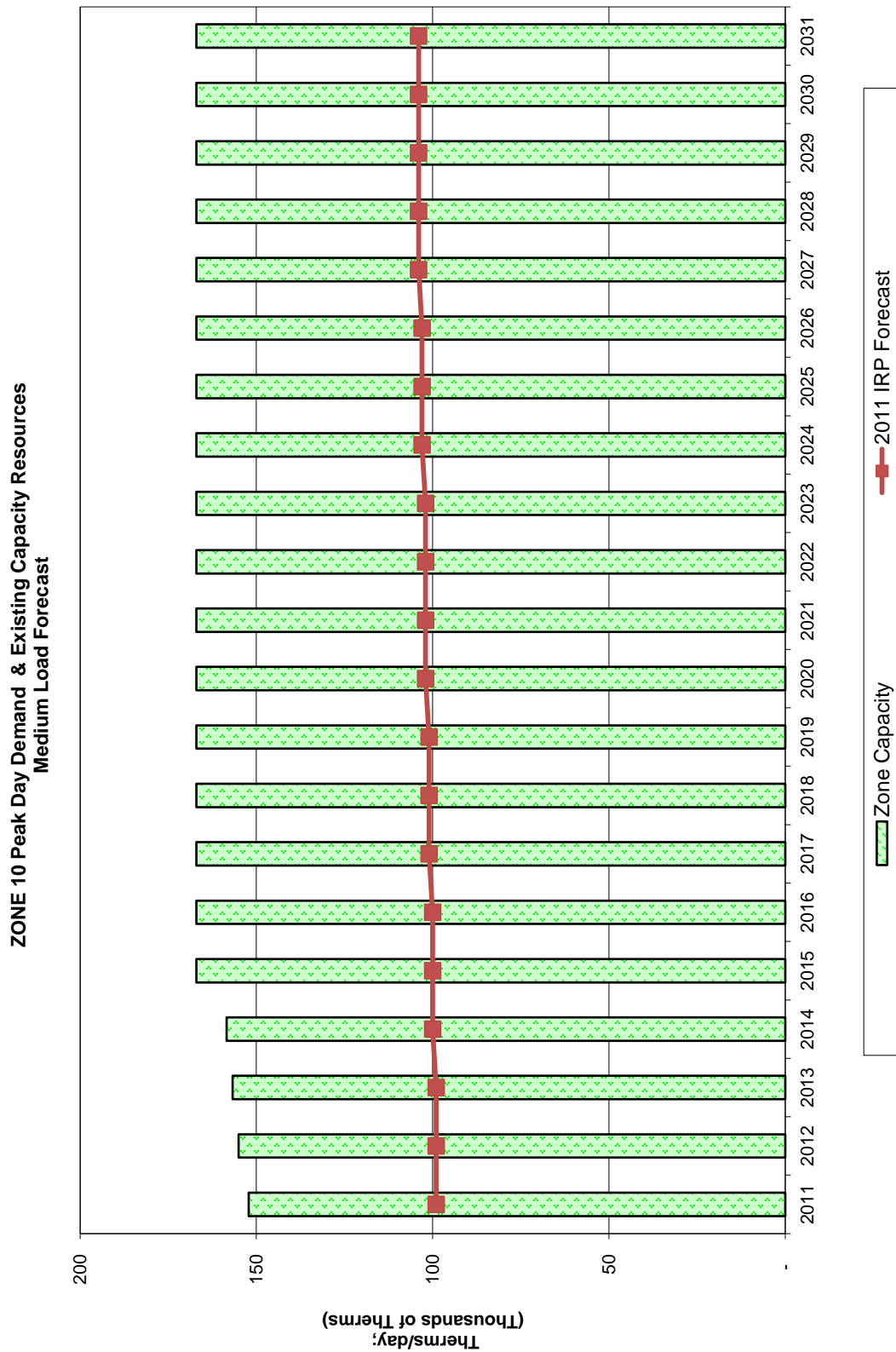
	Cascade Henry Hub High Price Projection	Cascade Sumas High Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies High Price Forecast	Cascade AECO High Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price High Forecast
Oct-24	\$ 6.48	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.93
Nov-24	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.22	\$ 5.91	\$ 5.79	\$ 6.22
Dec-24	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.17	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.73	\$ 6.17
Jan-25	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.89	\$ 5.75	\$ 6.15
Feb-25	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.14	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.70	\$ 6.11
Mar-25	\$ 6.34	\$ 5.79	\$ 5.48	\$ 5.47	\$ 5.77
Apr-25	\$ 6.71	\$ 6.02	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.68	\$ 6.08
May-25	\$ 6.80	\$ 5.83	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.69	\$ 6.06
Jun-25	\$ 6.87	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.66	\$ 5.65	\$ 5.98
Jul-25	\$ 6.93	\$ 5.64	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.54	\$ 5.90
Aug-25	\$ 6.76	\$ 5.49	\$ 5.39	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.72
Sep-25	\$ 6.58	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.74
Oct-25	\$ 6.55	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.01
Nov-25	\$ 6.76	\$ 6.31	\$ 6.08	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.30
Dec-25	\$ 6.88	\$ 6.33	\$ 6.22	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.31
Jan-26	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.35	\$ 6.25	\$ 5.92	\$ 6.31
Feb-26	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.35	\$ 6.25	\$ 5.91	\$ 6.31
Mar-26	\$ 6.63	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.99	\$ 5.82	\$ 6.10
Apr-26	\$ 6.83	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.91	\$ 6.27
May-26	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.10	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.97	\$ 6.30
Jun-26	\$ 7.02	\$ 6.02	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.91	\$ 6.21
Jul-26	\$ 7.09	\$ 5.91	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.79	\$ 6.10
Aug-26	\$ 6.91	\$ 5.71	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.91
Sep-26	\$ 6.67	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.81	\$ 5.62	\$ 5.97
Oct-26	\$ 6.78	\$ 6.13	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.88	\$ 6.25
Nov-26	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.32	\$ 6.08	\$ 6.45
Dec-26	\$ 7.05	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.08	\$ 6.48
Jan-27	\$ 7.14	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.16	\$ 6.55
Feb-27	\$ 7.14	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.16	\$ 6.55
Mar-27	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.45	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.41
Apr-27	\$ 7.09	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.54
May-27	\$ 7.16	\$ 6.36	\$ 6.33	\$ 6.22	\$ 6.55
Jun-27	\$ 7.26	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.17	\$ 6.47
Jul-27	\$ 7.31	\$ 6.17	\$ 6.17	\$ 6.04	\$ 6.34
Aug-27	\$ 7.14	\$ 5.99	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.85	\$ 6.16
Sep-27	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.04	\$ 5.88	\$ 6.22
Oct-27	\$ 7.01	\$ 6.46	\$ 6.31	\$ 6.13	\$ 6.50
Nov-27	\$ 7.15	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.31	\$ 6.72
Dec-27	\$ 7.23	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.53	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.71
Jan-28	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.80	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.35	\$ 6.76
Feb-28	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.79	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.34	\$ 6.75
Mar-28	\$ 7.00	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.28	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.44
Apr-28	\$ 7.19	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.43	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.62
May-28	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.49	\$ 6.43	\$ 6.36	\$ 6.67
Jun-28	\$ 7.42	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.34	\$ 6.27	\$ 6.57
Jul-28	\$ 7.45	\$ 6.27	\$ 6.24	\$ 6.13	\$ 6.47
Aug-28	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.95	\$ 6.29
Sep-28	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.10	\$ 6.01	\$ 5.95	\$ 6.32
Oct-28	\$ 7.16	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.41	\$ 6.35	\$ 6.72
Nov-28	\$ 7.31	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.61	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.92
Dec-28	\$ 7.36	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.50	\$ 6.93

	Cascade Henry Hub High Price Projection	Cascade Sumas High Price Forecast	Cascade Rockies High Price Forecast	Cascade AECO High Price Forecast	Cascade Malin Price High Forecast
Jan-29	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.46	\$ 6.84
Feb-29	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.45	\$ 6.84
Mar-29	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.43	\$ 6.13	\$ 6.13	\$ 6.37
Apr-29	\$ 7.21	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.38	\$ 6.33	\$ 6.65
May-29	\$ 7.36	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.41	\$ 6.44	\$ 6.74
Jun-29	\$ 7.50	\$ 6.53	\$ 6.33	\$ 6.41	\$ 6.66
Jul-29	\$ 7.52	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.24	\$ 6.52
Aug-29	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.16	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.35
Sep-29	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.01	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.35
Oct-29	\$ 7.09	\$ 6.61	\$ 6.31	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.66
Nov-29	\$ 7.31	\$ 6.98	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.97
Dec-29	\$ 7.44	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.61	\$ 6.61	\$ 7.03
Jan-30	\$ 7.42	\$ 7.03	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.96
Feb-30	\$ 7.41	\$ 7.03	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.96
Mar-30	\$ 7.03	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.24	\$ 6.48
Apr-30	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.36	\$ 6.51	\$ 6.77
May-30	\$ 7.46	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.82
Jun-30	\$ 7.54	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.73
Jul-30	\$ 7.60	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.63
Aug-30	\$ 7.42	\$ 6.32	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.45
Sep-30	\$ 7.19	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.48
Oct-30	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.34	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.77
Nov-30	\$ 7.42	\$ 7.02	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.68	\$ 7.00
Dec-30	\$ 7.58	\$ 7.14	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.71	\$ 7.07
Jan-31	\$ 7.59	\$ 7.21	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.76	\$ 7.14
Feb-31	\$ 7.41	\$ 7.03	\$ 6.56	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.96
Mar-31	\$ 7.03	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.24	\$ 6.48
Apr-31	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.36	\$ 6.51	\$ 6.77
May-31	\$ 7.46	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.82
Jun-31	\$ 7.54	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.29	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.73
Jul-31	\$ 7.60	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.39	\$ 6.63
Aug-31	\$ 7.42	\$ 6.32	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.45
Sep-31	\$ 7.19	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.48
Oct-31	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.34	\$ 6.47	\$ 6.77
Nov-31	\$ 7.42	\$ 7.02	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.68	\$ 7.00
Dec-31	\$ 7.58	\$ 7.14	\$ 6.69	\$ 6.71	\$ 7.07

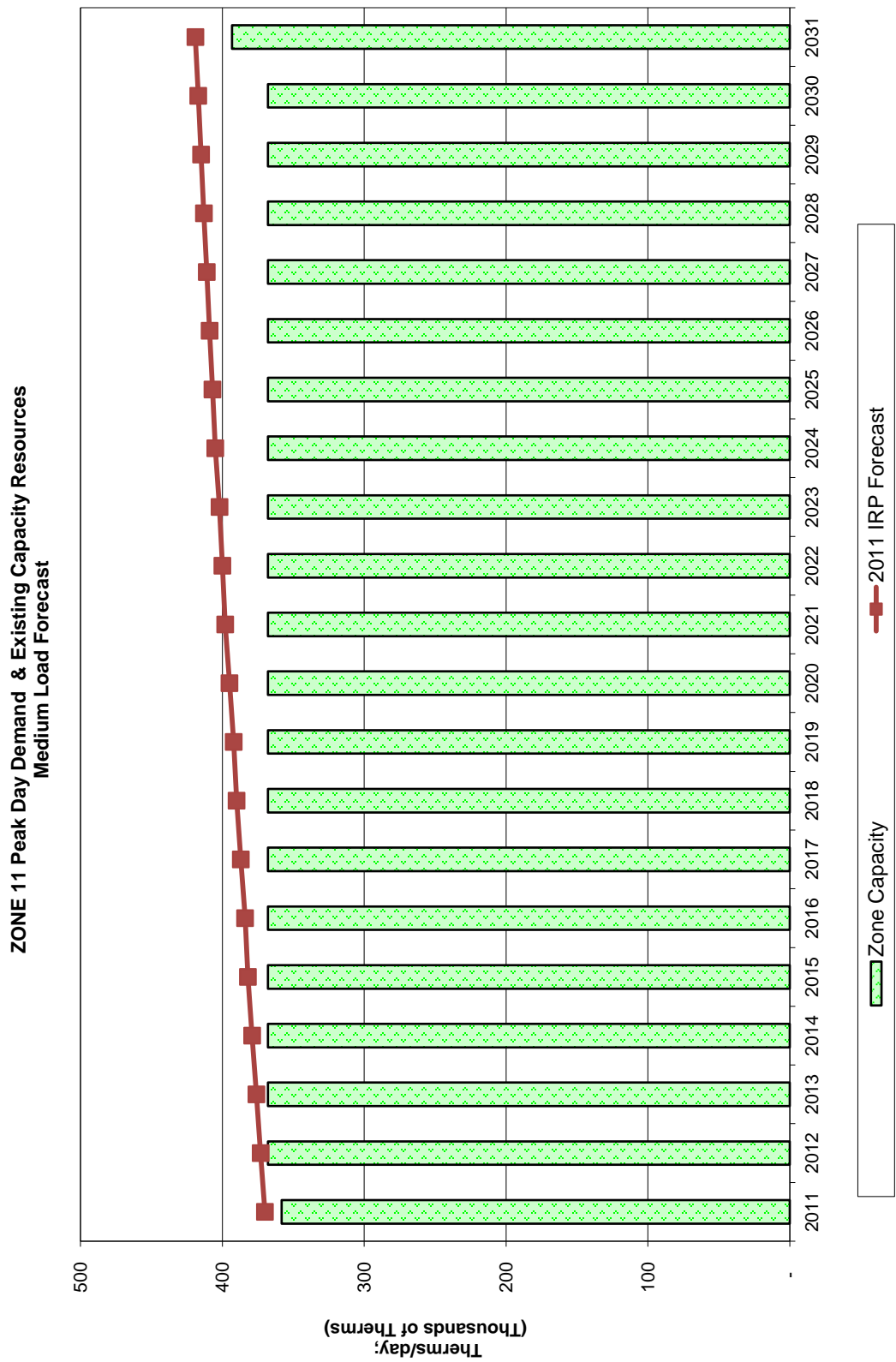
# **Appendix F**

## **Capacity Requirements & Peak Day Planning**

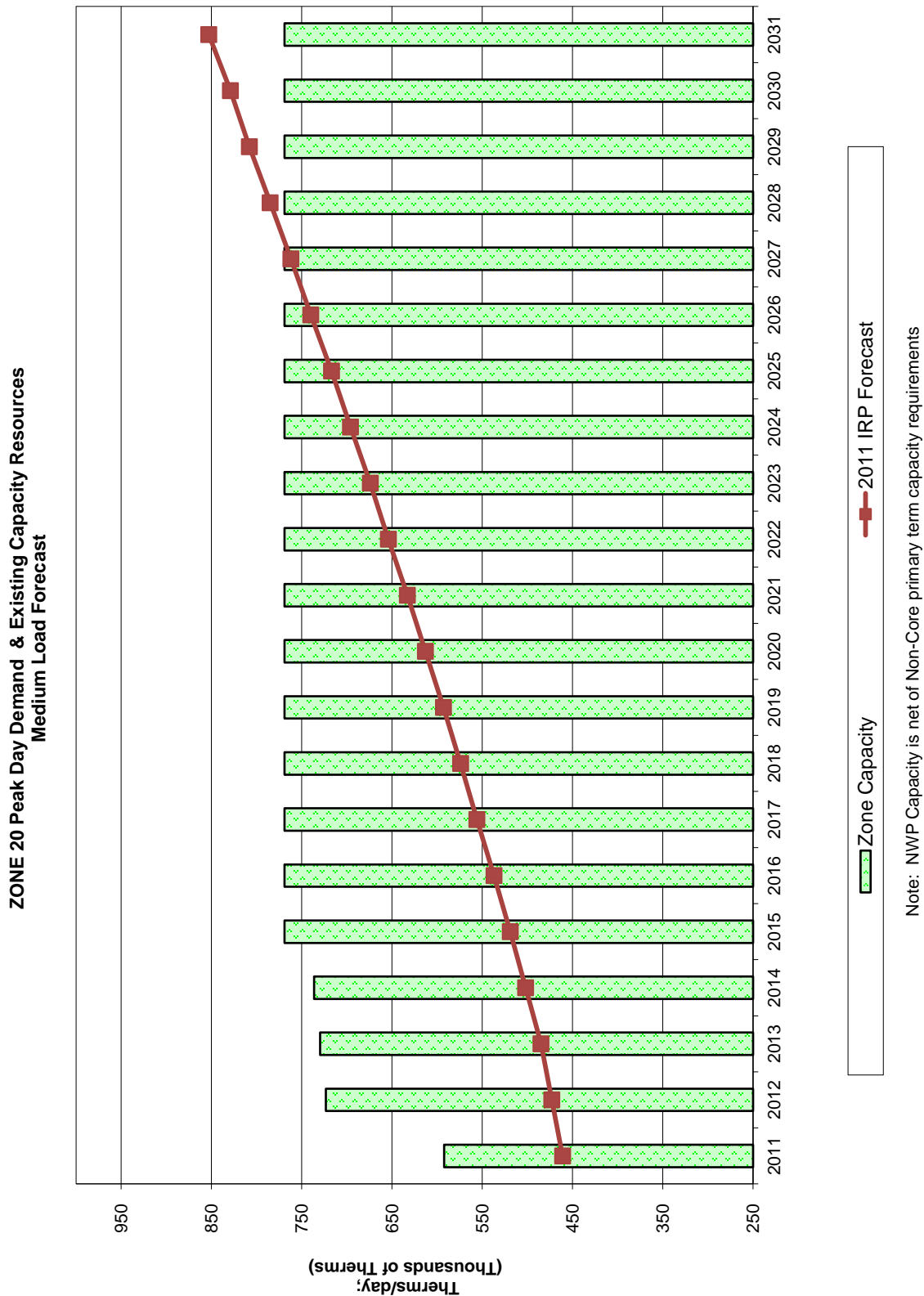
Zone	YEAR	2011-2020										2021-2031										
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Zone 10	Zone Capacity	152	155	157	158	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	99	99	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	102	102	102	103	103	103	104	104	104	104	104	104
Zone 11	Zone Capacity	358	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	393
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	370	373	376	379	382	384	387	390	392	395	398	400	402	405	407	409	411	413	415	417	419
Zone 20	Zone Capacity	592	723	730	736	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769	769
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	461	473	485	502	519	537	556	574	593	613	633	654	674	696	717	740	762	785	808	829	853
Zone 24	Zone Capacity	138	141	142	144	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	58	58	58	58	59	59	59	59	60
Zone 26	Zone Capacity	476	484	489	494	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	81	80	80	80	81	82	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	92	92	93	94
Zone 30-S	Zone Capacity	554	561	564	568	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	427	430	433	441	449	457	465	473	481	489	497	506	514	523	531	540	549	557	566	574	583
Zone 30-W	Zone Capacity	1,005	1,104	1,115	1,127	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	1,205	1,225	1,244	1,275	1,306	1,337	1,369	1,400	1,432	1,464	1,497	1,529	1,562	1,595	1,628	1,662	1,695	1,729	1,763	1,794	1,828
Zone GTN	Zone Capacity	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	581	584	588	599	610	622	634	646	658	670	683	696	709	722	735	749	763	777	791	803	818
Zone ME-OR	Zone Capacity	244	309	312	315	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	200	204	208	213	218	222	227	231	235	239	243	247	251	255	258	262	265	268	271	273	276
Zone ME-WA	Zone Capacity	128	130	131	133	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	2011 IRP Forecast Excess/(Shortfall)	163	165	167	169	171	173	175	177	178	180	182	184	185	187	189	190	191	193	194	195	196



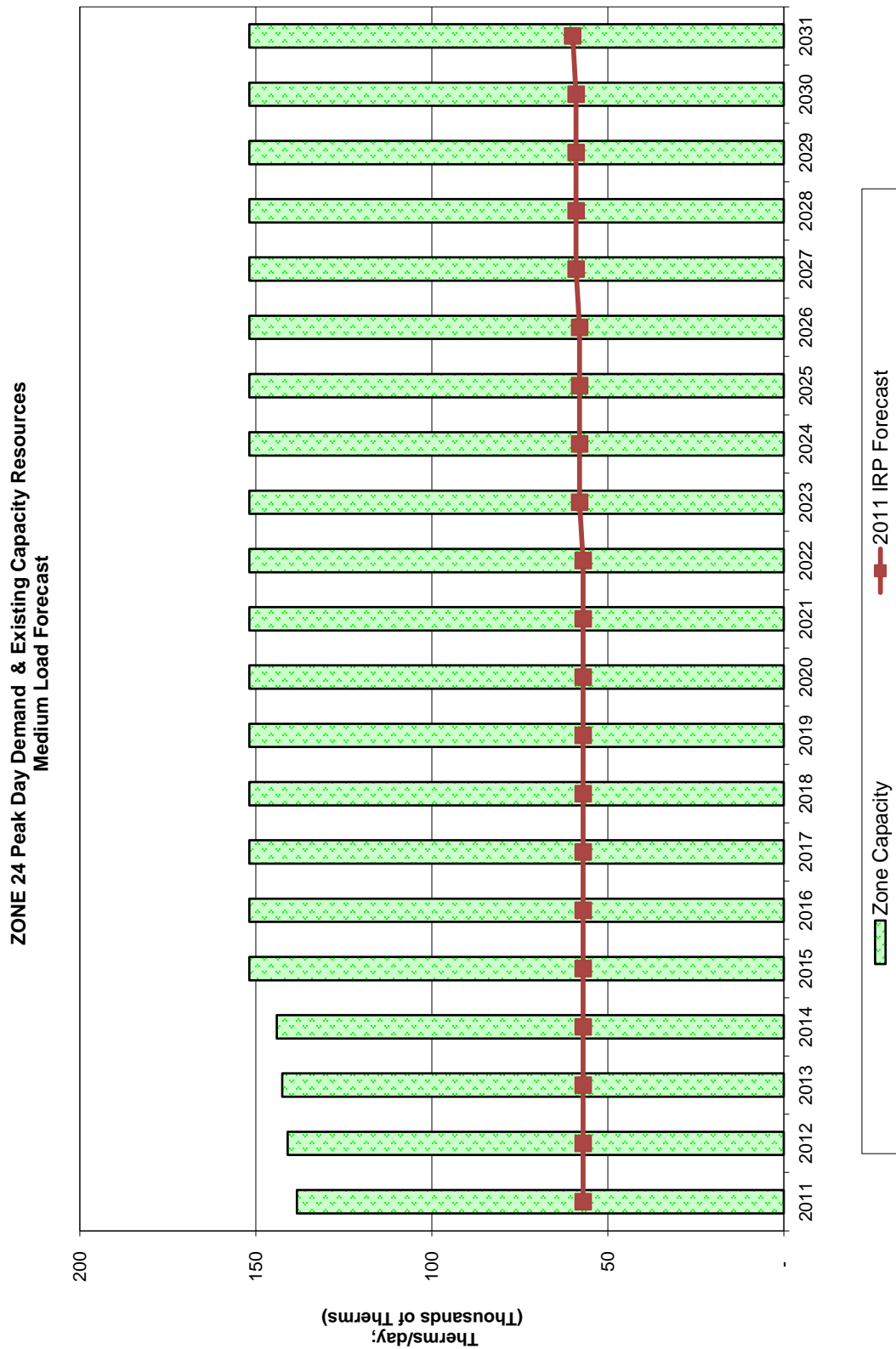
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



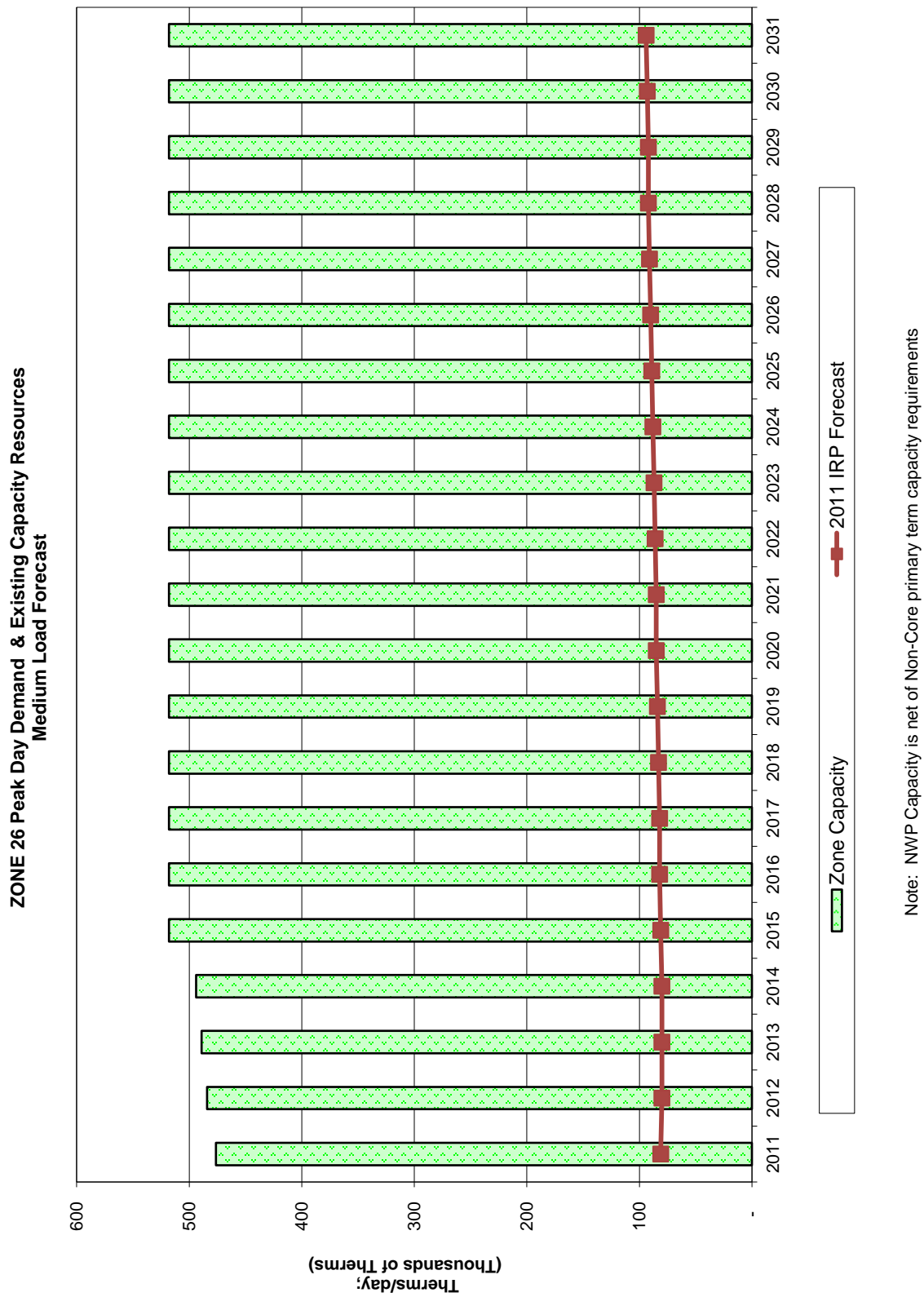
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



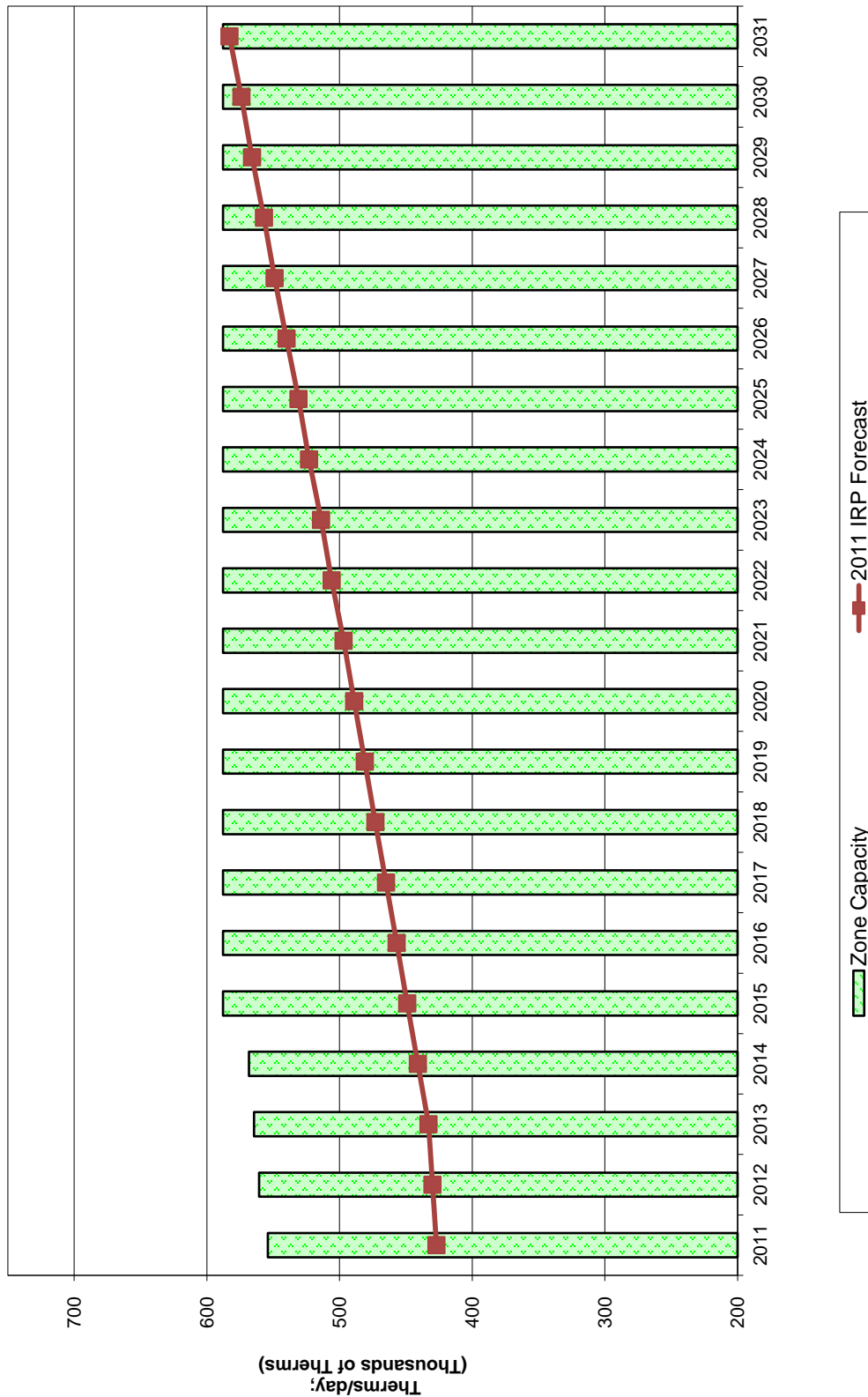




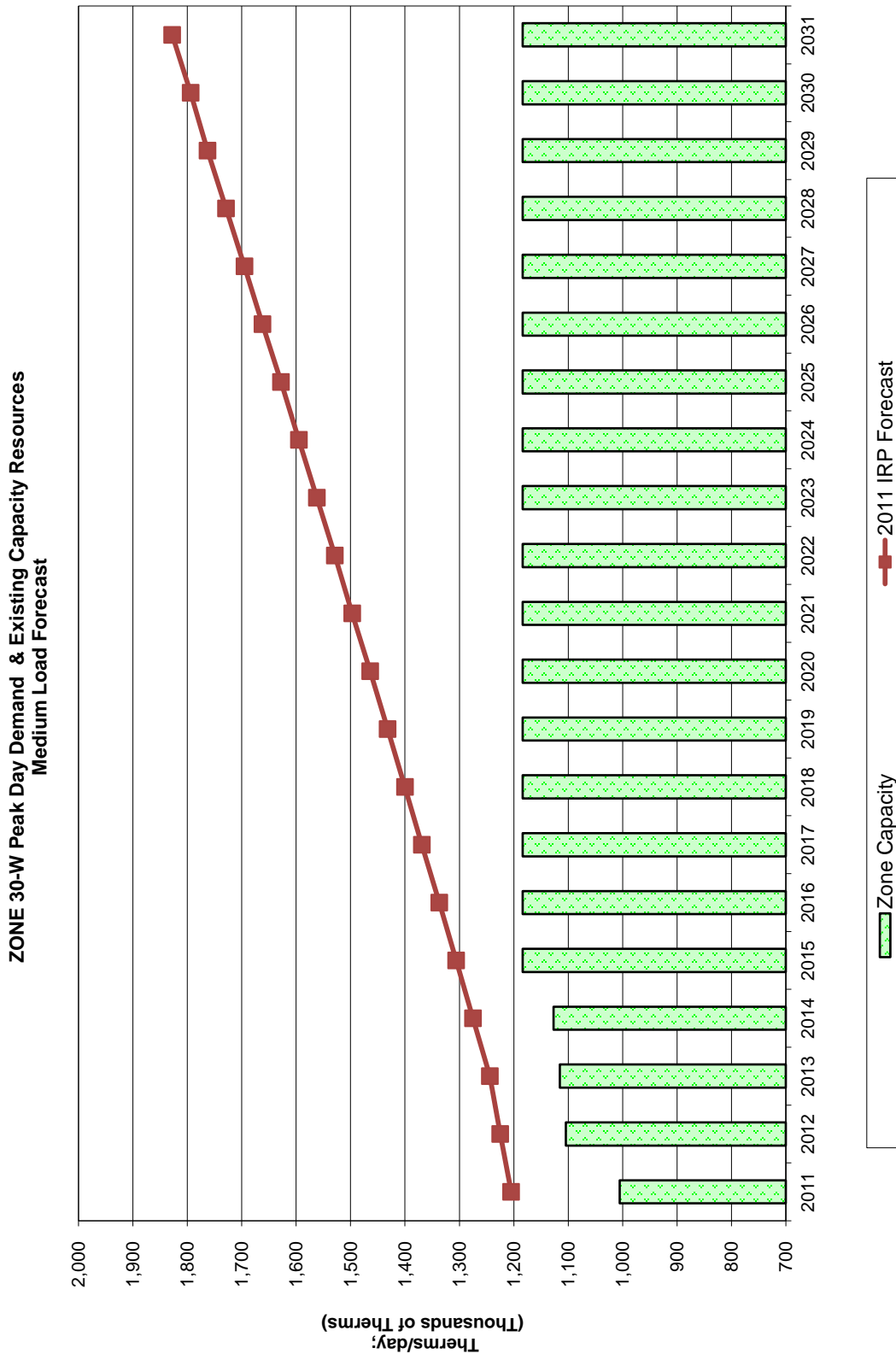
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



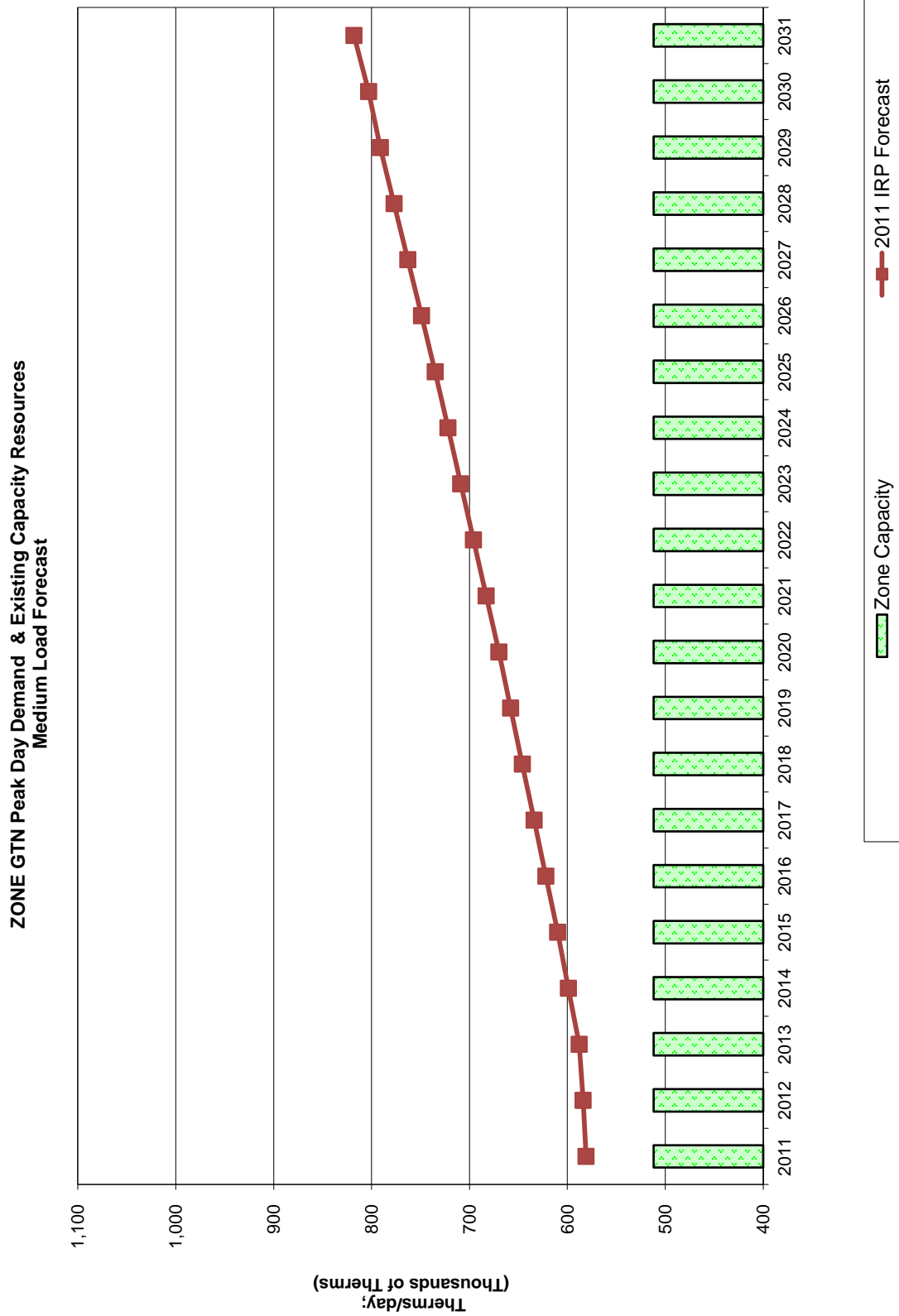
**ZONE 30-S Peak Day Demand & Existing Capacity Resources  
Medium Load Forecast**

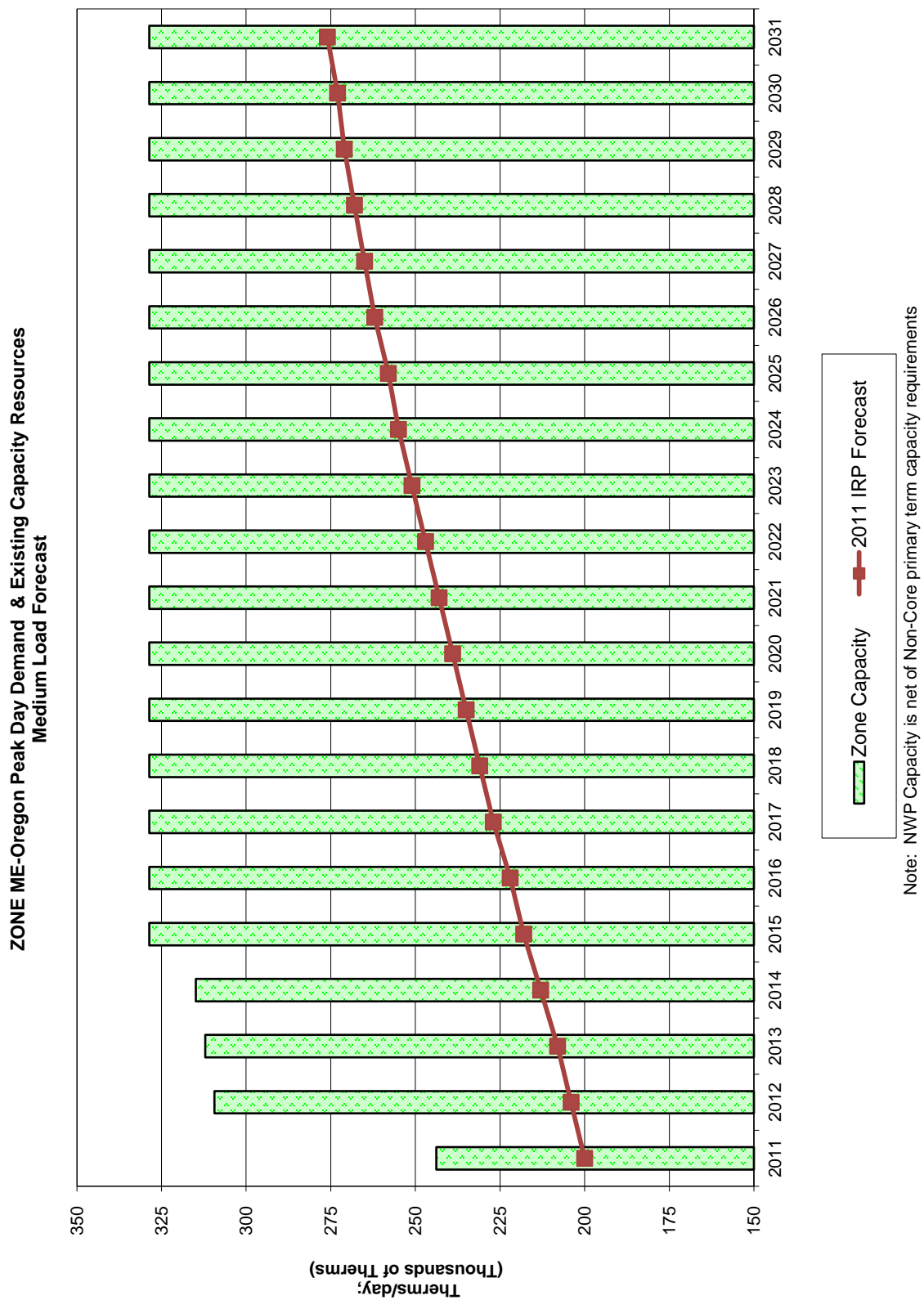


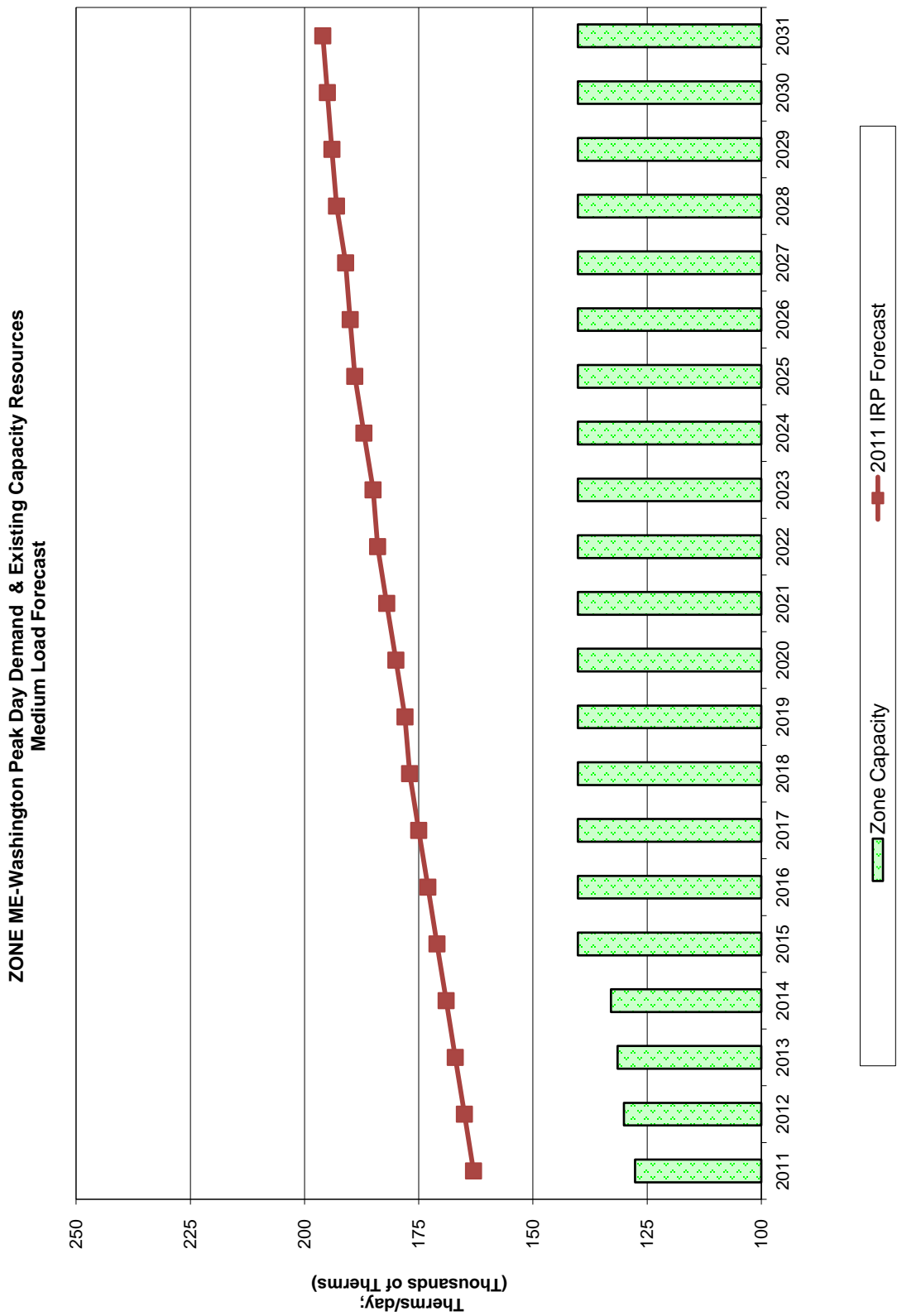
Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements



Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements





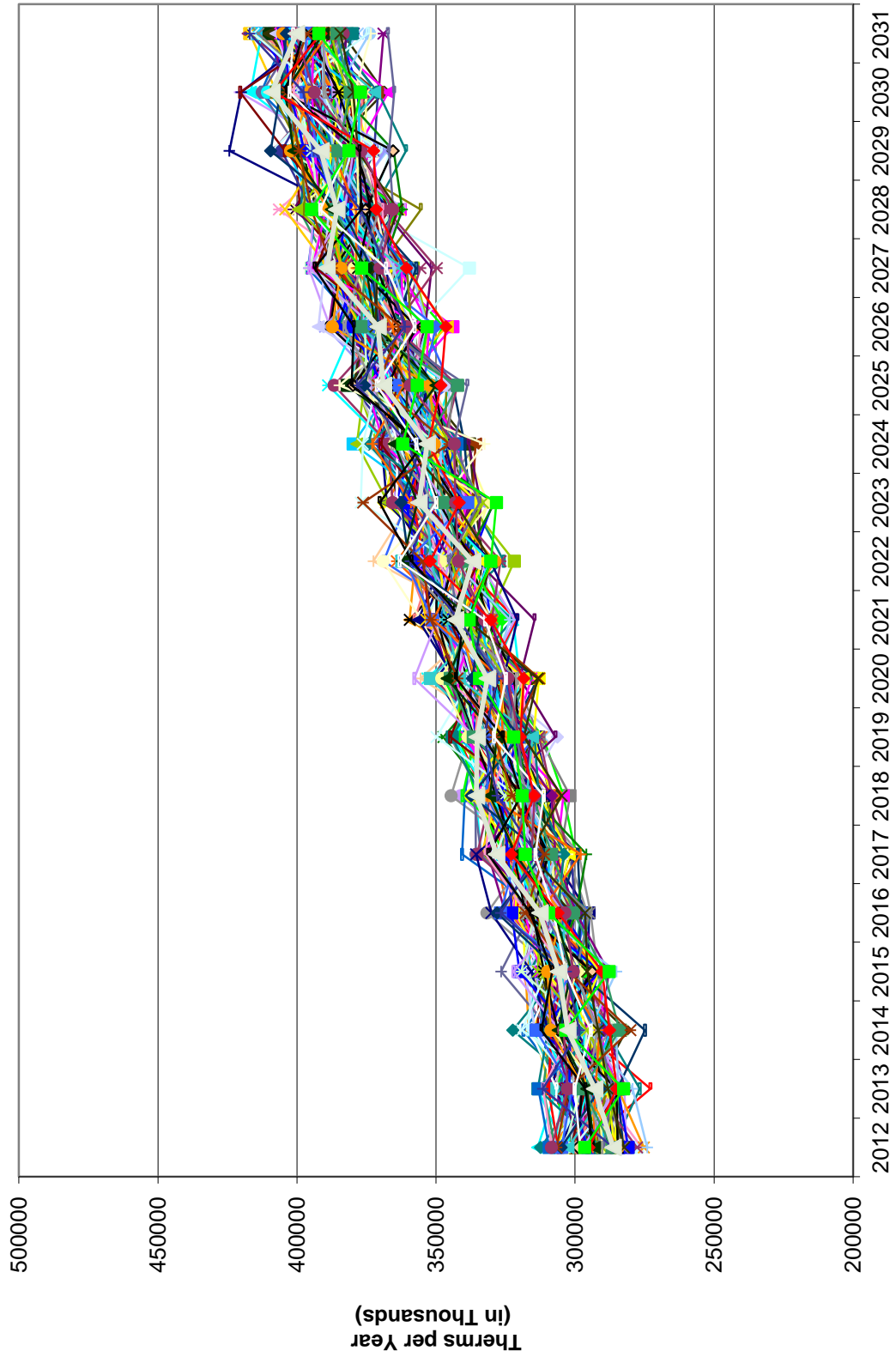


Note: NWP Capacity is net of Non-Core primary term capacity requirements

Appendix G-1  
Weather Uncertainty Analysis  
&  
Impact on Annual Loads



**Monte-Carlo Simulation Results - Total System Demand  
Medium Growth Forecast**



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
High Growth-Cold Weather	311,605	313,519	319,994	324,372	332,658	341,318	348,119	353,238	362,048	369,064
High Growth-Avg weather	300,762	304,145	309,251	315,437	322,849	330,266	336,808	343,372	350,965	358,509
Medium 95%-Max	309,663	311,037	316,175	319,348	326,354	333,956	339,326	343,420	350,880	356,573
Medium-Avg Weather	298,887	301,736	305,560	310,551	316,731	323,142	328,301	333,829	340,139	346,374
Medium expected high	301,659	303,180	307,978	311,877	318,494	325,237	330,932	335,490	341,961	348,258
Medium Load-Expected	293,656	295,323	299,780	304,406	310,633	316,518	322,539	327,560	333,041	339,944
Medium Expected Low	285,652	287,467	291,583	296,934	302,773	307,798	314,145	319,630	324,122	331,629
Medium 95%-Min	277,649	279,610	283,386	289,463	294,912	299,079	305,752	311,699	315,203	323,314
Low Growth-Average Weather	295,999	297,532	300,764	305,019	310,410	315,745	320,195	324,613	329,935	335,139

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
High Growth-Cold Weather	377,303	384,719	393,065	401,537	407,936	417,040	425,725	431,446	442,527	446,957
High Growth-Avg weather	365,246	371,740	379,756	389,006	396,263	403,745	412,136	419,888	427,466	435,251
Medium 95%-Max	362,956	368,806	375,609	382,940	387,175	394,281	400,909	405,141	413,874	416,430
Medium-Avg Weather	351,358	356,364	362,891	370,990	376,096	381,712	388,112	394,288	399,789	405,524
Medium expected high	354,055	359,424	366,374	373,427	378,368	384,486	391,377	395,686	403,032	406,744
Medium Load-Expected	345,153	350,043	357,138	363,914	369,561	374,691	381,845	386,230	392,190	397,057
Medium Expected Low	336,251	340,661	347,903	354,400	360,754	364,896	372,313	376,775	381,348	387,370
Medium 95%-Min	327,349	331,279	338,668	344,887	351,947	355,101	362,780	367,320	370,507	377,683
Low Growth-Average Weather	339,527	343,636	349,069	355,531	360,120	364,845	370,297	375,105	379,687	384,367

Draw	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	286,560	285,833	296,696	306,322	300,326	306,097	320,239	336,173	331,257	350,913	342,228	347,660	361,889
2	299,482	295,907	305,852	305,134	306,412	323,306	335,207	335,246	322,712	353,309	345,292	361,683	365,105
3	303,990	313,496	293,554	311,093	310,480	333,872	335,623	324,234	353,102	331,176	344,121	362,570	343,498
4	288,121	284,952	291,673	303,599	307,063	305,420	319,492	333,117	345,283	351,394	336,710	356,983	365,098
5	289,702	297,717	289,032	299,377	320,613	315,085	314,440	329,419	338,111	340,915	342,962	358,324	353,237
6	303,164	297,424	312,410	311,242	309,587	324,350	319,541	330,649	342,670	328,554	347,468	361,215	352,427
7	293,451	293,685	291,625	306,432	303,592	324,763	310,587	322,151	332,299	338,603	351,983	356,582	341,751
8	289,880	290,079	306,788	297,836	308,495	321,500	321,851	327,194	340,917	347,744	331,296	358,413	342,868
9	284,162	288,127	288,333	299,359	297,226	310,590	321,651	329,190	322,084	327,397	336,918	357,327	353,819
10	284,670	291,819	295,837	305,367	324,627	315,228	322,004	317,259	348,085	327,939	337,624	343,245	361,783
11	293,846	285,169	299,089	294,455	303,988	313,656	305,154	331,600	319,590	332,797	338,132	331,355	340,338
12	295,422	293,006	293,962	293,522	304,488	310,050	318,423	311,283	338,575	330,849	346,265	341,601	353,256
13	309,911	301,652	312,203	319,060	309,082	330,314	321,978	333,341	334,839	348,356	345,819	353,533	363,185
14	295,951	302,209	291,640	315,424	310,998	317,398	341,167	328,533	337,323	350,962	332,326	364,503	365,663
15	303,002	299,976	304,694	307,804	308,593	318,949	321,608	322,857	355,512	332,398	372,488	359,320	350,512
16	294,926	298,968	297,096	297,542	319,236	313,403	330,961	323,715	324,281	337,304	368,783	360,662	356,590
17	295,231	292,591	304,065	291,772	300,021	316,272	311,384	328,422	330,410	321,187	337,098	338,918	348,752
18	304,054	305,708	298,862	311,721	307,082	315,111	311,496	321,615	328,100	346,902	341,368	364,944	371,099
19	295,057	308,985	314,639	309,687	318,682	317,783	316,742	335,905	329,462	343,833	348,553	345,457	353,348
20	290,193	301,733	316,584	317,851	310,830	304,867	327,085	333,257	328,632	359,437	357,515	336,995	358,801
21	306,248	299,536	304,458	302,513	324,248	328,257	328,009	312,033	341,298	331,884	341,527	367,984	354,881
22	286,544	293,019	299,871	309,030	301,380	306,590	324,564	323,696	320,455	330,129	337,135	341,421	364,960
23	294,945	302,751	305,052	306,693	331,669	316,627	344,565	338,162	346,087	344,094	351,904	340,336	362,131
24	302,848	297,538	301,882	310,408	312,107	319,235	330,419	327,432	329,992	344,640	350,114	358,619	350,894
25	293,753	309,615	297,821	298,900	315,606	330,885	319,394	335,935	336,868	349,079	338,509	353,896	351,357
26	279,553	300,912	290,272	308,754	311,729	325,337	322,155	324,293	319,942	337,773	343,400	362,694	370,361
27	288,121	292,960	281,602	303,491	317,998	311,300	322,697	315,786	323,721	333,401	335,104	340,646	343,605
28	284,945	293,289	310,771	305,812	316,102	326,836	329,611	327,001	331,491	349,362	338,465	341,866	363,701
29	296,924	297,903	302,477	308,583	319,161	324,696	334,583	333,297	344,774	338,289	352,347	363,996	365,081
30	282,902	304,306	304,589	294,252	315,556	305,858	319,512	328,806	329,931	334,054	347,040	356,530	363,041
31	296,284	294,126	302,419	311,561	312,905	326,581	333,389	336,379	319,991	359,417	340,967	348,961	371,260
32	293,200	293,783	286,401	306,391	304,982	307,923	317,743	331,922	330,664	325,241	334,894	366,304	368,457
33	290,740	311,051	292,382	294,182	317,277	325,294	332,491	342,061	316,823	345,326	352,398	349,993	367,467
34	290,340	286,826	305,075	304,874	307,405	299,715	304,131	311,515	328,305	325,992	332,528	345,943	343,002
35	289,021	305,432	295,082	313,572	319,830	323,146	318,118	327,254	332,065	341,006	337,153	356,120	352,860
36	306,753	295,899	296,324	317,776	318,921	329,041	328,011	331,839	345,582	348,841	343,182	368,833	363,491
37	297,038	294,141	295,091	306,178	314,892	332,206	323,686	316,428	323,238	341,961	334,989	356,257	365,494
38	313,446	306,642	300,065	302,563	297,278	312,212	333,631	338,322	333,452	344,371	338,163	345,282	370,427
39	296,333	290,268	287,705	300,942	316,164	327,485	311,603	323,692	328,311	341,129	338,031	345,282	344,620
40	303,312	296,937	302,041	308,609	303,484	324,160	330,855	347,317	328,850	339,141	341,747	360,735	351,880
41	286,930	285,849	312,216	305,828	322,816	313,761	315,730	331,456	344,211	353,744	346,524	336,097	356,882
42	286,087	296,917	291,660	296,631	307,244	309,109	309,316	331,811	335,255	335,667	350,645	350,790	358,764
43	294,175	308,310	295,249	299,628	323,115	318,768	335,766	323,110	341,309	351,533	355,787	358,620	368,712
44	291,406	286,646	297,875	301,506	302,908	326,043	318,255	331,625	331,183	349,104	325,633	336,817	368,058
45	278,645	300,874	303,389	303,062	294,858	315,862	319,854	329,761	331,315	343,829	360,071	350,967	368,543
46	286,288	283,606	305,342	307,106	311,467	305,364	301,805	312,969	321,223	331,302	339,081	353,363	350,956
47	281,591	291,250	308,189	314,777	300,763	324,899	318,014	319,450	329,668	339,799	351,859	333,531	372,737

Draw	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
48	300,223	298,373	299,233	302,112	316,473	320,179	326,685	328,654	346,034	342,729	362,481	353,127	358,154
49	290,446	296,708	292,938	313,239	316,157	313,965	331,282	315,195	327,253	335,019	347,406	347,534	369,113
50	310,482	290,747	298,709	312,150	323,741	311,048	329,555	321,281	328,958	347,329	338,706	352,380	375,646
51	290,931	304,217	299,228	312,915	309,098	316,880	311,625	329,648	340,433	340,142	351,050	351,524	371,100
52	294,771	286,083	305,469	301,543	296,072	307,383	328,238	331,871	318,051	357,685	351,104	353,383	356,031
53	295,253	302,713	318,544	301,662	311,013	340,630	339,587	336,667	332,844	329,519	355,047	360,165	372,053
54	295,897	292,231	301,700	299,324	300,789	319,050	319,307	306,337	331,427	327,126	341,521	339,237	351,410
55	294,227	289,905	301,042	295,278	294,977	308,946	308,882	314,074	338,454	336,355	331,767	349,801	351,702
56	287,951	290,713	300,142	291,991	306,249	306,775	322,165	320,034	326,564	334,776	339,240	347,174	346,141
57	286,839	287,333	304,979	295,872	303,908	321,411	315,620	319,653	332,587	344,921	345,621	356,537	351,008
58	285,562	284,355	302,218	299,482	311,122	318,589	314,814	323,690	319,887	322,231	344,146	343,089	352,363
59	304,754	281,960	288,105	298,769	322,232	311,526	315,465	334,205	330,995	335,019	344,201	354,104	361,386
60	306,510	284,226	313,602	312,252	313,368	321,791	313,342	326,080	328,550	341,439	353,118	364,425	359,261
61	289,505	306,509	295,338	300,813	307,316	315,433	327,542	313,144	340,696	322,466	346,594	343,126	370,560
62	282,948	302,277	304,273	314,299	310,730	313,131	318,520	335,847	338,237	330,451	333,050	355,679	361,228
63	297,168	298,269	299,218	308,036	304,409	314,835	332,203	326,448	326,150	337,250	357,735	347,662	356,566
64	277,543	298,691	296,571	298,055	299,328	315,089	316,758	324,570	341,253	329,261	341,165	346,837	367,310
65	299,070	294,976	292,878	299,734	318,970	309,542	329,075	338,264	334,726	338,836	347,810	347,935	353,787
66	288,954	296,152	297,800	299,867	301,399	312,185	331,288	324,438	333,276	333,284	345,986	349,545	361,874
67	296,378	290,273	295,308	306,497	324,638	320,800	319,144	331,531	336,143	347,916	346,797	364,338	362,569
68	280,431	290,836	296,646	301,808	307,683	317,366	321,561	323,629	334,058	341,312	342,709	341,526	358,279
69	300,119	304,423	299,334	300,039	318,730	318,981	321,466	335,325	327,546	343,983	355,328	349,931	361,182
70	280,126	292,340	292,006	302,654	323,294	316,358	309,770	332,802	322,271	333,098	342,045	338,623	341,484
71	289,043	300,060	295,884	298,911	309,133	307,773	319,647	330,224	336,477	349,598	338,904	358,445	371,309
72	285,522	285,275	298,574	301,596	319,572	314,977	310,949	330,411	331,175	340,437	344,861	353,048	359,722
73	298,127	304,122	295,024	297,992	317,340	303,964	329,872	318,444	330,174	331,287	321,810	338,424	358,587
74	292,993	290,508	297,426	294,345	310,416	323,426	311,711	327,246	345,426	333,067	344,061	360,849	351,884
75	280,761	300,401	294,538	313,236	315,155	306,544	321,247	330,190	325,483	345,375	339,799	362,028	357,571
76	295,952	287,830	297,732	308,598	316,865	313,493	316,675	330,141	345,114	342,763	364,093	348,235	359,245
77	300,793	299,604	299,012	307,328	299,881	335,654	335,728	330,887	338,125	352,962	357,559	359,576	371,008
78	290,915	293,450	289,704	302,945	295,607	302,683	325,663	320,960	332,008	327,316	335,327	352,896	334,750
79	285,809	295,994	305,402	307,420	305,912	299,640	320,827	323,640	313,483	344,580	339,979	334,742	356,277
80	305,912	293,991	302,134	300,802	297,641	331,114	324,968	323,628	324,958	333,709	352,629	356,641	354,264
81	288,198	296,680	310,719	309,135	311,384	318,640	319,650	333,699	331,988	342,377	346,272	349,710	362,807
82	294,161	292,725	298,429	311,155	308,066	301,609	320,499	332,227	316,408	338,957	332,883	336,045	337,913
83	292,864	286,737	302,769	308,161	316,899	304,207	319,594	337,095	323,977	340,273	344,002	336,984	335,772
84	295,050	302,932	299,780	313,378	299,628	326,476	335,788	333,475	336,448	345,632	333,215	344,361	361,206
85	287,382	286,801	291,922	303,101	300,127	301,237	324,298	325,925	340,117	339,122	341,133	362,554	349,811
86	290,515	305,532	294,264	306,221	310,927	310,872	331,972	322,587	345,450	344,566	360,195	352,540	358,856
87	287,388	283,789	307,075	298,320	307,600	318,226	321,388	335,155	331,003	335,538	339,149	348,877	373,024
88	297,901	272,883	297,599	304,221	323,066	305,348	327,193	321,104	332,073	321,060	341,547	341,694	349,903
89	301,237	307,376	297,576	302,596	305,753	316,304	340,454	335,900	347,290	334,861	363,596	340,511	361,179
90	284,157	295,675	297,562	291,452	304,207	317,850	318,337	328,381	322,667	333,787	337,500	329,473	361,027
91	301,677	283,623	297,742	310,087	299,109	315,870	308,555	314,944	312,914	336,665	335,098	356,215	347,541
92	293,433	291,010	289,662	290,966	315,906	306,494	304,212	323,628	333,368	337,919	357,927	336,981	342,611
93	294,106	300,039	303,531	300,505	303,441	322,310	316,804	326,460	323,613	350,278	346,239	352,523	355,888
94	295,652	302,566	303,544	302,228	316,950	309,291	310,748	322,275	331,015	332,807	351,793	353,291	351,479

Draw	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
95	301,577	296,452	309,203	313,527	314,707	332,494	330,927	322,084	332,643	349,494	341,478	351,043	355,605
96	304,623	296,384	290,983	311,707	306,463	317,785	325,946	336,120	349,901	333,766	350,372	353,608	358,023
97	289,682	292,693	295,174	304,109	315,193	301,540	311,402	322,037	329,292	333,269	349,876	339,860	346,742
98	287,411	292,903	305,196	298,217	316,151	309,467	317,887	340,997	330,527	347,052	343,069	352,752	355,689
99	312,399	297,515	322,371	305,279	310,935	317,957	324,487	331,115	340,709	349,311	343,846	355,242	374,264
100	292,631	306,844	303,960	312,718	306,035	311,366	334,994	330,968	339,201	342,375	335,413	337,732	363,867
101	284,163	290,407	301,024	313,586	312,075	315,493	333,974	344,777	334,951	338,099	360,876	353,241	358,492
102	303,213	304,676	300,145	302,836	310,829	301,729	325,013	324,360	328,287	349,792	336,782	356,527	364,342
103	294,943	296,292	304,217	302,258	300,632	313,165	315,874	329,656	350,995	339,072	344,801	332,902	351,569
104	289,259	292,985	289,654	303,319	305,313	327,201	329,941	325,979	344,606	355,274	368,988	350,030	368,377
105	305,321	299,836	306,024	306,537	313,052	329,820	323,158	335,871	333,402	354,110	342,593	354,334	366,032
106	286,760	299,986	299,005	295,472	306,694	317,985	329,781	307,044	319,781	314,567	335,153	333,910	338,265
107	291,508	302,159	301,623	309,607	305,310	325,401	324,243	333,922	333,504	352,662	360,622	344,183	361,101
108	292,988	295,868	302,496	312,243	308,855	316,032	330,764	318,076	333,204	338,870	354,131	352,666	369,760
109	295,293	296,896	284,292	317,494	302,981	318,568	309,998	325,931	327,116	335,586	357,035	349,323	345,763
110	290,854	308,090	304,640	304,999	301,188	321,294	323,132	336,724	343,172	356,285	347,795	367,686	369,538
111	290,390	285,182	291,263	300,456	310,396	311,037	317,966	322,455	315,667	348,035	342,353	338,798	341,682
112	286,937	296,624	294,648	299,410	309,711	304,669	318,159	313,635	330,427	341,213	343,803	352,352	359,158
113	307,432	304,077	302,485	290,795	318,123	318,361	326,504	326,207	345,042	344,716	346,105	349,426	362,034
114	293,001	308,810	308,903	306,492	325,003	331,280	320,409	338,955	344,836	345,594	353,064	351,763	361,549
115	298,185	292,904	296,311	302,259	318,413	313,186	311,050	325,540	343,955	345,098	342,271	340,128	348,422
116	286,497	276,744	288,971	298,819	294,645	315,587	324,964	333,116	334,107	343,741	344,586	341,369	341,067
117	284,385	297,942	289,520	316,053	303,709	312,829	329,989	323,115	332,622	342,263	344,536	364,222	358,692
118	296,257	286,079	299,817	311,683	305,377	325,982	319,572	342,115	342,247	347,497	350,319	351,190	379,797
119	296,187	294,659	297,942	306,340	314,515	314,792	328,194	324,456	320,530	343,688	344,424	354,856	352,827
120	292,131	295,982	283,174	306,660	302,302	310,924	310,507	332,484	338,036	336,731	334,060	344,148	355,659
121	282,260	304,330	295,187	310,523	307,264	308,149	320,637	330,584	319,186	345,121	339,912	351,630	354,679
122	288,241	284,296	285,273	308,158	310,730	312,010	326,473	322,697	326,577	332,552	343,853	351,997	367,886
123	276,067	291,637	297,021	306,073	309,679	313,176	312,743	316,551	319,575	338,635	347,682	339,485	358,263
124	281,599	282,288	294,434	290,568	306,164	303,609	320,030	323,519	332,240	321,743	334,508	339,258	345,811
125	294,277	295,672	295,972	312,323	310,517	314,995	334,708	322,463	338,073	349,770	349,836	355,226	360,056
126	289,504	299,046	308,865	300,745	296,190	320,767	331,564	314,391	324,633	336,034	353,358	343,539	358,476
127	293,333	306,836	314,915	315,763	319,075	318,692	335,271	329,723	352,034	330,465	362,286	346,283	359,303
128	303,633	298,242	309,422	310,910	314,262	315,591	323,497	343,526	339,976	347,549	345,576	367,174	378,469
129	292,116	295,345	303,149	299,142	315,491	333,641	327,865	321,973	339,104	353,511	357,703	352,051	361,795
130	275,245	284,556	295,518	294,371	324,619	316,253	324,277	337,461	338,741	330,678	338,441	357,005	361,428
131	285,899	290,484	291,394	290,893	310,647	312,353	306,722	331,669	330,975	329,542	347,236	346,349	352,485
132	295,848	298,938	308,812	326,573	315,894	333,695	336,567	323,762	341,222	339,709	339,682	360,939	365,666
133	292,414	303,645	286,909	291,804	294,375	298,650	314,972	324,541	327,649	331,998	356,684	349,979	353,163
134	282,630	284,691	274,833	298,959	297,984	299,009	320,546	326,829	334,428	340,979	333,910	337,988	339,726
135	307,143	311,461	308,763	300,166	306,400	326,377	324,426	325,671	317,451	337,971	352,453	354,710	355,051
136	298,445	284,196	313,578	299,673	315,678	310,606	311,245	321,805	343,711	338,411	342,423	347,506	354,628
137	295,114	284,626	306,758	311,975	300,968	320,920	321,169	331,232	334,210	335,694	330,224	350,384	352,850
138	298,857	303,974	293,811	306,922	315,504	317,279	327,947	322,658	312,849	336,926	339,364	354,993	352,165
139	277,681	293,304	287,674	296,776	313,819	302,051	308,212	312,861	330,289	329,938	326,760	344,795	347,561
140	290,215	293,376	298,730	305,766	314,026	318,063	312,971	327,987	331,973	331,174	342,769	347,487	369,223
141	289,059	286,060	301,141	294,122	315,755	309,482	324,858	320,024	321,886	331,301	337,329	347,209	346,453

Draw	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
142	307,569	306,687	316,125	306,987	318,564	319,112	335,075	321,777	338,148	340,997	356,507	364,158	363,957
143	306,032	309,621	308,423	304,405	314,152	324,503	324,456	336,210	326,121	352,294	354,508	357,958	356,689
144	286,192	288,084	309,016	296,381	314,852	325,525	335,632	341,492	340,962	326,186	337,768	355,265	355,833
145	280,894	284,478	313,707	290,622	316,613	318,713	326,058	328,526	344,841	337,955	357,044	360,647	353,862
146	285,727	284,649	300,644	291,102	306,950	302,033	312,871	320,524	318,637	341,159	333,554	341,912	345,577
147	295,643	298,121	294,848	307,532	322,394	318,223	333,459	336,934	336,094	348,868	345,881	347,627	368,644
148	302,326	301,540	311,454	309,015	315,097	315,699	330,509	343,902	327,640	346,492	343,000	344,609	367,582
149	295,371	297,178	312,204	301,586	320,469	308,777	320,791	321,930	328,504	346,992	343,918	348,676	353,530
150	292,419	296,215	285,497	307,964	299,594	295,926	315,709	321,605	327,815	331,090	340,047	328,990	358,306
151	288,219	284,772	300,248	306,940	305,992	312,735	324,829	318,879	325,661	320,721	330,354	349,674	358,840
152	291,915	288,832	309,054	312,895	307,061	303,416	321,499	319,410	341,779	339,504	342,195	334,715	360,825
153	300,839	300,781	289,997	287,980	299,616	307,014	308,386	322,364	324,147	330,452	343,177	338,094	362,224
154	290,753	313,322	309,688	316,309	304,693	320,258	334,134	344,141	332,570	346,001	350,059	355,765	349,136
155	301,180	300,910	299,081	307,239	311,006	320,413	333,147	329,562	341,083	338,661	347,893	358,259	344,506
156	282,815	288,809	294,551	299,672	294,796	317,581	320,675	321,846	326,959	332,470	343,579	343,863	346,033
157	295,460	286,599	291,989	299,545	315,052	312,567	315,075	326,822	342,367	338,594	353,731	343,632	354,736
158	299,275	292,999	303,093	320,086	310,952	335,192	330,369	335,564	345,353	344,478	344,413	365,608	367,070
159	286,705	292,780	296,939	297,890	308,447	302,655	319,612	323,637	335,059	330,169	343,499	348,188	332,516
160	304,895	299,014	316,946	315,059	305,821	315,996	320,031	328,565	332,755	344,776	345,901	357,359	362,898
161	298,147	304,723	295,443	299,903	304,730	315,258	318,179	315,965	332,028	349,408	345,734	336,681	350,193
162	299,539	289,799	307,449	308,628	304,350	326,544	327,226	335,934	333,490	348,005	339,988	350,076	350,639
163	309,305	313,141	292,491	304,234	304,413	321,283	334,002	321,362	325,161	348,206	346,061	350,035	342,456
164	306,917	288,807	314,318	318,037	314,036	312,543	324,841	329,175	339,990	343,157	348,922	341,767	352,675
165	305,745	295,282	309,675	315,746	330,073	335,565	310,920	337,961	337,337	343,385	350,223	340,966	346,922
166	293,593	292,480	296,874	312,488	318,061	315,828	327,640	339,044	342,513	335,534	336,349	353,601	358,063
167	285,708	288,416	293,470	310,480	321,451	320,308	337,445	325,220	326,811	345,290	349,250	335,156	356,112
168	301,836	295,322	296,981	302,729	312,736	322,576	324,460	325,038	328,968	339,285	330,699	351,540	352,471
169	296,576	302,198	308,227	305,683	311,725	331,251	323,970	321,689	337,223	332,570	344,227	358,422	351,895
170	301,426	296,355	300,524	299,788	314,896	326,250	316,858	344,906	335,871	345,043	334,492	354,105	369,898
171	294,893	303,460	298,054	302,313	306,084	304,056	313,027	314,523	331,432	338,608	344,414	344,664	374,094
172	295,556	302,004	301,835	320,005	322,744	324,035	326,811	320,616	335,044	343,743	348,321	352,231	357,021
173	288,197	295,270	287,064	303,490	309,431	309,388	318,408	326,526	328,798	334,618	343,696	342,951	348,619
174	300,579	284,152	319,048	310,529	316,002	328,266	320,844	349,809	337,127	342,637	345,004	377,094	376,320
175	303,682	298,006	295,725	319,315	314,522	317,986	325,615	336,291	340,854	350,411	337,895	350,090	349,904
176	290,279	291,336	308,184	299,053	310,154	321,475	320,770	338,467	347,926	337,318	347,878	330,202	364,841
177	274,007	279,298	294,931	285,077	312,789	307,091	318,001	330,593	330,025	323,439	343,821	348,539	348,200
178	308,367	311,460	301,517	304,145	317,619	332,141	330,062	323,144	346,027	336,606	349,365	354,396	353,861
179	296,874	285,669	305,531	322,164	304,265	318,715	314,279	335,894	357,781	349,558	345,314	346,621	361,576
180	298,907	297,569	305,980	293,981	317,778	321,933	328,396	336,281	344,003	349,399	343,647	342,570	356,143
181	304,770	301,095	314,005	300,866	326,817	320,956	331,861	330,464	330,547	351,170	360,860	338,556	356,671
182	302,534	288,220	303,024	304,676	303,556	314,589	317,277	315,342	341,558	346,342	351,792	353,353	352,479
183	290,273	284,030	295,690	313,347	312,529	321,372	323,722	328,490	324,898	338,905	344,324	333,145	345,420
184	284,575	285,085	306,114	311,160	315,207	309,612	319,764	332,811	327,727	345,532	336,731	348,927	359,039
185	284,540	296,678	308,696	309,864	304,881	320,551	331,087	325,724	335,996	341,970	328,814	347,487	350,619
186	293,579	292,654	291,198	304,399	312,471	297,923	331,556	326,028	326,609	350,970	340,509	358,999	372,965
187	289,728	286,390	291,688	300,083	310,769	321,248	317,850	320,895	325,910	342,138	345,346	334,352	343,618
188	290,539	295,248	292,053	299,694	318,902	313,314	317,175	323,016	320,841	342,664	361,629	350,664	365,654

Draw	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
189	304,990	291,048	304,458	305,449	327,998	311,417	337,360	319,901	336,929	333,707	359,763	362,562	355,197
190	286,679	297,117	284,033	289,550	300,454	308,413	315,144	336,593	344,873	339,186	340,609	346,781	353,411
191	293,033	295,791	306,065	301,272	307,273	321,355	330,571	328,095	346,013	336,707	362,042	356,728	365,021
192	282,313	288,199	291,634	295,626	296,413	316,314	304,824	318,423	313,425	338,693	330,106	343,026	360,900
193	306,615	302,492	280,086	302,397	317,764	311,124	322,431	328,911	342,217	351,836	354,729	376,187	345,261
194	308,480	302,674	304,104	300,596	303,663	315,672	314,576	320,198	324,122	332,498	341,918	342,968	343,386
195	286,196	311,586	298,459	303,142	326,706	313,943	327,969	332,776	327,885	341,577	359,218	352,866	359,910
196	293,670	296,268	312,067	308,232	316,034	331,231	319,363	325,932	342,794	340,121	358,823	370,284	354,637
197	298,101	300,141	294,337	303,423	307,772	314,225	311,251	329,164	324,841	332,333	363,094	349,919	357,048
198	295,006	285,040	287,577	290,278	306,094	322,926	314,698	319,668	318,431	330,226	352,082	341,648	352,673
199	296,508	282,524	303,336	287,698	309,504	317,883	319,023	322,035	334,327	338,071	330,283	328,240	361,979
200	286,317	292,949	302,620	305,970	312,620	328,229	335,446	335,192	331,514	342,963	336,830	356,155	353,203
Max	313,446	313,496	322,371	326,573	331,669	340,630	344,565	349,809	357,781	359,437	372,488	377,094	379,797
Min	274,007	272,883	274,833	285,077	294,375	295,926	301,805	306,337	312,849	314,567	321,810	328,240	332,516
Average	293,656	295,323	299,780	304,406	310,633	316,518	322,539	327,560	333,041	339,944	345,153	350,043	357,138



Draw	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	20 Yr Total
1	370,414	370,483	373,536	370,047	372,861	388,555	401,280	6,819,369
2	356,802	373,527	378,277	364,822	396,898	389,491	391,256	6,905,720
3	370,219	377,069	384,842	372,310	388,432	387,139	413,139	6,953,959
4	373,530	365,488	366,260	372,706	389,625	370,638	368,902	6,796,054
5	366,787	358,244	369,422	373,155	378,084	383,226	397,189	6,815,041
6	373,959	361,523	376,903	377,996	404,353	383,090	416,467	6,934,991
7	366,764	365,603	366,862	377,781	389,873	395,675	409,879	6,839,941
8	370,020	368,490	381,635	379,288	395,369	408,351	395,406	6,883,418
9	362,488	363,432	374,452	372,684	366,613	383,863	390,077	6,729,793
10	366,435	375,653	394,900	383,504	371,366	387,280	394,235	6,848,862
11	365,547	365,216	361,921	393,366	378,571	394,459	398,249	6,746,498
12	375,412	381,728	359,293	384,025	367,483	393,258	378,111	6,770,012
13	375,050	362,359	376,583	406,493	382,679	405,185	400,260	6,991,882
14	373,120	375,650	369,926	396,570	382,437	385,255	403,588	6,940,646
15	373,232	369,102	384,209	395,169	397,278	398,169	394,970	6,969,843
16	368,866	378,314	372,254	385,171	386,781	393,352	394,606	6,902,811
17	350,886	375,882	360,558	381,852	378,035	380,275	399,565	6,743,176
18	378,321	375,359	382,272	370,268	391,244	388,406	388,645	6,902,577
19	357,101	362,619	386,163	394,289	389,233	407,303	416,974	6,951,815
20	369,237	370,384	381,216	377,890	393,918	408,245	403,163	6,947,832
21	360,871	384,929	385,355	387,455	384,291	379,477	394,690	6,919,941
22	351,414	373,364	362,824	384,390	383,145	394,370	386,879	6,775,182
23	365,293	358,707	385,013	391,139	390,310	384,685	413,759	6,973,922
24	376,622	382,776	367,743	385,441	373,647	401,441	399,186	6,922,981
25	357,514	385,580	388,161	399,229	383,708	396,243	380,270	6,922,323
26	358,515	371,295	380,865	369,947	385,876	390,030	392,942	6,846,644
27	354,849	358,067	372,915	387,087	388,802	368,580	383,593	6,724,326
28	366,045	375,350	382,387	388,189	383,047	402,631	406,956	6,923,856
29	372,471	376,174	369,941	384,380	408,649	389,952	417,562	7,001,240
30	380,574	374,621	392,976	381,216	372,222	370,830	388,075	6,846,891
31	357,010	369,562	377,577	400,605	388,758	398,491	391,470	6,937,714
32	353,759	374,683	375,404	381,292	391,542	390,173	380,779	6,815,537
33	350,325	382,752	375,116	386,279	396,160	385,839	399,150	6,913,104
34	359,202	347,386	365,924	382,339	391,564	380,498	396,174	6,708,740
35	373,520	373,358	366,984	385,327	384,493	393,686	407,714	6,895,741
36	367,030	369,371	359,910	391,664	398,630	401,205	390,326	6,972,630
37	362,555	343,903	371,247	372,801	380,166	382,622	389,671	6,804,564
38	361,034	368,316	379,027	389,096	389,443	416,707	412,697	6,964,395
39	379,276	361,481	367,232	381,638	380,290	400,936	401,846	6,824,264
40	375,366	372,224	378,248	386,819	381,189	404,195	399,889	6,936,998
41	372,877	364,501	386,018	381,724	383,114	391,281	415,855	6,907,414
42	351,696	363,281	363,483	378,452	378,988	375,557	391,144	6,762,498
43	355,716	388,565	385,561	386,518	387,823	402,904	391,180	6,972,349
44	365,605	365,568	361,892	383,480	383,645	390,677	401,798	6,819,722
45	379,240	379,106	390,023	388,203	382,907	396,983	410,942	6,928,433
46	358,642	377,643	376,343	372,464	378,548	392,185	413,155	6,778,854
47	363,316	373,089	366,954	378,773	380,456	394,843	409,406	6,853,360

Draw	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	20 Yr Total
48	359,473	373,438	390,461	392,480	400,539	398,138	397,504	6,966,491
49	357,079	357,463	378,439	391,868	378,291	379,690	393,089	6,832,174
50	359,600	367,032	375,832	384,581	378,753	400,845	395,619	6,902,993
51	346,054	367,794	374,119	401,314	386,533	392,540	391,909	6,889,055
52	371,231	385,465	370,638	393,123	376,497	402,222	407,567	6,894,428
53	357,635	377,246	396,064	393,115	392,118	412,935	403,767	7,028,578
54	367,362	362,469	375,507	376,271	380,050	381,271	412,980	6,781,268
55	354,443	360,702	361,049	394,052	373,936	408,942	392,982	6,761,517
56	351,035	367,899	368,580	374,871	378,504	367,188	391,154	6,719,147
57	365,255	368,900	365,851	386,225	375,528	400,344	393,291	6,821,679
58	344,833	376,670	363,598	389,004	379,975	390,581	387,251	6,753,460
59	354,999	364,097	384,598	379,991	382,151	375,237	394,568	6,818,361
60	379,759	363,256	382,540	398,892	400,555	404,435	402,170	6,969,572
61	359,651	370,474	384,804	372,456	360,789	370,740	397,545	6,795,501
62	359,476	365,064	363,890	374,944	379,535	397,754	413,820	6,855,154
63	347,940	374,523	391,625	378,371	383,228	390,873	398,747	6,871,256
64	357,265	357,554	337,957	375,699	379,103	383,341	402,494	6,745,846
65	359,951	361,972	395,541	388,925	395,825	396,962	401,309	6,906,086
66	364,458	367,717	372,764	374,616	396,085	390,315	391,049	6,833,051
67	368,377	374,986	383,618	386,504	375,467	388,702	395,283	6,915,269
68	367,842	375,963	379,160	384,392	392,756	399,459	395,840	6,853,254
69	362,303	388,152	395,776	393,878	384,384	420,649	391,725	6,973,253
70	351,390	370,185	365,677	389,021	383,350	385,642	383,071	6,755,209
71	344,675	354,269	372,196	376,697	385,906	392,493	385,208	6,816,853
72	359,818	361,006	391,754	380,199	382,306	393,586	393,215	6,838,002
73	356,856	352,679	358,234	384,352	379,672	399,417	389,554	6,765,933
74	367,550	345,924	361,393	381,971	402,509	378,786	396,762	6,818,252
75	365,659	368,138	385,369	379,871	382,354	394,863	410,461	6,879,043
76	369,646	380,246	376,075	391,973	396,734	389,013	399,065	6,929,489
77	356,617	364,186	368,510	372,036	399,295	412,480	399,640	6,960,880
78	369,505	370,648	373,373	376,890	380,821	378,293	411,074	6,764,827
79	363,510	357,079	381,212	363,635	387,173	376,134	404,958	6,767,405
80	360,042	369,631	384,535	388,320	400,920	402,141	396,133	6,904,113
81	353,252	365,139	386,283	393,151	397,827	389,990	392,656	6,899,557
82	354,633	372,190	376,457	381,841	385,677	386,911	399,264	6,778,049
83	368,725	372,123	374,851	377,849	395,724	371,092	396,590	6,806,289
84	364,857	376,425	369,596	388,807	383,756	391,864	402,421	6,905,096
85	364,715	375,627	383,352	376,584	381,164	398,360	379,545	6,812,879
86	365,959	387,997	384,616	387,791	378,205	390,134	390,449	6,919,649
87	358,813	371,427	367,435	387,606	385,600	404,712	390,226	6,852,350
88	367,232	369,707	376,288	369,419	376,952	396,979	397,601	6,789,771
89	371,005	377,451	383,868	391,470	389,363	404,559	403,763	6,976,111
90	360,491	358,383	373,351	368,299	382,820	377,448	384,859	6,727,725
91	360,577	375,674	379,067	383,403	374,349	379,607	392,173	6,764,888
92	352,321	371,010	374,214	362,880	390,183	399,399	388,854	6,762,979
93	366,275	373,827	387,381	363,330	397,103	406,014	394,659	6,884,324
94	373,610	375,167	377,331	382,498	378,513	381,216	407,266	6,859,242

Draw	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	20 Yr Total
95	351,601	378,373	384,856	378,881	383,478	402,284	395,411	6,926,121
96	372,925	376,220	379,509	382,879	424,321	420,041	393,738	6,985,313
97	346,252	365,100	370,556	355,478	391,436	382,588	397,612	6,739,891
98	369,659	368,117	380,587	381,579	386,133	406,296	407,581	6,897,270
99	368,923	384,988	374,930	398,480	397,375	392,770	399,958	7,002,854
100	364,661	372,934	381,719	386,665	390,973	393,235	409,752	6,918,042
101	373,842	369,476	374,288	395,404	382,808	382,539	386,312	6,905,827
102	369,709	389,888	371,812	391,619	384,499	380,996	401,932	6,898,986
103	367,750	362,614	355,569	387,742	393,059	391,209	392,614	6,826,930
104	348,220	369,604	374,511	374,551	383,232	396,429	412,312	6,909,787
105	362,601	372,970	377,979	386,118	408,928	387,869	409,129	6,975,685
106	360,043	353,868	351,556	369,111	386,688	383,131	382,400	6,671,200
107	364,970	375,942	370,235	388,702	377,348	376,409	414,371	6,913,822
108	366,170	366,620	367,789	387,646	387,263	384,493	384,226	6,870,158
109	345,149	371,837	370,707	384,054	377,360	392,386	414,311	6,822,084
110	370,268	380,581	379,313	388,629	392,831	384,052	407,707	6,978,777
111	354,293	352,339	363,038	370,558	375,489	390,316	393,919	6,715,632
112	356,436	373,526	375,466	363,190	379,377	390,407	396,283	6,785,432
113	375,949	376,618	373,676	390,858	389,782	410,587	395,169	6,953,947
114	378,857	375,756	387,862	386,136	387,488	401,372	406,780	7,013,911
115	370,781	374,993	379,311	366,944	376,817	402,608	395,405	6,844,581
116	358,032	371,144	378,152	370,259	391,681	371,297	386,788	6,751,565
117	358,807	385,381	378,403	373,543	397,764	381,266	403,226	6,878,268
118	365,265	366,358	367,052	393,922	403,010	393,803	414,012	6,961,353
119	363,288	363,961	359,047	385,367	396,452	398,120	381,907	6,841,552
120	368,414	361,666	377,675	365,584	404,261	379,590	390,635	6,790,623
121	357,722	370,963	362,448	399,815	375,685	374,942	396,560	6,807,598
122	359,300	353,044	359,069	387,416	373,577	386,232	373,943	6,753,323
123	357,756	355,436	382,437	371,913	382,178	386,783	397,403	6,760,492
124	357,739	376,077	372,868	361,446	388,958	383,752	400,324	6,716,935
125	371,748	364,068	374,773	378,713	382,899	405,487	404,551	6,916,128
126	354,901	350,006	376,375	377,735	378,369	384,043	385,125	6,783,666
127	379,604	379,433	368,533	383,539	390,388	401,020	397,774	6,984,270
128	375,761	376,628	378,673	399,478	383,134	402,287	408,058	7,021,844
129	362,392	377,276	388,732	404,202	391,315	377,666	417,107	6,971,578
130	355,753	368,821	367,162	381,432	389,946	386,468	399,358	6,827,532
131	366,317	357,402	370,449	373,859	386,946	387,534	398,065	6,767,218
132	357,504	371,351	389,433	379,284	382,392	395,870	394,136	6,957,276
133	362,091	375,608	363,429	373,473	387,702	392,815	383,046	6,764,948
134	343,892	365,173	357,094	375,888	381,186	385,596	398,148	6,679,489
135	367,925	366,463	379,807	374,227	377,223	395,142	392,618	6,881,449
136	381,875	361,234	376,473	384,346	393,966	377,936	410,025	6,867,761
137	379,656	375,613	364,927	392,884	391,410	394,551	410,105	6,885,270
138	362,680	366,779	366,861	386,605	379,246	396,905	395,708	6,838,034
139	342,307	364,959	349,680	367,892	380,411	376,921	398,548	6,652,439
140	366,297	379,578	368,029	394,688	405,483	393,981	403,039	6,894,853
141	350,769	365,870	386,617	372,185	378,925	395,943	405,263	6,780,250

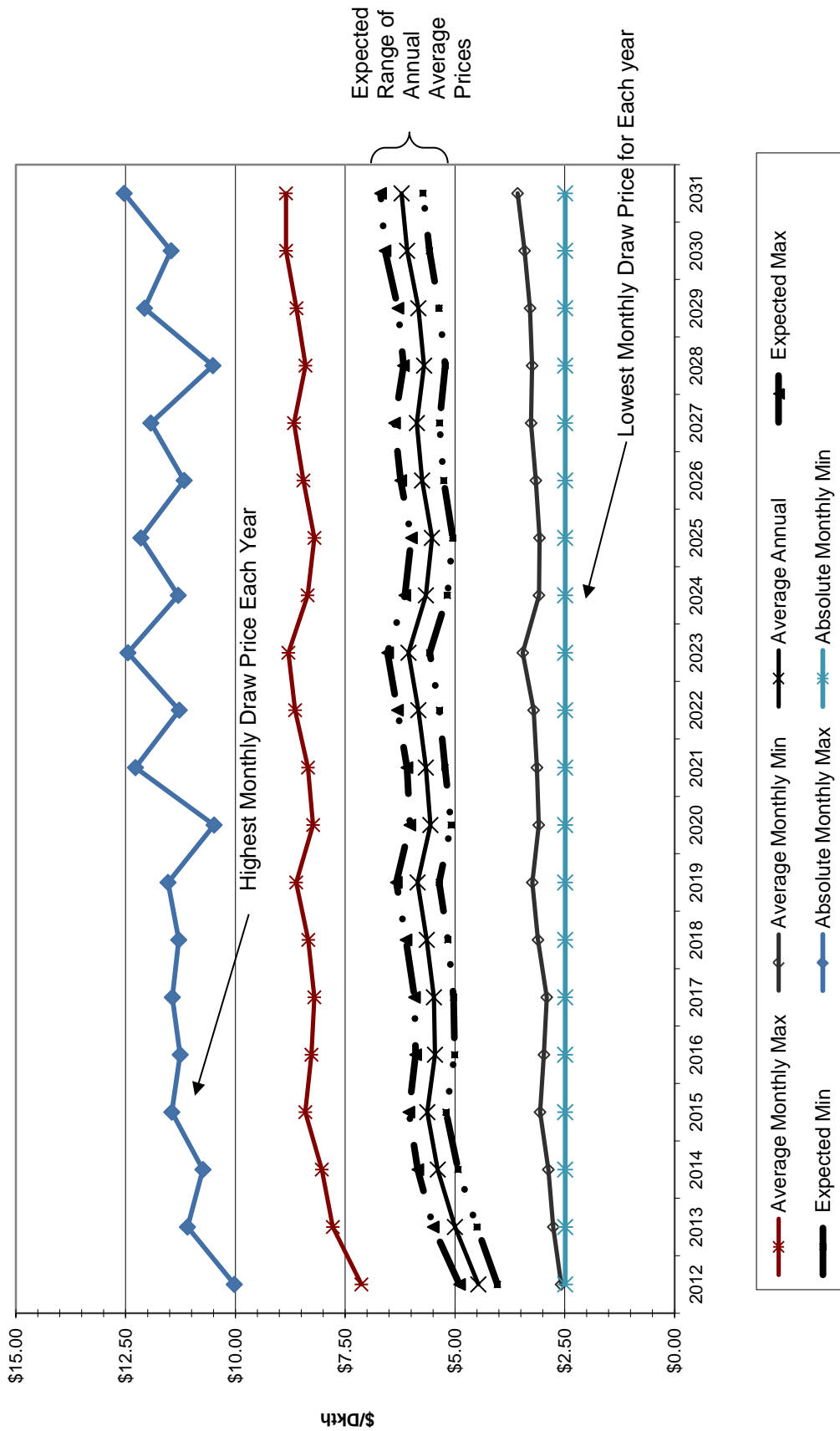
Draw	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	20 Yr Total
142	369,096	371,687	366,033	382,218	384,376	383,493	399,802	6,952,371
143	370,464	375,139	384,055	371,764	396,300	395,576	385,293	6,953,962
144	373,336	370,483	377,805	363,151	390,173	386,044	393,089	6,867,270
145	371,157	374,271	368,992	375,688	395,434	390,126	395,796	6,885,426
146	359,207	366,410	372,738	384,430	384,646	381,663	406,908	6,741,341
147	375,202	354,375	394,450	389,588	397,554	402,054	406,007	6,973,499
148	388,821	379,608	368,449	381,979	393,379	389,648	396,667	6,957,415
149	365,829	378,313	362,684	373,923	394,439	390,395	392,618	6,858,125
150	356,292	367,295	369,375	362,186	365,210	384,601	387,864	6,694,000
151	352,714	365,326	367,760	366,475	387,132	383,362	402,422	6,753,053
152	372,294	358,911	360,462	397,106	398,389	409,008	391,275	6,860,543
153	359,763	374,613	368,543	370,495	398,193	385,895	394,389	6,766,962
154	370,650	359,729	384,805	371,682	389,130	385,456	380,085	6,908,365
155	379,513	369,052	364,963	381,990	387,603	402,420	404,314	6,922,796
156	343,545	367,917	363,270	383,984	390,694	391,955	413,842	6,768,856
157	351,895	365,225	372,932	381,487	368,418	393,816	396,990	6,806,931
158	386,651	367,370	382,181	369,052	386,402	404,292	383,367	6,973,768
159	384,745	360,256	367,065	371,493	376,267	379,207	373,408	6,730,536
160	363,028	376,490	376,267	396,065	369,883	402,395	374,530	6,908,674
161	369,433	370,088	371,157	381,969	379,198	405,654	387,025	6,830,916
162	372,105	362,754	376,344	383,947	396,051	400,851	393,623	6,907,343
163	361,980	376,397	360,860	377,059	386,762	394,337	397,454	6,867,001
164	359,999	392,295	390,034	388,637	389,084	400,289	407,543	6,963,068
165	366,486	358,980	375,512	386,422	387,870	401,834	393,797	6,930,703
166	369,229	362,072	362,361	391,918	393,541	394,574	394,064	6,889,826
167	366,155	359,760	367,661	390,250	387,477	384,345	392,474	6,843,239
168	365,612	377,941	367,569	381,885	390,171	398,016	394,973	6,860,809
169	362,393	376,969	378,866	383,112	381,624	395,664	401,742	6,906,026
170	363,758	368,141	392,949	385,229	404,325	420,420	388,898	6,964,130
171	351,357	371,922	368,843	375,843	385,273	405,521	402,445	6,830,827
172	368,973	380,625	385,465	382,040	397,280	402,571	404,745	6,971,665
173	359,863	372,511	376,108	383,540	377,658	377,625	404,502	6,788,263
174	371,446	364,679	376,356	386,322	380,402	390,998	415,628	6,993,241
175	374,861	375,628	368,571	392,178	394,632	401,793	396,324	6,944,283
176	375,490	371,266	379,378	377,865	378,333	380,635	391,239	6,862,089
177	363,954	359,581	365,238	374,859	386,714	390,471	391,036	6,727,664
178	361,874	364,610	367,048	369,338	376,425	401,413	395,604	6,905,022
179	373,577	372,697	395,500	382,833	379,679	386,823	391,555	6,926,905
180	379,841	363,697	371,116	375,209	365,431	405,323	392,666	6,889,869
181	364,567	374,260	372,568	386,007	392,554	396,643	396,795	6,952,033
182	351,790	377,432	361,948	389,340	386,490	372,059	395,880	6,829,682
183	354,135	369,516	383,947	386,882	381,613	382,189	387,704	6,802,129
184	367,489	356,964	378,005	373,432	378,011	385,093	395,451	6,816,729
185	352,070	387,263	384,178	388,746	402,286	395,412	405,089	6,901,950
186	361,601	365,575	378,626	378,721	387,125	403,974	388,814	6,864,297
187	338,722	370,404	372,585	365,435	366,903	365,061	367,290	6,676,416
188	372,195	382,884	377,123	370,345	378,440	390,092	390,475	6,852,949

Draw	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	20 Yr Total
189	375,689	370,663	373,182	383,518	409,472	405,957	403,780	6,973,041
190	342,212	376,960	375,542	386,385	385,253	380,840	385,641	6,775,676
191	350,043	371,855	375,074	387,652	401,218	404,251	390,629	6,930,688
192	360,384	371,744	371,153	363,733	378,175	379,702	384,365	6,689,151
193	370,903	362,869	387,382	394,736	399,064	403,575	396,473	6,957,054
194	359,295	360,468	370,112	365,583	376,922	393,782	400,483	6,781,498
195	378,455	361,156	367,822	377,182	393,964	397,607	417,010	6,935,430
196	380,289	379,573	393,628	376,845	377,483	403,694	397,826	6,978,798
197	371,279	357,691	367,958	391,576	381,874	402,653	401,385	6,860,065
198	348,211	346,435	360,599	371,475	372,431	408,201	391,345	6,715,045
199	356,749	353,183	376,767	394,746	381,276	377,155	392,106	6,763,396
200	368,922	370,840	389,246	385,701	391,364	409,028	400,218	6,935,328
Max	388,821	392,295	396,064	406,493	424,321	420,649	417,562	7,028,578
Min	338,722	343,903	337,957	355,478	360,789	365,061	367,290	6,652,439
Average	363,914	369,561	374,691	381,845	386,230	392,190	397,057	6,861,221

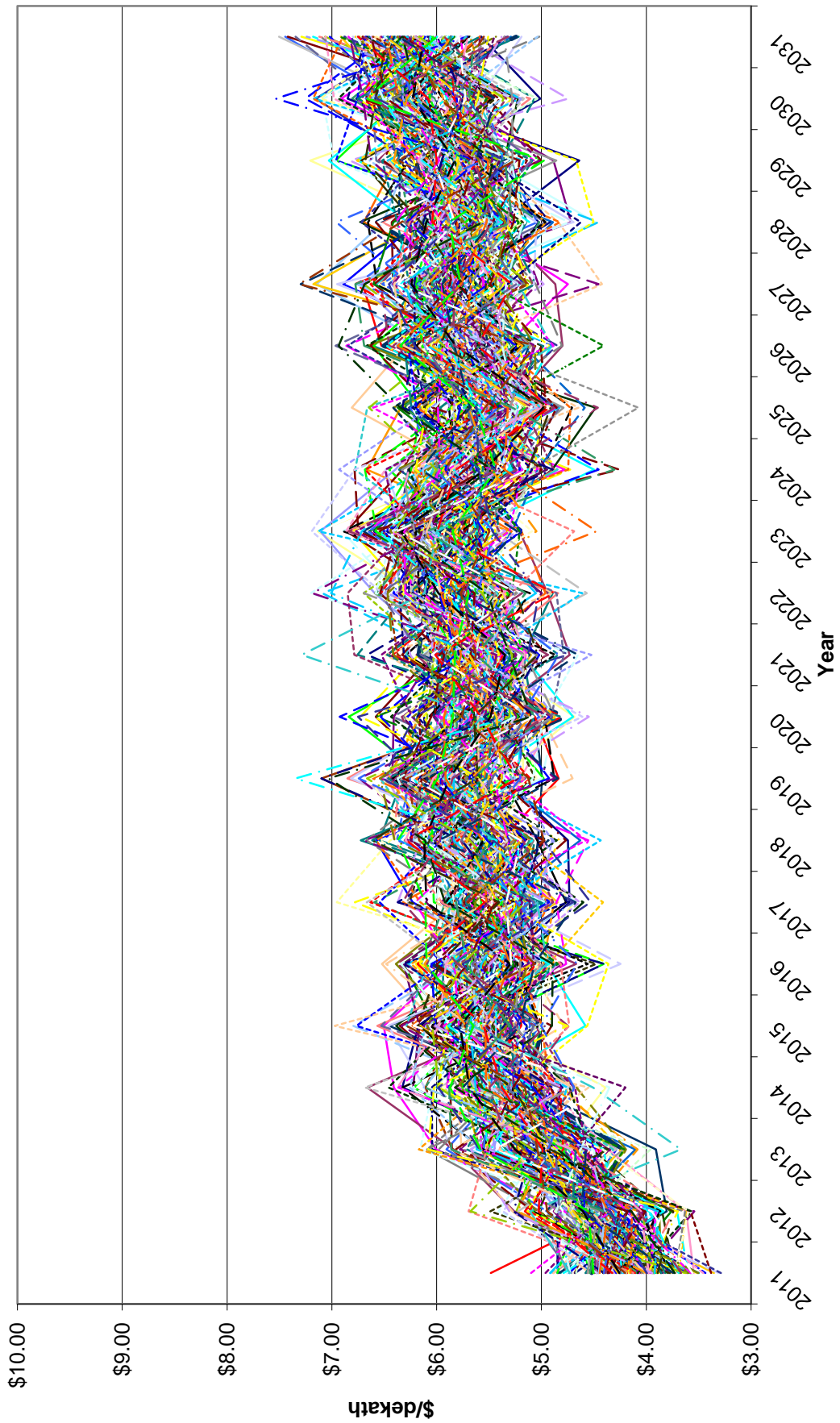
# Appendix G-2

## Price Uncertainty Analysis

### NYMEX Annual Price Forecast



**NYMEX ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE**





Draw	2012			2013			2014		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
1	\$6.21	\$2.57	\$4.12	\$8.08	\$2.57	\$5.01	\$8.34	\$3.29	\$5.64
2	\$8.36	\$2.57	\$4.88	\$8.23	\$2.57	\$6.09	\$8.13	\$2.57	\$6.50
3	\$6.57	\$2.49	\$4.42	\$6.36	\$2.49	\$4.65	\$8.54	\$3.47	\$5.20
4	\$6.87	\$2.54	\$4.13	\$8.15	\$2.54	\$5.13	\$8.15	\$2.54	\$5.13
5	\$5.89	\$2.52	\$4.66	\$9.91	\$3.38	\$4.94	\$10.74	\$2.53	\$5.15
6	\$6.49	\$2.49	\$4.45	\$8.77	\$2.49	\$5.06	\$8.26	\$2.49	\$5.71
7	\$6.11	\$2.54	\$4.23	\$7.45	\$2.54	\$5.36	\$9.05	\$2.54	\$5.91
8	\$7.75	\$2.57	\$4.67	\$7.84	\$2.57	\$4.26	\$8.93	\$3.25	\$5.69
9	\$7.05	\$2.76	\$4.69	\$8.31	\$2.54	\$5.15	\$5.86	\$3.14	\$5.06
10	\$7.11	\$2.75	\$4.97	\$8.53	\$2.49	\$5.23	\$9.15	\$2.49	\$5.22
11	\$9.92	\$2.52	\$4.53	\$7.62	\$2.98	\$4.72	\$7.04	\$4.68	\$6.09
12	\$7.15	\$2.52	\$3.97	\$6.69	\$2.52	\$4.96	\$7.28	\$2.56	\$4.50
13	\$8.21	\$2.57	\$4.59	\$9.37	\$2.57	\$5.53	\$7.76	\$2.57	\$4.60
14	\$6.03	\$2.49	\$3.64	\$7.04	\$3.03	\$4.38	\$7.73	\$2.71	\$4.95
15	\$6.74	\$2.98	\$4.39	\$8.35	\$2.57	\$4.87	\$8.88	\$2.57	\$5.40
16	\$6.42	\$2.49	\$4.24	\$8.12	\$2.83	\$5.10	\$7.35	\$2.49	\$4.62
17	\$6.92	\$2.54	\$4.92	\$8.20	\$3.82	\$5.87	\$7.54	\$3.00	\$5.34
18	\$6.02	\$3.12	\$4.61	\$7.74	\$2.90	\$5.25	\$8.70	\$2.69	\$5.35
19	\$7.76	\$2.49	\$5.21	\$7.47	\$2.49	\$4.97	\$7.91	\$2.49	\$5.30
20	\$7.59	\$2.49	\$4.58	\$10.58	\$2.49	\$5.67	\$8.48	\$3.44	\$5.83
21	\$8.79	\$2.54	\$4.70	\$6.32	\$2.54	\$4.43	\$7.89	\$2.54	\$5.50
22	\$7.64	\$2.54	\$4.80	\$6.97	\$2.54	\$4.60	\$8.21	\$2.54	\$5.03
23	\$7.60	\$2.57	\$4.43	\$7.13	\$2.57	\$5.11	\$8.71	\$3.52	\$5.69
24	\$7.56	\$2.76	\$5.01	\$8.22	\$2.57	\$4.28	\$8.20	\$3.81	\$5.88
25	\$6.21	\$2.49	\$3.74	\$5.84	\$2.49	\$3.85	\$7.65	\$2.49	\$5.04
26	\$8.38	\$2.49	\$4.59	\$7.38	\$2.73	\$4.59	\$7.90	\$2.49	\$5.26
27	\$7.97	\$2.52	\$4.50	\$9.34	\$2.52	\$5.36	\$8.65	\$2.52	\$5.57
28	\$8.19	\$2.71	\$5.00	\$7.34	\$2.54	\$4.74	\$6.83	\$2.54	\$5.07
29	\$6.46	\$2.63	\$4.43	\$5.79	\$3.15	\$4.51	\$6.52	\$3.41	\$5.25
30	\$7.40	\$2.95	\$5.23	\$9.21	\$3.62	\$5.80	\$10.16	\$3.32	\$6.62
31	\$6.88	\$2.57	\$4.03	\$6.75	\$2.57	\$4.90	\$8.03	\$4.22	\$5.74
32	\$7.51	\$2.52	\$4.15	\$10.02	\$2.52	\$5.22	\$8.58	\$3.57	\$5.70
33	\$6.66	\$2.49	\$4.95	\$8.04	\$3.09	\$4.52	\$7.67	\$2.49	\$4.68
34	\$6.64	\$2.54	\$4.31	\$5.95	\$2.54	\$4.47	\$6.98	\$2.64	\$5.64
35	\$6.90	\$2.52	\$4.71	\$7.58	\$3.59	\$5.56	\$8.41	\$2.52	\$5.73
36	\$7.09	\$2.54	\$4.06	\$7.67	\$2.77	\$5.01	\$7.36	\$3.29	\$5.13
37	\$6.42	\$2.54	\$4.21	\$8.58	\$3.25	\$5.53	\$7.52	\$2.59	\$4.94
38	\$5.74	\$2.52	\$4.32	\$6.12	\$2.52	\$4.50	\$9.58	\$2.52	\$4.99
39	\$6.73	\$2.52	\$4.52	\$8.31	\$2.52	\$5.02	\$8.76	\$2.88	\$5.62
40	\$7.22	\$2.57	\$4.47	\$7.43	\$2.57	\$4.73	\$8.57	\$2.57	\$4.94
41	\$7.17	\$2.57	\$4.11	\$7.59	\$2.66	\$4.76	\$7.57	\$2.69	\$5.25
42	\$6.60	\$3.28	\$4.87	\$7.51	\$2.49	\$5.00	\$9.04	\$2.49	\$6.35
43	\$6.06	\$2.49	\$3.85	\$9.75	\$2.49	\$5.06	\$8.14	\$2.70	\$5.53
44	\$8.00	\$2.54	\$4.85	\$6.86	\$2.54	\$4.31	\$7.83	\$3.39	\$5.29
45	\$7.68	\$2.57	\$4.51	\$8.26	\$2.57	\$4.93	\$9.16	\$2.57	\$5.31
46	\$7.86	\$2.54	\$4.55	\$7.05	\$2.66	\$4.87	\$9.70	\$3.88	\$5.98
47	\$7.36	\$3.25	\$5.03	\$9.64	\$3.94	\$6.12	\$6.86	\$2.93	\$4.94
48	\$6.43	\$2.49	\$4.82	\$8.34	\$2.49	\$5.28	\$8.84	\$2.91	\$5.61
49	\$6.78	\$2.82	\$4.38	\$9.85	\$2.57	\$5.72	\$8.06	\$2.57	\$5.47
50	\$5.91	\$2.57	\$4.43	\$8.81	\$2.57	\$4.65	\$7.66	\$3.00	\$5.04
51	\$8.34	\$2.57	\$4.61	\$7.65	\$2.57	\$5.14	\$6.94	\$3.97	\$5.40
52	\$7.93	\$2.52	\$4.63	\$7.38	\$2.82	\$4.98	\$9.57	\$2.52	\$6.12

Draw	2012			2013			2014		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
53	\$6.66	\$2.54	\$3.97	\$10.36	\$2.93	\$5.31	\$6.83	\$2.54	\$5.08
54	\$6.88	\$2.49	\$4.76	\$8.24	\$2.49	\$4.16	\$8.79	\$2.86	\$5.53
55	\$5.91	\$2.49	\$4.30	\$8.22	\$3.07	\$5.76	\$8.24	\$2.84	\$6.01
56	\$6.77	\$2.57	\$3.87	\$7.20	\$2.57	\$4.63	\$7.59	\$3.25	\$5.36
57	\$8.43	\$2.57	\$4.80	\$6.02	\$3.16	\$4.45	\$8.90	\$2.57	\$5.93
58	\$7.87	\$2.57	\$4.68	\$8.64	\$2.57	\$5.32	\$7.23	\$2.57	\$5.15
59	\$6.62	\$2.54	\$3.72	\$7.55	\$3.06	\$5.54	\$9.67	\$3.18	\$5.57
60	\$5.45	\$2.54	\$3.56	\$8.91	\$4.24	\$5.80	\$7.54	\$2.54	\$5.12
61	\$7.61	\$2.49	\$5.15	\$10.19	\$3.17	\$5.94	\$10.64	\$2.49	\$5.95
62	\$5.73	\$2.54	\$4.37	\$6.70	\$2.54	\$4.69	\$7.22	\$2.87	\$5.62
63	\$7.39	\$2.54	\$4.15	\$8.38	\$3.16	\$5.27	\$8.08	\$2.54	\$5.85
64	\$7.44	\$2.59	\$4.36	\$7.89	\$2.49	\$4.67	\$8.72	\$2.49	\$5.35
65	\$6.64	\$2.49	\$4.20	\$6.73	\$2.49	\$4.39	\$8.50	\$2.49	\$5.50
66	\$6.45	\$2.93	\$4.77	\$8.31	\$2.52	\$4.67	\$9.10	\$2.96	\$5.57
67	\$7.65	\$2.52	\$4.63	\$7.79	\$2.52	\$5.18	\$8.15	\$2.73	\$5.01
68	\$7.64	\$2.54	\$4.45	\$7.70	\$2.54	\$4.94	\$8.81	\$2.54	\$5.28
69	\$8.16	\$2.52	\$5.05	\$6.94	\$3.65	\$4.89	\$7.55	\$2.52	\$5.20
70	\$7.37	\$2.49	\$4.34	\$8.18	\$2.49	\$5.35	\$6.75	\$2.49	\$5.00
71	\$7.91	\$2.57	\$5.40	\$8.30	\$3.22	\$5.90	\$8.65	\$2.57	\$5.95
72	\$6.10	\$2.49	\$4.05	\$8.13	\$3.73	\$5.52	\$8.24	\$2.91	\$5.48
73	\$6.47	\$2.52	\$4.25	\$6.51	\$2.65	\$4.72	\$7.10	\$2.52	\$5.26
74	\$7.41	\$3.22	\$4.66	\$5.60	\$2.52	\$4.22	\$8.98	\$3.60	\$5.70
75	\$7.83	\$2.61	\$4.77	\$7.02	\$2.73	\$4.26	\$7.46	\$2.49	\$4.81
76	\$7.29	\$2.49	\$4.70	\$6.20	\$2.49	\$4.18	\$6.01	\$2.49	\$5.00
77	\$7.03	\$2.49	\$4.04	\$7.10	\$2.49	\$5.23	\$8.63	\$2.98	\$5.12
78	\$8.04	\$2.54	\$5.07	\$7.31	\$2.54	\$4.96	\$6.38	\$2.54	\$4.74
79	\$6.59	\$2.49	\$4.53	\$7.22	\$2.49	\$4.19	\$7.24	\$2.49	\$5.11
80	\$7.36	\$2.49	\$4.44	\$8.37	\$2.97	\$5.04	\$8.04	\$2.56	\$5.01
81	\$7.64	\$2.54	\$4.87	\$7.45	\$2.54	\$5.42	\$8.12	\$2.54	\$5.49
82	\$7.35	\$2.52	\$4.68	\$9.41	\$2.52	\$4.61	\$7.25	\$2.52	\$4.80
83	\$8.21	\$2.54	\$3.94	\$6.73	\$2.54	\$4.62	\$8.59	\$2.82	\$5.18
84	\$7.65	\$2.54	\$4.42	\$8.48	\$2.71	\$5.93	\$9.48	\$2.54	\$6.19
85	\$7.87	\$2.54	\$4.64	\$6.99	\$3.52	\$5.26	\$9.30	\$2.54	\$5.20
86	\$6.35	\$2.52	\$4.28	\$9.05	\$2.52	\$5.33	\$7.27	\$3.91	\$5.23
87	\$6.02	\$2.57	\$4.26	\$8.21	\$2.96	\$5.63	\$8.03	\$2.57	\$6.42
88	\$6.24	\$2.57	\$3.93	\$6.64	\$2.85	\$4.66	\$6.25	\$3.78	\$4.91
89	\$8.19	\$2.57	\$5.23	\$6.20	\$3.26	\$4.74	\$7.00	\$3.19	\$5.40
90	\$8.74	\$2.49	\$5.06	\$11.09	\$2.49	\$5.20	\$8.39	\$4.26	\$6.18
91	\$7.37	\$2.52	\$4.53	\$7.75	\$2.52	\$4.40	\$7.18	\$2.52	\$4.94
92	\$7.81	\$2.52	\$4.53	\$7.69	\$2.52	\$4.89	\$6.75	\$4.01	\$5.45
93	\$6.24	\$2.54	\$4.26	\$7.31	\$2.54	\$4.92	\$9.09	\$4.14	\$6.52
94	\$6.26	\$2.49	\$3.85	\$7.44	\$2.49	\$4.88	\$7.33	\$2.49	\$5.30
95	\$7.55	\$2.57	\$4.37	\$6.67	\$2.57	\$5.19	\$7.26	\$2.77	\$5.33
96	\$5.84	\$2.57	\$3.74	\$6.48	\$3.15	\$4.94	\$7.16	\$2.57	\$5.14
97	\$6.68	\$2.49	\$4.50	\$8.13	\$2.49	\$4.79	\$8.68	\$2.49	\$4.99
98	\$6.84	\$2.57	\$4.39	\$6.04	\$2.57	\$4.09	\$7.15	\$2.59	\$4.55
99	\$8.26	\$2.52	\$4.38	\$7.35	\$3.82	\$5.21	\$7.87	\$3.07	\$5.31
100	\$7.69	\$2.54	\$4.18	\$8.24	\$2.54	\$4.70	\$8.66	\$3.12	\$5.69
101	\$6.81	\$2.54	\$5.25	\$7.80	\$2.54	\$4.30	\$9.16	\$2.91	\$5.66
102	\$8.04	\$2.57	\$4.82	\$8.25	\$4.49	\$6.00	\$6.84	\$3.20	\$5.40
103	\$6.25	\$2.52	\$4.44	\$8.04	\$2.52	\$5.47	\$7.97	\$3.81	\$5.55
104	\$6.03	\$2.52	\$4.45	\$6.63	\$2.52	\$4.78	\$10.32	\$2.52	\$5.32

Draw	2012			2013			2014		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
105	\$7.21	\$2.57	\$4.84	\$6.85	\$2.57	\$4.30	\$7.70	\$2.57	\$5.14
106	\$6.41	\$2.52	\$4.52	\$6.24	\$3.08	\$4.88	\$8.64	\$3.07	\$5.50
107	\$6.30	\$2.49	\$3.90	\$7.96	\$2.49	\$4.61	\$8.85	\$3.13	\$5.47
108	\$7.96	\$2.54	\$3.79	\$6.83	\$2.54	\$4.76	\$8.61	\$3.95	\$5.51
109	\$6.50	\$2.57	\$4.29	\$7.58	\$2.89	\$5.14	\$8.40	\$3.05	\$5.96
110	\$8.81	\$2.57	\$4.59	\$6.63	\$2.72	\$4.77	\$8.60	\$2.57	\$5.46
111	\$8.31	\$2.53	\$4.71	\$7.32	\$2.52	\$5.36	\$7.00	\$2.52	\$4.92
112	\$7.23	\$2.54	\$4.45	\$8.35	\$2.54	\$4.69	\$8.04	\$3.30	\$5.95
113	\$7.89	\$3.32	\$5.10	\$8.04	\$2.54	\$4.79	\$8.33	\$2.73	\$5.25
114	\$6.51	\$2.49	\$3.97	\$7.28	\$2.68	\$5.40	\$7.28	\$2.83	\$5.46
115	\$6.78	\$2.49	\$4.28	\$6.74	\$2.49	\$4.90	\$7.01	\$2.49	\$4.78
116	\$5.70	\$2.49	\$3.56	\$8.56	\$2.49	\$5.23	\$7.88	\$2.49	\$5.57
117	\$6.76	\$2.57	\$4.21	\$10.28	\$2.57	\$5.24	\$6.80	\$3.23	\$5.13
118	\$6.76	\$2.54	\$4.19	\$7.59	\$2.54	\$4.81	\$6.86	\$2.54	\$4.77
119	\$6.17	\$2.52	\$4.00	\$7.23	\$2.52	\$5.07	\$7.03	\$2.52	\$4.87
120	\$6.70	\$2.54	\$4.57	\$9.48	\$3.58	\$6.31	\$8.13	\$2.82	\$6.18
121	\$6.39	\$2.57	\$4.65	\$5.05	\$2.57	\$4.01	\$7.89	\$2.57	\$5.80
122	\$7.67	\$2.52	\$4.74	\$8.35	\$2.90	\$4.71	\$8.52	\$2.52	\$5.22
123	\$5.51	\$2.57	\$3.80	\$7.69	\$2.57	\$5.43	\$8.31	\$2.57	\$6.10
124	\$6.58	\$2.49	\$4.21	\$6.66	\$3.32	\$4.60	\$8.18	\$2.49	\$5.42
125	\$7.36	\$2.52	\$4.70	\$7.27	\$2.52	\$4.97	\$7.45	\$2.82	\$5.39
126	\$6.64	\$2.54	\$4.23	\$11.09	\$2.54	\$5.37	\$8.13	\$2.54	\$4.52
127	\$7.92	\$2.52	\$4.44	\$7.58	\$2.71	\$5.04	\$8.16	\$2.52	\$5.35
128	\$6.54	\$2.80	\$4.54	\$6.01	\$2.49	\$4.33	\$6.64	\$2.49	\$5.20
129	\$6.16	\$2.53	\$4.01	\$7.25	\$2.52	\$4.65	\$8.44	\$3.40	\$5.95
130	\$5.10	\$2.57	\$3.67	\$8.10	\$2.92	\$5.29	\$7.36	\$2.57	\$5.42
131	\$5.80	\$2.55	\$4.08	\$9.38	\$3.72	\$6.20	\$9.12	\$2.81	\$5.51
132	\$6.79	\$2.72	\$4.24	\$6.87	\$2.52	\$4.59	\$7.38	\$2.52	\$4.84
133	\$7.03	\$2.57	\$4.58	\$8.53	\$2.57	\$5.01	\$8.88	\$2.57	\$5.35
134	\$8.22	\$2.52	\$4.92	\$7.40	\$2.52	\$4.68	\$7.75	\$2.52	\$5.08
135	\$6.94	\$2.67	\$4.93	\$7.34	\$2.52	\$4.37	\$7.47	\$2.97	\$5.07
136	\$7.38	\$2.54	\$4.44	\$8.00	\$2.54	\$4.64	\$9.75	\$3.21	\$5.95
137	\$5.47	\$2.54	\$3.55	\$7.41	\$2.54	\$5.05	\$8.84	\$3.35	\$6.42
138	\$7.84	\$2.53	\$5.62	\$7.80	\$2.49	\$4.47	\$7.26	\$3.44	\$5.71
139	\$7.94	\$2.52	\$4.54	\$8.04	\$2.52	\$4.56	\$8.98	\$2.52	\$5.34
140	\$6.53	\$2.57	\$4.40	\$8.30	\$2.57	\$5.13	\$7.59	\$3.02	\$4.67
141	\$6.23	\$2.52	\$4.33	\$7.46	\$2.52	\$4.71	\$6.30	\$4.36	\$5.07
142	\$6.08	\$2.49	\$3.76	\$8.05	\$2.49	\$4.84	\$7.92	\$3.61	\$5.15
143	\$8.38	\$2.57	\$4.29	\$7.24	\$2.57	\$4.08	\$6.84	\$2.57	\$5.25
144	\$9.20	\$2.57	\$5.13	\$10.08	\$3.26	\$4.81	\$6.43	\$2.57	\$4.84
145	\$7.34	\$2.86	\$4.70	\$6.81	\$2.57	\$4.86	\$9.09	\$2.57	\$5.83
146	\$6.52	\$2.52	\$4.61	\$8.22	\$3.04	\$5.16	\$8.10	\$2.52	\$5.26
147	\$7.22	\$2.52	\$4.61	\$8.36	\$2.52	\$4.73	\$8.69	\$3.28	\$5.82
148	\$6.21	\$2.54	\$3.92	\$8.27	\$2.54	\$5.60	\$8.20	\$2.54	\$5.62
149	\$6.67	\$2.49	\$4.40	\$7.38	\$2.49	\$4.52	\$8.14	\$2.92	\$5.49
150	\$6.40	\$2.52	\$4.32	\$7.36	\$2.52	\$4.64	\$7.37	\$2.52	\$4.98
151	\$9.62	\$2.52	\$4.62	\$8.31	\$2.52	\$4.18	\$8.31	\$2.52	\$5.55
152	\$7.75	\$2.54	\$4.13	\$8.60	\$3.13	\$6.01	\$8.83	\$4.70	\$6.01
153	\$6.48	\$2.57	\$5.01	\$7.61	\$2.92	\$5.55	\$9.35	\$4.11	\$5.72
154	\$7.19	\$2.52	\$4.28	\$7.28	\$2.52	\$4.45	\$6.63	\$3.23	\$4.56
155	\$7.80	\$2.54	\$4.39	\$8.02	\$2.54	\$5.73	\$7.69	\$2.54	\$5.43
156	\$7.93	\$2.52	\$4.65	\$6.70	\$2.52	\$4.56	\$8.34	\$3.94	\$6.58

Draw	2012			2013			2014		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
157	\$7.04	\$2.54	\$3.68	\$7.92	\$3.82	\$6.18	\$9.16	\$2.54	\$5.45
158	\$8.19	\$2.49	\$4.72	\$7.60	\$2.75	\$5.42	\$8.76	\$2.49	\$5.26
159	\$5.94	\$2.57	\$4.16	\$7.37	\$2.57	\$5.26	\$8.23	\$2.57	\$4.89
160	\$5.59	\$2.54	\$3.57	\$7.83	\$2.54	\$4.39	\$8.23	\$3.21	\$5.90
161	\$9.02	\$2.54	\$5.43	\$7.61	\$2.54	\$5.03	\$8.45	\$3.00	\$6.25
162	\$5.33	\$2.49	\$4.03	\$9.77	\$2.49	\$4.67	\$5.96	\$2.49	\$4.17
163	\$8.53	\$4.58	\$5.66	\$8.48	\$2.54	\$5.49	\$8.10	\$2.75	\$5.29
164	\$6.54	\$2.52	\$4.20	\$9.95	\$2.52	\$5.01	\$8.63	\$2.73	\$5.10
165	\$7.91	\$2.56	\$5.44	\$7.88	\$2.52	\$4.96	\$7.76	\$3.79	\$5.54
166	\$7.36	\$3.06	\$5.18	\$6.45	\$2.57	\$5.01	\$8.47	\$2.57	\$4.82
167	\$8.22	\$2.54	\$4.16	\$6.95	\$2.54	\$4.70	\$8.55	\$2.54	\$5.05
168	\$5.41	\$2.52	\$3.75	\$8.22	\$4.51	\$6.17	\$9.16	\$2.52	\$6.11
169	\$6.04	\$2.54	\$3.87	\$8.99	\$2.54	\$5.34	\$7.57	\$2.54	\$4.96
170	\$7.97	\$2.57	\$3.96	\$6.65	\$3.14	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$3.41	\$5.18
171	\$5.80	\$2.57	\$4.11	\$7.17	\$4.28	\$5.72	\$6.55	\$2.98	\$4.91
172	\$7.34	\$2.57	\$4.58	\$6.50	\$2.57	\$4.55	\$7.74	\$2.57	\$5.12
173	\$6.84	\$2.52	\$4.52	\$7.88	\$2.52	\$4.52	\$6.84	\$2.56	\$5.00
174	\$6.45	\$2.54	\$3.90	\$8.32	\$4.67	\$5.64	\$9.84	\$2.54	\$5.65
175	\$8.41	\$2.57	\$4.93	\$6.56	\$2.64	\$4.69	\$5.28	\$2.57	\$4.41
176	\$6.50	\$2.49	\$4.71	\$8.19	\$2.49	\$5.19	\$7.61	\$3.15	\$5.83
177	\$6.74	\$2.52	\$3.94	\$8.89	\$2.52	\$5.44	\$8.95	\$2.52	\$5.19
178	\$6.29	\$2.52	\$4.50	\$6.20	\$2.52	\$4.65	\$8.07	\$2.55	\$6.27
179	\$7.53	\$2.57	\$4.10	\$7.16	\$2.63	\$4.77	\$8.28	\$4.92	\$6.46
180	\$8.34	\$2.54	\$5.38	\$9.00	\$2.54	\$5.75	\$7.22	\$2.62	\$4.87
181	\$7.27	\$2.52	\$4.50	\$9.10	\$3.02	\$5.83	\$7.65	\$2.52	\$4.68
182	\$6.50	\$2.54	\$4.31	\$7.57	\$2.54	\$4.96	\$6.43	\$2.64	\$4.71
183	\$10.02	\$3.20	\$5.18	\$5.46	\$2.54	\$3.72	\$6.25	\$2.54	\$4.57
184	\$10.03	\$2.54	\$5.59	\$8.04	\$2.90	\$5.00	\$9.73	\$2.54	\$5.88
185	\$6.60	\$2.49	\$4.76	\$7.42	\$2.49	\$5.03	\$7.14	\$3.44	\$5.34
186	\$7.94	\$2.54	\$5.20	\$8.05	\$2.54	\$4.92	\$8.58	\$2.54	\$5.65
187	\$7.07	\$2.49	\$4.38	\$6.03	\$2.49	\$4.68	\$7.48	\$2.49	\$5.55
188	\$7.47	\$2.49	\$4.85	\$7.68	\$2.49	\$4.89	\$8.81	\$2.49	\$5.34
189	\$7.09	\$2.61	\$4.43	\$8.29	\$3.86	\$5.71	\$7.03	\$2.77	\$4.69
190	\$7.08	\$2.52	\$4.63	\$6.99	\$2.52	\$4.59	\$8.94	\$2.52	\$5.78
191	\$6.80	\$2.52	\$4.43	\$10.93	\$2.52	\$5.88	\$10.03	\$3.61	\$5.90
192	\$6.73	\$2.49	\$4.16	\$6.55	\$2.49	\$4.86	\$9.14	\$3.28	\$5.85
193	\$7.46	\$2.57	\$3.68	\$7.61	\$2.57	\$4.84	\$7.61	\$2.57	\$5.19
194	\$7.65	\$2.54	\$4.96	\$7.11	\$2.54	\$5.06	\$7.50	\$2.54	\$5.18
195	\$6.04	\$2.54	\$4.17	\$7.02	\$3.54	\$5.43	\$8.52	\$2.54	\$5.63
196	\$7.33	\$2.54	\$4.40	\$8.60	\$2.67	\$5.67	\$8.98	\$3.93	\$6.07
197	\$6.24	\$2.54	\$4.53	\$7.97	\$2.88	\$5.17	\$9.01	\$2.54	\$5.60
198	\$6.64	\$2.52	\$4.00	\$7.19	\$2.85	\$5.52	\$6.90	\$2.52	\$4.45
199	\$9.93	\$2.57	\$5.10	\$9.42	\$2.57	\$5.06	\$7.80	\$2.57	\$5.45
200	\$8.38	\$2.49	\$4.57	\$7.39	\$3.70	\$5.60	\$7.99	\$2.49	\$5.89
<b>average</b>	<b>\$7.13</b>	<b>\$2.58</b>	<b>\$4.47</b>	<b>\$7.78</b>	<b>\$2.76</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>	<b>\$8.03</b>	<b>\$2.87</b>	<b>\$5.39</b>
Max	\$10.03			\$11.09			\$10.74		
Avg			\$4.47			\$5.00			\$5.39
Min	\$2.49			\$2.49			\$2.49		
Range	7.54			8.60			8.25		

Draw	2015			2016			2017		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
1	\$7.99	\$3.18	\$5.33	\$8.30	\$4.23	\$5.51	\$7.45	\$3.49	\$5.02
2	\$8.30	\$5.13	\$6.60	\$9.86	\$2.57	\$5.95	\$8.19	\$2.57	\$4.97
3	\$9.37	\$3.00	\$5.77	\$10.29	\$3.73	\$6.22	\$8.43	\$2.49	\$5.35
4	\$7.69	\$3.13	\$5.03	\$9.08	\$3.17	\$5.94	\$8.51	\$2.54	\$4.95
5	\$7.56	\$2.52	\$5.38	\$8.04	\$2.54	\$5.36	\$10.35	\$3.84	\$6.04
6	\$9.60	\$3.70	\$6.38	\$8.20	\$2.49	\$5.30	\$7.59	\$2.73	\$5.18
7	\$9.09	\$2.99	\$5.95	\$8.69	\$2.72	\$5.97	\$8.21	\$2.54	\$4.96
8	\$7.89	\$2.57	\$5.17	\$8.34	\$3.37	\$5.51	\$8.78	\$2.57	\$5.61
9	\$8.55	\$3.13	\$5.54	\$8.75	\$3.95	\$6.17	\$7.29	\$3.61	\$5.04
10	\$7.33	\$2.49	\$5.21	\$7.12	\$2.49	\$5.06	\$8.40	\$3.69	\$6.17
11	\$7.30	\$2.65	\$5.58	\$8.79	\$2.52	\$5.82	\$7.59	\$3.32	\$5.13
12	\$8.11	\$4.33	\$5.60	\$9.68	\$2.52	\$5.56	\$8.27	\$3.33	\$5.74
13	\$9.08	\$2.57	\$5.64	\$7.33	\$3.00	\$4.83	\$7.31	\$3.16	\$5.13
14	\$7.99	\$3.04	\$5.47	\$6.89	\$3.78	\$5.60	\$7.44	\$2.49	\$5.22
15	\$9.13	\$2.57	\$5.92	\$7.83	\$3.69	\$5.52	\$9.52	\$2.57	\$5.24
16	\$8.06	\$2.49	\$5.96	\$8.83	\$2.72	\$6.48	\$8.07	\$2.49	\$5.78
17	\$8.44	\$2.85	\$4.99	\$9.10	\$2.54	\$5.26	\$8.12	\$2.54	\$5.04
18	\$7.44	\$3.82	\$5.73	\$9.81	\$2.49	\$6.13	\$7.95	\$2.49	\$5.67
19	\$7.15	\$2.49	\$5.31	\$8.35	\$3.62	\$5.52	\$8.60	\$2.49	\$5.59
20	\$7.55	\$2.56	\$5.33	\$9.74	\$3.26	\$5.97	\$9.05	\$2.49	\$4.91
21	\$7.07	\$4.27	\$5.93	\$6.69	\$2.83	\$4.89	\$7.80	\$2.54	\$5.54
22	\$9.30	\$3.46	\$6.32	\$7.84	\$3.56	\$5.74	\$8.49	\$3.92	\$5.93
23	\$9.09	\$2.99	\$5.36	\$8.94	\$2.57	\$5.65	\$7.80	\$2.57	\$5.29
24	\$10.59	\$3.24	\$6.17	\$6.77	\$3.82	\$5.68	\$7.21	\$2.57	\$5.00
25	\$10.23	\$4.15	\$6.35	\$6.18	\$2.49	\$4.99	\$6.78	\$2.49	\$5.03
26	\$7.52	\$3.13	\$5.51	\$8.49	\$3.33	\$6.17	\$8.25	\$2.72	\$5.94
27	\$11.45	\$3.74	\$6.22	\$7.22	\$3.07	\$5.49	\$7.95	\$3.85	\$5.62
28	\$7.85	\$2.54	\$5.44	\$6.35	\$2.73	\$5.04	\$8.59	\$2.54	\$5.69
29	\$8.54	\$2.49	\$5.96	\$8.93	\$2.49	\$5.74	\$8.30	\$2.50	\$5.85
30	\$8.91	\$2.57	\$5.26	\$9.36	\$3.36	\$6.27	\$8.54	\$2.57	\$5.45
31	\$6.43	\$3.05	\$5.25	\$7.46	\$3.05	\$5.09	\$8.78	\$2.75	\$5.53
32	\$8.54	\$4.23	\$6.30	\$8.18	\$3.95	\$5.65	\$7.58	\$2.52	\$4.88
33	\$8.51	\$3.64	\$5.71	\$7.99	\$3.06	\$5.18	\$8.11	\$2.79	\$5.66
34	\$7.22	\$3.35	\$5.21	\$7.50	\$2.54	\$5.23	\$9.97	\$3.16	\$5.37
35	\$8.27	\$3.35	\$6.10	\$7.39	\$2.68	\$5.35	\$9.37	\$2.52	\$5.31
36	\$8.96	\$2.78	\$5.97	\$8.32	\$2.54	\$5.04	\$9.85	\$3.38	\$6.07
37	\$8.47	\$2.54	\$5.61	\$8.43	\$2.54	\$5.23	\$9.49	\$3.04	\$5.47
38	\$8.12	\$3.44	\$5.67	\$8.33	\$3.02	\$5.45	\$6.84	\$3.82	\$5.34
39	\$8.57	\$2.52	\$4.60	\$7.62	\$2.52	\$4.97	\$8.34	\$3.57	\$5.79
40	\$7.43	\$3.84	\$5.75	\$7.90	\$3.62	\$5.52	\$8.14	\$3.35	\$5.20
41	\$8.06	\$4.04	\$5.85	\$9.49	\$4.01	\$6.15	\$7.80	\$2.74	\$5.37
42	\$8.24	\$4.02	\$6.20	\$7.87	\$2.49	\$5.40	\$6.44	\$2.49	\$4.75
43	\$7.91	\$2.58	\$5.77	\$8.38	\$3.40	\$6.35	\$7.91	\$2.49	\$5.60
44	\$8.39	\$3.85	\$6.09	\$7.38	\$3.16	\$5.04	\$7.83	\$3.23	\$5.50
45	\$8.17	\$3.41	\$5.70	\$7.14	\$3.74	\$5.36	\$6.78	\$3.48	\$4.91
46	\$9.34	\$2.83	\$5.30	\$8.00	\$3.82	\$5.96	\$8.13	\$2.54	\$5.26
47	\$8.08	\$3.53	\$5.75	\$7.90	\$2.96	\$5.21	\$7.08	\$2.52	\$5.39
48	\$10.17	\$2.49	\$5.70	\$7.68	\$2.85	\$5.27	\$8.43	\$3.08	\$5.39
49	\$8.10	\$3.53	\$6.19	\$7.04	\$2.57	\$4.78	\$8.71	\$2.75	\$6.06
50	\$7.42	\$2.57	\$4.87	\$8.34	\$2.57	\$5.45	\$7.92	\$3.54	\$5.43
51	\$8.54	\$2.57	\$5.73	\$8.10	\$3.05	\$5.34	\$7.62	\$2.57	\$5.08
52	\$9.67	\$2.52	\$6.07	\$9.27	\$2.78	\$6.21	\$8.48	\$3.54	\$5.41

Draw	2015			2016			2017		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
53	\$10.42	\$3.78	\$6.46	\$9.29	\$2.64	\$5.11	\$7.82	\$2.54	\$5.65
54	\$8.52	\$2.83	\$5.68	\$8.43	\$3.53	\$5.53	\$8.67	\$2.57	\$5.47
55	\$8.43	\$4.74	\$6.36	\$8.64	\$2.49	\$5.02	\$9.07	\$2.49	\$5.27
56	\$8.01	\$2.67	\$5.46	\$8.62	\$2.91	\$4.98	\$9.09	\$2.57	\$5.79
57	\$9.21	\$2.57	\$5.84	\$7.49	\$2.57	\$4.78	\$7.39	\$2.57	\$4.88
58	\$9.31	\$3.01	\$5.39	\$9.95	\$2.57	\$6.03	\$7.69	\$2.83	\$5.38
59	\$8.76	\$3.00	\$5.40	\$7.80	\$2.54	\$5.60	\$8.46	\$2.54	\$5.22
60	\$8.49	\$2.64	\$5.76	\$7.69	\$2.54	\$4.82	\$9.69	\$2.69	\$5.56
61	\$8.98	\$2.49	\$5.72	\$6.95	\$3.02	\$5.30	\$8.01	\$2.49	\$5.22
62	\$8.81	\$2.54	\$6.04	\$8.34	\$2.54	\$5.38	\$6.79	\$3.42	\$5.32
63	\$8.65	\$2.54	\$5.48	\$7.87	\$2.54	\$5.27	\$8.63	\$2.72	\$5.71
64	\$7.16	\$3.58	\$5.69	\$8.71	\$2.49	\$5.25	\$8.00	\$3.11	\$5.16
65	\$8.59	\$2.79	\$4.83	\$11.26	\$2.49	\$5.91	\$7.38	\$2.49	\$4.84
66	\$8.67	\$2.65	\$5.67	\$8.51	\$3.11	\$5.61	\$7.97	\$2.52	\$5.30
67	\$8.08	\$2.62	\$5.55	\$8.00	\$2.77	\$5.06	\$6.59	\$2.52	\$4.61
68	\$8.69	\$5.12	\$6.69	\$9.67	\$3.62	\$5.67	\$8.81	\$3.16	\$5.77
69	\$9.06	\$3.42	\$5.52	\$9.02	\$2.93	\$5.45	\$9.30	\$3.46	\$5.65
70	\$9.89	\$2.49	\$5.30	\$6.72	\$2.63	\$4.71	\$8.33	\$2.82	\$6.21
71	\$8.31	\$2.57	\$4.91	\$8.76	\$2.57	\$5.25	\$8.84	\$2.57	\$5.94
72	\$7.67	\$2.49	\$5.08	\$9.23	\$2.49	\$5.24	\$7.61	\$2.70	\$5.12
73	\$10.07	\$2.52	\$5.18	\$8.66	\$2.57	\$4.88	\$8.96	\$2.52	\$5.02
74	\$9.45	\$2.52	\$6.00	\$9.11	\$3.07	\$5.37	\$7.97	\$2.52	\$5.54
75	\$7.08	\$2.49	\$5.54	\$7.45	\$3.37	\$5.79	\$7.42	\$2.49	\$5.18
76	\$9.03	\$2.49	\$6.15	\$9.54	\$2.53	\$5.10	\$8.32	\$2.49	\$5.00
77	\$7.72	\$3.39	\$5.72	\$6.85	\$3.10	\$5.19	\$8.48	\$2.49	\$6.28
78	\$9.13	\$4.44	\$6.43	\$9.86	\$2.54	\$5.83	\$9.78	\$2.54	\$5.03
79	\$6.81	\$2.49	\$4.95	\$8.59	\$2.71	\$6.01	\$8.27	\$3.48	\$5.76
80	\$8.59	\$3.01	\$5.47	\$7.25	\$3.11	\$5.39	\$8.19	\$3.47	\$5.72
81	\$8.55	\$2.54	\$5.74	\$9.41	\$2.54	\$5.36	\$10.17	\$4.80	\$6.76
82	\$7.49	\$2.55	\$5.45	\$9.09	\$2.92	\$5.32	\$6.23	\$2.52	\$4.66
83	\$10.86	\$3.02	\$6.14	\$7.59	\$3.47	\$5.38	\$10.11	\$2.55	\$6.05
84	\$8.51	\$3.24	\$5.91	\$7.33	\$2.54	\$5.57	\$8.02	\$2.54	\$5.53
85	\$7.86	\$2.56	\$4.77	\$8.90	\$3.45	\$5.46	\$7.98	\$3.74	\$5.73
86	\$9.29	\$3.97	\$5.94	\$7.53	\$3.76	\$5.53	\$6.61	\$2.52	\$4.64
87	\$8.25	\$2.57	\$5.09	\$8.41	\$2.57	\$5.30	\$9.35	\$3.30	\$5.33
88	\$9.38	\$2.57	\$5.68	\$7.51	\$4.38	\$5.75	\$8.09	\$2.67	\$5.61
89	\$8.52	\$2.57	\$5.65	\$8.64	\$2.57	\$5.64	\$7.08	\$3.55	\$5.31
90	\$8.45	\$2.49	\$5.59	\$7.04	\$3.02	\$4.38	\$9.08	\$2.49	\$5.99
91	\$7.89	\$2.52	\$5.58	\$8.13	\$2.52	\$5.24	\$7.74	\$2.52	\$5.30
92	\$7.94	\$2.86	\$5.12	\$9.24	\$2.76	\$5.37	\$9.48	\$3.65	\$6.88
93	\$7.92	\$3.89	\$5.79	\$9.07	\$3.52	\$6.00	\$8.51	\$2.54	\$6.36
94	\$8.84	\$3.32	\$5.80	\$8.87	\$2.49	\$5.84	\$9.09	\$2.49	\$5.92
95	\$8.97	\$3.88	\$5.69	\$9.11	\$2.57	\$5.78	\$7.53	\$2.57	\$5.45
96	\$8.15	\$3.40	\$5.42	\$8.09	\$2.57	\$5.23	\$7.06	\$2.90	\$5.36
97	\$8.10	\$3.10	\$5.57	\$9.23	\$2.49	\$4.33	\$9.84	\$2.55	\$6.27
98	\$8.21	\$3.15	\$5.19	\$8.38	\$3.48	\$5.48	\$6.83	\$2.57	\$5.07
99	\$9.33	\$2.52	\$6.36	\$8.20	\$2.52	\$5.14	\$9.98	\$3.17	\$5.53
100	\$7.65	\$4.01	\$5.85	\$8.10	\$3.68	\$5.85	\$7.89	\$3.03	\$5.53
101	\$8.55	\$3.42	\$6.03	\$7.31	\$3.02	\$5.11	\$9.56	\$3.11	\$5.48
102	\$7.46	\$2.93	\$5.59	\$7.71	\$3.54	\$5.30	\$7.14	\$4.36	\$5.79
103	\$7.52	\$3.53	\$5.51	\$7.34	\$2.52	\$5.04	\$7.49	\$3.24	\$5.50
104	\$9.08	\$2.80	\$5.42	\$9.02	\$2.52	\$6.47	\$8.41	\$2.71	\$5.55

Draw	2015			2016			2017		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
105	\$9.22	\$3.49	\$5.73	\$8.58	\$2.70	\$5.54	\$9.97	\$2.57	\$5.64
106	\$8.78	\$3.68	\$6.03	\$9.17	\$2.89	\$5.33	\$7.06	\$2.52	\$4.95
107	\$8.86	\$3.06	\$5.92	\$7.77	\$4.09	\$5.48	\$8.72	\$3.94	\$6.06
108	\$7.88	\$3.36	\$5.33	\$6.96	\$3.51	\$5.09	\$11.20	\$2.74	\$6.04
109	\$9.29	\$2.57	\$5.73	\$7.17	\$3.91	\$5.23	\$7.84	\$2.57	\$5.76
110	\$8.76	\$2.74	\$5.60	\$6.51	\$2.57	\$4.22	\$9.46	\$2.57	\$5.35
111	\$7.32	\$2.52	\$5.45	\$9.27	\$2.52	\$6.47	\$7.25	\$2.52	\$4.86
112	\$7.50	\$2.89	\$5.43	\$7.78	\$2.95	\$5.38	\$8.19	\$3.24	\$5.58
113	\$6.64	\$2.54	\$4.53	\$9.29	\$2.54	\$4.33	\$9.37	\$2.54	\$5.34
114	\$8.20	\$2.73	\$5.95	\$7.15	\$2.84	\$5.74	\$7.61	\$4.19	\$5.79
115	\$7.38	\$2.49	\$5.28	\$7.68	\$3.86	\$5.60	\$7.89	\$2.49	\$5.42
116	\$8.53	\$2.49	\$5.74	\$8.79	\$2.49	\$5.48	\$9.38	\$2.49	\$5.71
117	\$8.30	\$2.57	\$5.15	\$8.87	\$2.60	\$5.59	\$7.55	\$3.61	\$5.80
118	\$9.32	\$4.29	\$6.59	\$8.00	\$3.53	\$5.78	\$8.50	\$4.83	\$6.38
119	\$8.66	\$3.49	\$6.01	\$8.19	\$4.26	\$5.98	\$7.57	\$2.52	\$5.55
120	\$7.82	\$3.41	\$5.82	\$8.62	\$2.94	\$5.32	\$8.05	\$3.64	\$5.97
121	\$8.35	\$2.70	\$5.63	\$7.85	\$3.90	\$5.66	\$8.44	\$2.57	\$5.51
122	\$7.30	\$3.02	\$5.40	\$7.38	\$2.87	\$5.05	\$10.73	\$2.71	\$6.98
123	\$8.90	\$2.97	\$5.94	\$7.76	\$2.94	\$4.92	\$7.05	\$2.94	\$5.26
124	\$8.52	\$2.49	\$5.55	\$8.63	\$2.49	\$5.52	\$7.81	\$2.49	\$4.94
125	\$8.23	\$2.53	\$5.52	\$6.97	\$2.52	\$5.37	\$8.22	\$2.52	\$4.65
126	\$10.40	\$3.88	\$6.93	\$8.19	\$2.54	\$4.82	\$8.60	\$3.44	\$5.98
127	\$7.75	\$3.18	\$5.02	\$8.94	\$3.70	\$5.38	\$8.40	\$2.54	\$4.87
128	\$9.77	\$3.20	\$6.31	\$8.40	\$3.71	\$6.11	\$7.67	\$3.20	\$5.88
129	\$7.92	\$3.52	\$5.85	\$7.88	\$2.87	\$5.51	\$7.44	\$2.52	\$5.44
130	\$8.31	\$2.94	\$5.61	\$7.39	\$2.57	\$5.00	\$6.60	\$2.57	\$4.48
131	\$9.70	\$3.41	\$5.59	\$10.39	\$3.54	\$6.27	\$8.62	\$2.52	\$5.31
132	\$6.90	\$3.40	\$4.92	\$8.37	\$3.14	\$5.13	\$7.48	\$3.70	\$4.85
133	\$7.41	\$2.58	\$5.32	\$8.06	\$3.67	\$5.79	\$6.96	\$3.10	\$5.08
134	\$8.61	\$3.34	\$5.84	\$9.76	\$2.52	\$5.06	\$10.45	\$3.25	\$6.38
135	\$7.55	\$2.52	\$5.11	\$8.23	\$2.52	\$5.37	\$7.42	\$3.45	\$5.68
136	\$8.56	\$2.54	\$5.55	\$9.13	\$2.83	\$5.44	\$7.64	\$2.54	\$5.22
137	\$9.69	\$3.47	\$5.83	\$7.41	\$2.54	\$5.21	\$7.38	\$3.62	\$5.63
138	\$9.74	\$3.31	\$6.01	\$5.74	\$3.00	\$4.59	\$10.05	\$2.49	\$6.41
139	\$9.28	\$2.92	\$5.64	\$8.97	\$3.65	\$5.60	\$8.66	\$2.52	\$5.72
140	\$9.15	\$2.57	\$5.03	\$8.54	\$2.92	\$6.06	\$7.12	\$3.11	\$5.68
141	\$8.71	\$2.52	\$5.44	\$9.01	\$2.52	\$5.04	\$7.01	\$3.18	\$5.20
142	\$8.15	\$3.00	\$5.90	\$7.21	\$2.49	\$4.44	\$7.60	\$2.87	\$5.76
143	\$8.42	\$3.91	\$5.93	\$7.92	\$2.57	\$4.99	\$7.70	\$3.61	\$5.56
144	\$8.90	\$3.69	\$5.48	\$6.64	\$2.57	\$5.07	\$10.38	\$3.92	\$6.66
145	\$8.37	\$2.88	\$5.76	\$7.86	\$2.57	\$5.76	\$8.07	\$3.33	\$5.45
146	\$8.07	\$2.52	\$5.16	\$9.72	\$3.32	\$5.64	\$8.48	\$3.06	\$5.57
147	\$8.00	\$2.52	\$5.75	\$8.26	\$3.34	\$5.16	\$8.41	\$2.52	\$5.12
148	\$9.19	\$3.73	\$5.96	\$7.63	\$2.54	\$5.11	\$8.66	\$3.96	\$5.72
149	\$6.70	\$3.56	\$5.57	\$8.75	\$2.49	\$5.53	\$8.36	\$2.49	\$5.32
150	\$6.77	\$3.81	\$5.60	\$8.81	\$2.52	\$6.08	\$8.14	\$2.52	\$5.41
151	\$8.91	\$3.02	\$5.83	\$6.16	\$2.71	\$4.81	\$7.91	\$2.52	\$5.61
152	\$8.36	\$2.55	\$5.32	\$7.80	\$2.54	\$5.15	\$7.10	\$2.54	\$5.17
153	\$9.24	\$3.28	\$6.05	\$7.71	\$4.21	\$5.76	\$7.95	\$3.35	\$5.60
154	\$7.82	\$2.52	\$5.20	\$6.70	\$3.14	\$4.81	\$7.32	\$2.78	\$5.10
155	\$9.53	\$4.19	\$5.41	\$8.62	\$2.54	\$4.88	\$7.10	\$2.54	\$5.75
156	\$8.56	\$2.52	\$4.93	\$8.24	\$3.13	\$5.80	\$11.23	\$3.88	\$6.56

Draw	2015			2016			2017		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
157	\$8.81	\$2.54	\$5.76	\$9.12	\$3.33	\$5.70	\$9.38	\$3.91	\$5.89
158	\$9.68	\$2.49	\$5.52	\$6.78	\$4.10	\$5.58	\$6.76	\$2.49	\$5.00
159	\$7.24	\$2.57	\$5.21	\$8.45	\$2.57	\$5.75	\$7.37	\$2.57	\$4.86
160	\$6.96	\$2.54	\$4.96	\$7.96	\$3.16	\$4.87	\$8.46	\$2.54	\$5.47
161	\$8.69	\$2.54	\$5.62	\$9.68	\$2.54	\$5.46	\$8.54	\$2.54	\$6.20
162	\$8.97	\$3.40	\$5.83	\$7.01	\$2.49	\$5.04	\$7.21	\$2.49	\$5.07
163	\$6.85	\$2.54	\$4.71	\$7.07	\$2.54	\$4.79	\$8.85	\$2.94	\$5.41
164	\$8.97	\$2.59	\$5.72	\$7.81	\$2.52	\$5.42	\$9.11	\$2.52	\$6.24
165	\$7.72	\$2.52	\$5.51	\$8.15	\$3.22	\$6.00	\$7.21	\$3.46	\$5.89
166	\$7.99	\$3.38	\$5.75	\$8.35	\$2.57	\$5.23	\$8.57	\$2.57	\$5.24
167	\$7.81	\$2.54	\$5.75	\$9.27	\$2.54	\$5.79	\$7.10	\$2.54	\$5.18
168	\$6.13	\$2.59	\$4.82	\$9.03	\$4.37	\$6.26	\$8.29	\$2.75	\$5.47
169	\$9.39	\$2.54	\$5.74	\$7.09	\$3.00	\$4.80	\$9.59	\$2.93	\$5.68
170	\$8.09	\$2.57	\$5.19	\$8.92	\$2.57	\$5.40	\$7.17	\$3.53	\$5.10
171	\$8.03	\$4.79	\$6.10	\$8.59	\$2.86	\$5.61	\$7.31	\$3.57	\$5.36
172	\$7.47	\$3.51	\$5.16	\$9.17	\$2.57	\$5.69	\$6.87	\$2.57	\$4.88
173	\$8.17	\$3.55	\$5.92	\$8.56	\$3.91	\$5.95	\$6.87	\$2.52	\$4.85
174	\$9.53	\$2.54	\$5.70	\$8.77	\$2.54	\$5.59	\$6.99	\$2.54	\$5.23
175	\$9.08	\$4.37	\$5.94	\$9.02	\$3.77	\$6.43	\$6.54	\$3.36	\$5.32
176	\$8.35	\$2.49	\$5.36	\$7.02	\$3.50	\$5.15	\$7.88	\$2.49	\$5.25
177	\$7.53	\$2.52	\$4.82	\$9.33	\$2.88	\$5.93	\$8.32	\$2.52	\$5.33
178	\$8.11	\$2.52	\$5.75	\$7.31	\$4.49	\$5.81	\$7.08	\$2.52	\$4.79
179	\$7.79	\$2.57	\$6.06	\$8.17	\$4.16	\$6.00	\$9.27	\$2.60	\$5.57
180	\$8.39	\$2.54	\$6.10	\$8.42	\$2.54	\$5.57	\$8.43	\$2.54	\$5.02
181	\$8.28	\$3.03	\$5.65	\$10.30	\$2.52	\$6.44	\$7.59	\$3.85	\$5.50
182	\$8.39	\$2.54	\$5.02	\$8.66	\$2.54	\$4.68	\$8.07	\$2.54	\$5.26
183	\$9.46	\$3.63	\$5.74	\$8.56	\$2.54	\$5.02	\$8.15	\$2.54	\$5.11
184	\$7.27	\$4.23	\$5.95	\$10.16	\$2.54	\$5.67	\$8.73	\$2.54	\$5.07
185	\$9.10	\$3.93	\$6.24	\$7.73	\$2.49	\$5.16	\$7.98	\$2.67	\$5.50
186	\$10.43	\$2.54	\$5.69	\$10.31	\$2.54	\$6.08	\$8.58	\$4.08	\$5.66
187	\$8.95	\$2.71	\$5.56	\$8.03	\$2.49	\$5.32	\$7.88	\$2.49	\$5.55
188	\$7.29	\$2.49	\$5.10	\$8.40	\$3.67	\$5.69	\$8.66	\$2.96	\$5.09
189	\$6.84	\$4.22	\$5.23	\$8.12	\$2.57	\$5.17	\$7.23	\$2.57	\$5.32
190	\$7.36	\$2.52	\$5.23	\$7.55	\$2.72	\$5.08	\$7.54	\$2.52	\$4.69
191	\$9.76	\$3.69	\$5.33	\$8.17	\$3.03	\$5.74	\$8.33	\$2.52	\$5.84
192	\$7.69	\$2.49	\$4.92	\$6.68	\$3.60	\$4.91	\$8.24	\$2.57	\$5.95
193	\$9.34	\$3.88	\$6.08	\$8.83	\$3.06	\$5.88	\$8.19	\$2.57	\$5.32
194	\$8.59	\$4.22	\$6.31	\$7.50	\$2.54	\$5.08	\$7.79	\$2.54	\$5.73
195	\$7.97	\$2.54	\$5.09	\$8.08	\$2.54	\$5.94	\$9.94	\$5.08	\$6.48
196	\$7.99	\$2.54	\$5.31	\$7.65	\$2.54	\$5.83	\$6.45	\$2.54	\$4.76
197	\$7.10	\$3.61	\$5.68	\$7.74	\$3.93	\$5.21	\$11.44	\$2.54	\$6.00
198	\$8.54	\$2.54	\$6.31	\$10.26	\$2.52	\$5.36	\$8.51	\$3.32	\$5.41
199	\$7.39	\$2.57	\$5.63	\$9.30	\$2.57	\$6.27	\$7.57	\$3.07	\$5.62
200	\$8.76	\$3.09	\$5.67	\$8.87	\$3.20	\$6.12	\$9.55	\$3.17	\$6.13
<b>average</b>	<b>\$8.41</b>	<b>\$3.06</b>	<b>\$5.63</b>	<b>\$8.27</b>	<b>\$2.97</b>	<b>\$5.45</b>	<b>\$8.20</b>	<b>\$2.91</b>	<b>\$5.48</b>
Max	\$11.45			\$11.26			\$11.44		
Avg			\$5.63			\$5.45			\$5.48
Min	\$2.49			\$2.49			\$2.49		
Range	8.96			8.77			8.95		



Draw	2018			2019			2020		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
1	\$9.20	\$2.57	\$5.19	\$8.22	\$5.16	\$6.27	\$7.66	\$2.96	\$5.27
2	\$8.49	\$2.57	\$5.59	\$8.57	\$2.57	\$5.93	\$7.70	\$3.79	\$5.75
3	\$7.97	\$4.73	\$6.11	\$9.26	\$3.46	\$5.75	\$9.59	\$3.01	\$5.26
4	\$6.69	\$2.54	\$5.14	\$8.30	\$3.36	\$5.64	\$8.37	\$3.72	\$5.83
5	\$7.75	\$2.81	\$5.47	\$7.91	\$2.52	\$5.68	\$8.02	\$3.93	\$6.11
6	\$8.36	\$3.88	\$5.98	\$7.57	\$2.49	\$5.99	\$9.53	\$3.53	\$6.61
7	\$8.93	\$4.09	\$6.57	\$9.03	\$2.54	\$6.35	\$8.90	\$3.41	\$6.21
8	\$8.66	\$3.35	\$6.20	\$11.40	\$3.30	\$6.28	\$9.55	\$2.71	\$5.76
9	\$8.81	\$3.83	\$6.26	\$10.25	\$4.19	\$5.75	\$7.29	\$2.54	\$4.81
10	\$7.94	\$2.83	\$5.95	\$8.10	\$3.86	\$6.18	\$8.28	\$3.09	\$5.68
11	\$7.96	\$2.87	\$5.72	\$7.34	\$2.52	\$5.90	\$7.38	\$3.61	\$5.57
12	\$9.76	\$3.30	\$6.28	\$7.77	\$2.61	\$5.53	\$7.96	\$2.52	\$4.80
13	\$9.26	\$2.92	\$5.93	\$8.53	\$3.15	\$6.15	\$7.95	\$2.57	\$4.84
14	\$8.16	\$2.76	\$5.75	\$7.08	\$2.49	\$5.22	\$8.03	\$2.49	\$4.89
15	\$7.32	\$2.89	\$5.52	\$11.23	\$2.57	\$6.04	\$7.13	\$2.80	\$5.54
16	\$7.56	\$4.37	\$5.93	\$7.59	\$2.49	\$5.58	\$10.19	\$2.49	\$5.54
17	\$9.04	\$2.54	\$6.04	\$8.61	\$4.77	\$5.91	\$7.58	\$2.54	\$4.99
18	\$9.66	\$2.49	\$5.57	\$10.20	\$4.02	\$6.07	\$9.73	\$3.62	\$6.01
19	\$8.73	\$2.49	\$5.83	\$9.23	\$2.96	\$6.24	\$6.32	\$2.56	\$5.06
20	\$6.86	\$3.75	\$5.65	\$9.13	\$3.84	\$5.79	\$7.15	\$3.25	\$5.56
21	\$7.24	\$3.49	\$5.35	\$8.77	\$2.71	\$6.47	\$8.41	\$2.54	\$5.60
22	\$10.24	\$4.48	\$5.99	\$9.51	\$3.55	\$5.93	\$8.77	\$3.14	\$5.41
23	\$8.96	\$3.34	\$5.86	\$7.87	\$2.66	\$5.88	\$8.88	\$2.96	\$5.79
24	\$7.29	\$3.07	\$5.97	\$9.93	\$2.74	\$6.42	\$8.21	\$4.01	\$5.90
25	\$7.30	\$2.74	\$4.95	\$6.13	\$3.11	\$4.91	\$7.53	\$2.49	\$4.99
26	\$9.20	\$3.99	\$5.82	\$8.25	\$3.17	\$5.53	\$7.87	\$2.49	\$4.90
27	\$9.60	\$2.52	\$5.46	\$8.90	\$3.11	\$6.27	\$7.63	\$3.76	\$5.49
28	\$7.88	\$2.54	\$5.24	\$8.86	\$3.39	\$5.93	\$8.11	\$3.02	\$5.60
29	\$7.66	\$3.77	\$5.84	\$9.76	\$5.16	\$7.13	\$8.40	\$3.22	\$5.47
30	\$9.40	\$2.57	\$5.74	\$9.61	\$3.86	\$6.42	\$7.35	\$3.49	\$5.54
31	\$8.02	\$4.61	\$6.05	\$7.91	\$3.59	\$6.07	\$9.12	\$2.57	\$5.17
32	\$7.40	\$2.52	\$5.16	\$7.22	\$3.54	\$5.50	\$8.55	\$2.52	\$5.42
33	\$7.12	\$2.49	\$4.36	\$9.34	\$2.49	\$6.17	\$7.59	\$3.04	\$5.06
34	\$8.72	\$4.08	\$5.41	\$6.87	\$2.54	\$4.86	\$9.00	\$2.54	\$5.08
35	\$8.52	\$4.30	\$6.05	\$6.94	\$2.52	\$5.05	\$7.63	\$2.52	\$5.55
36	\$9.60	\$2.77	\$6.41	\$7.45	\$3.14	\$4.80	\$8.45	\$2.54	\$5.23
37	\$10.31	\$2.88	\$5.31	\$9.04	\$3.58	\$5.33	\$9.04	\$3.93	\$5.41
38	\$6.67	\$2.71	\$5.24	\$8.69	\$2.95	\$5.89	\$7.33	\$2.56	\$6.03
39	\$7.78	\$4.16	\$5.82	\$7.94	\$2.52	\$5.61	\$5.97	\$2.52	\$4.72
40	\$7.19	\$3.29	\$5.02	\$8.54	\$3.84	\$5.66	\$7.79	\$2.57	\$5.15
41	\$7.47	\$2.64	\$5.71	\$7.47	\$2.98	\$5.47	\$9.69	\$2.57	\$5.26
42	\$6.35	\$2.49	\$4.77	\$8.68	\$2.49	\$5.40	\$7.17	\$2.82	\$5.10
43	\$7.99	\$2.49	\$5.15	\$7.51	\$2.49	\$5.52	\$7.91	\$3.22	\$5.71
44	\$7.55	\$2.54	\$5.65	\$8.78	\$4.28	\$6.38	\$8.54	\$3.65	\$6.37
45	\$10.20	\$4.83	\$6.61	\$7.97	\$2.65	\$5.18	\$7.13	\$3.76	\$5.00
46	\$8.43	\$2.75	\$5.98	\$8.66	\$3.33	\$5.53	\$7.90	\$3.08	\$5.99
47	\$8.44	\$2.52	\$5.09	\$9.46	\$3.22	\$6.25	\$7.60	\$3.12	\$5.74
48	\$8.33	\$2.49	\$5.47	\$6.63	\$3.42	\$5.61	\$7.03	\$3.29	\$5.34
49	\$7.33	\$2.67	\$5.51	\$9.36	\$3.69	\$5.92	\$8.69	\$2.57	\$5.64
50	\$7.11	\$3.04	\$5.55	\$10.12	\$3.90	\$5.91	\$8.58	\$3.39	\$6.66
51	\$8.28	\$3.20	\$6.12	\$9.23	\$3.85	\$5.84	\$8.89	\$3.22	\$5.50
52	\$7.31	\$2.87	\$5.60	\$8.07	\$2.52	\$6.00	\$7.63	\$2.52	\$4.81

Draw	2018			2019			2020		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
53	\$7.11	\$2.54	\$5.02	\$9.94	\$4.85	\$6.74	\$7.65	\$3.17	\$5.71
54	\$6.48	\$2.49	\$4.70	\$8.80	\$4.08	\$5.48	\$9.31	\$3.63	\$6.06
55	\$8.30	\$2.49	\$5.34	\$10.24	\$4.84	\$6.71	\$8.82	\$4.12	\$5.76
56	\$8.52	\$3.33	\$5.85	\$9.78	\$3.81	\$6.08	\$9.15	\$4.23	\$6.15
57	\$7.31	\$2.57	\$4.57	\$8.95	\$2.57	\$6.02	\$7.34	\$3.72	\$5.70
58	\$9.38	\$2.57	\$5.60	\$7.68	\$2.74	\$5.61	\$9.77	\$4.73	\$6.89
59	\$8.23	\$4.17	\$6.01	\$7.20	\$3.10	\$5.25	\$7.84	\$3.14	\$5.21
60	\$8.63	\$4.19	\$6.02	\$9.97	\$3.92	\$6.77	\$7.41	\$2.96	\$5.52
61	\$7.36	\$3.40	\$5.57	\$8.04	\$2.71	\$6.14	\$7.78	\$2.49	\$5.89
62	\$8.27	\$2.54	\$5.19	\$8.92	\$2.92	\$6.41	\$9.72	\$2.97	\$6.18
63	\$7.41	\$2.97	\$5.35	\$8.54	\$2.54	\$5.64	\$8.53	\$2.54	\$4.89
64	\$8.60	\$2.49	\$5.57	\$10.48	\$3.15	\$5.95	\$7.64	\$2.49	\$5.20
65	\$10.01	\$2.71	\$6.06	\$7.14	\$2.49	\$4.87	\$7.24	\$2.49	\$4.74
66	\$8.52	\$2.52	\$5.63	\$7.97	\$3.66	\$6.64	\$9.08	\$3.49	\$5.50
67	\$7.11	\$2.52	\$5.34	\$6.79	\$2.64	\$5.10	\$8.84	\$2.87	\$5.09
68	\$8.16	\$3.65	\$6.12	\$8.87	\$2.54	\$5.88	\$8.29	\$3.14	\$5.33
69	\$7.87	\$2.91	\$5.10	\$10.01	\$2.58	\$6.08	\$8.55	\$2.76	\$6.04
70	\$8.98	\$2.79	\$5.99	\$9.03	\$3.39	\$6.31	\$10.17	\$3.85	\$5.73
71	\$8.56	\$3.77	\$6.09	\$7.90	\$3.35	\$4.82	\$7.56	\$2.57	\$5.11
72	\$7.56	\$3.44	\$5.40	\$10.14	\$3.43	\$6.70	\$8.70	\$3.77	\$5.68
73	\$6.72	\$3.32	\$5.26	\$8.54	\$2.52	\$5.89	\$9.52	\$3.75	\$5.66
74	\$8.38	\$3.92	\$5.35	\$10.10	\$2.79	\$5.83	\$9.70	\$3.33	\$5.65
75	\$7.83	\$2.89	\$4.84	\$8.62	\$3.96	\$6.06	\$7.18	\$2.49	\$5.35
76	\$7.79	\$4.05	\$5.97	\$6.94	\$3.87	\$5.62	\$7.70	\$3.67	\$6.12
77	\$7.41	\$2.49	\$5.22	\$8.94	\$3.48	\$6.57	\$8.13	\$3.11	\$5.27
78	\$9.03	\$3.24	\$5.99	\$7.45	\$2.75	\$5.07	\$9.79	\$4.05	\$6.31
79	\$9.05	\$3.90	\$5.52	\$7.77	\$4.49	\$6.05	\$7.14	\$2.49	\$4.74
80	\$7.17	\$2.49	\$5.31	\$9.14	\$3.08	\$6.22	\$8.58	\$3.60	\$5.91
81	\$8.46	\$2.54	\$5.59	\$7.87	\$3.60	\$5.98	\$7.11	\$2.54	\$5.20
82	\$9.62	\$2.52	\$5.67	\$8.15	\$2.52	\$6.14	\$7.21	\$2.80	\$5.29
83	\$7.23	\$2.54	\$5.63	\$8.43	\$3.51	\$5.99	\$9.79	\$3.78	\$6.07
84	\$9.54	\$3.64	\$6.25	\$10.38	\$3.62	\$6.36	\$10.07	\$2.54	\$5.36
85	\$8.10	\$2.54	\$5.49	\$8.68	\$3.19	\$6.09	\$8.92	\$3.22	\$6.36
86	\$8.13	\$2.52	\$5.11	\$9.44	\$3.54	\$6.30	\$8.81	\$4.18	\$6.92
87	\$8.55	\$3.41	\$6.14	\$8.19	\$2.57	\$4.95	\$7.61	\$2.57	\$5.04
88	\$8.86	\$2.92	\$6.05	\$10.62	\$3.36	\$6.35	\$8.04	\$2.57	\$5.31
89	\$7.44	\$3.19	\$5.49	\$7.89	\$3.72	\$6.13	\$6.41	\$2.57	\$4.87
90	\$7.54	\$2.49	\$6.01	\$9.37	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$7.69	\$2.62	\$5.19
91	\$7.39	\$2.52	\$5.22	\$7.51	\$3.59	\$5.43	\$8.82	\$5.53	\$6.81
92	\$8.96	\$2.52	\$5.23	\$9.68	\$2.52	\$6.46	\$7.97	\$3.68	\$5.92
93	\$8.11	\$2.54	\$5.70	\$8.06	\$2.54	\$5.29	\$9.49	\$3.71	\$6.46
94	\$8.60	\$2.56	\$5.11	\$8.97	\$2.61	\$5.89	\$8.09	\$2.49	\$5.56
95	\$8.88	\$3.65	\$5.65	\$8.67	\$2.57	\$5.46	\$6.78	\$2.57	\$5.32
96	\$8.70	\$2.57	\$5.53	\$8.66	\$2.57	\$5.07	\$9.20	\$4.55	\$6.54
97	\$8.88	\$2.49	\$5.33	\$8.73	\$2.49	\$6.08	\$9.90	\$2.77	\$5.21
98	\$7.04	\$2.57	\$4.97	\$9.80	\$3.34	\$5.48	\$9.15	\$2.61	\$5.71
99	\$7.57	\$4.38	\$6.31	\$8.84	\$3.61	\$5.61	\$7.65	\$2.52	\$5.26
100	\$8.85	\$3.72	\$5.56	\$9.52	\$3.73	\$6.52	\$7.35	\$2.54	\$4.93
101	\$10.91	\$2.54	\$5.95	\$8.73	\$2.54	\$5.70	\$9.20	\$4.53	\$5.96
102	\$9.90	\$4.26	\$6.70	\$7.64	\$4.12	\$5.91	\$8.97	\$3.67	\$6.33
103	\$7.31	\$2.73	\$4.89	\$8.88	\$3.48	\$5.86	\$6.73	\$3.47	\$4.91
104	\$8.77	\$4.95	\$6.39	\$7.60	\$3.62	\$5.79	\$7.62	\$2.52	\$4.97

Draw	2018			2019			2020		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
105	\$8.98	\$2.57	\$6.22	\$8.85	\$4.14	\$6.60	\$6.69	\$3.03	\$5.30
106	\$8.07	\$2.92	\$5.81	\$8.49	\$2.52	\$5.38	\$7.29	\$3.05	\$5.44
107	\$8.62	\$2.49	\$5.81	\$7.73	\$3.29	\$5.76	\$9.40	\$3.90	\$6.29
108	\$9.17	\$3.79	\$6.50	\$8.92	\$3.51	\$6.44	\$7.39	\$2.72	\$5.01
109	\$7.69	\$2.57	\$6.07	\$7.99	\$2.57	\$5.43	\$9.81	\$2.57	\$5.70
110	\$8.73	\$3.98	\$5.94	\$7.64	\$3.61	\$5.65	\$7.54	\$3.29	\$5.22
111	\$7.87	\$2.52	\$5.34	\$8.72	\$4.27	\$5.77	\$8.69	\$2.61	\$6.34
112	\$8.49	\$3.71	\$5.65	\$7.88	\$3.84	\$6.68	\$8.44	\$3.12	\$5.77
113	\$8.74	\$2.54	\$5.49	\$8.34	\$3.17	\$5.65	\$9.50	\$2.88	\$6.09
114	\$8.73	\$3.57	\$5.83	\$9.97	\$4.65	\$6.24	\$9.02	\$2.49	\$5.93
115	\$7.13	\$3.19	\$5.12	\$8.29	\$2.73	\$5.55	\$8.68	\$3.90	\$6.20
116	\$7.28	\$3.52	\$5.40	\$8.68	\$3.08	\$5.58	\$10.01	\$2.49	\$5.98
117	\$10.48	\$2.57	\$5.51	\$7.40	\$4.23	\$5.93	\$7.84	\$2.85	\$5.89
118	\$8.88	\$4.41	\$5.80	\$8.27	\$4.39	\$5.81	\$9.10	\$3.93	\$6.12
119	\$7.19	\$2.91	\$4.54	\$7.94	\$2.52	\$5.70	\$9.10	\$3.04	\$5.70
120	\$8.51	\$4.62	\$6.09	\$8.90	\$2.54	\$5.65	\$7.61	\$3.15	\$5.71
121	\$8.00	\$2.57	\$5.35	\$8.98	\$2.64	\$5.86	\$7.44	\$3.78	\$5.91
122	\$8.83	\$3.29	\$6.47	\$8.81	\$2.52	\$5.22	\$10.49	\$4.58	\$6.34
123	\$10.85	\$2.57	\$5.75	\$8.44	\$3.15	\$5.12	\$7.16	\$3.49	\$5.30
124	\$7.95	\$3.02	\$5.00	\$8.46	\$3.96	\$6.37	\$8.60	\$3.84	\$5.72
125	\$9.56	\$3.51	\$5.41	\$7.03	\$4.04	\$5.90	\$8.73	\$3.14	\$5.37
126	\$7.68	\$2.54	\$5.29	\$7.36	\$3.78	\$5.85	\$8.57	\$2.54	\$5.37
127	\$8.47	\$4.55	\$6.34	\$8.80	\$2.80	\$6.22	\$8.81	\$2.52	\$5.64
128	\$9.62	\$3.70	\$6.14	\$9.02	\$2.49	\$6.56	\$7.91	\$3.18	\$5.40
129	\$8.00	\$3.27	\$5.63	\$8.06	\$3.18	\$6.04	\$8.74	\$3.53	\$6.05
130	\$8.63	\$2.57	\$5.28	\$8.42	\$3.08	\$5.59	\$7.77	\$2.57	\$4.94
131	\$10.46	\$2.92	\$6.03	\$9.24	\$2.52	\$6.49	\$8.79	\$2.52	\$6.19
132	\$7.94	\$3.37	\$5.65	\$8.94	\$3.66	\$6.10	\$8.51	\$2.52	\$5.09
133	\$9.87	\$3.75	\$5.81	\$7.46	\$2.57	\$5.45	\$7.00	\$2.82	\$4.88
134	\$8.90	\$2.52	\$5.93	\$9.82	\$4.03	\$6.43	\$7.61	\$3.31	\$6.01
135	\$7.32	\$2.52	\$4.90	\$8.57	\$3.48	\$6.34	\$7.72	\$2.96	\$5.59
136	\$7.06	\$2.54	\$4.98	\$8.89	\$2.54	\$5.62	\$7.48	\$4.11	\$5.66
137	\$7.22	\$2.54	\$4.82	\$8.04	\$3.64	\$5.65	\$9.21	\$2.54	\$6.40
138	\$9.17	\$3.72	\$6.22	\$8.71	\$2.81	\$5.18	\$9.97	\$2.49	\$5.49
139	\$9.39	\$3.43	\$5.31	\$8.25	\$2.52	\$6.11	\$7.66	\$2.52	\$5.09
140	\$7.38	\$3.36	\$5.28	\$8.19	\$5.15	\$6.37	\$7.18	\$2.57	\$5.44
141	\$7.58	\$3.48	\$5.58	\$9.08	\$2.71	\$5.47	\$8.47	\$3.21	\$5.92
142	\$6.74	\$2.49	\$5.41	\$9.40	\$4.05	\$6.25	\$8.34	\$2.49	\$5.64
143	\$8.22	\$2.57	\$4.89	\$8.21	\$2.72	\$5.92	\$8.98	\$2.57	\$5.56
144	\$8.18	\$2.57	\$5.82	\$8.24	\$2.57	\$5.13	\$8.49	\$3.35	\$5.70
145	\$9.39	\$4.56	\$6.23	\$8.16	\$2.57	\$5.36	\$7.84	\$3.90	\$5.59
146	\$7.35	\$2.52	\$5.18	\$7.05	\$2.52	\$5.71	\$7.44	\$2.53	\$5.41
147	\$8.61	\$2.52	\$5.41	\$8.27	\$2.52	\$5.42	\$7.45	\$2.88	\$5.34
148	\$7.11	\$2.62	\$4.59	\$9.67	\$2.54	\$5.34	\$8.11	\$4.17	\$6.00
149	\$7.10	\$2.49	\$5.36	\$7.87	\$4.20	\$6.04	\$9.14	\$3.36	\$6.00
150	\$8.34	\$2.52	\$6.33	\$7.19	\$4.06	\$6.23	\$7.51	\$4.62	\$6.25
151	\$8.37	\$2.59	\$5.57	\$7.71	\$2.96	\$5.56	\$7.84	\$3.16	\$5.60
152	\$8.54	\$2.54	\$4.98	\$7.99	\$2.62	\$5.75	\$7.88	\$3.51	\$5.74
153	\$8.35	\$2.57	\$5.21	\$9.40	\$2.99	\$5.67	\$8.48	\$3.25	\$6.19
154	\$8.81	\$2.52	\$5.70	\$9.24	\$3.15	\$5.80	\$7.57	\$3.17	\$5.44
155	\$7.75	\$2.76	\$5.50	\$8.87	\$3.21	\$6.49	\$9.55	\$2.82	\$5.29
156	\$8.70	\$2.52	\$5.56	\$7.71	\$3.92	\$6.21	\$7.00	\$2.52	\$5.08

Draw	2018			2019			2020		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
157	\$9.35	\$2.54	\$5.33	\$7.68	\$4.32	\$5.81	\$8.89	\$2.55	\$5.19
158	\$8.70	\$2.49	\$4.87	\$7.41	\$2.49	\$5.25	\$8.89	\$3.00	\$5.56
159	\$7.50	\$2.82	\$5.15	\$8.70	\$3.57	\$6.50	\$8.14	\$2.57	\$5.35
160	\$9.33	\$3.36	\$6.50	\$7.13	\$2.64	\$5.02	\$7.40	\$2.54	\$5.16
161	\$7.38	\$3.09	\$5.62	\$7.95	\$2.64	\$5.10	\$7.72	\$2.54	\$5.00
162	\$9.43	\$3.47	\$6.22	\$8.60	\$3.18	\$5.18	\$7.70	\$3.02	\$5.42
163	\$9.99	\$3.31	\$5.79	\$7.56	\$2.56	\$5.14	\$6.89	\$3.46	\$5.51
164	\$11.29	\$2.52	\$6.67	\$8.05	\$3.45	\$5.62	\$7.41	\$2.66	\$5.52
165	\$7.30	\$3.34	\$5.40	\$8.24	\$3.01	\$5.95	\$7.43	\$2.52	\$4.67
166	\$7.82	\$3.72	\$5.67	\$9.55	\$4.79	\$6.99	\$8.61	\$3.74	\$5.30
167	\$7.44	\$3.40	\$5.29	\$8.32	\$2.76	\$5.42	\$7.56	\$5.01	\$5.92
168	\$10.01	\$2.52	\$5.47	\$8.90	\$2.52	\$5.67	\$9.12	\$4.12	\$6.69
169	\$8.47	\$3.49	\$5.29	\$9.84	\$5.37	\$7.16	\$8.51	\$2.54	\$5.15
170	\$8.13	\$3.34	\$6.59	\$8.01	\$2.57	\$4.79	\$8.45	\$2.57	\$5.45
171	\$7.63	\$2.62	\$4.89	\$11.54	\$2.57	\$6.22	\$9.60	\$4.21	\$5.95
172	\$8.76	\$3.52	\$6.44	\$7.58	\$2.57	\$5.38	\$8.67	\$2.74	\$5.30
173	\$9.08	\$2.52	\$5.43	\$9.64	\$2.67	\$5.87	\$8.68	\$4.83	\$6.43
174	\$8.74	\$4.29	\$5.86	\$8.01	\$2.79	\$5.86	\$8.58	\$2.54	\$5.38
175	\$7.33	\$4.50	\$6.18	\$9.28	\$4.30	\$6.46	\$8.76	\$2.57	\$5.33
176	\$10.13	\$3.53	\$6.43	\$8.08	\$4.57	\$6.56	\$8.61	\$2.72	\$5.79
177	\$6.51	\$2.59	\$4.69	\$8.58	\$3.89	\$5.32	\$6.85	\$2.52	\$5.00
178	\$9.72	\$2.72	\$5.70	\$8.24	\$3.27	\$5.66	\$6.57	\$3.51	\$5.30
179	\$8.51	\$2.57	\$6.39	\$8.64	\$2.58	\$6.12	\$8.48	\$2.57	\$5.47
180	\$9.65	\$3.25	\$6.12	\$7.83	\$2.84	\$5.56	\$6.81	\$2.54	\$4.61
181	\$6.71	\$3.90	\$5.17	\$7.75	\$2.96	\$5.56	\$8.34	\$2.52	\$5.57
182	\$8.00	\$3.78	\$5.67	\$9.58	\$2.54	\$5.22	\$7.21	\$2.54	\$5.22
183	\$8.87	\$2.54	\$5.54	\$9.26	\$3.65	\$6.18	\$9.28	\$3.27	\$5.64
184	\$7.35	\$2.74	\$5.60	\$10.77	\$3.39	\$6.56	\$7.74	\$2.54	\$5.22
185	\$7.68	\$4.21	\$5.79	\$9.59	\$2.49	\$5.45	\$7.71	\$2.63	\$5.51
186	\$6.89	\$2.54	\$5.17	\$9.02	\$2.54	\$5.64	\$8.64	\$2.62	\$5.07
187	\$7.47	\$3.23	\$5.59	\$8.23	\$4.17	\$5.94	\$8.21	\$2.49	\$5.96
188	\$8.27	\$2.49	\$5.78	\$10.83	\$2.49	\$5.49	\$8.39	\$2.49	\$5.18
189	\$9.93	\$3.40	\$6.17	\$9.56	\$3.92	\$6.12	\$6.99	\$2.61	\$4.84
190	\$8.37	\$4.17	\$6.00	\$7.34	\$2.52	\$4.86	\$9.19	\$2.96	\$5.57
191	\$7.78	\$2.52	\$5.52	\$8.05	\$4.30	\$5.67	\$7.32	\$2.52	\$5.01
192	\$8.96	\$3.86	\$6.14	\$10.16	\$3.82	\$7.06	\$8.80	\$2.49	\$5.12
193	\$8.74	\$2.71	\$6.51	\$9.30	\$3.47	\$5.52	\$7.87	\$4.13	\$5.55
194	\$8.41	\$2.86	\$5.00	\$7.82	\$2.69	\$5.14	\$8.34	\$3.36	\$5.78
195	\$8.61	\$3.59	\$6.12	\$9.68	\$4.06	\$5.99	\$6.96	\$2.54	\$5.09
196	\$9.42	\$2.58	\$5.54	\$9.32	\$4.14	\$6.61	\$8.92	\$2.89	\$6.30
197	\$9.51	\$4.27	\$6.02	\$9.60	\$2.67	\$5.78	\$7.13	\$3.75	\$5.40
198	\$7.33	\$3.18	\$5.27	\$8.79	\$2.52	\$6.32	\$8.36	\$2.52	\$5.15
199	\$9.52	\$3.61	\$6.37	\$9.14	\$3.17	\$5.30	\$8.75	\$2.93	\$5.65
200	\$8.95	\$3.26	\$6.40	\$9.53	\$3.33	\$6.01	\$7.65	\$4.14	\$5.87
average	\$8.34	\$3.11	\$5.64	\$8.62	\$3.24	\$5.85	\$8.23	\$3.09	\$5.56
Max	\$11.29			\$11.54			\$10.49		
Avg			\$5.64			\$5.85			\$5.56
Min	\$2.49			\$2.49			\$2.49		
Range	8.80			9.04			8.00		

Draw	2021			2022			2023		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
1	\$8.07	\$2.57	\$5.68	\$8.79	\$4.07	\$6.14	\$10.37	\$3.46	\$6.56
2	\$10.47	\$4.08	\$5.82	\$8.05	\$3.69	\$6.17	\$8.21	\$3.62	\$6.40
3	\$9.33	\$2.49	\$5.98	\$9.37	\$2.49	\$5.35	\$8.69	\$2.49	\$5.82
4	\$8.28	\$3.76	\$5.98	\$8.42	\$2.54	\$5.66	\$7.48	\$4.03	\$5.66
5	\$12.28	\$2.52	\$5.68	\$8.30	\$3.39	\$6.11	\$8.96	\$2.52	\$5.94
6	\$8.65	\$3.71	\$6.07	\$8.97	\$2.68	\$5.46	\$7.55	\$3.33	\$5.93
7	\$8.02	\$4.32	\$6.06	\$9.70	\$3.60	\$6.04	\$12.45	\$2.54	\$5.53
8	\$8.00	\$2.57	\$5.24	\$7.78	\$2.57	\$5.24	\$9.42	\$2.57	\$6.04
9	\$7.73	\$3.14	\$5.83	\$8.20	\$2.54	\$4.97	\$9.14	\$2.54	\$5.53
10	\$8.55	\$2.66	\$6.30	\$7.58	\$4.05	\$5.65	\$10.26	\$3.96	\$6.40
11	\$6.48	\$2.89	\$5.32	\$8.74	\$3.68	\$6.32	\$8.00	\$3.02	\$6.07
12	\$8.80	\$2.81	\$5.71	\$9.84	\$3.19	\$6.36	\$9.81	\$4.91	\$7.31
13	\$9.43	\$3.50	\$5.96	\$7.53	\$2.66	\$5.37	\$10.40	\$2.57	\$6.52
14	\$7.68	\$2.92	\$5.50	\$9.54	\$2.49	\$5.82	\$8.00	\$3.46	\$5.63
15	\$7.12	\$3.11	\$5.54	\$7.79	\$2.57	\$6.14	\$9.12	\$2.85	\$6.49
16	\$8.82	\$3.81	\$6.13	\$7.41	\$3.51	\$5.54	\$8.77	\$3.35	\$5.88
17	\$7.46	\$4.22	\$5.46	\$8.04	\$4.16	\$5.91	\$9.69	\$3.37	\$6.49
18	\$7.87	\$2.49	\$5.57	\$8.57	\$4.28	\$6.03	\$9.31	\$3.88	\$6.06
19	\$10.22	\$2.49	\$5.80	\$10.01	\$2.85	\$6.24	\$8.20	\$2.62	\$5.56
20	\$7.68	\$3.26	\$5.17	\$8.53	\$4.04	\$5.91	\$8.53	\$3.40	\$5.72
21	\$7.60	\$3.13	\$5.42	\$9.20	\$2.54	\$6.28	\$7.88	\$3.13	\$5.34
22	\$7.61	\$4.68	\$6.12	\$7.75	\$4.16	\$5.88	\$7.88	\$2.77	\$5.36
23	\$7.07	\$2.81	\$5.48	\$9.17	\$2.83	\$6.62	\$9.89	\$3.44	\$6.48
24	\$8.16	\$3.12	\$6.20	\$7.40	\$2.57	\$5.31	\$7.89	\$3.52	\$6.08
25	\$8.29	\$3.69	\$5.48	\$7.58	\$4.39	\$5.66	\$10.13	\$3.79	\$6.59
26	\$10.16	\$4.07	\$5.97	\$8.09	\$3.20	\$5.70	\$9.06	\$3.42	\$6.11
27	\$8.19	\$2.54	\$5.57	\$8.80	\$2.52	\$5.31	\$9.28	\$2.68	\$5.52
28	\$7.17	\$2.54	\$5.12	\$7.86	\$3.40	\$5.39	\$9.21	\$4.56	\$6.50
29	\$8.97	\$3.65	\$5.62	\$8.64	\$3.48	\$5.87	\$8.06	\$3.35	\$5.91
30	\$10.07	\$4.27	\$6.16	\$10.60	\$2.57	\$5.44	\$8.29	\$2.57	\$5.81
31	\$7.82	\$3.68	\$5.73	\$8.47	\$3.19	\$6.07	\$8.49	\$3.40	\$6.40
32	\$8.19	\$3.83	\$6.44	\$8.26	\$3.19	\$5.78	\$9.91	\$4.31	\$6.56
33	\$9.60	\$2.49	\$4.94	\$9.78	\$2.49	\$5.40	\$9.41	\$3.79	\$7.08
34	\$8.22	\$4.71	\$6.45	\$9.93	\$2.75	\$5.71	\$8.52	\$3.57	\$6.01
35	\$8.27	\$3.80	\$6.05	\$6.47	\$3.02	\$5.54	\$9.59	\$4.48	\$6.68
36	\$8.39	\$2.69	\$4.89	\$7.92	\$2.96	\$5.60	\$8.37	\$2.82	\$6.08
37	\$8.94	\$2.54	\$5.64	\$8.58	\$2.94	\$6.25	\$8.96	\$4.15	\$6.76
38	\$9.64	\$2.52	\$5.87	\$8.26	\$4.42	\$5.76	\$9.43	\$3.12	\$5.90
39	\$7.01	\$3.10	\$5.20	\$7.19	\$3.38	\$5.84	\$7.25	\$3.39	\$5.55
40	\$9.48	\$2.57	\$5.50	\$8.34	\$2.57	\$5.85	\$9.51	\$2.57	\$6.75
41	\$7.36	\$3.31	\$5.61	\$10.12	\$3.87	\$5.91	\$8.15	\$3.54	\$5.63
42	\$7.72	\$2.49	\$5.65	\$8.21	\$2.91	\$6.29	\$9.99	\$3.76	\$6.31
43	\$8.38	\$2.49	\$5.85	\$9.14	\$2.59	\$5.27	\$9.06	\$4.66	\$6.26
44	\$9.18	\$3.09	\$5.99	\$7.39	\$2.54	\$5.53	\$8.42	\$2.54	\$5.80
45	\$8.35	\$2.57	\$5.09	\$7.79	\$2.62	\$4.81	\$7.71	\$4.50	\$6.10
46	\$9.83	\$3.43	\$6.11	\$8.16	\$2.54	\$5.75	\$8.75	\$4.20	\$6.30
47	\$8.47	\$3.13	\$5.06	\$8.69	\$3.28	\$6.25	\$8.43	\$2.52	\$6.26
48	\$7.87	\$2.49	\$5.87	\$9.20	\$5.15	\$6.55	\$11.61	\$3.76	\$7.07
49	\$6.50	\$2.83	\$4.85	\$7.64	\$2.77	\$5.06	\$8.58	\$2.57	\$5.34
50	\$8.01	\$2.57	\$5.63	\$8.83	\$2.57	\$5.48	\$7.32	\$3.81	\$5.54
51	\$10.85	\$2.58	\$5.93	\$9.34	\$2.65	\$5.86	\$8.77	\$4.51	\$6.53
52	\$7.92	\$5.10	\$6.36	\$8.29	\$4.05	\$5.73	\$8.15	\$4.45	\$6.13

Draw	2021			2022			2023		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
53	\$7.96	\$2.77	\$5.49	\$7.48	\$3.40	\$4.76	\$10.19	\$4.43	\$6.77
54	\$9.46	\$4.07	\$6.08	\$8.33	\$3.15	\$5.53	\$9.23	\$3.57	\$6.00
55	\$8.39	\$2.86	\$5.47	\$8.87	\$2.49	\$5.79	\$8.36	\$3.78	\$6.18
56	\$9.76	\$3.21	\$6.08	\$7.88	\$2.64	\$6.17	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$5.73
57	\$9.74	\$2.57	\$5.51	\$9.00	\$3.02	\$6.24	\$8.84	\$4.02	\$6.43
58	\$10.04	\$4.00	\$6.32	\$8.16	\$2.57	\$5.48	\$9.02	\$3.86	\$6.23
59	\$8.73	\$2.91	\$5.51	\$9.15	\$3.16	\$5.72	\$9.61	\$2.54	\$5.75
60	\$7.26	\$4.29	\$5.97	\$6.99	\$2.63	\$5.95	\$7.91	\$4.56	\$5.76
61	\$7.37	\$2.63	\$5.02	\$8.53	\$2.89	\$5.53	\$8.61	\$3.83	\$6.84
62	\$9.58	\$4.11	\$6.09	\$7.68	\$3.77	\$5.41	\$8.41	\$3.31	\$6.26
63	\$8.89	\$2.54	\$5.45	\$9.37	\$4.45	\$6.38	\$9.14	\$3.54	\$6.06
64	\$7.82	\$3.49	\$5.93	\$9.09	\$3.54	\$7.12	\$8.90	\$2.49	\$5.55
65	\$9.39	\$2.49	\$5.69	\$8.93	\$2.75	\$6.21	\$9.80	\$4.82	\$6.72
66	\$7.59	\$3.50	\$5.80	\$9.99	\$3.47	\$6.08	\$9.17	\$3.30	\$6.23
67	\$7.64	\$3.70	\$6.07	\$9.99	\$2.52	\$5.28	\$7.27	\$3.55	\$5.57
68	\$9.13	\$3.06	\$5.65	\$9.17	\$4.41	\$6.22	\$8.17	\$4.40	\$6.39
69	\$8.06	\$3.59	\$5.49	\$9.88	\$2.52	\$5.08	\$8.87	\$4.89	\$6.85
70	\$8.73	\$3.41	\$6.09	\$8.16	\$5.28	\$6.23	\$6.83	\$2.49	\$5.21
71	\$7.82	\$3.53	\$6.03	\$9.71	\$2.57	\$5.58	\$9.14	\$4.25	\$6.98
72	\$6.73	\$2.92	\$5.08	\$9.66	\$2.49	\$6.19	\$8.69	\$2.49	\$5.84
73	\$9.73	\$3.58	\$6.25	\$8.92	\$2.62	\$6.11	\$8.42	\$3.75	\$6.36
74	\$6.93	\$2.80	\$5.53	\$10.69	\$2.52	\$6.61	\$8.80	\$2.52	\$6.17
75	\$9.41	\$4.07	\$6.34	\$9.31	\$3.19	\$6.39	\$9.60	\$3.12	\$5.94
76	\$8.01	\$3.53	\$5.71	\$8.49	\$2.49	\$5.88	\$7.96	\$3.08	\$5.73
77	\$7.79	\$2.49	\$5.68	\$7.67	\$2.49	\$4.93	\$7.10	\$2.86	\$5.16
78	\$7.75	\$2.58	\$5.33	\$8.31	\$3.36	\$5.82	\$8.28	\$3.91	\$6.22
79	\$8.98	\$3.85	\$6.13	\$8.06	\$2.63	\$6.06	\$8.55	\$2.73	\$5.86
80	\$7.53	\$2.94	\$4.98	\$8.40	\$3.07	\$5.93	\$9.85	\$2.53	\$5.81
81	\$7.73	\$2.61	\$5.47	\$10.48	\$4.10	\$6.74	\$9.02	\$4.91	\$6.22
82	\$8.30	\$2.52	\$5.81	\$9.00	\$4.42	\$6.20	\$8.58	\$3.31	\$5.84
83	\$7.43	\$3.04	\$5.83	\$7.53	\$3.10	\$5.42	\$8.84	\$2.67	\$6.33
84	\$8.31	\$2.54	\$5.99	\$9.57	\$2.54	\$5.79	\$8.24	\$2.54	\$5.77
85	\$8.22	\$3.37	\$4.96	\$10.18	\$3.61	\$6.04	\$8.57	\$3.48	\$6.35
86	\$6.79	\$2.52	\$4.86	\$8.21	\$3.30	\$5.81	\$7.77	\$3.89	\$6.15
87	\$8.80	\$2.99	\$5.76	\$9.60	\$2.57	\$6.32	\$8.61	\$3.86	\$5.85
88	\$8.20	\$3.70	\$5.75	\$9.04	\$4.65	\$6.33	\$7.72	\$3.54	\$5.90
89	\$7.84	\$3.35	\$6.13	\$8.49	\$2.57	\$5.99	\$9.19	\$4.88	\$6.45
90	\$7.49	\$2.49	\$5.79	\$9.56	\$2.49	\$6.09	\$8.73	\$3.30	\$6.53
91	\$9.77	\$2.81	\$5.52	\$7.18	\$2.55	\$5.30	\$7.91	\$3.19	\$5.53
92	\$8.85	\$3.49	\$5.94	\$8.57	\$2.52	\$6.42	\$10.36	\$3.38	\$6.24
93	\$7.54	\$3.56	\$5.50	\$9.42	\$3.80	\$5.44	\$9.25	\$4.70	\$6.82
94	\$7.66	\$3.95	\$5.64	\$8.86	\$3.12	\$5.88	\$8.59	\$2.49	\$6.55
95	\$8.41	\$2.57	\$6.29	\$9.27	\$3.08	\$5.76	\$10.04	\$2.57	\$6.60
96	\$7.25	\$3.68	\$5.13	\$8.73	\$2.57	\$5.50	\$9.84	\$4.50	\$6.60
97	\$9.76	\$2.96	\$6.56	\$8.24	\$3.50	\$5.55	\$8.85	\$3.52	\$6.29
98	\$7.41	\$3.99	\$5.69	\$9.32	\$2.57	\$5.71	\$10.33	\$4.49	\$6.11
99	\$8.63	\$2.52	\$5.57	\$7.44	\$2.52	\$5.33	\$8.92	\$3.15	\$5.62
100	\$8.60	\$4.13	\$6.92	\$8.72	\$2.55	\$6.43	\$7.75	\$3.01	\$5.54
101	\$8.55	\$2.54	\$5.70	\$6.72	\$2.54	\$4.59	\$7.77	\$2.61	\$5.46
102	\$7.08	\$2.85	\$5.46	\$7.35	\$2.57	\$5.78	\$7.12	\$4.18	\$6.23
103	\$6.84	\$3.24	\$5.31	\$9.18	\$2.52	\$5.52	\$10.02	\$3.51	\$6.26
104	\$8.20	\$3.27	\$5.78	\$9.56	\$3.90	\$6.21	\$8.89	\$5.34	\$6.60

Draw	2021			2022			2023		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
105	\$10.34	\$2.57	\$5.66	\$8.38	\$3.31	\$5.71	\$8.36	\$3.75	\$6.27
106	\$7.62	\$3.73	\$5.68	\$9.11	\$2.52	\$5.46	\$8.67	\$4.71	\$6.03
107	\$7.41	\$3.19	\$5.51	\$6.50	\$3.32	\$4.97	\$8.64	\$3.16	\$5.74
108	\$7.76	\$3.64	\$5.53	\$8.65	\$4.23	\$6.55	\$8.23	\$3.84	\$6.34
109	\$7.84	\$4.61	\$5.90	\$8.13	\$2.67	\$5.72	\$8.91	\$2.74	\$5.25
110	\$9.32	\$2.86	\$5.76	\$8.22	\$4.08	\$5.94	\$8.05	\$3.52	\$5.98
111	\$6.67	\$3.83	\$5.93	\$8.61	\$3.77	\$5.98	\$9.47	\$3.80	\$6.63
112	\$8.06	\$3.10	\$5.25	\$7.05	\$2.54	\$5.82	\$8.47	\$3.92	\$6.24
113	\$8.89	\$2.54	\$5.59	\$9.07	\$4.70	\$5.87	\$7.15	\$5.13	\$6.23
114	\$7.85	\$2.70	\$5.65	\$9.58	\$3.69	\$5.87	\$8.06	\$3.13	\$5.64
115	\$9.53	\$4.17	\$6.49	\$9.31	\$3.31	\$5.71	\$9.07	\$3.87	\$6.73
116	\$8.83	\$2.67	\$5.94	\$8.62	\$2.60	\$5.34	\$9.01	\$2.49	\$5.62
117	\$7.05	\$2.57	\$4.90	\$9.81	\$3.04	\$5.69	\$7.93	\$3.47	\$5.87
118	\$7.76	\$3.37	\$5.33	\$8.30	\$3.96	\$5.71	\$8.47	\$3.72	\$6.34
119	\$9.29	\$2.90	\$5.66	\$8.54	\$2.52	\$4.72	\$9.08	\$4.02	\$7.30
120	\$9.99	\$3.62	\$5.53	\$10.60	\$4.18	\$7.38	\$9.11	\$4.23	\$6.43
121	\$7.88	\$4.10	\$5.79	\$7.99	\$2.57	\$5.60	\$8.97	\$2.57	\$5.39
122	\$7.51	\$2.91	\$5.68	\$8.47	\$4.04	\$6.29	\$8.12	\$3.44	\$5.96
123	\$8.20	\$4.03	\$5.75	\$8.35	\$2.81	\$5.44	\$8.25	\$3.86	\$6.05
124	\$8.55	\$2.86	\$5.56	\$8.56	\$3.46	\$5.32	\$11.25	\$4.18	\$6.89
125	\$8.42	\$3.52	\$6.05	\$8.43	\$3.16	\$6.14	\$9.11	\$2.52	\$5.25
126	\$9.08	\$2.92	\$6.45	\$8.59	\$2.54	\$4.86	\$8.68	\$3.83	\$5.87
127	\$8.33	\$2.52	\$5.29	\$8.12	\$3.16	\$5.75	\$10.03	\$3.32	\$6.61
128	\$7.88	\$2.49	\$5.39	\$8.41	\$2.49	\$5.44	\$9.25	\$2.49	\$6.03
129	\$9.14	\$4.21	\$5.99	\$9.17	\$3.36	\$6.66	\$8.80	\$3.05	\$5.79
130	\$10.13	\$2.57	\$5.55	\$9.27	\$3.90	\$6.24	\$6.29	\$4.07	\$5.62
131	\$7.88	\$2.68	\$5.65	\$7.94	\$2.95	\$5.83	\$8.91	\$3.06	\$6.13
132	\$8.82	\$3.60	\$5.78	\$7.55	\$4.43	\$5.61	\$9.19	\$4.17	\$6.25
133	\$6.71	\$2.57	\$4.76	\$6.65	\$2.78	\$4.83	\$9.07	\$3.93	\$6.00
134	\$7.73	\$3.20	\$5.63	\$7.99	\$2.52	\$5.52	\$8.45	\$2.57	\$5.67
135	\$7.63	\$2.52	\$5.32	\$8.61	\$3.90	\$6.06	\$7.38	\$2.52	\$5.14
136	\$9.02	\$2.93	\$5.97	\$8.70	\$4.80	\$6.19	\$11.30	\$3.32	\$6.22
137	\$8.81	\$3.11	\$5.78	\$8.71	\$3.52	\$5.83	\$8.90	\$2.54	\$5.97
138	\$8.55	\$2.49	\$5.39	\$9.06	\$2.82	\$6.19	\$8.86	\$3.61	\$6.36
139	\$8.08	\$4.14	\$6.33	\$8.84	\$4.47	\$6.43	\$7.97	\$3.67	\$6.27
140	\$9.31	\$2.67	\$5.59	\$8.43	\$3.74	\$5.71	\$7.78	\$3.15	\$5.37
141	\$8.54	\$2.52	\$5.45	\$9.24	\$3.23	\$6.19	\$10.02	\$3.54	\$6.22
142	\$7.50	\$3.17	\$4.74	\$8.05	\$3.51	\$6.00	\$8.78	\$2.49	\$6.04
143	\$7.84	\$2.57	\$5.05	\$8.88	\$2.57	\$6.00	\$8.64	\$4.42	\$5.77
144	\$7.54	\$3.50	\$5.39	\$8.75	\$4.73	\$6.56	\$9.48	\$3.88	\$6.14
145	\$7.33	\$2.57	\$5.25	\$7.38	\$3.17	\$5.40	\$8.14	\$3.12	\$5.92
146	\$8.00	\$2.52	\$5.37	\$8.38	\$2.52	\$5.99	\$8.12	\$2.52	\$5.22
147	\$10.03	\$3.09	\$5.73	\$9.48	\$2.52	\$5.77	\$7.98	\$2.70	\$5.30
148	\$7.59	\$2.68	\$5.57	\$8.97	\$4.06	\$6.15	\$8.13	\$2.54	\$5.32
149	\$7.52	\$3.77	\$6.01	\$8.90	\$2.49	\$5.93	\$7.94	\$3.52	\$6.14
150	\$8.02	\$2.60	\$5.74	\$7.63	\$4.17	\$5.37	\$9.06	\$3.34	\$5.82
151	\$9.53	\$2.52	\$5.86	\$7.85	\$3.30	\$5.25	\$8.63	\$2.52	\$5.18
152	\$9.08	\$3.65	\$6.28	\$9.11	\$3.07	\$6.31	\$7.64	\$2.54	\$5.48
153	\$8.28	\$3.44	\$5.48	\$9.22	\$4.35	\$5.73	\$9.95	\$4.20	\$6.40
154	\$9.21	\$2.52	\$5.10	\$7.76	\$3.45	\$5.53	\$10.36	\$3.82	\$6.21
155	\$7.90	\$4.21	\$6.50	\$9.50	\$2.54	\$5.68	\$7.92	\$3.14	\$5.63
156	\$6.43	\$2.52	\$5.09	\$8.87	\$3.15	\$6.15	\$9.22	\$3.11	\$6.02

Draw	2021			2022			2023		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
157	\$8.79	\$2.54	\$5.95	\$9.99	\$2.61	\$6.45	\$9.45	\$3.25	\$6.16
158	\$6.52	\$2.89	\$4.50	\$9.78	\$3.09	\$6.46	\$9.35	\$2.49	\$6.06
159	\$10.22	\$3.03	\$6.75	\$10.25	\$4.11	\$6.81	\$9.33	\$3.18	\$6.26
160	\$8.91	\$3.02	\$5.10	\$8.25	\$2.70	\$6.06	\$7.12	\$2.54	\$5.06
161	\$5.85	\$3.33	\$4.67	\$9.13	\$2.81	\$6.61	\$8.77	\$4.93	\$6.43
162	\$8.72	\$3.17	\$5.57	\$10.66	\$2.49	\$6.33	\$8.95	\$3.37	\$6.10
163	\$7.97	\$2.54	\$5.44	\$7.28	\$3.18	\$5.25	\$7.96	\$2.74	\$4.66
164	\$7.70	\$2.52	\$5.94	\$8.36	\$3.87	\$5.97	\$9.13	\$2.52	\$5.86
165	\$8.49	\$3.37	\$5.78	\$8.71	\$2.52	\$6.61	\$8.41	\$4.54	\$7.29
166	\$7.51	\$2.82	\$4.94	\$9.26	\$2.57	\$5.99	\$9.28	\$3.22	\$6.15
167	\$8.50	\$2.54	\$5.11	\$8.87	\$3.50	\$6.26	\$9.16	\$3.16	\$6.27
168	\$8.29	\$3.04	\$5.48	\$10.05	\$2.52	\$5.64	\$8.50	\$2.52	\$5.59
169	\$7.71	\$2.71	\$5.36	\$8.80	\$3.81	\$5.75	\$8.51	\$3.81	\$6.38
170	\$7.33	\$2.73	\$5.34	\$10.13	\$5.16	\$7.07	\$9.65	\$2.57	\$5.97
171	\$8.15	\$3.65	\$5.83	\$9.47	\$2.97	\$6.43	\$8.57	\$5.05	\$6.27
172	\$6.99	\$3.28	\$5.17	\$9.96	\$3.16	\$5.68	\$10.50	\$4.09	\$6.20
173	\$10.26	\$3.66	\$5.72	\$7.83	\$3.32	\$5.88	\$8.35	\$3.12	\$5.46
174	\$9.11	\$4.28	\$5.66	\$10.05	\$4.47	\$7.04	\$9.68	\$4.08	\$6.74
175	\$7.90	\$2.96	\$5.70	\$7.09	\$3.68	\$5.60	\$9.09	\$4.46	\$6.60
176	\$8.80	\$2.49	\$6.44	\$9.26	\$3.39	\$6.49	\$9.35	\$3.07	\$5.84
177	\$9.52	\$2.52	\$5.58	\$8.81	\$3.10	\$5.55	\$9.98	\$4.74	\$6.44
178	\$7.92	\$2.52	\$5.68	\$7.76	\$2.52	\$5.34	\$8.63	\$3.17	\$6.18
179	\$9.11	\$2.57	\$5.23	\$9.20	\$2.57	\$5.44	\$9.43	\$3.58	\$6.51
180	\$8.10	\$2.68	\$5.84	\$7.24	\$2.77	\$5.23	\$7.03	\$5.32	\$6.18
181	\$9.35	\$2.52	\$5.47	\$8.58	\$3.21	\$5.92	\$8.86	\$2.93	\$6.06
182	\$7.44	\$2.54	\$4.85	\$8.60	\$2.85	\$5.63	\$9.13	\$2.88	\$5.48
183	\$11.71	\$4.73	\$7.39	\$9.23	\$3.21	\$6.20	\$8.53	\$3.33	\$6.08
184	\$6.57	\$2.87	\$5.20	\$8.88	\$2.85	\$5.48	\$9.18	\$4.61	\$6.30
185	\$9.35	\$3.22	\$5.77	\$7.52	\$2.49	\$5.47	\$9.78	\$2.49	\$5.91
186	\$8.20	\$3.31	\$5.73	\$10.10	\$3.78	\$5.84	\$7.40	\$2.54	\$5.02
187	\$10.14	\$4.12	\$5.79	\$8.82	\$3.42	\$5.98	\$6.31	\$2.87	\$4.49
188	\$7.81	\$3.73	\$6.18	\$11.28	\$4.84	\$6.56	\$9.13	\$3.58	\$5.67
189	\$7.65	\$2.57	\$5.12	\$9.45	\$2.57	\$6.65	\$8.18	\$2.58	\$6.17
190	\$6.56	\$2.52	\$4.67	\$8.28	\$3.43	\$5.83	\$9.39	\$2.65	\$5.25
191	\$8.75	\$3.01	\$5.64	\$8.70	\$2.52	\$5.17	\$9.49	\$3.26	\$6.13
192	\$8.51	\$2.49	\$5.33	\$7.84	\$3.67	\$5.54	\$8.20	\$5.20	\$6.38
193	\$7.25	\$3.14	\$4.96	\$7.78	\$2.57	\$5.16	\$7.90	\$3.29	\$6.28
194	\$8.62	\$2.54	\$5.65	\$8.11	\$4.17	\$5.79	\$7.35	\$2.85	\$5.52
195	\$7.85	\$3.47	\$6.21	\$8.04	\$2.54	\$5.31	\$8.95	\$4.01	\$7.01
196	\$8.84	\$2.54	\$5.20	\$7.92	\$3.10	\$5.10	\$7.24	\$3.39	\$5.55
197	\$9.07	\$2.78	\$5.26	\$7.32	\$3.89	\$5.89	\$9.59	\$3.01	\$6.24
198	\$8.18	\$3.82	\$6.14	\$7.79	\$3.27	\$5.30	\$9.41	\$3.06	\$6.47
199	\$7.99	\$3.40	\$6.10	\$6.81	\$3.10	\$4.95	\$9.19	\$3.18	\$6.08
200	\$8.82	\$2.49	\$5.85	\$8.40	\$3.86	\$5.72	\$8.28	\$3.85	\$5.87
<b>average</b>	<b>\$8.35</b>	<b>\$3.13</b>	<b>\$5.66</b>	<b>\$8.64</b>	<b>\$3.21</b>	<b>\$5.83</b>	<b>\$8.79</b>	<b>\$3.46</b>	<b>\$6.06</b>
Max	\$12.28			\$11.28			\$12.45		
Avg			\$5.66			\$5.83			\$6.06
Min	\$2.49			\$2.49			\$2.49		
Range	9.79			8.79			9.96		



Draw	2024			2025			2026		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
1	\$8.17	\$3.18	\$5.85	\$12.15	\$3.01	\$6.23	\$8.00	\$2.57	\$5.15
2	\$6.15	\$3.55	\$4.84	\$8.96	\$3.70	\$6.23	\$7.97	\$2.82	\$5.41
3	\$7.62	\$2.66	\$5.14	\$8.77	\$2.71	\$5.31	\$8.19	\$2.49	\$5.79
4	\$7.46	\$2.54	\$4.47	\$8.47	\$2.54	\$5.61	\$7.39	\$2.54	\$5.33
5	\$7.15	\$2.87	\$5.05	\$6.65	\$2.97	\$5.49	\$6.58	\$2.55	\$5.38
6	\$7.93	\$2.61	\$5.47	\$8.86	\$2.49	\$5.36	\$8.22	\$3.65	\$5.95
7	\$9.54	\$3.36	\$6.38	\$8.60	\$2.54	\$5.17	\$9.29	\$3.89	\$6.64
8	\$9.38	\$2.57	\$5.84	\$7.05	\$2.57	\$4.85	\$8.73	\$2.57	\$5.94
9	\$8.27	\$4.13	\$6.02	\$7.66	\$3.19	\$4.75	\$8.55	\$2.90	\$5.94
10	\$8.69	\$2.49	\$5.95	\$9.09	\$3.81	\$6.37	\$8.98	\$3.51	\$6.42
11	\$9.33	\$2.52	\$5.57	\$9.12	\$4.10	\$5.91	\$8.54	\$2.71	\$5.52
12	\$7.89	\$2.52	\$5.80	\$6.31	\$3.32	\$5.02	\$8.74	\$3.39	\$5.96
13	\$8.68	\$2.80	\$5.71	\$8.14	\$3.31	\$4.90	\$9.08	\$3.46	\$5.90
14	\$9.10	\$2.81	\$6.02	\$7.32	\$2.53	\$5.27	\$7.64	\$3.87	\$5.65
15	\$7.49	\$2.90	\$5.31	\$7.77	\$2.57	\$5.66	\$9.55	\$2.57	\$6.19
16	\$8.69	\$3.92	\$5.69	\$8.63	\$5.25	\$6.77	\$8.67	\$5.17	\$6.26
17	\$8.84	\$3.08	\$6.09	\$7.54	\$2.54	\$5.44	\$8.34	\$2.54	\$5.35
18	\$8.79	\$3.09	\$5.20	\$7.98	\$2.55	\$5.68	\$8.55	\$2.49	\$6.04
19	\$9.66	\$2.49	\$6.18	\$7.92	\$2.81	\$5.48	\$7.17	\$2.99	\$5.28
20	\$7.38	\$3.03	\$6.04	\$7.18	\$4.34	\$5.53	\$8.58	\$2.49	\$5.23
21	\$8.91	\$5.00	\$6.69	\$9.40	\$2.54	\$6.37	\$6.92	\$3.49	\$5.24
22	\$8.26	\$4.60	\$6.36	\$8.07	\$3.58	\$5.60	\$8.56	\$2.54	\$6.41
23	\$8.74	\$3.22	\$6.05	\$7.75	\$2.57	\$5.59	\$7.13	\$3.68	\$5.72
24	\$7.44	\$3.12	\$5.58	\$7.99	\$3.22	\$4.86	\$8.08	\$2.57	\$6.12
25	\$8.35	\$2.49	\$5.60	\$7.41	\$2.63	\$5.27	\$7.79	\$2.49	\$5.03
26	\$7.88	\$2.85	\$5.74	\$9.40	\$3.15	\$5.99	\$7.51	\$3.02	\$5.29
27	\$6.21	\$3.25	\$4.77	\$7.66	\$2.52	\$4.37	\$9.66	\$2.52	\$6.15
28	\$8.43	\$3.78	\$5.24	\$7.93	\$2.61	\$5.32	\$7.81	\$2.54	\$5.28
29	\$7.97	\$2.49	\$5.49	\$8.32	\$3.00	\$5.67	\$8.63	\$4.50	\$6.22
30	\$6.70	\$2.57	\$4.86	\$6.66	\$2.57	\$5.13	\$7.86	\$2.57	\$5.05
31	\$8.45	\$3.62	\$6.30	\$8.55	\$2.57	\$5.72	\$8.50	\$2.57	\$5.54
32	\$8.59	\$3.25	\$5.96	\$9.38	\$4.02	\$6.02	\$8.04	\$2.72	\$5.36
33	\$8.97	\$3.18	\$5.73	\$8.90	\$3.20	\$5.11	\$9.70	\$3.43	\$6.41
34	\$8.29	\$3.97	\$5.76	\$6.94	\$2.54	\$5.02	\$9.94	\$2.54	\$6.55
35	\$8.15	\$3.70	\$6.33	\$9.34	\$3.20	\$6.24	\$9.05	\$3.74	\$6.69
36	\$8.89	\$2.54	\$5.82	\$8.07	\$3.58	\$6.03	\$10.52	\$2.82	\$5.48
37	\$8.73	\$3.33	\$5.93	\$7.87	\$3.21	\$5.10	\$7.89	\$2.81	\$6.03
38	\$8.54	\$3.67	\$5.22	\$8.15	\$2.74	\$5.47	\$7.26	\$3.73	\$5.67
39	\$8.23	\$3.21	\$5.39	\$6.81	\$2.89	\$5.43	\$9.62	\$2.52	\$5.86
40	\$8.17	\$4.33	\$6.22	\$9.26	\$3.60	\$5.89	\$8.60	\$3.72	\$5.78
41	\$7.66	\$3.29	\$5.46	\$9.86	\$4.13	\$6.21	\$6.88	\$3.61	\$5.18
42	\$7.73	\$2.49	\$5.81	\$6.59	\$2.61	\$4.90	\$7.68	\$3.48	\$5.64
43	\$8.25	\$4.43	\$6.07	\$7.25	\$2.79	\$5.16	\$9.27	\$4.54	\$6.61
44	\$8.86	\$2.54	\$5.21	\$7.14	\$3.48	\$5.61	\$8.27	\$3.58	\$5.71
45	\$9.01	\$3.13	\$5.90	\$7.42	\$4.12	\$5.87	\$8.15	\$2.57	\$5.07
46	\$9.26	\$2.54	\$5.75	\$8.92	\$3.11	\$5.83	\$7.39	\$2.92	\$5.16
47	\$10.50	\$2.52	\$5.75	\$7.42	\$3.09	\$5.16	\$8.81	\$3.18	\$5.82
48	\$8.52	\$3.00	\$6.36	\$8.11	\$2.64	\$5.84	\$9.20	\$3.23	\$6.08
49	\$8.38	\$3.87	\$6.20	\$8.01	\$2.95	\$5.47	\$6.30	\$3.22	\$4.92
50	\$8.14	\$3.60	\$5.81	\$8.31	\$2.57	\$5.01	\$7.96	\$2.57	\$5.67
51	\$9.02	\$3.08	\$5.96	\$10.03	\$2.57	\$5.50	\$8.38	\$2.67	\$5.56
52	\$7.87	\$3.49	\$5.82	\$9.29	\$2.52	\$5.55	\$8.07	\$2.52	\$5.25

Draw	2024			2025			2026		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
53	\$6.92	\$2.54	\$4.92	\$9.29	\$3.28	\$5.58	\$7.48	\$3.46	\$5.71
54	\$7.99	\$3.82	\$5.90	\$8.61	\$3.42	\$5.74	\$7.86	\$2.49	\$5.20
55	\$9.25	\$3.28	\$6.38	\$7.60	\$2.71	\$5.28	\$7.35	\$3.55	\$5.32
56	\$7.90	\$2.61	\$5.43	\$8.22	\$2.57	\$5.25	\$8.56	\$5.26	\$6.36
57	\$7.11	\$2.57	\$5.05	\$8.39	\$2.96	\$5.81	\$9.56	\$4.54	\$6.89
58	\$8.14	\$2.59	\$6.17	\$8.25	\$3.96	\$5.79	\$8.91	\$4.53	\$6.63
59	\$7.99	\$3.52	\$5.15	\$9.37	\$2.60	\$5.26	\$7.43	\$2.54	\$4.93
60	\$9.94	\$2.54	\$5.77	\$8.01	\$3.63	\$6.07	\$8.60	\$3.27	\$6.39
61	\$11.30	\$3.40	\$6.88	\$7.60	\$4.05	\$5.73	\$8.56	\$3.10	\$5.87
62	\$7.67	\$3.04	\$5.40	\$9.89	\$2.54	\$5.62	\$7.79	\$2.54	\$6.00
63	\$5.96	\$2.54	\$4.43	\$8.03	\$2.97	\$5.40	\$8.57	\$3.53	\$5.21
64	\$8.45	\$3.38	\$5.47	\$7.27	\$2.49	\$5.47	\$7.10	\$3.56	\$5.33
65	\$7.56	\$2.90	\$5.43	\$8.85	\$3.19	\$5.86	\$7.28	\$3.73	\$5.37
66	\$9.36	\$2.52	\$5.64	\$8.10	\$2.52	\$5.64	\$8.12	\$4.33	\$6.10
67	\$7.35	\$2.81	\$5.58	\$6.56	\$2.52	\$5.05	\$7.90	\$3.98	\$5.95
68	\$8.73	\$3.48	\$6.06	\$9.31	\$4.25	\$5.71	\$8.46	\$4.13	\$5.93
69	\$8.56	\$2.94	\$5.57	\$8.84	\$2.52	\$5.80	\$8.16	\$3.75	\$6.16
70	\$7.61	\$2.79	\$6.01	\$9.77	\$2.49	\$4.90	\$8.50	\$2.49	\$5.68
71	\$10.34	\$2.87	\$5.63	\$9.12	\$2.57	\$5.11	\$8.10	\$2.57	\$5.48
72	\$9.36	\$3.16	\$5.96	\$7.81	\$3.85	\$6.21	\$7.02	\$2.49	\$4.86
73	\$10.07	\$4.05	\$6.00	\$8.03	\$3.77	\$6.03	\$9.07	\$2.99	\$5.97
74	\$7.95	\$2.52	\$5.60	\$7.71	\$3.24	\$4.99	\$10.47	\$2.52	\$5.96
75	\$6.44	\$3.64	\$4.88	\$9.10	\$3.65	\$5.69	\$8.43	\$2.49	\$6.40
76	\$9.42	\$2.49	\$5.62	\$8.57	\$2.98	\$5.85	\$9.18	\$3.31	\$6.47
77	\$10.00	\$2.49	\$6.16	\$8.49	\$3.10	\$6.07	\$9.01	\$2.49	\$5.73
78	\$7.34	\$3.80	\$5.81	\$7.85	\$3.36	\$5.47	\$9.75	\$4.39	\$6.85
79	\$7.35	\$2.49	\$5.43	\$6.70	\$3.81	\$5.37	\$8.62	\$4.63	\$6.47
80	\$6.70	\$2.49	\$4.83	\$7.34	\$3.00	\$5.66	\$9.07	\$2.49	\$5.62
81	\$9.36	\$3.18	\$5.62	\$9.42	\$2.54	\$5.83	\$8.36	\$4.33	\$5.67
82	\$7.88	\$2.52	\$5.60	\$8.59	\$2.52	\$5.39	\$8.53	\$2.97	\$5.69
83	\$8.09	\$2.83	\$5.39	\$7.04	\$2.56	\$5.46	\$8.39	\$2.54	\$5.12
84	\$9.88	\$3.57	\$5.71	\$7.48	\$2.54	\$5.37	\$9.25	\$2.54	\$5.53
85	\$9.19	\$2.54	\$5.81	\$7.28	\$3.02	\$5.28	\$8.20	\$2.54	\$5.66
86	\$8.64	\$3.30	\$6.49	\$7.59	\$3.65	\$5.67	\$9.26	\$2.52	\$4.96
87	\$6.40	\$3.42	\$5.07	\$7.49	\$2.57	\$4.77	\$7.81	\$3.24	\$5.62
88	\$9.78	\$2.87	\$6.00	\$7.43	\$3.34	\$5.32	\$9.80	\$3.81	\$5.66
89	\$8.12	\$4.56	\$6.21	\$8.06	\$2.57	\$5.51	\$9.14	\$2.57	\$5.86
90	\$8.56	\$4.39	\$6.64	\$9.63	\$2.49	\$5.83	\$9.68	\$3.17	\$5.68
91	\$8.22	\$3.44	\$5.54	\$7.46	\$3.21	\$5.39	\$9.31	\$2.52	\$5.63
92	\$8.86	\$2.52	\$4.79	\$8.66	\$3.86	\$6.24	\$8.12	\$3.39	\$5.45
93	\$9.13	\$2.65	\$6.04	\$9.07	\$2.54	\$4.98	\$8.69	\$3.33	\$6.24
94	\$8.10	\$2.91	\$5.76	\$7.74	\$2.49	\$5.29	\$8.50	\$2.66	\$5.85
95	\$7.21	\$2.57	\$4.23	\$9.45	\$2.61	\$6.00	\$9.44	\$4.92	\$6.59
96	\$7.74	\$4.29	\$5.48	\$8.44	\$3.70	\$6.27	\$7.47	\$3.52	\$5.92
97	\$9.16	\$4.11	\$5.55	\$11.09	\$2.49	\$6.00	\$8.24	\$3.02	\$6.13
98	\$10.05	\$2.90	\$5.67	\$9.80	\$4.20	\$6.25	\$6.33	\$3.14	\$4.97
99	\$8.72	\$2.52	\$5.54	\$8.25	\$2.52	\$5.39	\$8.29	\$2.52	\$5.69
100	\$8.16	\$3.42	\$5.61	\$7.72	\$3.69	\$5.49	\$7.90	\$2.77	\$5.10
101	\$8.17	\$2.54	\$5.04	\$8.00	\$3.77	\$5.59	\$8.33	\$3.90	\$5.98
102	\$8.96	\$3.33	\$5.53	\$8.35	\$3.41	\$5.71	\$6.95	\$2.57	\$4.82
103	\$9.58	\$2.52	\$5.38	\$9.33	\$2.52	\$5.52	\$9.03	\$3.94	\$5.84
104	\$8.35	\$3.59	\$5.88	\$7.03	\$3.48	\$4.95	\$9.91	\$4.46	\$6.54

Draw	2024			2025			2026		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
105	\$7.50	\$3.58	\$5.67	\$9.57	\$2.92	\$5.78	\$10.06	\$3.32	\$5.66
106	\$7.60	\$2.95	\$5.71	\$8.62	\$3.32	\$5.84	\$7.55	\$3.10	\$5.18
107	\$8.86	\$2.87	\$5.67	\$7.80	\$2.87	\$5.28	\$10.20	\$2.49	\$5.53
108	\$8.82	\$2.57	\$5.72	\$8.87	\$3.66	\$5.58	\$9.30	\$2.54	\$5.98
109	\$8.26	\$2.57	\$5.00	\$7.21	\$2.57	\$4.56	\$7.99	\$2.57	\$5.15
110	\$6.64	\$3.47	\$4.95	\$8.85	\$2.57	\$5.27	\$9.89	\$3.23	\$5.88
111	\$7.37	\$3.43	\$5.56	\$8.99	\$2.52	\$6.38	\$7.48	\$2.52	\$5.52
112	\$7.70	\$2.54	\$5.62	\$8.59	\$5.09	\$6.77	\$8.18	\$2.54	\$5.00
113	\$7.62	\$2.54	\$5.03	\$9.46	\$2.54	\$4.97	\$9.60	\$2.54	\$5.20
114	\$8.13	\$2.49	\$5.86	\$7.08	\$2.49	\$5.58	\$9.13	\$4.05	\$6.50
115	\$8.15	\$2.49	\$5.58	\$8.05	\$3.87	\$5.74	\$8.04	\$3.94	\$6.00
116	\$7.47	\$2.49	\$4.97	\$7.58	\$2.65	\$5.83	\$8.54	\$3.61	\$5.68
117	\$8.16	\$2.57	\$6.09	\$8.64	\$3.03	\$5.55	\$8.09	\$3.36	\$5.37
118	\$6.92	\$2.90	\$5.07	\$8.66	\$3.59	\$5.26	\$8.07	\$2.54	\$5.10
119	\$9.00	\$2.52	\$6.28	\$8.36	\$2.52	\$5.75	\$9.26	\$3.70	\$6.13
120	\$7.52	\$3.79	\$5.87	\$7.53	\$2.87	\$5.46	\$9.80	\$4.04	\$5.64
121	\$6.73	\$3.87	\$5.14	\$7.30	\$3.30	\$5.35	\$7.95	\$2.57	\$5.38
122	\$7.32	\$2.83	\$5.37	\$8.01	\$2.52	\$5.68	\$8.01	\$2.80	\$5.37
123	\$7.33	\$2.57	\$5.44	\$8.05	\$2.57	\$5.31	\$9.49	\$2.75	\$6.23
124	\$9.36	\$3.27	\$6.52	\$6.91	\$3.37	\$5.02	\$8.14	\$2.49	\$5.51
125	\$7.86	\$2.81	\$5.85	\$8.83	\$2.56	\$5.13	\$7.64	\$2.52	\$5.54
126	\$9.08	\$2.54	\$6.19	\$8.39	\$2.54	\$4.62	\$7.71	\$3.54	\$5.73
127	\$8.11	\$3.01	\$5.64	\$7.93	\$2.69	\$5.55	\$8.43	\$3.08	\$5.39
128	\$9.84	\$4.77	\$6.80	\$8.53	\$4.84	\$6.69	\$8.80	\$3.12	\$5.14
129	\$9.66	\$3.33	\$5.52	\$9.20	\$3.57	\$6.06	\$9.76	\$2.90	\$6.10
130	\$9.71	\$3.58	\$6.01	\$8.09	\$3.89	\$5.77	\$9.92	\$3.55	\$6.32
131	\$8.32	\$2.52	\$6.22	\$7.86	\$2.80	\$5.75	\$8.32	\$3.61	\$6.06
132	\$7.42	\$2.52	\$4.67	\$6.53	\$2.52	\$4.65	\$9.52	\$2.52	\$5.29
133	\$7.22	\$2.57	\$5.23	\$8.41	\$2.78	\$4.80	\$8.64	\$3.52	\$6.26
134	\$8.66	\$2.79	\$5.18	\$6.34	\$2.52	\$4.13	\$8.29	\$2.52	\$5.66
135	\$9.83	\$3.57	\$5.85	\$8.83	\$3.82	\$6.38	\$9.04	\$2.64	\$5.47
136	\$8.75	\$2.54	\$5.31	\$7.52	\$4.58	\$6.15	\$8.31	\$3.14	\$5.44
137	\$7.73	\$4.91	\$6.23	\$10.36	\$2.54	\$5.66	\$8.06	\$5.03	\$6.63
138	\$7.58	\$2.49	\$5.07	\$9.42	\$3.12	\$6.28	\$8.05	\$2.49	\$5.73
139	\$8.48	\$2.52	\$5.35	\$7.58	\$2.91	\$4.92	\$8.02	\$4.25	\$6.21
140	\$8.43	\$2.80	\$5.72	\$7.53	\$2.57	\$5.10	\$7.18	\$3.26	\$5.68
141	\$7.46	\$3.43	\$5.37	\$7.80	\$3.45	\$5.63	\$10.28	\$4.23	\$6.74
142	\$7.94	\$2.49	\$5.20	\$8.34	\$3.55	\$6.04	\$9.02	\$2.60	\$5.04
143	\$7.76	\$3.28	\$5.67	\$6.68	\$2.57	\$5.34	\$7.59	\$4.20	\$5.98
144	\$9.01	\$2.83	\$6.71	\$9.24	\$2.57	\$5.47	\$7.40	\$3.20	\$6.10
145	\$8.54	\$3.13	\$6.54	\$6.53	\$4.37	\$5.80	\$8.82	\$3.54	\$6.22
146	\$8.30	\$3.53	\$5.63	\$7.73	\$3.58	\$6.22	\$7.99	\$3.42	\$6.30
147	\$7.88	\$2.66	\$5.42	\$9.57	\$3.01	\$5.70	\$6.41	\$2.52	\$4.80
148	\$7.34	\$3.47	\$5.20	\$7.73	\$3.89	\$5.59	\$8.66	\$3.39	\$5.93
149	\$8.46	\$2.49	\$5.45	\$6.81	\$2.49	\$5.10	\$9.49	\$3.40	\$6.51
150	\$7.40	\$3.56	\$5.21	\$7.54	\$2.52	\$4.92	\$6.69	\$4.31	\$5.50
151	\$8.81	\$2.52	\$5.62	\$8.03	\$4.14	\$5.45	\$7.93	\$2.52	\$4.38
152	\$7.53	\$3.27	\$5.06	\$9.05	\$2.54	\$5.64	\$7.86	\$3.29	\$5.90
153	\$10.92	\$2.57	\$6.04	\$8.37	\$2.75	\$5.36	\$11.17	\$2.57	\$5.36
154	\$8.38	\$4.54	\$6.32	\$7.78	\$2.74	\$5.17	\$7.81	\$2.52	\$4.93
155	\$8.12	\$2.54	\$5.58	\$7.97	\$2.54	\$5.63	\$9.76	\$2.57	\$5.87
156	\$7.70	\$2.52	\$5.73	\$8.76	\$2.68	\$5.74	\$8.07	\$3.37	\$5.71

Draw	2024			2025			2026		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
157	\$8.38	\$2.54	\$6.07	\$7.23	\$4.45	\$6.25	\$7.06	\$2.93	\$5.42
158	\$9.96	\$3.67	\$6.89	\$8.92	\$4.03	\$6.02	\$10.11	\$2.49	\$5.36
159	\$8.65	\$3.14	\$5.20	\$8.09	\$2.57	\$5.04	\$7.52	\$3.62	\$6.37
160	\$7.81	\$2.54	\$5.75	\$8.82	\$2.54	\$5.50	\$8.39	\$3.34	\$6.13
161	\$8.69	\$3.00	\$5.40	\$8.15	\$2.54	\$5.26	\$8.01	\$2.54	\$5.73
162	\$9.31	\$2.49	\$4.92	\$7.52	\$3.07	\$5.28	\$7.19	\$4.23	\$5.46
163	\$8.77	\$3.40	\$5.96	\$7.01	\$3.19	\$5.21	\$7.62	\$3.18	\$5.86
164	\$7.74	\$2.52	\$5.42	\$8.36	\$3.17	\$6.27	\$9.40	\$2.71	\$5.83
165	\$9.43	\$2.52	\$6.88	\$7.78	\$2.81	\$5.41	\$7.50	\$3.01	\$6.04
166	\$6.95	\$2.96	\$4.81	\$9.57	\$3.75	\$6.23	\$9.11	\$2.57	\$6.11
167	\$8.92	\$2.92	\$5.93	\$9.04	\$2.56	\$5.95	\$8.57	\$2.94	\$5.91
168	\$7.36	\$4.47	\$6.29	\$9.81	\$2.52	\$6.18	\$7.97	\$2.52	\$5.41
169	\$7.23	\$2.54	\$5.15	\$7.96	\$3.31	\$5.46	\$8.97	\$3.37	\$5.72
170	\$7.58	\$3.30	\$5.75	\$9.00	\$2.57	\$5.24	\$8.04	\$2.57	\$5.48
171	\$9.66	\$3.82	\$5.64	\$7.24	\$2.57	\$4.87	\$7.61	\$3.36	\$4.93
172	\$7.25	\$3.45	\$5.44	\$9.02	\$4.93	\$6.08	\$9.31	\$3.65	\$6.14
173	\$9.92	\$2.72	\$5.82	\$7.67	\$2.52	\$5.69	\$8.93	\$2.52	\$6.25
174	\$8.61	\$2.54	\$6.02	\$7.65	\$2.54	\$5.02	\$8.91	\$3.12	\$6.12
175	\$9.25	\$2.57	\$5.89	\$9.62	\$2.95	\$5.32	\$6.84	\$2.95	\$5.45
176	\$10.38	\$3.98	\$6.41	\$6.72	\$2.49	\$5.08	\$6.97	\$3.72	\$5.08
177	\$6.45	\$4.28	\$5.46	\$9.36	\$2.71	\$5.35	\$9.14	\$3.30	\$6.23
178	\$10.46	\$2.75	\$6.28	\$7.63	\$3.70	\$5.18	\$7.49	\$3.26	\$5.63
179	\$8.55	\$3.36	\$6.35	\$8.63	\$2.57	\$5.07	\$9.71	\$2.57	\$5.43
180	\$9.60	\$2.98	\$5.49	\$7.83	\$2.54	\$5.29	\$7.97	\$3.52	\$5.64
181	\$9.25	\$2.88	\$5.82	\$7.63	\$2.78	\$4.99	\$8.99	\$2.52	\$6.28
182	\$8.85	\$4.22	\$6.04	\$7.06	\$3.57	\$5.44	\$7.86	\$2.72	\$5.69
183	\$8.50	\$2.54	\$4.91	\$8.33	\$3.97	\$5.83	\$7.44	\$2.54	\$4.97
184	\$8.67	\$2.54	\$5.90	\$8.35	\$4.67	\$6.54	\$8.90	\$2.71	\$5.83
185	\$7.71	\$3.08	\$5.44	\$7.31	\$3.05	\$5.19	\$9.63	\$2.49	\$6.14
186	\$8.35	\$2.76	\$5.44	\$8.02	\$2.54	\$5.66	\$8.58	\$2.96	\$5.15
187	\$9.22	\$2.49	\$5.37	\$8.49	\$2.96	\$5.34	\$7.99	\$2.79	\$6.40
188	\$7.85	\$3.66	\$5.53	\$8.34	\$2.76	\$5.74	\$7.98	\$3.22	\$6.14
189	\$9.49	\$5.14	\$6.29	\$7.64	\$3.70	\$5.27	\$9.96	\$2.57	\$5.08
190	\$9.68	\$3.65	\$6.18	\$9.27	\$2.52	\$5.71	\$7.53	\$4.95	\$5.86
191	\$8.59	\$2.52	\$4.32	\$8.36	\$2.52	\$5.30	\$9.94	\$4.13	\$6.72
192	\$8.35	\$3.17	\$5.50	\$10.06	\$4.09	\$6.37	\$9.28	\$4.24	\$6.96
193	\$7.98	\$2.57	\$5.04	\$8.10	\$2.57	\$4.84	\$8.64	\$3.64	\$5.87
194	\$7.46	\$2.84	\$5.94	\$6.91	\$3.70	\$5.56	\$10.13	\$2.54	\$5.08
195	\$8.89	\$2.54	\$5.54	\$6.64	\$2.54	\$4.57	\$8.47	\$2.67	\$5.98
196	\$7.76	\$2.55	\$5.68	\$8.07	\$3.92	\$5.70	\$8.21	\$2.75	\$6.30
197	\$7.89	\$2.54	\$5.45	\$7.30	\$2.54	\$4.90	\$8.37	\$4.17	\$5.73
198	\$7.64	\$2.52	\$5.20	\$7.67	\$2.52	\$4.56	\$8.65	\$2.52	\$5.01
199	\$7.09	\$4.71	\$5.90	\$7.28	\$2.73	\$4.99	\$9.14	\$2.57	\$5.69
200	\$8.05	\$2.89	\$5.46	\$7.79	\$2.80	\$5.65	\$9.06	\$3.14	\$6.37
<b>average</b>	<b>\$8.36</b>	<b>\$3.09</b>	<b>\$5.66</b>	<b>\$8.20</b>	<b>\$3.08</b>	<b>\$5.52</b>	<b>\$8.45</b>	<b>\$3.16</b>	<b>\$5.75</b>
Max	\$11.30			\$12.15			\$11.17		
Avg	\$5.66			\$5.52			\$5.75		
Min	2.490364			\$2.49			\$2.49		
Range	8.812318			9.66			8.68		

Draw	2027			2028			2029		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
1	\$8.28	\$3.68	\$5.94	\$7.07	\$3.06	\$5.38	\$6.79	\$2.57	\$4.61
2	\$7.97	\$2.96	\$4.81	\$10.23	\$2.57	\$5.76	\$9.37	\$2.74	\$5.85
3	\$9.09	\$3.13	\$6.16	\$8.93	\$2.49	\$5.76	\$9.46	\$2.49	\$5.87
4	\$7.19	\$4.38	\$5.59	\$7.03	\$3.65	\$5.66	\$8.71	\$2.54	\$6.42
5	\$8.81	\$4.38	\$6.42	\$8.15	\$2.52	\$4.78	\$8.35	\$2.78	\$4.95
6	\$10.96	\$2.49	\$6.44	\$9.18	\$4.15	\$6.46	\$9.50	\$4.13	\$5.86
7	\$9.02	\$2.54	\$6.21	\$8.74	\$3.67	\$5.89	\$7.64	\$2.66	\$5.43
8	\$8.93	\$2.57	\$5.14	\$7.96	\$2.57	\$5.54	\$7.87	\$3.20	\$5.65
9	\$9.40	\$4.28	\$5.88	\$9.57	\$4.18	\$5.96	\$8.90	\$2.54	\$5.56
10	\$8.70	\$2.49	\$6.09	\$7.23	\$2.52	\$4.59	\$9.23	\$3.19	\$5.64
11	\$8.50	\$4.34	\$6.34	\$8.73	\$2.52	\$5.79	\$8.30	\$2.52	\$6.24
12	\$7.99	\$2.52	\$6.25	\$8.31	\$2.66	\$6.03	\$10.11	\$3.18	\$7.38
13	\$10.01	\$5.82	\$6.96	\$8.16	\$4.42	\$6.34	\$8.37	\$3.80	\$6.12
14	\$8.70	\$2.96	\$6.30	\$7.03	\$3.32	\$5.45	\$8.15	\$3.98	\$5.76
15	\$9.83	\$3.12	\$5.75	\$7.84	\$3.60	\$5.31	\$9.81	\$3.34	\$5.69
16	\$8.59	\$3.46	\$5.40	\$8.68	\$3.40	\$5.57	\$8.06	\$3.46	\$5.50
17	\$11.81	\$3.42	\$6.34	\$7.48	\$2.54	\$5.01	\$7.01	\$3.08	\$5.31
18	\$8.86	\$3.97	\$6.60	\$10.51	\$2.49	\$5.79	\$7.75	\$3.12	\$5.34
19	\$9.26	\$2.49	\$5.53	\$9.46	\$2.49	\$5.45	\$9.61	\$2.49	\$5.97
20	\$9.18	\$3.84	\$7.28	\$9.16	\$3.64	\$6.24	\$11.88	\$2.66	\$6.08
21	\$7.22	\$4.12	\$5.68	\$8.59	\$2.54	\$6.18	\$8.34	\$3.50	\$5.76
22	\$8.34	\$3.35	\$5.58	\$8.76	\$4.57	\$6.79	\$8.50	\$4.12	\$6.48
23	\$8.71	\$4.07	\$6.28	\$7.14	\$2.57	\$5.03	\$8.89	\$2.57	\$6.04
24	\$8.90	\$2.57	\$5.62	\$8.00	\$3.30	\$6.22	\$6.91	\$2.57	\$4.93
25	\$8.35	\$4.47	\$5.81	\$8.85	\$2.49	\$6.08	\$8.95	\$3.26	\$5.76
26	\$8.88	\$3.41	\$5.64	\$9.30	\$4.02	\$6.16	\$8.88	\$2.49	\$5.94
27	\$8.65	\$3.61	\$5.34	\$10.16	\$3.69	\$6.56	\$7.92	\$2.52	\$5.21
28	\$10.44	\$2.84	\$6.01	\$8.22	\$4.88	\$6.17	\$7.54	\$4.69	\$6.68
29	\$9.25	\$2.49	\$5.15	\$8.29	\$2.95	\$5.75	\$8.17	\$2.79	\$5.30
30	\$10.26	\$4.34	\$6.33	\$7.12	\$2.57	\$5.24	\$10.04	\$2.57	\$6.52
31	\$8.73	\$2.57	\$5.97	\$8.18	\$4.10	\$5.91	\$8.11	\$2.57	\$6.27
32	\$8.20	\$2.52	\$5.59	\$7.36	\$3.38	\$5.90	\$7.36	\$3.72	\$5.46
33	\$8.56	\$3.58	\$5.67	\$8.50	\$3.60	\$6.72	\$10.57	\$4.74	\$6.55
34	\$10.00	\$3.89	\$6.73	\$7.42	\$2.54	\$5.50	\$7.64	\$2.54	\$5.64
35	\$7.48	\$3.92	\$6.04	\$8.28	\$2.78	\$5.26	\$10.27	\$3.77	\$7.06
36	\$9.41	\$4.68	\$6.71	\$8.23	\$3.78	\$6.02	\$8.72	\$2.81	\$5.68
37	\$9.08	\$2.54	\$5.32	\$8.39	\$4.58	\$6.07	\$9.05	\$3.12	\$6.18
38	\$7.95	\$3.06	\$5.58	\$10.02	\$3.99	\$5.65	\$8.07	\$4.00	\$5.69
39	\$9.14	\$3.29	\$6.46	\$8.09	\$4.06	\$6.31	\$9.97	\$3.84	\$7.06
40	\$9.67	\$4.60	\$6.49	\$9.53	\$3.74	\$5.78	\$8.46	\$4.15	\$6.04
41	\$8.39	\$4.56	\$6.43	\$10.04	\$4.79	\$6.25	\$7.76	\$2.88	\$5.20
42	\$10.13	\$2.61	\$5.70	\$7.65	\$2.49	\$5.46	\$9.78	\$2.49	\$6.07
43	\$11.73	\$2.49	\$5.11	\$7.71	\$4.16	\$5.72	\$7.92	\$4.13	\$6.24
44	\$9.94	\$2.54	\$5.78	\$7.65	\$2.54	\$6.26	\$8.41	\$3.46	\$5.89
45	\$7.31	\$2.57	\$5.39	\$7.31	\$2.57	\$5.06	\$7.12	\$3.22	\$5.20
46	\$9.22	\$2.54	\$5.83	\$7.30	\$3.89	\$5.32	\$8.49	\$2.54	\$5.46
47	\$7.93	\$3.32	\$5.19	\$9.43	\$3.70	\$6.34	\$7.38	\$2.52	\$5.63
48	\$11.93	\$2.72	\$6.68	\$8.69	\$2.50	\$5.69	\$8.64	\$3.61	\$5.76
49	\$6.43	\$2.87	\$4.99	\$7.73	\$4.33	\$5.59	\$7.01	\$4.44	\$5.80
50	\$9.37	\$3.30	\$6.04	\$7.24	\$2.62	\$5.12	\$8.83	\$2.63	\$5.63
51	\$8.03	\$3.19	\$5.55	\$8.59	\$4.62	\$5.54	\$8.14	\$4.02	\$5.84
52	\$8.14	\$2.52	\$5.50	\$7.83	\$3.56	\$5.28	\$9.50	\$2.52	\$5.60

Draw	2027			2028			2029		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
53	\$6.86	\$2.54	\$5.19	\$9.02	\$2.88	\$6.42	\$7.80	\$2.54	\$5.20
54	\$8.04	\$3.45	\$5.56	\$7.33	\$2.49	\$4.96	\$9.67	\$3.84	\$6.46
55	\$9.21	\$4.72	\$6.84	\$7.77	\$2.49	\$4.62	\$9.03	\$2.49	\$5.58
56	\$7.83	\$3.46	\$5.43	\$7.42	\$3.26	\$5.05	\$8.54	\$2.61	\$5.54
57	\$9.74	\$3.32	\$5.54	\$9.25	\$2.57	\$6.07	\$8.21	\$2.57	\$6.21
58	\$8.16	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$8.34	\$2.57	\$5.42	\$9.11	\$3.33	\$6.23
59	\$7.88	\$4.60	\$6.29	\$8.72	\$3.26	\$5.78	\$9.76	\$3.06	\$5.53
60	\$6.31	\$2.54	\$4.47	\$7.78	\$4.13	\$6.31	\$9.07	\$2.54	\$5.25
61	\$8.42	\$3.01	\$6.37	\$7.15	\$2.49	\$5.73	\$7.91	\$3.74	\$6.60
62	\$8.04	\$4.25	\$6.09	\$9.06	\$2.54	\$6.05	\$8.44	\$3.11	\$6.22
63	\$9.56	\$3.64	\$6.01	\$7.88	\$4.47	\$5.64	\$9.90	\$2.54	\$6.13
64	\$9.77	\$3.90	\$5.78	\$7.07	\$2.49	\$4.47	\$12.07	\$2.74	\$6.03
65	\$8.35	\$4.01	\$6.00	\$7.24	\$3.25	\$4.61	\$8.74	\$3.29	\$5.81
66	\$9.29	\$3.94	\$6.06	\$8.72	\$3.10	\$5.77	\$8.28	\$3.23	\$6.01
67	\$9.53	\$3.08	\$6.00	\$7.29	\$3.32	\$5.38	\$9.37	\$2.80	\$6.18
68	\$8.64	\$4.53	\$6.17	\$8.79	\$2.54	\$5.51	\$7.50	\$3.02	\$5.68
69	\$7.40	\$3.46	\$5.62	\$9.56	\$3.00	\$6.05	\$7.96	\$4.01	\$6.30
70	\$8.62	\$2.67	\$4.85	\$8.10	\$2.72	\$5.41	\$9.67	\$4.71	\$6.65
71	\$8.11	\$2.82	\$6.00	\$8.68	\$3.12	\$5.92	\$8.40	\$3.78	\$6.37
72	\$8.60	\$2.49	\$6.72	\$8.31	\$2.49	\$5.91	\$6.77	\$3.33	\$5.25
73	\$7.60	\$2.52	\$5.25	\$8.29	\$2.94	\$5.42	\$11.56	\$2.52	\$5.77
74	\$8.70	\$2.71	\$5.10	\$8.05	\$3.56	\$6.01	\$7.30	\$3.22	\$5.75
75	\$10.40	\$4.58	\$6.29	\$9.92	\$3.70	\$6.25	\$7.69	\$3.41	\$5.42
76	\$8.00	\$3.49	\$5.62	\$7.51	\$3.07	\$5.80	\$8.42	\$3.06	\$5.90
77	\$8.67	\$3.84	\$5.80	\$9.45	\$2.91	\$5.32	\$7.92	\$3.65	\$5.88
78	\$7.93	\$2.54	\$5.60	\$8.56	\$2.54	\$5.48	\$8.44	\$4.66	\$6.47
79	\$7.99	\$2.72	\$5.60	\$9.35	\$4.50	\$6.53	\$7.89	\$2.49	\$5.27
80	\$9.06	\$5.13	\$7.11	\$8.90	\$3.74	\$5.89	\$7.47	\$3.89	\$6.03
81	\$9.43	\$3.04	\$5.52	\$7.39	\$2.54	\$5.14	\$9.44	\$3.18	\$5.98
82	\$7.88	\$2.97	\$5.59	\$7.09	\$3.15	\$5.73	\$9.54	\$3.11	\$6.16
83	\$10.86	\$2.54	\$6.50	\$7.81	\$4.18	\$6.32	\$8.61	\$3.04	\$6.35
84	\$9.15	\$2.54	\$6.00	\$8.85	\$2.95	\$5.23	\$7.64	\$2.54	\$5.50
85	\$6.92	\$3.13	\$5.10	\$7.24	\$2.66	\$5.42	\$8.72	\$2.98	\$5.59
86	\$8.34	\$3.63	\$6.04	\$8.39	\$3.65	\$5.41	\$10.23	\$2.88	\$6.50
87	\$9.51	\$5.05	\$6.66	\$9.41	\$3.94	\$6.75	\$8.88	\$4.20	\$6.36
88	\$8.03	\$2.57	\$5.33	\$9.70	\$4.66	\$6.72	\$7.34	\$2.65	\$5.45
89	\$9.61	\$3.96	\$6.88	\$7.84	\$3.06	\$5.37	\$8.88	\$2.57	\$5.96
90	\$7.70	\$2.69	\$6.01	\$7.62	\$2.80	\$5.69	\$7.81	\$2.49	\$4.98
91	\$8.11	\$2.52	\$6.06	\$8.68	\$3.99	\$5.86	\$9.30	\$3.48	\$6.20
92	\$9.18	\$2.52	\$6.07	\$8.23	\$3.14	\$5.64	\$10.30	\$3.17	\$6.17
93	\$9.20	\$2.90	\$5.92	\$7.75	\$4.50	\$6.41	\$7.95	\$3.11	\$5.90
94	\$8.38	\$4.37	\$6.10	\$8.97	\$2.49	\$5.13	\$11.06	\$3.10	\$5.96
95	\$8.80	\$2.91	\$6.06	\$9.61	\$2.57	\$6.54	\$6.87	\$2.94	\$4.97
96	\$9.37	\$2.95	\$5.71	\$9.80	\$3.74	\$6.23	\$7.76	\$3.79	\$6.03
97	\$8.71	\$2.49	\$5.78	\$7.28	\$3.44	\$4.84	\$7.78	\$2.76	\$5.33
98	\$10.56	\$3.48	\$5.46	\$9.94	\$2.90	\$5.47	\$9.59	\$3.59	\$5.34
99	\$6.58	\$2.52	\$5.05	\$8.18	\$3.02	\$5.27	\$7.09	\$4.06	\$5.56
100	\$10.46	\$3.12	\$6.21	\$9.57	\$2.79	\$5.68	\$8.44	\$2.54	\$5.51
101	\$7.90	\$3.75	\$6.17	\$8.50	\$2.73	\$6.00	\$7.06	\$2.94	\$5.42
102	\$8.07	\$2.57	\$5.08	\$8.75	\$3.33	\$5.64	\$8.29	\$2.57	\$5.72
103	\$10.21	\$2.52	\$6.46	\$8.82	\$2.90	\$6.19	\$9.14	\$2.52	\$5.82
104	\$10.58	\$4.49	\$6.62	\$8.12	\$3.36	\$6.10	\$8.01	\$4.03	\$6.15

Draw	2027			2028			2029		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
105	\$7.79	\$3.57	\$5.80	\$7.79	\$2.57	\$5.16	\$8.78	\$3.41	\$6.33
106	\$8.04	\$2.97	\$5.88	\$8.02	\$4.93	\$6.27	\$8.39	\$2.97	\$5.30
107	\$8.52	\$3.43	\$5.76	\$7.28	\$2.78	\$5.59	\$8.52	\$3.66	\$5.63
108	\$8.13	\$3.85	\$5.84	\$9.73	\$3.72	\$5.97	\$8.18	\$3.63	\$5.97
109	\$7.80	\$2.57	\$5.71	\$10.25	\$2.57	\$5.30	\$7.75	\$3.01	\$5.42
110	\$7.97	\$3.90	\$5.04	\$8.78	\$3.38	\$5.02	\$8.33	\$3.32	\$5.86
111	\$7.92	\$3.61	\$6.02	\$9.53	\$2.52	\$5.92	\$9.24	\$2.93	\$6.26
112	\$8.93	\$2.54	\$5.49	\$8.08	\$3.97	\$6.21	\$9.75	\$2.54	\$5.20
113	\$7.92	\$3.33	\$5.38	\$7.35	\$2.54	\$4.48	\$6.97	\$2.85	\$4.64
114	\$8.22	\$3.23	\$5.80	\$7.91	\$2.49	\$5.42	\$10.40	\$2.75	\$6.79
115	\$7.13	\$2.49	\$5.17	\$7.73	\$3.43	\$5.94	\$8.27	\$2.76	\$5.43
116	\$8.99	\$2.49	\$6.03	\$8.68	\$2.49	\$5.44	\$7.60	\$2.49	\$5.11
117	\$7.66	\$3.32	\$5.74	\$9.55	\$2.90	\$5.52	\$8.16	\$2.57	\$5.16
118	\$8.45	\$4.37	\$6.03	\$9.44	\$3.08	\$5.12	\$10.23	\$4.50	\$6.78
119	\$8.48	\$2.52	\$6.00	\$8.60	\$3.42	\$5.55	\$7.66	\$2.52	\$5.29
120	\$7.56	\$3.25	\$5.36	\$9.67	\$2.64	\$5.71	\$9.24	\$4.69	\$7.15
121	\$7.64	\$3.01	\$6.04	\$8.29	\$3.27	\$6.07	\$8.23	\$4.43	\$6.15
122	\$9.69	\$4.44	\$6.57	\$7.84	\$2.70	\$5.23	\$9.40	\$2.97	\$5.24
123	\$8.67	\$3.05	\$5.35	\$7.69	\$4.43	\$5.63	\$9.38	\$4.16	\$6.47
124	\$9.12	\$3.04	\$6.29	\$10.33	\$2.52	\$5.29	\$7.92	\$2.67	\$5.84
125	\$7.15	\$2.77	\$5.32	\$8.24	\$3.24	\$6.06	\$10.76	\$4.14	\$6.10
126	\$7.18	\$2.54	\$4.40	\$7.14	\$2.54	\$4.81	\$7.01	\$3.43	\$5.51
127	\$10.07	\$3.81	\$6.48	\$9.72	\$3.44	\$5.63	\$11.18	\$2.52	\$5.33
128	\$8.87	\$2.75	\$6.20	\$8.16	\$2.49	\$5.43	\$8.65	\$2.49	\$5.86
129	\$7.68	\$2.52	\$6.10	\$9.30	\$2.95	\$5.59	\$8.74	\$3.17	\$5.37
130	\$7.68	\$3.54	\$5.86	\$8.82	\$3.19	\$5.39	\$9.10	\$5.05	\$6.86
131	\$8.76	\$2.52	\$5.51	\$6.23	\$3.88	\$4.98	\$7.70	\$2.84	\$5.73
132	\$8.74	\$4.09	\$5.86	\$7.62	\$2.52	\$4.75	\$8.97	\$3.91	\$6.12
133	\$10.31	\$2.73	\$5.98	\$8.21	\$4.38	\$5.60	\$10.41	\$2.82	\$6.15
134	\$8.04	\$2.52	\$5.46	\$9.30	\$2.75	\$5.61	\$7.38	\$2.71	\$5.34
135	\$9.11	\$2.52	\$5.58	\$10.33	\$4.24	\$6.32	\$8.21	\$4.72	\$6.31
136	\$8.47	\$3.46	\$5.88	\$8.73	\$4.88	\$6.09	\$10.41	\$4.67	\$6.20
137	\$10.02	\$2.54	\$5.60	\$7.90	\$2.54	\$5.64	\$8.25	\$3.53	\$5.79
138	\$7.56	\$3.38	\$5.66	\$8.15	\$3.33	\$5.30	\$8.91	\$3.13	\$6.27
139	\$6.93	\$2.80	\$5.11	\$7.78	\$2.57	\$5.32	\$10.00	\$3.75	\$6.32
140	\$8.44	\$2.57	\$6.07	\$7.66	\$2.69	\$5.57	\$7.54	\$3.69	\$5.73
141	\$9.03	\$2.52	\$5.87	\$9.30	\$5.35	\$6.61	\$7.89	\$3.58	\$6.03
142	\$7.74	\$2.73	\$5.66	\$8.58	\$2.69	\$4.83	\$8.26	\$3.46	\$5.51
143	\$7.72	\$2.57	\$5.74	\$7.90	\$2.57	\$5.23	\$7.73	\$4.15	\$5.85
144	\$9.36	\$4.63	\$6.66	\$8.83	\$3.86	\$6.05	\$8.11	\$3.58	\$5.63
145	\$9.15	\$2.69	\$6.29	\$10.00	\$2.57	\$6.12	\$8.05	\$4.24	\$5.87
146	\$7.68	\$3.37	\$5.83	\$8.13	\$2.52	\$5.42	\$8.40	\$3.55	\$5.79
147	\$8.21	\$2.69	\$5.51	\$8.58	\$2.52	\$5.46	\$9.47	\$4.75	\$6.26
148	\$9.08	\$2.66	\$5.92	\$7.96	\$3.95	\$6.00	\$8.93	\$3.41	\$6.18
149	\$7.53	\$2.49	\$5.54	\$7.64	\$4.12	\$6.01	\$7.51	\$3.99	\$6.05
150	\$9.28	\$2.52	\$5.85	\$8.81	\$3.07	\$5.89	\$8.10	\$3.01	\$5.80
151	\$9.02	\$2.98	\$5.49	\$8.88	\$2.52	\$5.19	\$10.17	\$3.41	\$5.91
152	\$7.69	\$2.54	\$5.29	\$7.36	\$2.54	\$4.60	\$7.65	\$3.37	\$5.51
153	\$8.56	\$2.57	\$5.27	\$7.72	\$3.65	\$5.71	\$9.17	\$2.57	\$5.96
154	\$8.50	\$3.73	\$6.09	\$8.54	\$2.52	\$6.09	\$7.24	\$2.52	\$4.89
155	\$8.40	\$3.25	\$6.29	\$8.77	\$3.01	\$6.40	\$9.97	\$2.89	\$6.55
156	\$8.79	\$2.64	\$6.02	\$7.11	\$4.52	\$5.75	\$8.13	\$3.05	\$5.58

Draw	2027			2028			2029		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
157	\$8.08	\$2.75	\$5.99	\$8.60	\$2.54	\$5.97	\$7.99	\$4.96	\$6.12
158	\$8.16	\$3.59	\$5.70	\$7.18	\$3.94	\$5.37	\$9.50	\$2.49	\$5.84
159	\$8.67	\$2.57	\$5.71	\$7.89	\$2.57	\$5.78	\$8.28	\$2.95	\$5.95
160	\$9.66	\$2.92	\$5.38	\$8.94	\$3.36	\$5.54	\$7.69	\$2.94	\$5.83
161	\$9.24	\$2.54	\$6.36	\$7.80	\$2.54	\$5.52	\$8.67	\$3.21	\$5.27
162	\$7.73	\$3.97	\$5.95	\$9.55	\$3.22	\$5.61	\$8.30	\$2.59	\$5.37
163	\$9.56	\$2.54	\$6.38	\$10.39	\$2.54	\$6.22	\$8.07	\$4.15	\$5.61
164	\$8.55	\$2.79	\$5.75	\$8.77	\$2.52	\$5.89	\$8.89	\$3.75	\$6.14
165	\$8.25	\$3.25	\$5.29	\$9.75	\$2.96	\$6.25	\$7.57	\$4.14	\$6.05
166	\$10.47	\$3.90	\$6.11	\$8.38	\$3.48	\$6.03	\$9.04	\$3.43	\$5.85
167	\$8.87	\$3.02	\$5.91	\$8.21	\$2.83	\$6.35	\$8.29	\$3.87	\$5.94
168	\$7.44	\$2.72	\$5.20	\$8.41	\$3.61	\$5.41	\$9.83	\$3.13	\$5.89
169	\$9.12	\$3.23	\$6.19	\$8.33	\$2.54	\$5.24	\$9.63	\$4.02	\$5.98
170	\$9.59	\$3.06	\$6.31	\$7.81	\$4.50	\$5.86	\$9.42	\$4.00	\$6.52
171	\$7.52	\$2.57	\$5.40	\$7.48	\$2.57	\$5.18	\$9.30	\$2.57	\$5.13
172	\$7.69	\$2.57	\$4.92	\$7.63	\$3.81	\$5.22	\$8.93	\$3.22	\$5.56
173	\$10.16	\$3.21	\$5.42	\$8.31	\$3.39	\$6.19	\$8.67	\$2.98	\$5.52
174	\$7.96	\$4.71	\$6.33	\$7.25	\$2.54	\$5.63	\$8.71	\$5.24	\$6.49
175	\$7.80	\$3.37	\$5.41	\$7.63	\$3.08	\$5.25	\$8.13	\$2.74	\$5.36
176	\$8.93	\$2.49	\$5.46	\$7.53	\$2.77	\$5.37	\$8.51	\$2.63	\$5.62
177	\$7.62	\$3.69	\$5.78	\$9.97	\$3.69	\$5.73	\$8.19	\$3.49	\$5.54
178	\$9.28	\$3.39	\$6.93	\$9.67	\$3.70	\$5.61	\$8.06	\$3.34	\$6.32
179	\$7.73	\$3.56	\$5.56	\$8.33	\$3.76	\$5.82	\$8.31	\$3.55	\$6.26
180	\$9.06	\$4.16	\$5.91	\$7.54	\$4.07	\$6.07	\$9.32	\$3.54	\$5.72
181	\$7.76	\$4.07	\$6.37	\$7.46	\$4.36	\$5.92	\$8.16	\$4.33	\$6.42
182	\$7.39	\$4.42	\$6.28	\$9.62	\$3.68	\$6.99	\$7.28	\$4.01	\$5.57
183	\$7.69	\$4.06	\$5.30	\$8.97	\$4.73	\$6.20	\$8.63	\$3.06	\$5.81
184	\$10.42	\$3.65	\$6.59	\$8.11	\$3.67	\$5.48	\$8.81	\$3.01	\$5.60
185	\$8.45	\$2.82	\$5.42	\$7.85	\$2.83	\$6.00	\$8.27	\$3.40	\$5.87
186	\$9.19	\$3.33	\$6.05	\$8.15	\$3.92	\$5.50	\$9.38	\$4.58	\$6.37
187	\$9.24	\$2.49	\$5.79	\$7.00	\$3.44	\$5.54	\$8.42	\$2.88	\$5.53
188	\$8.72	\$2.67	\$5.26	\$7.71	\$2.49	\$5.64	\$7.80	\$3.41	\$5.12
189	\$9.94	\$2.64	\$5.64	\$8.06	\$3.17	\$5.29	\$8.82	\$2.57	\$5.25
190	\$8.86	\$3.32	\$5.97	\$7.41	\$3.64	\$5.50	\$8.53	\$2.52	\$5.65
191	\$9.28	\$4.56	\$6.80	\$6.98	\$3.59	\$5.30	\$8.22	\$3.17	\$5.37
192	\$8.89	\$4.51	\$6.71	\$7.92	\$3.75	\$5.59	\$8.82	\$3.10	\$5.49
193	\$7.77	\$3.71	\$5.66	\$9.36	\$3.39	\$6.05	\$8.95	\$5.28	\$6.57
194	\$9.70	\$4.75	\$7.34	\$9.83	\$2.54	\$6.36	\$8.57	\$2.54	\$5.27
195	\$8.64	\$4.45	\$5.98	\$8.74	\$3.51	\$5.61	\$10.36	\$3.23	\$5.77
196	\$9.24	\$2.54	\$6.55	\$10.20	\$2.54	\$5.91	\$7.63	\$3.27	\$5.42
197	\$8.16	\$4.42	\$6.14	\$8.81	\$2.93	\$6.00	\$8.05	\$4.00	\$5.73
198	\$8.14	\$4.35	\$6.46	\$8.43	\$2.52	\$5.91	\$8.95	\$4.21	\$6.11
199	\$7.40	\$2.57	\$5.35	\$8.64	\$3.38	\$6.13	\$8.63	\$3.36	\$6.08
200	\$8.52	\$2.49	\$5.79	\$8.35	\$3.16	\$5.90	\$7.22	\$2.49	\$5.00
<b>average</b>	<b>\$8.67</b>	<b>\$3.27</b>	<b>\$5.87</b>	<b>\$8.40</b>	<b>\$3.24</b>	<b>\$5.70</b>	<b>\$8.61</b>	<b>\$3.29</b>	<b>\$5.83</b>
Max	\$11.93			\$10.51			\$12.07		
Avg			\$5.87			\$5.70			\$5.83
Min	\$2.49			\$2.49			\$2.49		
Range	9.44			8.02			9.58		



Draw	2030			2031		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
1	\$9.33	\$4.02	\$6.21	\$8.61	\$5.10	\$6.28
2	\$9.33	\$5.50	\$7.01	\$8.84	\$3.12	\$6.09
3	\$8.45	\$2.84	\$5.31	\$10.10	\$4.25	\$7.32
4	\$8.66	\$2.99	\$5.52	\$8.18	\$3.72	\$6.03
5	\$7.63	\$3.67	\$6.00	\$8.99	\$3.52	\$5.42
6	\$8.13	\$3.24	\$5.51	\$9.41	\$3.25	\$6.30
7	\$9.44	\$3.42	\$6.37	\$8.26	\$4.06	\$6.18
8	\$9.16	\$2.74	\$5.89	\$9.64	\$2.76	\$6.06
9	\$8.41	\$2.95	\$6.50	\$9.20	\$2.54	\$5.59
10	\$10.31	\$5.42	\$7.33	\$8.63	\$2.49	\$5.96
11	\$7.12	\$3.76	\$5.64	\$7.78	\$3.24	\$5.96
12	\$8.85	\$2.83	\$5.68	\$9.23	\$2.75	\$6.74
13	\$9.23	\$3.28	\$6.20	\$8.97	\$4.69	\$6.17
14	\$8.39	\$3.50	\$5.95	\$8.25	\$3.77	\$6.16
15	\$8.45	\$2.57	\$6.07	\$10.21	\$2.80	\$6.46
16	\$9.07	\$4.29	\$6.22	\$9.93	\$3.51	\$6.69
17	\$9.81	\$4.34	\$6.39	\$9.28	\$5.21	\$7.40
18	\$9.58	\$3.47	\$5.65	\$8.50	\$3.01	\$6.33
19	\$6.91	\$3.84	\$5.60	\$9.02	\$5.10	\$7.02
20	\$9.26	\$4.06	\$6.48	\$9.42	\$4.89	\$7.01
21	\$7.75	\$3.68	\$5.54	\$7.99	\$3.16	\$5.70
22	\$8.24	\$2.54	\$6.01	\$8.82	\$3.70	\$6.55
23	\$9.24	\$3.84	\$6.24	\$11.25	\$2.57	\$6.49
24	\$9.94	\$4.46	\$6.56	\$7.70	\$3.43	\$5.77
25	\$9.06	\$4.65	\$6.66	\$8.00	\$3.05	\$5.82
26	\$9.66	\$3.47	\$6.84	\$8.02	\$2.80	\$6.09
27	\$9.26	\$2.52	\$5.09	\$11.49	\$4.21	\$6.19
28	\$8.71	\$2.54	\$5.62	\$9.55	\$2.54	\$6.12
29	\$8.33	\$3.60	\$6.26	\$6.90	\$3.92	\$5.60
30	\$8.40	\$3.86	\$6.03	\$8.15	\$3.48	\$5.82
31	\$8.63	\$4.51	\$7.18	\$7.90	\$3.59	\$6.23
32	\$10.75	\$3.28	\$6.30	\$8.57	\$3.40	\$6.28
33	\$8.60	\$2.80	\$5.88	\$8.26	\$3.48	\$5.94
34	\$8.14	\$3.66	\$5.86	\$9.31	\$3.83	\$6.38
35	\$10.60	\$3.57	\$6.43	\$10.03	\$3.56	\$6.14
36	\$8.92	\$4.39	\$6.26	\$10.96	\$2.54	\$6.84
37	\$7.66	\$3.40	\$6.40	\$8.79	\$3.68	\$6.18
38	\$9.52	\$4.11	\$6.30	\$9.27	\$4.77	\$6.87
39	\$8.95	\$3.04	\$6.30	\$7.88	\$2.82	\$5.91
40	\$7.49	\$2.63	\$5.54	\$10.33	\$3.91	\$7.30
41	\$9.57	\$3.82	\$6.22	\$9.96	\$2.57	\$5.68
42	\$7.33	\$2.73	\$5.03	\$7.29	\$2.49	\$5.60
43	\$8.24	\$3.54	\$5.65	\$8.36	\$3.41	\$6.43
44	\$8.00	\$3.49	\$5.57	\$7.36	\$2.54	\$5.56
45	\$7.85	\$2.57	\$5.82	\$7.62	\$4.35	\$5.77
46	\$8.71	\$2.65	\$6.27	\$10.69	\$4.14	\$7.53
47	\$9.65	\$3.52	\$6.17	\$12.53	\$4.12	\$6.90
48	\$9.03	\$3.37	\$6.59	\$8.10	\$2.72	\$5.91
49	\$8.83	\$2.64	\$5.84	\$10.55	\$5.06	\$6.53
50	\$7.81	\$3.48	\$5.58	\$9.67	\$2.57	\$6.26
51	\$9.13	\$4.34	\$6.07	\$9.96	\$3.67	\$5.99
52	\$8.88	\$3.12	\$5.67	\$8.76	\$4.21	\$6.22

Draw	2030			2031		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
53	\$8.25	\$3.70	\$6.47	\$9.12	\$4.60	\$6.43
54	\$8.81	\$4.02	\$6.18	\$7.79	\$2.54	\$5.37
55	\$8.16	\$2.57	\$5.51	\$7.33	\$3.52	\$5.11
56	\$8.97	\$4.23	\$6.17	\$7.89	\$3.43	\$5.89
57	\$8.55	\$3.15	\$6.42	\$7.42	\$4.12	\$6.08
58	\$8.99	\$3.97	\$6.21	\$7.27	\$4.07	\$6.33
59	\$8.80	\$3.88	\$5.83	\$8.91	\$2.93	\$6.12
60	\$8.70	\$4.19	\$6.13	\$8.23	\$2.93	\$6.10
61	\$9.01	\$3.68	\$6.28	\$9.16	\$4.47	\$6.52
62	\$8.73	\$4.88	\$6.74	\$6.84	\$2.91	\$5.34
63	\$10.81	\$4.20	\$7.21	\$8.83	\$3.56	\$6.40
64	\$9.82	\$3.48	\$6.21	\$9.33	\$3.74	\$6.43
65	\$8.52	\$4.23	\$5.88	\$8.70	\$4.00	\$5.77
66	\$7.41	\$3.14	\$5.67	\$9.87	\$2.87	\$6.21
67	\$9.55	\$3.43	\$6.26	\$8.28	\$3.67	\$6.62
68	\$8.72	\$4.06	\$6.50	\$8.42	\$4.90	\$6.65
69	\$8.56	\$2.89	\$5.43	\$8.50	\$3.21	\$6.20
70	\$7.34	\$2.49	\$4.62	\$8.72	\$3.57	\$5.61
71	\$10.38	\$3.02	\$6.11	\$8.08	\$3.20	\$6.07
72	\$9.03	\$2.87	\$6.64	\$8.34	\$4.26	\$6.30
73	\$9.04	\$4.19	\$5.85	\$9.07	\$2.64	\$6.33
74	\$9.43	\$2.52	\$5.69	\$9.14	\$3.63	\$6.31
75	\$7.81	\$4.04	\$5.74	\$8.65	\$5.07	\$6.80
76	\$8.89	\$3.12	\$6.51	\$8.12	\$4.30	\$6.87
77	\$8.51	\$3.95	\$6.25	\$8.93	\$2.49	\$5.55
78	\$9.50	\$3.96	\$6.50	\$10.69	\$4.83	\$7.23
79	\$8.22	\$4.54	\$6.36	\$7.51	\$2.49	\$5.21
80	\$9.02	\$4.29	\$6.27	\$10.27	\$3.02	\$5.56
81	\$7.98	\$3.51	\$6.16	\$11.70	\$4.88	\$7.05
82	\$10.49	\$2.52	\$5.91	\$8.76	\$4.09	\$6.75
83	\$10.48	\$4.64	\$6.91	\$8.02	\$2.54	\$6.17
84	\$8.19	\$2.71	\$6.02	\$8.17	\$3.24	\$5.63
85	\$9.04	\$2.88	\$6.31	\$8.33	\$2.54	\$6.09
86	\$9.20	\$2.52	\$5.60	\$11.16	\$2.52	\$7.05
87	\$7.87	\$3.43	\$6.02	\$9.85	\$3.93	\$6.40
88	\$9.58	\$3.14	\$6.07	\$10.90	\$2.69	\$6.21
89	\$8.98	\$3.70	\$6.81	\$7.29	\$4.08	\$6.53
90	\$9.29	\$3.80	\$6.61	\$8.07	\$3.43	\$6.31
91	\$8.89	\$2.52	\$6.23	\$10.01	\$2.52	\$6.01
92	\$10.20	\$3.52	\$6.83	\$7.20	\$5.07	\$6.33
93	\$7.01	\$3.08	\$5.83	\$8.88	\$3.73	\$5.91
94	\$9.73	\$2.97	\$5.69	\$9.58	\$4.43	\$7.21
95	\$8.16	\$3.42	\$5.47	\$8.24	\$4.67	\$6.67
96	\$9.17	\$4.89	\$6.58	\$8.29	\$3.68	\$6.31
97	\$9.97	\$3.59	\$6.74	\$8.15	\$5.51	\$6.56
98	\$9.73	\$3.73	\$6.20	\$9.63	\$4.63	\$6.57
99	\$9.32	\$2.52	\$6.29	\$7.92	\$3.50	\$6.38
100	\$8.68	\$2.54	\$5.19	\$10.31	\$2.84	\$6.21
101	\$7.58	\$3.98	\$5.57	\$9.13	\$3.34	\$5.98
102	\$8.51	\$4.02	\$6.45	\$7.94	\$2.77	\$5.04
103	\$8.48	\$2.62	\$5.21	\$10.38	\$4.40	\$7.27
104	\$8.85	\$3.40	\$5.89	\$9.34	\$2.92	\$6.28

Draw	2030			2031		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
105	\$7.71	\$3.70	\$5.66	\$9.23	\$4.38	\$6.29
106	\$9.34	\$3.37	\$6.48	\$8.81	\$2.87	\$5.92
107	\$9.55	\$2.56	\$5.22	\$9.47	\$4.38	\$6.72
108	\$7.63	\$2.76	\$5.18	\$12.04	\$5.41	\$7.22
109	\$7.77	\$4.47	\$5.65	\$8.33	\$4.51	\$6.60
110	\$9.47	\$3.06	\$6.24	\$9.55	\$3.03	\$5.73
111	\$8.59	\$2.52	\$6.44	\$7.60	\$3.23	\$6.23
112	\$8.89	\$2.92	\$6.03	\$9.81	\$3.10	\$6.35
113	\$9.43	\$3.07	\$6.25	\$8.73	\$4.69	\$6.64
114	\$7.82	\$3.76	\$5.92	\$8.61	\$3.73	\$6.34
115	\$7.75	\$2.60	\$5.67	\$9.50	\$2.49	\$6.49
116	\$8.94	\$3.78	\$6.14	\$9.12	\$2.49	\$6.02
117	\$9.39	\$2.57	\$6.40	\$9.04	\$3.97	\$6.56
118	\$10.96	\$4.50	\$6.58	\$9.57	\$4.31	\$6.51
119	\$9.32	\$4.73	\$7.35	\$7.66	\$2.52	\$5.99
120	\$10.44	\$4.44	\$7.26	\$7.47	\$3.48	\$5.79
121	\$8.52	\$2.57	\$5.11	\$9.70	\$4.20	\$6.31
122	\$10.59	\$3.30	\$7.14	\$8.54	\$4.26	\$6.38
123	\$8.75	\$2.57	\$5.69	\$7.17	\$2.59	\$4.91
124	\$10.20	\$4.47	\$7.01	\$11.19	\$4.58	\$7.09
125	\$8.67	\$3.50	\$6.55	\$10.64	\$3.91	\$6.65
126	\$8.78	\$2.63	\$5.55	\$10.03	\$4.85	\$6.56
127	\$7.83	\$2.52	\$5.51	\$10.19	\$4.12	\$6.47
128	\$7.96	\$3.66	\$6.20	\$9.08	\$2.64	\$6.52
129	\$8.27	\$3.57	\$6.47	\$7.89	\$3.28	\$5.89
130	\$7.83	\$2.57	\$5.71	\$9.27	\$3.58	\$6.27
131	\$8.54	\$3.46	\$5.96	\$8.97	\$3.21	\$6.24
132	\$8.64	\$4.31	\$6.54	\$8.77	\$3.43	\$6.32
133	\$9.23	\$2.99	\$6.38	\$10.05	\$2.85	\$6.21
134	\$8.46	\$2.55	\$5.96	\$8.06	\$2.58	\$5.60
135	\$8.46	\$3.86	\$6.55	\$8.93	\$4.71	\$6.37
136	\$10.77	\$4.18	\$6.36	\$8.57	\$4.11	\$5.71
137	\$9.21	\$4.60	\$6.90	\$10.18	\$3.13	\$6.29
138	\$9.16	\$2.49	\$5.58	\$8.43	\$2.49	\$6.22
139	\$7.13	\$3.02	\$5.45	\$8.14	\$4.81	\$6.57
140	\$8.11	\$3.43	\$5.30	\$8.63	\$3.49	\$5.89
141	\$9.22	\$2.92	\$5.90	\$9.46	\$4.54	\$6.19
142	\$9.32	\$2.73	\$6.16	\$8.65	\$3.05	\$5.54
143	\$8.44	\$2.93	\$6.08	\$8.47	\$2.76	\$6.07
144	\$8.62	\$2.57	\$5.85	\$8.17	\$3.16	\$5.93
145	\$7.68	\$3.48	\$6.15	\$7.73	\$3.29	\$6.12
146	\$8.66	\$3.44	\$5.83	\$8.74	\$2.52	\$6.31
147	\$9.87	\$3.61	\$6.47	\$9.04	\$3.01	\$5.97
148	\$10.91	\$2.92	\$6.78	\$7.80	\$4.04	\$6.18
149	\$9.22	\$2.75	\$6.25	\$8.20	\$3.05	\$6.21
150	\$8.06	\$3.24	\$5.48	\$8.04	\$3.59	\$6.40
151	\$7.69	\$2.73	\$5.49	\$9.20	\$2.52	\$6.88
152	\$8.21	\$4.10	\$6.23	\$7.25	\$3.44	\$5.29
153	\$10.17	\$3.47	\$6.54	\$7.66	\$3.75	\$5.40
154	\$9.11	\$2.52	\$5.48	\$8.40	\$4.45	\$6.11
155	\$8.67	\$2.54	\$5.63	\$9.35	\$3.84	\$6.51
156	\$7.02	\$2.52	\$5.09	\$9.13	\$2.52	\$6.11

Draw	2030			2031		
	max	min	avg	max	min	avg
157	\$9.48	\$2.92	\$6.35	\$10.35	\$4.20	\$7.21
158	\$8.95	\$4.22	\$6.28	\$7.95	\$3.35	\$6.29
159	\$7.73	\$3.04	\$5.73	\$9.50	\$2.57	\$6.66
160	\$10.11	\$2.54	\$6.22	\$8.14	\$2.54	\$5.92
161	\$6.83	\$3.45	\$5.77	\$8.67	\$3.37	\$6.52
162	\$8.86	\$3.83	\$5.62	\$8.03	\$3.35	\$5.41
163	\$9.12	\$4.27	\$6.12	\$8.29	\$3.05	\$5.30
164	\$10.27	\$4.93	\$7.28	\$11.38	\$4.76	\$6.99
165	\$7.39	\$3.38	\$5.34	\$10.62	\$3.89	\$6.90
166	\$7.81	\$3.59	\$5.65	\$8.53	\$4.15	\$5.90
167	\$8.86	\$4.15	\$6.27	\$8.11	\$3.72	\$5.92
168	\$6.90	\$3.59	\$5.69	\$8.19	\$2.67	\$5.58
169	\$9.93	\$4.08	\$6.35	\$8.10	\$4.60	\$5.84
170	\$9.77	\$3.11	\$6.59	\$8.40	\$3.38	\$6.72
171	\$9.88	\$3.98	\$6.60	\$8.20	\$3.45	\$5.60
172	\$8.81	\$3.69	\$6.58	\$7.30	\$3.08	\$5.44
173	\$11.46	\$4.57	\$7.41	\$8.33	\$2.63	\$5.62
174	\$6.91	\$2.54	\$5.23	\$9.58	\$3.05	\$6.31
175	\$9.04	\$2.57	\$6.60	\$9.50	\$4.12	\$6.85
176	\$11.34	\$3.44	\$5.94	\$8.98	\$3.33	\$6.40
177	\$10.12	\$3.25	\$6.37	\$8.91	\$3.13	\$6.52
178	\$7.42	\$2.52	\$5.51	\$8.00	\$4.83	\$6.23
179	\$10.79	\$3.70	\$5.92	\$7.54	\$3.00	\$5.78
180	\$8.74	\$3.57	\$5.82	\$8.65	\$2.56	\$5.46
181	\$7.95	\$2.83	\$6.08	\$7.74	\$4.15	\$6.32
182	\$8.33	\$3.46	\$6.25	\$7.85	\$4.89	\$6.47
183	\$8.30	\$3.11	\$6.36	\$8.09	\$2.54	\$5.80
184	\$8.13	\$2.78	\$5.27	\$8.63	\$4.12	\$6.07
185	\$8.56	\$3.71	\$5.82	\$8.15	\$3.86	\$6.58
186	\$8.18	\$4.16	\$6.25	\$8.34	\$4.40	\$5.83
187	\$9.76	\$4.79	\$6.39	\$8.47	\$4.05	\$6.50
188	\$8.25	\$2.95	\$5.84	\$7.03	\$4.15	\$5.52
189	\$8.79	\$2.57	\$5.25	\$7.19	\$3.83	\$5.32
190	\$8.81	\$2.52	\$5.46	\$8.60	\$4.49	\$6.39
191	\$9.95	\$3.06	\$5.72	\$7.68	\$2.93	\$5.67
192	\$8.81	\$4.31	\$6.22	\$9.88	\$2.49	\$6.35
193	\$8.46	\$3.14	\$6.48	\$9.34	\$3.43	\$6.37
194	\$9.35	\$2.54	\$6.00	\$9.98	\$3.04	\$6.28
195	\$9.42	\$2.66	\$6.78	\$8.28	\$2.54	\$5.45
196	\$10.04	\$2.78	\$6.66	\$8.93	\$3.52	\$6.91
197	\$8.54	\$2.54	\$6.13	\$7.76	\$4.96	\$6.02
198	\$8.01	\$2.52	\$5.80	\$8.64	\$3.84	\$5.87
199	\$8.25	\$2.57	\$6.16	\$9.82	\$4.52	\$6.85
200	\$8.45	\$4.48	\$6.70	\$10.66	\$2.49	\$6.02
<b>average</b>	<b>\$8.85</b>	<b>\$3.41</b>	<b>\$6.09</b>	<b>\$8.85</b>	<b>\$3.57</b>	<b>\$6.22</b>
Max	\$11.46			\$12.53		
Avg			\$6.09			\$6.22
Min	\$2.49			\$2.49		
Range	8.97			10.04		

# Appendix H

## Avoided Cost Calculations

**PRELIMINARY AVOIDED COST ESTIMATES  
BASECASE - MEDIUM FORECAST - AVERAGE WEATHER  
45 YEAR RESOURCE SUMMARY COSTS - MELDED COST PER THERM**

	YEAR	IRP ANNUAL PORTFOLIO COST PER THERM (PV)*	NOMINAL COST PER THERM	RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST - % CHANGE	PV OF RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST/THERM	Non- Energy Benefits %	PORTFOLIO COSTS INCLUDING CONSERVATION CREDIT	COST- EFFECTIVENESS LIMIT
2011	1	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.62		\$ 0.58	5%	\$ 0.61	
2012	2	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.67	7.5%	\$ 1.16	5%	\$ 1.22	
2013	3	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.71	5.7%	\$ 1.73	5%	\$ 1.82	
2014	4	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.78	10.1%	\$ 2.32	5%	\$ 2.43	
2015	5	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.81	4.9%	\$ 2.89	7.5%	\$ 3.11	
2016	6	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.81	-0.1%	\$ 3.43	7.5%	\$ 3.68	
2017	7	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.81	-0.6%	\$ 3.92	7.5%	\$ 4.22	\$0.7072
2018	8	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.83	2.4%	\$ 4.40	7.5%	\$ 4.73	
2019	9	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.85	2.0%	\$ 4.85	7.5%	\$ 5.21	
2020	10	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.82	-2.8%	\$ 5.26	10.0%	\$ 5.78	\$0.7190
2021	11	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.82	-0.1%	\$ 5.64	10%	\$ 6.20	
2022	12	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.85	3.1%	\$ 6.00	10%	\$ 6.60	
2023	13	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.88	3.9%	\$ 6.36	10%	\$ 6.99	
2024	14	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.84	-4.6%	\$ 6.67	10%	\$ 7.34	
2025	15	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.81	-3.4%	\$ 6.96	12.5%	\$ 7.83	
2026	16	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.83	2.6%	\$ 7.23	12.5%	\$ 8.13	
2027	17	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.84	1.4%	\$ 7.49	12.5%	\$ 8.42	
2028	18	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.86	2.4%	\$ 7.73	12.5%	\$ 8.70	
2029	19	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.87	1.3%	\$ 7.96	12.5%	\$ 8.96	
2030	20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.89	1.7%	\$ 8.18	12.5%	\$ 9.21	\$0.6877
2031	21	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.92	2.6%	\$ 8.40	15%	\$ 9.65	
2032	22	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.94	2.6%	\$ 8.60	15%	\$ 9.89	
2033	23	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.97	2.6%	\$ 8.79	15%	\$ 10.11	
2034	24	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.00	2.6%	\$ 8.97	15%	\$ 10.32	
2035	25	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.03	2.6%	\$ 9.15	15%	\$ 10.52	
2036	26	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.06	2.6%	\$ 9.32	17.5%	\$ 10.95	
2037	27	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.09	2.6%	\$ 9.48	17.5%	\$ 11.14	
2038	28	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.13	2.6%	\$ 9.64	17.5%	\$ 11.32	
2039	29	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.16	2.6%	\$ 9.78	17.5%	\$ 11.49	
2040	30	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.20	2.6%	\$ 9.92	17.5%	\$ 11.66	\$0.6884
2041	31	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.23	2.6%	\$ 10.06	20%	\$ 12.07	
2042	32	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.27	2.6%	\$ 10.19	20%	\$ 12.23	
2043	33	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.31	2.6%	\$ 10.31	20%	\$ 12.38	
2044	34	\$ 0.11	\$ 1.35	2.6%	\$ 10.43	20%	\$ 12.52	
2045	35	\$ 0.11	\$ 1.39	2.6%	\$ 10.55	20%	\$ 12.65	
2046	36	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.43	2.6%	\$ 10.65	20%	\$ 12.78	
2047	37	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.47	2.6%	\$ 10.76	20%	\$ 12.91	
2048	38	\$ 0.09	\$ 1.51	2.6%	\$ 10.86	20%	\$ 13.03	
2049	39	\$ 0.09	\$ 1.56	2.6%	\$ 10.95	20%	\$ 13.14	
2050	40	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.61	2.6%	\$ 11.04	20%	\$ 13.25	
2051	41	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.65	2.6%	\$ 11.13	20%	\$ 13.36	
2052	42	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.70	2.6%	\$ 11.21	20%	\$ 13.46	
2053	43	\$ 0.07	\$ 1.76	2.6%	\$ 11.29	20%	\$ 13.55	
2054	44	\$ 0.07	\$ 1.81	2.6%	\$ 11.37	20%	\$ 13.64	
2055	45	\$ 0.07	\$ 1.86	2.6%	\$ 11.44	20%	\$ 13.73	

**Cascade's Long Term Real Discount Rate:** 4.170%  
 IRP Discount Rate = 7.234%  
 Years 21-45 Escalation = 2.60% (EIA Inflation Rate)

Conservation Credit % attempts to recognize non-quantifiable benefits associated with conservation, including benefits of price certainty & hedge against future carbon costs

**PRELIMIINARY AVOIDED COST ESTIMATES  
BASECASE - MEDIUM FORECAST - AVERAGE WEATHER-With Carbon 1 Scenario  
45 YEAR RESOURCE SUMMARY COSTS - MELDED COST PER THERM**

YEAR	IRP ANNUAL PORTFOLIO COST PER THERM (PV)*	NOMINAL COST PER THERM	RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST - % CHANGE	PV OF RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST/THERM	Non-Energy Benefits %	PORTFOLIO COSTS INCLUDING CONSERVATION CREDIT	COST-EFFECTIVENESS LIMIT
2011	1 \$ 0.58	\$ 0.62		\$ 0.58	5%	\$ 0.61	
2012	2 \$ 0.58	\$ 0.67	7.5%	\$ 1.16	5%	\$ 1.22	
2013	3 \$ 0.57	\$ 0.71	5.7%	\$ 1.73	5%	\$ 1.82	
2014	4 \$ 0.58	\$ 0.78	10.1%	\$ 2.32	5%	\$ 2.43	
2015	5 \$ 0.56	\$ 0.81	4.9%	\$ 2.89	7.5%	\$ 3.11	
2016	6 \$ 0.52	\$ 0.81	-0.1%	\$ 3.43	7.5%	\$ 3.68	
2017	7 \$ 0.54	\$ 0.91	-0.6%	\$ 3.98	7.5%	\$ 4.28	\$0.7173
2018	8 \$ 0.51	\$ 0.93	2.4%	\$ 4.51	7.5%	\$ 4.85	
2019	9 \$ 0.49	\$ 0.96	2.0%	\$ 5.01	7.5%	\$ 5.39	
2020	10 \$ 0.45	\$ 0.94	-2.8%	\$ 5.48	10.0%	\$ 6.02	\$0.7491
2021	11 \$ 0.42	\$ 0.94	-0.1%	\$ 5.91	10%	\$ 6.50	
2022	12 \$ 0.40	\$ 0.98	3.1%	\$ 6.33	10%	\$ 6.96	
2023	13 \$ 0.39	\$ 1.02	3.9%	\$ 6.74	10%	\$ 7.41	
2024	14 \$ 0.35	\$ 0.99	-4.6%	\$ 7.10	10%	\$ 7.81	
2025	15 \$ 0.32	\$ 0.97	-3.4%	\$ 7.44	12.5%	\$ 8.37	
2026	16 \$ 0.30	\$ 1.00	2.6%	\$ 7.76	12.5%	\$ 8.73	
2027	17 \$ 0.29	\$ 1.02	1.4%	\$ 8.07	12.5%	\$ 9.08	
2028	18 \$ 0.28	\$ 1.05	2.4%	\$ 8.37	12.5%	\$ 9.41	
2029	19 \$ 0.26	\$ 1.08	1.3%	\$ 8.65	12.5%	\$ 9.73	
2030	20 \$ 0.25	\$ 1.10	1.7%	\$ 8.92	12.5%	\$ 10.03	\$0.7493
2031	21 \$ 0.24	\$ 1.14	2.6%	\$ 9.18	15%	\$ 10.55	
2032	22 \$ 0.23	\$ 1.19	2.6%	\$ 9.43	15%	\$ 10.84	
2033	23 \$ 0.22	\$ 1.23	2.6%	\$ 9.67	15%	\$ 11.12	
2034	24 \$ 0.21	\$ 1.27	2.6%	\$ 9.90	15%	\$ 11.38	
2035	25 \$ 0.21	\$ 1.32	2.6%	\$ 10.12	15%	\$ 11.64	
2036	26 \$ 0.20	\$ 1.37	2.6%	\$ 10.34	17.5%	\$ 12.15	
2037	27 \$ 0.19	\$ 1.41	2.6%	\$ 10.55	17.5%	\$ 12.39	
2038	28 \$ 0.18	\$ 1.46	2.6%	\$ 10.74	17.5%	\$ 12.62	
2039	29 \$ 0.18	\$ 1.50	2.6%	\$ 10.93	17.5%	\$ 12.85	
2040	30 \$ 0.17	\$ 1.55	2.6%	\$ 11.12	17.5%	\$ 13.06	\$0.7710
2041	31 \$ 0.16	\$ 1.60	2.6%	\$ 11.29	20%	\$ 13.55	
2042	32 \$ 0.15	\$ 1.65	2.6%	\$ 11.46	20%	\$ 13.75	
2043	33 \$ 0.15	\$ 1.70	2.6%	\$ 11.62	20%	\$ 13.94	
2044	34 \$ 0.14	\$ 1.75	2.6%	\$ 11.77	20%	\$ 14.13	
2045	35 \$ 0.14	\$ 1.81	2.6%	\$ 11.92	20%	\$ 14.30	
2046	36 \$ 0.13	\$ 1.86	2.6%	\$ 12.06	20%	\$ 14.47	
2047	37 \$ 0.12	\$ 1.92	2.6%	\$ 12.20	20%	\$ 14.63	
2048	38 \$ 0.12	\$ 1.98	2.6%	\$ 12.33	20%	\$ 14.79	
2049	39 \$ 0.11	\$ 2.04	2.6%	\$ 12.45	20%	\$ 14.94	
2050	40 \$ 0.11	\$ 2.11	2.6%	\$ 12.57	20%	\$ 15.08	
2051	41 \$ 0.10	\$ 2.17	2.6%	\$ 12.68	20%	\$ 15.22	
2052	42 \$ 0.10	\$ 2.24	2.6%	\$ 12.79	20%	\$ 15.35	
2053	43 \$ 0.10	\$ 2.31	2.6%	\$ 12.90	20%	\$ 15.48	
2054	44 \$ 0.09	\$ 2.38	2.6%	\$ 13.00	20%	\$ 15.60	
2055							

0.6129836

**Cascade's Long Term Real Discount Rate:** 4.170%  
 IRP Discount Rate = 7.234%  
 Years 21-45 Escalation = 2.60% (EIA Inflation Rate)

Conservation Credit % attempts to recognize non-quantifiable benefits associated with conservation, including benefits of price certainty & hedge against future carbon costs  
 Carbon estimated \$15/ton, applies to Natural Gas 2016

**PRELIMINARY AVOIDED COST ESTIMATES  
BASECASE - MEDIUM FORECAST - AVERAGE WEATHER- With Carbon 2 scenario  
45 YEAR RESOURCE SUMMARY COSTS - MELDED COST PER THERM**

	YEAR	IRP ANNUAL PORTFOLIO COST PER THERM (PV)*	NOMINAL COST PER THERM	RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST - % CHANGE	PV OF RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST/THERM	Non-Energy Benefits %	PORTFOLIO COSTS INCLUDING CONSERVATION CREDIT	COST-EFFECTIVENESS LIMIT
2011	1	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.62		\$ 0.58	10%	\$ 0.64	
2012	2	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.67	7.5%	\$ 1.16	10%	\$ 1.27	
2013	3	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.71	5.7%	\$ 1.73	10%	\$ 1.90	
2014	4	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.78	10.1%	\$ 2.32	10%	\$ 2.55	
2015	5	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.81	4.9%	\$ 2.89	10%	\$ 3.18	
2016	6	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.81	-0.1%	\$ 3.43	10%	\$ 3.77	
2017	7	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.81	-0.6%	\$ 4.00	10%	\$ 4.40	\$0.7370
2018	8	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.83	2.4%	\$ 4.54	10%	\$ 5.00	
2019	9	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.85	2.0%	\$ 5.06	10%	\$ 5.57	
2020	10	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.82	-2.8%	\$ 5.54	10%	\$ 6.10	\$0.7581
2021	11	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.82	-0.1%	\$ 5.99	10%	\$ 6.59	
2022	12	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.85	3.1%	\$ 6.43	10%	\$ 7.07	
2023	13	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.88	3.9%	\$ 6.85	10%	\$ 7.54	
2024	14	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.84	-4.6%	\$ 7.23	10%	\$ 7.96	
2025	15	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.81	-3.4%	\$ 7.59	10%	\$ 8.34	
2026	16	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.83	2.6%	\$ 7.92	10%	\$ 8.72	
2027	17	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.84	1.4%	\$ 8.25	10%	\$ 9.07	
2028	18	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.86	2.4%	\$ 8.56	10%	\$ 9.41	
2029	19	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.87	1.3%	\$ 8.86	10%	\$ 9.74	
2030	20	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.89	1.7%	\$ 9.14	10%	\$ 10.05	\$0.7510
2031	21	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.92	2.6%	\$ 9.41	10%	\$ 10.36	
2032	22	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.94	2.6%	\$ 9.68	10%	\$ 10.65	
2033	23	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.97	2.6%	\$ 9.94	10%	\$ 10.93	
2034	24	\$ 0.23	\$ 1.00	2.6%	\$ 10.18	10%	\$ 11.20	
2035	25	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.03	2.6%	\$ 10.42	10%	\$ 11.46	
2036	26	\$ 0.21	\$ 1.06	2.6%	\$ 10.65	10%	\$ 11.72	
2037	27	\$ 0.20	\$ 1.09	2.6%	\$ 10.87	10%	\$ 11.96	
2038	28	\$ 0.20	\$ 1.13	2.6%	\$ 11.08	10%	\$ 12.19	
2039	29	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.16	2.6%	\$ 11.29	10%	\$ 12.41	
2040	30	\$ 0.18	\$ 1.20	2.6%	\$ 11.48	10%	\$ 12.63	\$0.7455
2041	31	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.23	2.6%	\$ 11.67	10%	\$ 12.83	
2042	32	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.27	2.6%	\$ 11.85	10%	\$ 13.03	
2043	33	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.31	2.6%	\$ 12.02	10%	\$ 13.22	
2044	34	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.35	2.6%	\$ 12.18	10%	\$ 13.40	
2045	35	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.39	2.6%	\$ 12.34	10%	\$ 13.58	
2046	36	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.43	2.6%	\$ 12.49	10%	\$ 13.74	
2047	37	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.47	2.6%	\$ 12.64	10%	\$ 13.90	
2048	38	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.51	2.6%	\$ 12.78	10%	\$ 14.06	
2049	39	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.56	2.6%	\$ 12.91	10%	\$ 14.20	
2050	40	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.61	2.6%	\$ 13.04	10%	\$ 14.34	
2051	41	\$ 0.11	\$ 1.65	2.6%	\$ 13.16	10%	\$ 14.48	
2052	42	\$ 0.11	\$ 1.70	2.6%	\$ 13.28	10%	\$ 14.61	
2053	43	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.76	2.6%	\$ 13.39	10%	\$ 14.73	
2054	44	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.81	2.6%	\$ 13.50	10%	\$ 14.85	
2055								

**Cascade's Long Term Real Discount Rate:** 4.170%  
 IRP Discount Rate = 7.234%  
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Conservation Credit % attempts to recognize non-quantifiable benefits associated with conservation, including benefits of price certainty & hedge against future carbon costs  
 Carbon estimated \$20/ton, applies to Natural Gas 2016



**PRELIMINARY AVOIDED COST ESTIMATES  
BASECASE - MEDIUM FORECAST - AVERAGE WEATHER-With Carbon 3 Scenario  
45 YEAR RESOURCE SUMMARY COSTS - MELDED COST PER THERM**

	YEAR	IRP ANNUAL PORTFOLIO COST PER THERM (PV)*	NOMINAL COST PER THERM	RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST - % CHANGE	PV OF RESOURCE PORTFOLIO COST/THERM	Non- Energy Benefits %	PORTFOLIO COSTS INCLUDING CONSERVATION CREDIT	COST- EFFECTIVENESS LIMIT
2011	1	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.62		\$ 0.58	5%	\$ 0.61	
2012	2	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.67	7.5%	\$ 1.16	5%	\$ 1.22	
2013	3	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.71	5.7%	\$ 1.73	5%	\$ 1.82	
2014	4	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.78	10.1%	\$ 2.32	5%	\$ 2.43	
2015	5	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.81	4.9%	\$ 2.89	7.5%	\$ 3.11	
2016	6	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.81	-0.1%	\$ 3.43	7.5%	\$ 3.68	
2017	7	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.99	-0.6%	\$ 4.03	7.5%	\$ 4.33	\$0.7263
2018	8	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.02	2.4%	\$ 4.61	7.5%	\$ 4.95	
2019	9	\$ 0.54	\$ 1.05	2.0%	\$ 5.16	7.5%	\$ 5.55	
2020	10	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.04	-2.8%	\$ 5.67	10.0%	\$ 6.24	\$0.7761
2021	11	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.06	-0.1%	\$ 6.16	10%	\$ 6.77	
2022	12	\$ 0.45	\$ 1.10	3.1%	\$ 6.62	10%	\$ 7.29	
2023	13	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.15	3.9%	\$ 7.08	10%	\$ 7.79	
2024	14	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.12	-4.6%	\$ 7.49	10%	\$ 8.24	
2025	15	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.11	-3.4%	\$ 7.88	12.5%	\$ 8.86	
2026	16	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.15	2.6%	\$ 8.25	12.5%	\$ 9.28	
2027	17	\$ 0.33	\$ 1.18	1.4%	\$ 8.60	12.5%	\$ 9.68	
2028	18	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.23	2.4%	\$ 8.94	12.5%	\$ 10.06	
2029	19	\$ 0.31	\$ 1.26	1.3%	\$ 9.27	12.5%	\$ 10.43	
2030	20	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.30	1.7%	\$ 9.59	12.5%	\$ 10.78	\$0.8055
2031	21	\$ 0.28	\$ 1.35	2.6%	\$ 9.89	15%	\$ 11.37	
2032	22	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.41	2.6%	\$ 10.19	15%	\$ 11.71	
2033	23	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.47	2.6%	\$ 10.47	15%	\$ 12.04	
2034	24	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.53	2.6%	\$ 10.75	15%	\$ 12.36	
2035	25	\$ 0.25	\$ 1.59	2.6%	\$ 11.02	15%	\$ 12.67	
2036	26	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.66	2.6%	\$ 11.27	17.5%	\$ 13.25	
2037	27	\$ 0.23	\$ 1.71	2.6%	\$ 11.52	17.5%	\$ 13.54	
2038	28	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.77	2.6%	\$ 11.76	17.5%	\$ 13.82	
2039	29	\$ 0.21	\$ 1.82	2.6%	\$ 11.99	17.5%	\$ 14.09	
2040	30	\$ 0.20	\$ 1.88	2.6%	\$ 12.21	17.5%	\$ 14.35	\$0.8470
2041	31	\$ 0.19	\$ 1.94	2.6%	\$ 12.42	20%	\$ 14.91	
2042	32	\$ 0.19	\$ 2.00	2.6%	\$ 12.63	20%	\$ 15.15	
2043	33	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.07	2.6%	\$ 12.82	20%	\$ 15.38	
2044	34	\$ 0.17	\$ 2.13	2.6%	\$ 13.01	20%	\$ 15.61	
2045	35	\$ 0.16	\$ 2.20	2.6%	\$ 13.19	20%	\$ 15.82	
2046	36	\$ 0.16	\$ 2.27	2.6%	\$ 13.36	20%	\$ 16.03	
2047	37	\$ 0.15	\$ 2.34	2.6%	\$ 13.52	20%	\$ 16.23	
2048	38	\$ 0.14	\$ 2.42	2.6%	\$ 13.68	20%	\$ 16.42	
2049	39	\$ 0.14	\$ 2.49	2.6%	\$ 13.83	20%	\$ 16.60	
2050	40	\$ 0.13	\$ 2.57	2.6%	\$ 13.98	20%	\$ 16.78	
2051	41	\$ 0.13	\$ 2.65	2.6%	\$ 14.12	20%	\$ 16.95	
2052	42	\$ 0.12	\$ 2.74	2.6%	\$ 14.26	20%	\$ 17.11	
2053	43	\$ 0.12	\$ 2.83	2.6%	\$ 14.38	20%	\$ 17.26	
2054	44	\$ 0.07	\$ 1.81	2.6%	\$ 11.37	20%	\$ 13.64	
2055	45	\$ 0.07	\$ 1.86	2.6%	\$ 11.44	20%	\$ 13.73	

**Cascade's Long Term Real Discount Rate:** 4.170%  
 IRP Discount Rate = 7.234%  
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Conservation Credit % attempts to recognize non-quantifiable benefits associated with conservation, including benefits of price certainty & hedge against future carbon costs  
 Carbon estimated \$30/ton, applies to Natural Gas 2016

# Appendix I

## Action Plan Progress Report

## 2008 IRP 2-Year Action Plan Progress

Action Item 1: In continuing efforts to create a more accurate load forecast, Cascade will research the viability of expanding the detail of the data by determining therm usage per customer per degree day by customer class (residential, commercial, etc.) along with the non-heat sensitive baseload usage. This is largely dependent upon the capabilities of the Company's new Customer Information System which is currently anticipated to "Go-Live" during mid-2009.

**Progress:**

Cascade continues to evaluate the ability to determine use/customer/degree day by customer class. At this time, the Company has not been able to fully assess the capabilities associated with the new Customer Information System and the ability to extract detailed usage data by customer class since the new Customer Information System only became operational on July 1, 2010.

Action Item 2: Cascade will continue to monitor outside determinants of natural gas usage, such as legislative building code changes and electrical "Direct Use" campaigns as they are determined to significantly affect the Company's forecast.

- a. Cascade will analyze the potential impact of Puget Sound Energy's Direct Use campaign on customer usage in Washington by June 2010.

**Progress:**

Cascade has remained active in monitoring external developments at the state and national level which carry potential impacts to customer usage within our service territory. In Oregon, legislation passed in 2009 which required improvements to commercial building by 15-25% over existing code. These new code requirements took effect in Fall 2010. This will likely further reduce the anticipated load growth in the commercial/industrial sector. On the Washington side, changes to the Washington Residential and Commercial building codes which were initially scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2010 but have since been delayed until October 29, 2010 and there is the potential for a further delay until April 1, 2011. Currently, only Puget Sound Energy has a Direct Use campaign that has the potential to impact Cascade's customer usage. To-date, the Company has seen little impact on the Company's load.

Action Item 3: The Company continues to explore the incorporation of price elasticity in future forecasts of demand. The integration of this variable in future models will be dependent upon the practicality of its application and significance of its effect.

**Progress:**

Cascade continues to explore the incorporation of price elasticity in development of its demand forecast. To-date, the Company has not found the data to be statistically valid and therefore has not incorporated this variable in its model. The Company will continue to review this information and will revisit with the development of the upcoming plan.

Action Item 4: Cascade will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the Oregon Public Purpose Fund to ensure the funds are adequate to capture significant portions of achievable therm savings in Oregon. If it is determined that an increase in this Fund will create a subsequent increase in therm savings, the Company will move to act appropriately.

- a. Oregon's incremental annual therm savings targets for the 2009 and 2010 period are 282,657 and 329,937 therms respectively. Estimated spending to achieve the therm savings targets outlined above are \$1,494,000 and \$1,746,000 respectively.

**Progress:**

Cascade continues to work closely with the Energy Trust of Oregon, keeping closely apprised on both their establishment of annual therm savings targets and determination of needed funds to acquire those therm savings. As reported by the ETO in their 2010 report to the commission, the 2009 therm savings achievements were . ETO's 2011 budget for Cascade is \$2,497,836 to deliver its projected annual savings of 391,754 therms (Cascade's IRP target). ETO entered 2011 with \$526,412 in carryover funds from the 2010 program year. Public purpose funding from Cascade was estimated to be around \$886,000. On paper, this would leave ETO short of funding for program year 2011 by around \$1,085,000 – again leaving nothing toward the 5 percent reserve that ETO prefers to enter into each new program year with. In this case, the 2011 planning reserve is an additional \$124,892, or 5 percent of the \$2,497,836 budget.

On August 3, 2011, the Commission approved in Order No. 11-285 Cascade's request for authorization to defer incremental funding of Public Purpose Funding payable to ETO to support conservation. This order granted Cascade authorization to defer an amount of funding of up to \$1,300,000. This additional deferred funding would enable Cascade to be able to adequately fund ETO's planned budget needs for 2011 and provide a sufficient cash reserve at the end of the year. As of July 31, 2011, ETO reports that their year-to-date fully loaded program expenses for Cascade are \$1,013,323. This figure is about 15 percent below budget.

However, it appears that ETO will easily exceed its 2010 expenditure levels during the 2011 program year. It is hoped and expected that ETO can make up any expenditure shortfalls, and corresponding term savings, by the end of 2011. However, Cascade will be working closely with ETO staff toward the end of the year to most effectively calibrate the final provision of deferred funding so as not to provide an excess of funding should the expenditures finish below budget for 2011. ETO is currently in the process of developing utility budgets for 2012. Part of the discussion and analysis about 2012 budgets revolve around potential Oregon Business Energy Tax Credit (BETC)-related mitigation impacts that go beyond the 2011 BETC mitigation process currently underway. The current 2012 "Base Case" budget for Cascade is \$2,757,540 which may be subject to some adjustment as we continue to go through the budget development process. The current 2012 "Mitigation" budget for Cascade is \$2,923,625 which is also subject to adjustment before the end of the year. Assuming that Cascade is given authorization to increase public purpose fund collections as outlined in this proposal, there will still be a need for additional deferred funding during 2012. Cascade will then make the application for re-authorization of deferred accounting treatment later in 2012 as the ETO budget becomes firm and the actual program expenditures become known.

Action Item 5: The Company will continue to follow and analyze the impacts of the Western Climate Initiative and proposed carbon legislation at both the state and federal level as they pertain to natural gas conservation, as well as other such acts that may arise from these efforts. The Company will continue to monitor the timing and the costs associated with carbon legislation and analyze the impacts on the Company's overall portfolio costs. As specific carbon legislation is passed, the Company will update its avoided cost calculations, conservation potential and make modifications to its DSM incentive programs as necessary.

- a. The Company is evaluating the potential costs associated with the Waxman/Markey legislation and estimating the impacts on its resource portfolio.

**Progress:**

Cascade continues to follow closely both potential federal and state level legislation associated with Greenhouse Gas Legislation. Although the proposed legislation has been stalled, the Company continues to review and assess the potential impacts associated with the Kerry/Lieberman bill, which was the latest climate change proposal at the federal level.

Action Item 6: The Company will continue to monitor the cost effectiveness of existing conservation measures and emerging technologies to ensure that the current mix of measures included in the Washington Conservation program is appropriate. Areas for further analysis include the impacts associated with modifications to building codes

along with the cost effectiveness of newer technologies such the next generation of high efficiency water heaters (.70 EF) and high-efficiency hybrid heat pumps. The applicability of these measures within Cascade's service territory will be analyzed and the Company's Conservation Incentive Program will be modified as necessary.

**Progress:**

Cascade continues to monitor the viability of .70 conventional water heaters and other emerging technologies in order to assess their applicability to our Washington service territory. If, and when, such measures become market available, we will take steps to include them in our Washington conservation portfolio. In Oregon, Cascade works closely with the Energy Trust of Oregon to ensure that the therm savings targets are achieved and strongly encourages their efforts to pursue innovative and emerging gas conservation technologies such as next generation water heaters and high efficiency natural gas heat pumps.

Action Item 7: The Company will continue to work with its Conservation Advisory Group, its third party vendors and its Low income weatherization network to ensure that the therm savings targets identified in the plan are met.

- a. As outlined above, the Company's targeted therm savings for Oregon for the 2009 and 2010 period are 282,657 and 329,937 therms respectively.

**Progress:**

As noted earlier in this document, the ETO indicated a 2010 therm savings achievement for Cascade's service territory in the amount of 367,875, just shy of their annual goal for that year, but above their IRP target for the same timeframe. Spending was \$1.3 million, a notable reduction from their initial estimates. The ETO estimates that that their 2011 achievements will be on par with their existing target therms and are expected to be achievable despite economic conditions and the ETO's significant downward revisions to 20 year therm savings potential for the Company.

Cascade continues to work closely with its Oregon Low Income Advisory Group to better understand the capacity of the WAP (Weatherization Assistance Program) to serve Cascade homes and evaluate strategies designed to maintain active Agency participation in the program. Program modifications discussed with the Advisory Group and implemented in 2010 included an extension of the OLIEC program to incorporate rebates for high efficiency natural gas water heaters, and allow participation by non-profit entities engaged in providing affordable, energy-efficient housing for low-income individuals. Cascade will continue its efforts to identify opportunities to utilize the available OLIEC funds in a manner that achieves the greatest amount of cost-effective therm savings at homes occupied by low-income households. From January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31, 2010, 132 homes have been weatherized in Oregon with an annual cumulative savings of 21,168 therms and with \$261,057.66 provided in rebates. This

represents a significant growth in program participation and low-income CNGC households served during the calendar year. Through September, 2011, Cascade's Oregon Low Income Energy Conservation Program (OLIEC) has served 36 homes and achieved a savings figure of approximately 4,953 therms with a total expenditure of approximately \$60,256. This is slightly lower than the achievement numbers from the same time in the prior year, reflecting the impending expiration of the ARRA monies, but still a significant upward improvement from the previous level of savings to CNGC low income households.

Action Item 8: The Company will continue to update its distribution system analysis to reflect the impacts of conservation. The Company will continue to target its conservation acquisition efforts in those areas where potential distribution constraints have been identified in the hope that some of those investments maybe delayed.

- a. The Company will work with the Energy Trust to ensure that conservation acquisition efforts are targeted to central Oregon and Hermiston area.
- b. The Company will update its Oregon distribution analysis during Summer 2009 to re-assess the reinforcement requirements during the 2010 to 2013 period in light of the current recession and actual conservation achievements in 2008 and 2009 by the Energy Trust.

**Progress:**

The Company continues to promote conservation and focuses attention on those areas identified as having distribution system constraints. The Company is currently updating its models and anticipates that a number of anticipated reinforcement needs may be delayed due to changes in the long term load forecast as a result of both increases in conservation achievements and improvement to building codes.

Action Item 9: Cascade will continue to evaluate gas supply resources on an ongoing basis including supplies of varying lengths (base, swing, peaking) and pricing alternatives. We will continue to analyze the uncertainties associated with volatile supply and demand relationships and will closely monitor and participate in industry discussions regarding diminishing Canadian gas exports. Of particular concern to us are changing conditions on Northwest Pipeline. As our principle upstream pipeline, Northwest Pipeline is a displacement pipeline dependent upon receiving large amounts of Canadian natural gas exports. The risk associated with reduced Canadian exports is a significant concern and therefore it is critical for Cascade to continuously look for opportunities to improve our supply/capacity diversification.

**Progress:**

The Company continues to examine the various supply side alternatives available on an on-going basis. The Canadian export outlook has brightened somewhat since acknowledgment of the 2008 IRP. While the levels of exports have

decreased due to increased demand in Canada, the prolific shale gas plays, such as Horn River, are expected to ensure that adequate Canadian supplies are available to the Pacific Northwest. Additionally, shale gas plays on the east coast are limiting some of the needs for the western supplies along with increased production in both the Rockies and the Horn River basin in Northern BC/Alberta provide a rosier supply picture than just 2 years ago. As a result, there is little concern that the supplies will be available for the foreseeable future. However, the Company will continue to monitor activities and participate in industry task forces on the various Canadian pipelines to encourage supply availability and price liquidity at important transaction points for our service territory such as Station 2, Sumas, and AECO.

Action Item 10: The Company will continue to monitor the proposed pipeline expansion projects to access more supplies out of the Rockies. As cost estimates change, the Company will analyze those resources under consideration to determine if modifications to the preferred portfolio are necessary.

- a. The Company participated in the initial Open Season associated with the Sunstone/Blue Bridge pipeline in 2008
- b. Update analysis completed and response from CNG Board due late Summer 2009

**Progress:**

The Company continues to evaluate incremental pipeline capacity proposals that would bring additional Rockies supplies to Cascade's service territory. Two major developments have occurred since acknowledgement of the plan that may impact the resources selections identified in the preferred portfolio. First of all, in fall 2009, Northwest Pipeline announced that it was abandoning its proposed Sunstone pipeline project due to a lack of participation in the open seasons. It appears that going forward Ruby is likely to be the new pipeline from the west with service to Malin operational as early as March 2011 and it also appears that GTN is considering firm backhaul capabilities to move the additional supplies to the Pacific Northwest and the Company continues to evaluate this as option to provide supply diversity to the Company's Central Oregon service territory. On the other side, the need for incremental capacity to serve the Company's central Oregon load has been delayed due to the Central Oregon load forecast being closer to the Low Load forecast than the medium forecast as originally anticipated. As identified earlier, the Palomar, Blue Bridge and Pacific Connector projects do not look to move forward. However, we have found that Ruby Pipeline combined with GTN backhaul represents a reasonable way to improve diversity of supply to Oregon (utilizing Rockies supplies) and providing additional operational flexibility.



Action Item 11: Continue to refine our specific peak day resource acquisition action plans to address anticipated capacity shortfalls on the Wenatchee and Shelton laterals. Possible solutions include Satellite LNG or pipeline looping to meet the growing requirements of the firm core load. Specifically, the Company will further analyze issues such as determination of project siting issues and risks, project cost estimates, and construction/acquisition lead times.

**Progress:**

Cascade has continued to monitor and develop plans to address anticipated shortfalls on both the Wenatchee and Shelton Laterals. Since acknowledgement of the plan, the Company has addressed shortfalls on the Shelton lateral as a result of a gate station upgrade and the acquisition of vintage capacity on Northwest Pipeline through a long-term release. To address anticipated shortfalls on the Wenatchee lateral, the Company has notified non-core customers that it will recall the long-term released capacity at the end of the primary term. The returned capacity will allow the Company to meet peak loads through the 2020 period. Additionally, the Company continues to evaluate short-term peaking solutions such as satellite LNG/peak shaving facilities and a propane air plant to address concerns on this lateral.

Action Item 12: The Company will continue to explore options to incorporate BioGas into its portfolio, as specific projects are identified in our service territory. Price, location and gas quality considerations of the BioGas supply will be evaluated.

**Progress:**

No specific BNG projects have materialized within the Company's service territory. As those opportunities arise, they will be evaluated for inclusion in the Company's portfolio.

Action Item 13: The Company will continue to monitor proposed LNG import facilities as information becomes available and will evaluate the various options that, if built, could be used to meet core requirements. Issues to monitor include specific cost, the availability of pipeline capacity and project timing.

**Progress:**

Cascade continues to monitor LNG import facility proposals, however, it appears that it is highly unlikely that any will be sited in the Northwest due to both the complex environmental issues and the competition for those supplies from other higher priced markets.

Action Item 14: The Company will continue to monitor the futures market for price trends and will evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management policy.

**Progress:**

The Company continues to monitor price trends and evaluates the effectiveness of its risk management policy. Since completion of the Company's 2008 IRP, the forward price curves for natural gas have stabilized considerably. A combination of factors (contango market and economic outlook) have led the Company to modify its hedging strategy for the near-term to hedge less supplies and leave more at the market.