

2006 Integrated Resource Plan



Revised October 12, 2006

2006 Integrated Resource Plan



Acknowledgement

Resource planning is a continuous process that Idaho Power Company constantly works to improve. Idaho Power prepares and publishes a resource plan every two years and expects the experience gained over the next few years will lead to modifications in the 20-year resource plan presented in this document. Idaho Power invited outside participation to help develop both the 2004 and 2006 Integrated Resource Plans.

Idaho Power values the knowledgeable input, comments, and discussion provided by the Integrated Resource Plan Advisory Council and the comments provided by other concerned citizens and customers. Idaho Power looks forward to continuing the resource planning process with its customers and other interested parties.

You can learn more about Idaho Power's resource planning process at www.idahopower.com.

Safe Harbor Statement

This document may contain forward-looking statements, and it is important to note that the future results could differ materially from those discussed. A full discussion of the factors that could cause future results to differ materially can be found in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A/C – Air Conditioning
AIR – Additional Information Request
Alliance – Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
aMW – Average Megawatt
BOR – Bureau of Reclamation
BPA – Bonneville Power Administration
C&RD – Conservation and Renewable Discount
CAMR – Clean Air Mercury Rule
CCCT – Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine
CDD – Cooling Degree-Days
CFB – Circulating Fluidized Bed
CFL – Compact Fluorescent Light
CHP – Combined Heat and Power
CO₂ – Carbon Dioxide
CRC – Conservation Rate Credit
CSPP – Cogeneration and Small Power Producers
CT – Combustion Turbine
DOE – U.S. Department of Energy
DG – Distributed Generation
DSM – Demand-Side Management
EA – Environmental Assessment
EEAG – Energy Efficiency Advisory Group
EIA – Energy Information Administration
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
ESA – Endangered Species Act
FCRPS – Federal Columbia River Power System
FERC – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GDD – Growing Degree-Days
HDD – Heating Degree-Days
IDWR – Idaho Department of Water Resources
IGCC – Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
INL – Idaho National Laboratory

IOU – Investor-Owned Utility
IPC – Idaho Power Company
IPUC – Idaho Public Utilities Commission
IRP – Integrated Resource Plan
IRPAC – Integrated Resource Plan Advisory Council
kV – Kilovolt
kW – Kilowatt
kWh – Kilowatt Hour
LIWA – Low Income Weatherization Assistance
MAF – Million Acre Feet
MMBTU – Million British Thermal Units
MW – Megawatt
MWh – Megawatt Hour
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NWPC – Northwest Power and Conservation Council
NO_x – Nitrogen Oxides
OPUC – Oregon Public Utility Commission
PCA – Power Cost Adjustment
PM&E – Protection, Mitigation, and Enhancement
PPA – Power Purchase Agreement
PTC – Production Tax Credit
PUC – Public Utility Commission
PURPA – Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
PV – Present Value
QF – Qualifying Facility
REC – Renewable Energy Credit
Rider – Energy Efficiency Rider
RFP – Request for Proposal
RPS – Renewable Portfolio Standard
RTO – Regional Transmission Organization
SO₂ – Sulfur Dioxide
SCCT – Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbine
WACC – Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WECC – Western Electricity Coordinating Council

1. 2006 INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN SUMMARY

Introduction

The 2006 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is Idaho Power Company's eighth resource plan prepared to fulfill the regulatory requirements and guidelines established by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) and the Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC).

In developing this plan, Idaho Power worked with the Integrated Resource Plan Advisory Council (IRPAC), comprised of major stakeholders representing the environmental community, major industrial customers, irrigation customers, state legislators, public utility commission representatives, the Governor's office, and others. The IRPAC meetings served as an open forum for discussion related to the development of the IRP, and its members have made significant contributions to this plan. While input from the IRPAC has been considered and incorporated into the 2006 IRP, final decisions on the content of the plan were made by Idaho Power. A list of IRPAC members can be found in *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*. Idaho Power encourages IRPAC members to submit comments

expressing their views regarding the 2006 IRP and the planning process.

The 2006 IRP assumes that during the planning period (2006–2025), Idaho Power will continue to be responsible for acquiring resources sufficient to serve all of its retail customers in its mandated Idaho and Oregon service areas and will continue to operate as a vertically-integrated electric utility.

The two primary goals of Idaho Power's 2006 IRP are to:

1. Identify sufficient resources to reliably serve the growing demand for energy within Idaho Power's service area throughout the 20-year planning period; and
2. Ensure the portfolio of selected resources balances costs, risks, and environmental concerns.

In addition, there are several secondary goals:

1. Give equal and balanced treatment to both supply-side resources and demand-side measures;

Highlights

- ▶ Idaho Power uses 70th percentile water conditions and 70th percentile average load for energy planning.
- ▶ For peak-hour capacity planning, Idaho Power uses 90th percentile water conditions and 95th percentile peak-hour load.
- ▶ The 2006 IRP includes 1,300 MW (nameplate) of supply-side resource additions and DSM programs designed to reduce peak load by 187 MW and average load by 88 aMW.
- ▶ Idaho Power's average load is expected to increase by 40 aMW (1.9% annually); summertime peak-hour loads are expected to increase by 80 MW (2.1% annually) per year through 2025.
- ▶ Idaho Power expects to add 11,000–12,000 retail customers per year through 2025.
- ▶ In July 2006, Idaho Power set a new peak-hour load record of 3,084 MW.

2. Involve the public in the planning process in a meaningful way;
3. Explore transmission alternatives; and
4. Investigate and evaluate advanced coal technologies.

The number of households in Idaho Power's service area is expected to increase from around 455,000 in 2005 to over 680,000 by the end of the planning period in 2025. Population growth in southern Idaho is an inescapable fact, and Idaho Power will need to add physical resources to meet the electrical energy demands of its growing customer base.

Idaho Power, with hydroelectric generation as the foundation of its energy production, has an obligation to serve customer loads regardless of the water conditions which may occur. In light of public input and regulatory support of the more conservative planning criteria used in the 2002 IRP, Idaho Power will continue to emphasize a resource plan based upon a worse-than-median level of water. In the 2006 IRP, Idaho Power is again emphasizing 70th percentile water conditions and 70th percentile average load for energy planning, and the 90th percentile water conditions and 95th percentile peak-hour load for capacity planning. A 70th percentile water condition means Idaho Power plans generation based on a level of streamflows that is exceeded in seven out of ten years on average. Conversely, streamflow conditions are expected to be worse than the planning criterion in three out of ten years. This is a more conservative planning criterion than median water planning, but less conservative than critical water planning. Further discussion of Idaho Power's planning criteria can be found in Chapter 4.

Idaho Power extended the planning horizon in the 2006 IRP to 20 years. Recent Idaho Power IRPs utilized a 10-year planning horizon, but with the increased need for baseload resources with long construction lead times along with the

need for a 20-year resource plan to support PURPA contract negotiations, Idaho Power and the IRPAC decided to extend the planning horizon of the 2006 IRP to 20 years.

Potential Resource Portfolios

Idaho Power examined 12 resource portfolios and several variations of portfolios in preparing the 2006 IRP. Discussions with the IRPAC led to the selection of four finalist portfolios for additional risk analysis—a portfolio that emphasized thermal resources, a portfolio with a strong commitment to renewable resources, a resource portfolio that emphasized regional transmission, and a modified version of the 2004 IRP preferred portfolio.

Following the risk analysis, a modified version of the 2004 preferred portfolio was selected as the preferred portfolio for the 2006 IRP. The selected portfolio adds supply-side and demand-side resources capable of providing 1,089 MW of energy, 1,250 MW of capacity to meet peak-hour loads, and 285 MW of additional transmission capacity from the Pacific Northwest. The selected portfolio also includes demand-side management (DSM) programs estimated to reduce loads by 88 aMW annually and peak-hour loads by 187 MW.

The preferred portfolio represents resource acquisition targets. It is important to note the actual resource portfolio may differ from the above quantities depending on acquisition or development opportunities, specific responses to Idaho Power's Request for Proposals (RFPs), the business plans of any ownership partners, and the changing needs of Idaho Power's system.

Risk Management

Idaho Power, in conjunction with the IPUC staff and interested customer groups, developed a risk management policy during 2001 to protect against severe movements in Idaho Power's

power supply costs. The risk management policy is primarily aimed at managing short-term market purchases and hedging strategies with a typical time horizon of 18 months or less. The risk management policy is intended to supplement the existing IRP process.

Whereas the IRP is the forum for making long-term resource decisions, the risk management policy addresses short-term resource decisions that arise as resources, loads, costs of service, market conditions, and weather vary. The Risk Management Committee oversees both the implementation of the risk management policy and the IRP to ensure the planning process is consistent and coordinated.

Idaho Power intends to commit to, or acquire, a variety of resource types including renewable, thermal, and combined heat and power (CHP) resources, demand-side programs, and transmission resources early in the planning period. If any of the selected resources differ from the expected levels of production or reliability, Idaho Power may need to adjust the resource proportions in later resource plans. Should market or policy conditions change dramatically, the customers of Idaho Power will have the protection of a diverse resource portfolio.

Near-Term Action Plan

Customer growth is the primary driving force behind Idaho Power's need for additional resources. Population growth throughout southern Idaho—specifically in the Treasure Valley—requires additional resources to meet both instantaneous peak and sustained energy needs. Idaho Power's data, projections, and analyses show that a blended, diversified portfolio of resources and full utilization of its import capability during peak-load hours is the most cost-effective, least-risk, and environmentally responsible method to address the increasing energy needs of its customers.

Idaho Power has selected a balanced portfolio which adds renewable resources, demand-side measures, transmission resources, and thermal generation to meet the projected electric demands over the next 20 years. The 2006 IRP identifies the following specific actions to be taken by Idaho Power prior to the next IRP in 2008:

September 2006: 2006 Integrated Resource Plan filed with the Idaho and Oregon Public Utility Commissions

Fall 2006

1. Conclude 100 MW wind RFP issued in response to the 2004 IRP
2. Notify short-listed bidders in 100 MW geothermal RFP issued in response to the 2004 IRP
3. Initiate McNary–Boise transmission upgrade process
4. Develop implementation plans for new DSM programs with guidance from the Energy Efficiency Advisory Group (EEAG)
5. Continue coal-fired resource evaluation with Avista and consider expansion opportunities at Idaho Power's existing projects (Jim Bridger, Boardman, and Valmy)
6. Investigate opportunities to increase participation in the highly successful Irrigation Peak Rewards DSM program
7. Complete the wind integration study
8. Evaluate the Energy Efficiency Rider (Rider) level to fund DSM program expansion

2007

1. Finalize DSM implementation plans and budgets with guidance from the EEAG
2. Conclude 100 MW geothermal RFP
3. Assess CHP development in progress via the PURPA process—consider issuing RFP for 50 MW CHP depending on level of PURPA development
4. Identify leading candidate site(s) for coal-fired resource addition and begin permitting activities
5. Continue study of 225 MW McNary–Boise transmission upgrade
6. Bring 100 MW of wind on-line
7. Evaluate/initiate DSM programs
8. Select coal-fired resource, finalize contracts, begin design, procurement, and pre-construction activities

2008

1. Make final commitment to 225 MW McNary–Boise transmission upgrade
2. Complete 250 MW Borah–West transmission upgrade
3. Bring 170 MW Danskin expansion on-line
4. Evaluate/initiate DSM programs
5. Prepare and file 2008 IRP

The 2006 IRP has two significant supply-side resource additions that will require considerable preconstruction commitments; approximately

250 MW of coal-fired generation could come from either the expansion of an existing facility or the addition of a new generation facility and a 225 MW upgrade of the McNary to Boise transmission line. Idaho Power will continue its research efforts on these two resource additions during the fall of 2006.

The preferred portfolio also includes 250 MW of advanced coal technology in the form of an integrated gasification combined-cycle (IGCC) plant in the later stages of the planning period. The timing and commitment to the IGCC or other advanced coal facility will be assessed in future resource plans when additional feasibility information should be available concerning this technology.

Renewable Resource Education, Research and Development

In the 2004 IRP, Idaho Power expressed its commitment to renewable energy by stating, “Idaho Power will continue to fund education and demonstration energy projects with up to \$100,000 of funding.” One of the projects supported with this commitment was the Foothills Environmental Learning Center in north Boise. Idaho Power’s support for this project included the installation of a 4.6 kW fuel cell and a 2.0 kW solar panel. In addition, Idaho Power repaired and upgraded the 15 kW solar energy project on the roof of its corporate headquarters in downtown Boise.

Continuing with its commitment to support renewable energy through education and demonstration projects, Idaho Power intends to commit up to an additional \$100,000 to support renewable energy education and demonstration projects. Areas currently under consideration include solar energy projects and river flow energy conversion devices. At present, Idaho Power has not selected a specific project(s) to pursue with this funding.

Idaho Power intends to conclude the wind integration study during the fall of 2006. Idaho Power also has an open RFP for a geothermal resource which it intends to conclude in early 2007. Idaho Power is currently negotiating a power purchase contract with the successful bidder identified for the wind RFP issued in 2005. The 2006 preferred portfolio includes 250 MW of wind resources, 150 MW of geothermal resources, and 150 MW of CHP generation resources.

Portfolio Composition

The resource quantities identified in the preferred portfolio approximate the generation resources Idaho Power may acquire. Each resource and each resource acquisition has different characteristics and Idaho Power may alter the resource quantities to capitalize on market conditions, acquisition or development opportunities, and the specific characteristics of the bids offered during an individual RFP. Additionally, the results of Idaho Power's wind integration study may cause either an increase or decrease in the amount of wind generation included in the preferred portfolio. Idaho Power conducts the IRP process every two years which provides an opportunity to revisit the resource portfolio and make adjustments in response to changing conditions. The diversified resource

portfolio allows Idaho Power to continue to reliably serve its customers while balancing costs, risks, and environmental concerns. A summary and timeline of the 2006 preferred portfolio is listed in Table 1-1.

IRP Methodology

A brief outline of Idaho Power's IRP methodology is as follows:

1. Assess present and estimate future conditions by:
 - Developing load, hydrologic, and generation forecasts
 - Determining energy surplus and deficiency on a monthly and hourly basis
 - Developing a peak-hour transmission analysis to estimate transmission deficiencies from the Pacific Northwest
 - Determining energy (monthly) and capacity (peak-hour) targets

Table 1-1. 2006 Preferred Portfolio Summary and Timeline

Summary		Timeline		
Resource	MW	Year	Resource	MW
Wind.....	250	2008	Wind (2005 RFP)	100
Geothermal (Binary).....	150	2009	Geothermal (2006 RFP).....	50
CHP	150	2010	CHP	50
Transmission.....	285	2012	Wind.....	150
Coal.....	250	2012	Transmission McNary–Boise ...	225
Regional IGCC Coal.....	250	2013	Wyoming Pulverized Coal	250
Nuclear.....	250	2017	Regional IGCC Coal.....	250
Total Nameplate	1,585	2019	Transmission Lolo–IPC	60
DSM Peak	187	2020	CHP	100
Energy (aMW)	1,089	2021	Geothermal	50
Transmission.....	285	2022	Geothermal	50
Peak.....	1,250	2023	INL Nuclear	250
			Total Nameplate	1,585

2. Inventory the potential supply-side and demand-side options and construct numerous portfolios capable of meeting energy and capacity targets by:
 - Estimating the costs of potential supply-side resources and demand-side programs using preliminary transmission interconnection cost estimates
 - Constructing practical portfolios based on supply-side resources and demand-side program costs and estimates
 - Simulating performance and determining the portfolio costs
 - Ranking each portfolio based on the present value of expected costs and selecting finalist portfolios for further risk analysis
3. Evaluate the finalist portfolios and identify a preferred portfolio by:
 - Refining the transmission integration cost analysis and incorporating backbone upgrades
 - Performing qualitative and quantitative risk analyses
4. Develop near-term and 10-year action plans based on the preferred portfolio

Public Policy Issues

A number of public policy issues have emerged since Idaho Power filed the 2004 IRP. These issues include green tags, emission offsets, financial disincentives for DSM programs, technology risks, and asset ownership. Each issue significantly affects long-term resource planning and the resulting portfolio of resources acquired. The near-term actions that Idaho

Power takes to position itself and its customers for potential future regulations are also affected by a range of public policy issues.

Idaho Power discussed a range of public policy issues with the IRPAC and was hopeful a consensus opinion would emerge as a result of the discussions. While the topics were discussed at length, it became apparent that a consensus opinion would likely compromise individual positions on these important issues.

In lieu of being able to provide recommendations from the IRPAC on these issues, Idaho Power has chosen to present a series of questions and its position on each of the issues. Members of the IRPAC and the public are invited to provide specific comments on Idaho Power's proposed position on each of the topics. Public comments will help Idaho Power, the Idaho and Oregon PUCs, and the IRPAC assess the level of public support for each of the proposals.

Environmental Attributes or Green Tags

Due to a growing interest in renewable resources, over the past five years the electric industry has seen the output from renewable resources separated into two components, delivered energy and environmental attributes. Environmental attributes are more commonly referred to as "green tags" due to the positive environmental aspects, measured in dollars-per-MWh of production, of renewable resources. The emergence of two products stemming from one resource raises policy questions that are beginning to influence resource decisions for Idaho Power and other electric utilities. The main policy questions Idaho Power associates with green tags are:

- Should Idaho Power acquire the green tags for any renewable energy regardless of whether the energy is generated at an Idaho Power generation unit or purchased through a purchased power

agreement, PURPA contract, energy exchange or some other arrangement?

- Should Idaho Power pay to acquire green tags even if the State of Idaho, the State of Oregon, and the federal government have no current statutory requirement for green tags through renewable portfolio standards (RPSs) or other regulations?
- Must Idaho Power possess green tags in order to accurately represent the renewable segments of its generation portfolio?
- Should future RFPs require the bidders to include green tags as part of the product and pricing?
- Should green tags be delivered to Idaho Power as part of any PURPA Qualifying Facility (QF) purchase?
- Should Idaho Power's voluntary Green Power Program express a preference to purchase green tags from developments within Idaho Power's service area?
- Should the costs associated with acquiring green tags be recoverable as a legitimate power purchase expense?

The 2006 IRP is the policy instrument that Idaho Power is using to introduce public discussion on the questions surrounding environmental attributes. This discussion is designed to bring these questions to the attention of the public through the Idaho and Oregon regulatory commissions for resolution.

Idaho Power believes it should purchase and retain green tags from any renewable resource built or purchased by Idaho Power for the supply of energy to its customers. In addition,

the acquisition and retention of green tags is necessary to accurately represent the renewable energy component of Idaho Power's resource portfolio. Acquiring and retaining green tags assures Idaho Power's customers it has acquired the energy from renewable resources.

Idaho Power intends to acquire the green tags associated with energy generation, power purchases, and exchanges. Should future federal or state law impose renewable energy requirements, Idaho Power will be prepared to satisfy the environmental requirements with the green tags.

Any new RFPs involving renewable resources will require green tags be provided to Idaho Power as part of the purchase contract. Idaho Power also will pursue regulatory commission approval to require any new PURPA contracts to provide green tags as part of the standard avoided cost rates or as part of the negotiated PURPA purchased power contract.

Idaho Power's Green Power Program will not pursue the purchase of green tags from renewable resources contained in its resource portfolio, as Idaho Power already anticipates acquiring those tags. If green tags in Idaho become available from a resource not contained in Idaho Power's resource portfolio, it may pursue the purchase of those tags for the Green Power Program.

Idaho Power believes acquiring green tags is a prudent decision and it intends to seek recovery of the costs associated with purchasing green tags as a purchased power expense through regulatory filings. As an interim step, Idaho Power would also consider selling the green tags on a year-to-year basis until they were required by either its Green Power Program or the adoption of a federal or state renewable requirement. Revenue from any green tag sales would flow through the Power Cost Adjustment (PCA) mechanism.

Emission Offsets

Depending on market conditions, it may be possible to purchase emission offsets for less than the cost of the CO₂ emission adder used in the IRP analysis (\$14 per ton). Some members of the IRPAC have suggested it would be prudent for Idaho Power to hedge the carbon emission risk by purchasing emission offsets today at prices less than the \$14 per ton used in the IRP analysis.

There are differing opinions among IRPAC members regarding carbon offset purchases. The principal reason cited for not purchasing offsets today is the uncertainty associated with whether or not carbon offsets purchased today will meet future carbon control requirements and regulations.

Idaho Power believes it should investigate purchasing options to acquire future carbon offsets. Idaho Power could potentially reduce the large financial exposure of possible carbon taxes for the cost of the option premium. Idaho Power believes it should be able to recover the cost of purchasing emission offset options as well as the cost of any emission offsets purchased.

Financial Disincentives for DSM Programs

Idaho Power believes financial disincentives for DSM programs should be eliminated. One objective of an effective IRP is to assemble a diversified mix of demand-side and supply-side resources designed to minimize the societal costs of reliably supplying electricity to customers. The regulatory requirement is to treat supply-side and demand-side resources equally in the IRP. Idaho Power is a resource portfolio manager for its customers.

Like many utilities, Idaho Power recovers a portion of its fixed costs through the energy charges per kWh. Utilities could use two billing components; a fixed charge representing the

capital investment and other fixed costs, and a kWh charge reflecting the variable cost of energy. However, low energy charges would likely encourage consumption. Electric utilities and regulatory commissions use the fixed costs to set the kWh charge high in order to discourage waste. In other words, a part of the cost of every kWh represents the system's fixed charges for existing plant and equipment; the rest of the kWh charge reflects the variable cost of producing that kWh of energy.

Idaho Power's rates are set based upon assumptions about annual kWh sales through the regulatory process in a general rate case. Whether actual energy consumption is above or below the initial assumptions defined in the rate case, every reduction in sales from efficiency improvements yields a corresponding reduction in fixed cost recovery to the detriment of the utility shareholder. Electric utilities such as Idaho Power support energy efficiency but the rate structure provides a disincentive for Idaho Power to encourage reduced energy consumption due to the resultant reduction in fixed cost recovery. Idaho Power continues to promote energy efficiency and supports the elimination of all financial disincentives for DSM using a process or mechanism that will allow implementation of effective DSM programs without penalizing its shareholders through reduced fixed-cost recovery.

IGCC Technology Risk

Idaho Power believes there are significant risks associated with developing an Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) generation resource given the current status of the technology. While there have been significant advances in IGCC technology at the component level, sustained long-term integrated operation in baseload utility service is still in the development stage.

At the present time, there are only two operational IGCC projects in the United States. In Idaho Power's opinion, two operational units

do not qualify IGCC as a proven technology. Idaho Power believes IGCC is an important and promising technology that may play a significant role in the utility industry in the near future.

The 2006 IRP includes a 250 MW IGCC project in 2017. Idaho Power is interested in participating in the development of IGCC technology, but developing an IGCC project is not a risk that Idaho Power is comfortable taking alone. If a near-term opportunity existed to develop a jointly-owned IGCC project with a number of regional utilities, Idaho Power would consider participating in such a project. Although participation in a regional IGCC project is not specifically identified in the preferred portfolio, Idaho Power anticipates the planning flexibility exists to participate if a suitable opportunity is identified. Adding additional resources early in the planning period, such as a share in a regional IGCC project, may allow the 250 MW of IGCC identified in 2017 to be deferred, allowing Idaho

Power and its customers to benefit from continued development and cost reductions in this technology.

Asset Ownership

Idaho Power can develop and own generation assets, rely on power purchase agreements (PPAs) and market purchases to supply the electricity needs of its customers, or use a combination of the two ownership strategies. Idaho Power expects to continue participating in the regional power market and enter into mid-term and long-term PPAs. However, when pursuing PPAs, Idaho Power must be mindful of imputed debt and its potential impact on Idaho Power's credit rating. In the long run, Idaho Power believes asset ownership results in lower costs for customers due to the capital and rate-of-return advantages inherent in a regulated electric utility. Idaho Power's preference is to own the generation assets necessary to serve its customer load.

2. IDAHO POWER COMPANY TODAY

Customer and Load Growth

In 1990, Idaho Power Company had over 290,000 general business customers. Today, Idaho Power serves more than 456,000 general business customers in Idaho and Oregon. Firm peak-hour load has increased from less than 2,100 MW in 1990 to nearly 3,000 MW in the summers of 2002, 2003, and 2005. In July 2006, the peak-hour load reached 3,084 MW, which was a new system peak-hour record. Average firm load has increased from 1,200 aMW in 1990 to 1,660 aMW at the end of 2005. Summaries of Idaho Power's load and customer data are shown in Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1.

Simple calculations using the data in Table 2-1 suggest that each new customer adds nearly 6 kW to the peak-hour load and nearly 3 kW to average load. In actuality, residential, commercial, and irrigation customers generally contribute more to the peak-hour load, whereas industrial customers contribute more to average load. Industrial customers generally have a more consistent load shape whereas residential,

commercial, and irrigation customers have a load shape with greater daily and seasonal variation.

Table 2-1. Historical Data (1990–2005)

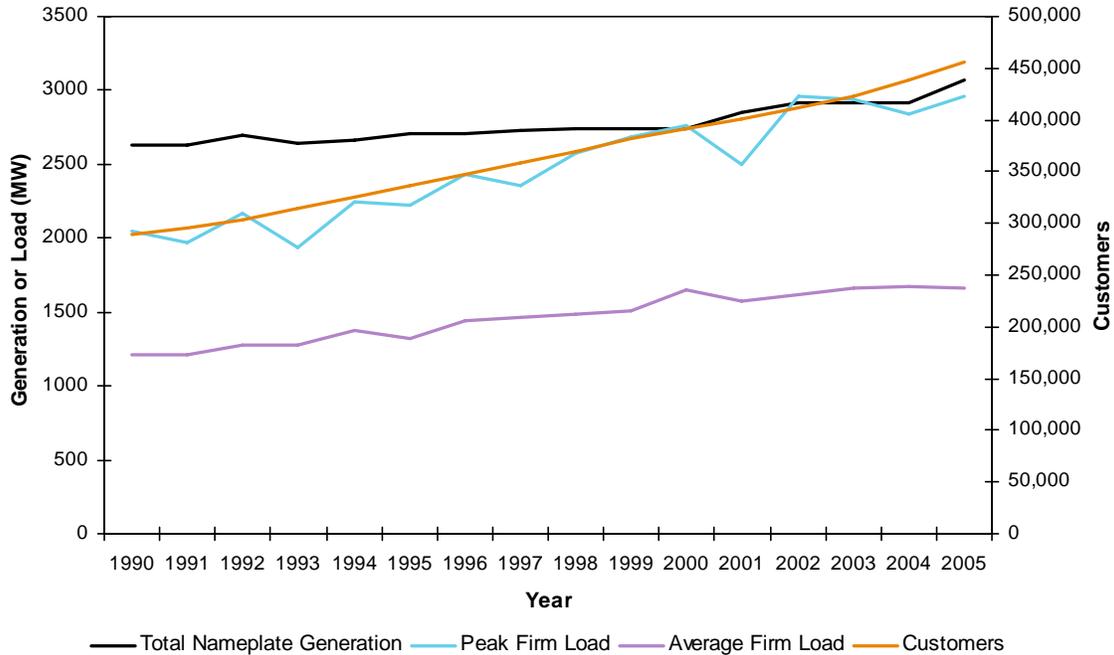
Year	Total Nameplate Generation (MW)	Peak Firm Load (MW)	Average Firm Load (MW)	Customers
1990	2,635	2,052	1,205	290,492
1991	2,635	1,972	1,206	296,584
1992	2,694	2,164	1,281	306,292
1993	2,644	1,935	1,274	316,564
1994	2,661	2,245	1,375	329,094
1995	2,703	2,224	1,324	339,450
1996	2,703	2,437	1,438	351,261
1997	2,728	2,352	1,457	361,838
1998	2,738	2,535	1,491	372,464
1999	2,738	2,675	1,552	383,354
2000	2,738	2,765	1,653	393,095
2001	2,851	2,500	1,576	403,061
2002	2,912	2,963	1,622	414,062
2003	2,912	2,944	1,657	425,599
2004	2,912	2,843	1,671	438,912
2005	3,085	2,961	1,660	456,104

Since 1990, Idaho Power's total nameplate generation has increased by 450 MW to 3,085 MW. The planned addition of a 170 MW combustion turbine at the Danskin Project in April 2008 will increase Idaho Power's total

Highlights

- ▶ Idaho Power had over 456,000 retail customers at the end of 2005.
- ▶ Idaho Power expects to add 11,000–12,000 retail customers per year through 2025.
- ▶ In July 2006, Idaho Power set a new peak-hour load record of 3,084 MW.
- ▶ Summertime peak-hour loads are expected to increase by 80 MW per year through 2025.
- ▶ Average load is expected to increase by 40 aMW per year through 2025.
- ▶ In 2005, DSM programs resulted in a savings of 41,267 MWh of electricity and a reduction in peak-hour loads of 47.5 MW.
- ▶ Idaho Power incurs a capital cost of approximately \$5,500 to acquire the generation resources necessary to serve each new residential customer.

Figure 2-1. Historical Data (1990–2005)



nameplate generation to 3,255 MW. Actual generation is lower than total nameplate generation due to factors such as hydrological conditions, fuel purity, maintenance, and facility degradation. The 450 MW increase in capacity represents enough generation to serve about 80,000 customers at peak times and represents the average energy requirements of about 160,000 customers. Table 2-2 shows Idaho Power’s changes in reported nameplate capacity since 1990.

Table 2-2. Changes in Reported Nameplate Capacity Since 1990

Resource	Type	MW	Year
Milner (addition)	Hydro	60	1992
Wood River Turbine (removal)	Thermal	-50	1993
Swan Falls (upgrade)	Hydro	15	1994, 1995
Twin Falls (upgrade).....	Hydro	44	1995
Jim Bridger (upgrade).....	Thermal	92	1997, 1998, 2002
Boardman (upgrade)	Thermal	3	1997
Valmy (upgrade).....	Thermal	23	2001
Danskin (addition)	Thermal	90	2001
Bennett Mountain (addition)	Thermal	173	2005

Since 1990, Idaho Power has added more than 165,000 new customers. The simple peak-hour and average energy calculations mentioned earlier suggest the additional 165,000 customers require over 900 MW of additional peak-hour capacity and over 450 aMW of energy.

Idaho Power anticipates adding between 11,000 and 12,000 customers each year throughout the planning period. The same simple calculations suggest that peak-hour load requirements are expected to grow at about 80 MW per year and average energy is forecast to grow at about 40 aMW per year. More detailed customer and load forecasts are discussed in Chapter 3 and in *Appendix A—Sales and Load Forecast*.

The simple peak-hour load calculations indicate Idaho Power will need to add peaking capacity equivalent to the 90 MW Danskin plant every year or peaking capacity equivalent to the 173 MW Bennett Mountain plant every two years, throughout the entire planning period. The 10- year and near-term action plans to meet the requirements of the new customers are discussed in Chapters 7 and 8.

The generation costs per kW included in Chapter 5 help put the customer growth in perspective. Load research data indicate the average residential customer requires about 1.5 kW of baseload generation and 6.5 to 7 kW of peak-hour generation. Baseload generation capital costs are about \$2,000 per kW for advanced coal technologies, wind, or geothermal generation, and peak-hour generation capital costs are about \$500 per kW for a natural gas combustion turbine. The capital costs do not include fuel or any other operation and maintenance expenses.

Based on the capital cost estimates, each new residential customer requires about \$3,000 of capital investment for 1.5 kW of baseload generation, plus \$2,500 for an additional 5 kW of peak-hour generation for a total generation capital cost of \$5,500. Other capital costs such as transmission costs, distribution costs, and customer systems costs are not included in the \$5,500 capital generation requirement. The forecasted residential customer growth rate of 9,500 new customers per year translates into over \$50 million of new generation plant capital per year to serve new residential customers.

Supply-Side Resources

Idaho Power has over 3,087 MW of installed or existing generation including 1,379 MW of thermal generation (nameplate capacity). In 2005, hydroelectric generation supplied 36 percent of the customers' energy needs, thermal generation supplied 42 percent, and purchased power supplied the remaining 22 percent of the customers' energy needs. Idaho Power's supply-side resources are listed in Table 2-3.

In addition to its existing resources, Idaho Power has made a commitment to develop two additional generation resources. In 2005, Idaho Power issued an RFP to acquire an additional peaking resource. The RFP was identified in the 2004 IRP as part of the 10-year action plan. Idaho Power evaluated the submitted bids and

selected a 170 MW, simple-cycle, natural gas-fired combustion turbine proposed for the Danskin plant. Idaho Power is presently before the IPUC seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Danskin addition which is scheduled to be on-line in 2008.

Table 2-3. Supply-Side Resources

Resource	Type	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Location
American Falls	Hydro	92	Upper Snake
Bliss	Hydro	75	Mid-Snake
Brownlee	Hydro	585	Hells Canyon
Cascade	Hydro	12	N Fork Payette
Clear Lake	Hydro	3	S Central Idaho
Hells Canyon	Hydro	392	Hells Canyon
Lower Malad	Hydro	14	S Central Idaho
Upper Malad	Hydro	8	S Central Idaho
Milner	Hydro	59	Upper Snake
Oxbow	Hydro	190	Hells Canyon
Shoshone Falls	Hydro	13	Upper Snake
Shoshone Falls (2010)	Hydro	62	Upper Snake
Lower Salmon	Hydro	60	Mid-Snake
Upper Salmon A...	Hydro	18	Mid-Snake
Upper Salmon B...	Hydro	17	Mid-Snake
C.J. Strike	Hydro	83	Mid-Snake
Swan Falls	Hydro	25	Mid-Snake
Thousand Springs	Hydro	9	S Central Idaho
Twin Falls	Hydro	53	Mid-Snake
Boardman	Thermal ¹	56	N Central Oregon
Jim Bridger	Thermal ¹	771	SW Wyoming
Valmy	Thermal ¹	284	N Central Nevada
Bennett Mountain	Thermal ²	173	SW Idaho
Danskin	Thermal ²	90	SW Idaho
Danskin (2008).....	Thermal ²	170	SW Idaho
Salmon	Thermal ³	5	E Idaho

¹ Coal

² Natural Gas

³ Diesel

Idaho Power has also committed to upgrading the 12.5 MW Shoshone Falls Hydroelectric Project. The project currently has three generator/turbine units with nameplate capacities of 11.5 MW, 0.6 MW, and 0.4 MW. The upgrade project involves replacing the two smaller units with a single 50 MW unit which will result in a net upgrade of 49 MW. The total

nameplate capacity of the project will be 61.5 MW when the upgrade is completed in 2010. The Danskin addition and Shoshone Falls upgrade do not appear in the 2006 preferred portfolio because they are considered to be “committed resources.”

Hydro Resources

Idaho Power operates 18 hydroelectric generating plants located on the Snake River and its tributaries. Together, these hydroelectric facilities provide a total nameplate capacity of 1,708 MW and annual generation equal to approximately 970 aMW, or 8.5 million MWh annually under median water conditions.

The backbone of Idaho Power’s hydroelectric system is the Hells Canyon Complex in the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake River. The Hells Canyon Complex consists of the Brownlee, Oxbow, and Hells Canyon dams and the associated generating facilities. In a normal water year, the three plants provide approximately 67 percent of Idaho Power’s annual hydroelectric generation, and nearly 40 percent of the total energy generation. The Hells Canyon Complex alone annually generates approximately 5.84 million MWh, or 667 aMW, of energy under median water conditions. Water storage in Brownlee Reservoir also enables the Hells Canyon Complex to provide the major portion of Idaho Power’s peaking and load-following capability.

Idaho Power’s hydroelectric facilities upstream from Hells Canyon include the American Falls, Milner, Twin Falls, Shoshone Falls, Clear Lake, Thousand Springs, Upper and Lower Malad, Upper and Lower Salmon, Bliss, C.J. Strike, Swan Falls, and Cascade generating plants. Although the Mid-Snake projects of Upper and Lower Salmon, Bliss, and C.J. Strike, typically follow run-of-river operations, the Lower Salmon, Bliss, and C.J. Strike plants do provide a limited amount of peaking and load-following capability. When possible, the schedules at the plants are adjusted within the FERC license

requirements to coincide with the daily system peak demand. All of the other upstream plants are operated as run-of-river projects.

Idaho Power has entered into a Settlement Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that provides for a study of Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed snails and their habitat. The objective of the research study is to determine the impact of load following operations on the Bliss Rapids snail and the Idaho Spring snail. The five-year study requires Idaho Power to operate the Bliss and Lower Salmon facilities under varying operational constraints to facilitate the Idaho Spring snail research. Run-of-river operations during 2003 and 2004 will serve as the baseline, or control, for the study. Idaho Power will operate the plants to follow load during the 2005 and 2006 years of the study.

General Hells Canyon Complex Operations

Idaho Power operates the Hells Canyon Complex to comply with the existing FERC license, as well as voluntary arrangements to accommodate other interests, such as recreational use and environmental resources. Among the arrangements are the fall chinook plan voluntarily adopted by Idaho Power in 1991 to protect spawning and incubation of fall chinook below Hells Canyon Dam. The fall chinook is a species that is listed as threatened under the ESA.

Additional voluntary arrangements include the cooperative arrangement that Idaho Power had with federal interests between 1995 and 2001 to implement portions of the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) biological opinion flow augmentation program. The flow augmentation plan was viewed as a reasonable and prudent alternative under the biological opinion and the intent of the arrangement was to avoid jeopardizing the ESA-listed anadromous species as a result of FCRPS operations below the Hells Canyon Complex.

Brownlee Reservoir is the only one of the three Hells Canyon Complex reservoirs—and Idaho Power’s only reservoir—with significant active storage. Brownlee Reservoir has 101 vertical feet of active storage capacity, which equals approximately one million acre-feet of water. Both Oxbow and Hells Canyon reservoirs have significantly smaller active storage capacities—approximately 0.5 percent and 1.0 percent of Brownlee Reservoir’s volume, respectively.

Brownlee Reservoir Seasonal Operations

Brownlee Reservoir is a year-round, multiple-use resource for Idaho Power and the Pacific Northwest. Although the primary purpose is to provide a stable power source, Brownlee Reservoir is also used to control flooding, to benefit fish and wildlife resources, and for recreation.

Brownlee Dam is one of several Pacific Northwest dams that are coordinated to provide springtime flood control on the lower Columbia River. Between 1995 and 2001, Brownlee Reservoir, along with several other Pacific Northwest dams, was used to augment flows in the lower Snake River consistent with the FCRPS biological opinion. For flood control, Idaho Power operates the reservoir in accordance with flood control directions received from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (US Army COE) as outlined in Article 42 of the existing FERC license.

After the flood-control requirements have been met in late spring, Idaho Power attempts to refill the reservoir to meet peak summer electricity demands and provide suitable habitat for spawning bass and crappie. The full reservoir also offers optimal recreational opportunities through the Fourth of July holiday.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) periodically releases water from BOR storage reservoirs in the upper Snake River in an effort

to augment flows in the lower Snake River to help anadromous fish migrate past the FCRPS projects. The periodic releases are part of the flow-augmentation implemented by the 2000 FCRPS biological opinion. From 1995 through the summer of 2001, Idaho Power cooperated with the BOR and other interested parties by shaping (or pre-releasing) water from Brownlee Reservoir and occasionally contributing water from Brownlee Reservoir to the flow-augmentation efforts. The pre-released water was later replaced with water released by the BOR from the upper Snake River reservoirs.

Recognizing the federal responsibility for the flow-augmentation program, in 1996 the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) entered into an energy exchange agreement with Idaho Power to facilitate Idaho Power’s cooperation with the FCRPS flow-augmentation program. The BPA energy exchange agreement expired in April 2001 and even though Idaho Power expressed a willingness to continue to participate in the FCRPS flow-augmentation program through a similar arrangement, BPA chose not to renew the agreement. Although the agreement has expired, Idaho Power continues to support the flow-augmentation program to benefit anadromous fish migration.

Brownlee Reservoir’s releases are managed to maintain constant flows below Hells Canyon Dam in the fall as a result of the voluntary fall chinook plan adopted by Idaho Power in 1991. The constant flow helps ensure sufficient water levels to protect fall chinook spawning nests, or redds. After the fall chinook spawn, Idaho Power attempts to refill Brownlee Reservoir by the first week of December to meet wintertime peak-hour loads. The fall spawning flows establish the minimum flow below Hells Canyon Dam throughout the winter until the fall chinook fry emerge in the spring.

Maintaining constant flows to protect the fall chinook spawning contributes to the need for additional generation resources during the fall months. The fall chinook operations result in

lower reservoir elevations in Brownlee Reservoir and the lower reservoir elevations reduce the power production capability of the plant. The reduced power production may cause Idaho Power to have to acquire power from other sources to meet customer load.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Relicensing Process

Idaho Power's hydroelectric facilities, with the exception of the Clear Lake and Thousand Springs plants, operate under licenses issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The process of relicensing Idaho Power's hydroelectric projects at the end of their initial 50-year license periods is well under way as shown in the schedule in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4. Hydropower Project Relicensing Schedule

Project	FERC License Number	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Current License Expires	File FERC License Application
Hells Canyon Complex.....	1971	1,167	July 2005 ¹	July 2003
Swan Falls.....	503	25	June 2010	June 2008
Bliss.....	1975	75	Aug. 2034	July 2032
Lower Salmon	2061	60	Aug. 2034	July 2032
Upper Salmon A..	2777	18	Aug. 2034	July 2032
Upper Salmon B..	2777	17	Aug. 2034	July 2032
Shoshone Falls ...	2778	13	Aug. 2034	July 2032
C.J. Strike.....	2055	83	Aug. 2034	July 2032
Upper/Lower Malad	2726	22	March 2035	Feb. 2033

¹ Operating under annual renewal of existing license

Applications to relicense Idaho Power's three Mid-Snake facilities (Upper Salmon, Lower Salmon, and Bliss) were submitted to FERC in December 1995. The application to relicense the Shoshone Falls Project was filed in May 1997. The application to relicense the C.J. Strike Project was filed in November 1998 and the application to relicense the Malad projects was filed in July 2002. The FERC issued new licenses for Upper Salmon, Lower Salmon, Bliss, C.J. Strike, and Shoshone Falls in August 2004 and for the Malad projects in March 2005.

The application to relicense the Hells Canyon Complex was filed in July 2003. The relicensing application for the Swan Falls Project will be filed in 2008.

Failure to relicense any of the existing hydropower projects at a reasonable cost will create upward pressure on the current electric rates of Idaho Power customers. The relicensing process also has the potential to decrease available capacity and increase the cost of a project's generation through additional operating constraints and requirements for environmental protection, mitigation, and enhancement (PM&E) imposed as a condition for relicensing. A reduction in the operational flexibility of Idaho Power's hydro system will also negatively impact the ability to integrate wind resources. Idaho Power's goal throughout the relicensing process is to maintain the low cost of generation at the hydroelectric facilities while implementing non-power measures designed to protect and enhance the river environment.

No reduction of the available capacity or operational flexibility of the hydroelectric plants to be relicensed has been assumed as part of the 2006 IRP. If capacity reductions or reductions in operational flexibility do occur as a result of the relicensing process, Idaho Power will adjust future resource plans to reflect the need for additional capacity resources in order to maintain the existing level of reliability.

Environmental Analysis

The National Environmental Policy Act requires that the FERC perform an environmental assessment of each hydropower license application to determine whether federal action will significantly impact the quality of the natural environment. If so, then an environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared prior to granting a new license. The FERC has recently issued the draft EIS for the

Hells Canyon Complex which is currently being reviewed by Idaho Power. The draft EIS was noticed in the Federal Register on August 4, 2006, which is the beginning of the 60-day comment period.

Opportunity for additional public comment on the draft EIS and final EIS for the Hells Canyon Complex will occur before the license order is issued. Because the project's current license expired before a new license has been issued, an annual operating license is issued by the FERC pending completion of the licensing process.

Hydroelectric Relicensing Uncertainties

Idaho Power is optimistic that the relicensing process will be completed in a timely fashion. However, prior experience indicates the relicensing process will result in an increase in the costs of generation from the relicensed projects. The increased costs are associated with the requirements imposed on the projects as a condition of relicensing. Because the Hells Canyon Complex relicensing is not complete at this time, Idaho Power cannot reasonably estimate the impact of the relicensing process on the generating capability or operating costs of the relicensed projects. At the time of the 2008 IRP, Idaho Power will have better information regarding the power generation impacts of relicensing.

Baseload Thermal Resources

Jim Bridger

Idaho Power owns a one-third share of the Jim Bridger coal-fired plant located near Rock Springs, Wyoming. The plant consists of four nearly identical generating units. Idaho Power's one-third share of the nameplate capacity of the Jim Bridger plant currently stands at 771 MW. After adjustment for scheduled maintenance periods, estimated forced outages, de-ratings,

and transmission losses, the annual energy-generating capability of Idaho Power's share of the plant through the 2006–2025 planning period is approximately 575 aMW. PacifiCorp has two-thirds ownership and is the operating partner of the Jim Bridger facility.

Valmy

Idaho Power owns a 50 percent share, or 284 MW, of the 568 MW (nameplate) Valmy coal-fired plant located east of Winnemucca, Nevada. The plant is owned jointly with Sierra Pacific Power Company which performs operation and maintenance services. After adjustment for scheduled maintenance periods, estimated forced outages, de-ratings, and transmission losses, the annual energy-generating capability of Idaho Power's share of the Valmy plant through the 2006–2025 planning period is approximately 230 aMW.

Boardman

Idaho Power owns a 10 percent share, or 56 MW, of the 560 MW (nameplate) coal-fired plant near Boardman, Oregon, operated by Portland General Electric Company. After adjustment for scheduled maintenance periods, estimated forced outages, de-ratings, and transmission losses, the annual energy-generating capability of Idaho Power's share of the Boardman plant through the 2006–2025 planning period is approximately 52 aMW.

Peaking Thermal Resources

Danskin

Idaho Power owns and operates the Danskin plant, a 90 MW natural gas-fired project. The plant consists of two 45 MW Siemens–Westinghouse W251B12A combustion turbines. The 12-acre facility, constructed during the summer of 2001, is located northwest of Mountain Home, Idaho. The Danskin plant operates as needed to support system load.

Bennett Mountain

Idaho Power owns and operates the Bennett Mountain plant, a 173 MW Siemens–Westinghouse 501F simple cycle, natural gas-fired combustion turbine located near the Danskin plant in Mountain Home, Idaho. The Bennett Mountain plant operates as needed to support system load.

Salmon Diesel

Idaho Power owns and operates two diesel generation units located at Salmon, Idaho. The Salmon units have a combined nameplate rating of 5 MW and are primarily operated during emergency conditions.

Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act

In 1978 the United States Congress passed the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act requiring electric utilities such as Idaho Power to purchase the energy from Qualifying Facilities (QF). Qualifying Facilities are small, privately-owned, renewable generation projects or small cogeneration projects. The individual states were given the task of establishing the terms and conditions, including price, that each state's utilities are required to pay as part of the PURPA agreements. Idaho Power operates in Idaho and Oregon and has a different set of contract requirements for PURPA projects for each state jurisdiction.

Idaho Projects

The IPUC has established two classes of PURPA projects:

1. **Non-firm projects:** Non-firm contracts are for project operators who have no desire to commit to a contract term or commit to any quantity of energy deliveries. A non-firm agreement contains pricing based on the monthly market value of energy for each month when the project delivers energy to Idaho Power.

2. **Firm projects:** Firm contracts are for project operators who are willing to make a commitment on both the contract term and the specific levels of energy delivery.

As specified by various IPUC orders:

- Term of the agreements cannot exceed 20 years.
- Projects that deliver 10 aMW or less, measured on a monthly energy delivery basis, are eligible for the IPUC Published Avoided Cost.
- Projects that deliver greater than 10 aMW, measured on a monthly energy delivery basis, will receive negotiated energy prices based upon Idaho Power's IRP energy pricing models and the specific delivery characteristics of the generation project.

The Idaho PURPA Published Avoided Cost model is designed to estimate the cost of an additional utility resource that will be avoided by the addition of the PURPA project. The current Idaho PURPA avoided cost model assumes that a natural gas combined-cycle turbine is the surrogate avoided resource that Idaho utilities avoid through the addition of PURPA resources. Idaho Power has not selected a natural gas combined-cycle plant in the preferred resource portfolio since the 2000 IRP. Idaho Power may propose using a different type of resource for the surrogate avoided resource to determine published avoided costs in a future regulatory proceeding.

The Idaho PURPA avoided-cost model requires forecast inputs, including expected plant life, estimated plant cost, expected year of plant construction, estimated fixed O&M costs, estimated variable O&M costs, estimated cost escalation rates, estimated fuel cost and the associated fuel cost escalation rate, and assumed

plant design characteristics such as the plant heat rate. Of the inputs, fuel cost and the associated fuel cost escalation rate have the greatest influence on the resulting PURPA energy price.

In IPUC Order 29124, the IPUC adopted the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's (NWPPCC) median natural gas price forecast for the fuel cost input. The IPUC updates the PURPA Published Avoided Cost whenever new forecasts from the NWPPCC are published.

The most recent NWPPCC natural gas price forecast was incorporated in IPUC Order 29646, dated December 1, 2004, which established the Idaho Power PURPA Published Avoided Cost to be 60.99 Mills per kWh (levelized rate, generation plant on-line in 2006, and 20-year contract term).

Oregon Projects

The OPUC, the utilities serving Oregon, and other interested parties are currently in the process of revising the processes, terms and conditions for PURPA projects located in the State of Oregon. At this time, Oregon Schedule 85 requires Idaho Power to purchase energy from PURPA projects with less than 10 MW of nameplate generation. As specified by Oregon Schedule 85:

- The contract must follow the standard PURPA agreement on file with the OPUC
- Term of the agreement cannot exceed 20 years

There are three pricing options under Oregon Schedule 85:

1. **Fixed Price Option:** The energy price is fixed for all energy deliveries. The fixed-price option is very comparable to the IPUC Published Avoided Costs method.

2. **Deadband Option:** The deadband option contains a fixed-price component plus a variable-price component that is based on monthly natural gas prices. The calculated gas price is then confined between a cap and floor creating the "deadband."
3. **Gas Index Option:** The gas price option contains a fixed-price component plus a variable-price component that is based on monthly natural gas prices.

The current Schedule 85 proceeding at the OPUC is addressing the PURPA terms and conditions for projects with a nameplate rating greater than 10 MW.

Cogeneration and Small Power Producers (CSPP)

Idaho Power has over 90 contracts with independent power producers for over 400 MW of nameplate capacity. The CSPP generation facilities consist of low-head hydro projects on various irrigation canals, cogeneration projects at industrial facilities, and various small renewable power projects. Idaho Power is required to take the energy from the projects as the energy is generated and it cannot dispatch the CSPP projects. PURPA and various Idaho and Oregon PUC orders govern the rules, rates, and requirements for independent power producers.

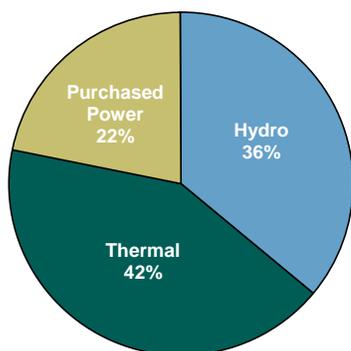
Purchased Power

Idaho Power relies on regional markets to supply a significant portion of energy and capacity. Idaho Power is especially dependent on the regional markets during peak periods. Reliance on regional markets has benefited Idaho Power customers during times of low prices as the costs of purchases, the revenue from surplus sales, and fuel expenses are shared with customers through the PCA. However, the reliance on regional markets can be costly in times of high prices such as during the summer

of 2001. As part of the 2002 IRP process, the public, the IPUC, and the Idaho Legislature all suggested that the time had come for Idaho Power to reduce the reliance on regional market purchases. Greater planning reserve margins or the use of more conservative water planning criteria were suggested as methods requiring Idaho Power to acquire more firm resources and reduce its reliance on market purchases. Idaho Power adopted more conservative water planning criteria in the 2002 IRP and has continued utilizing the more conservative water planning criteria in the 2004 and 2006 Integrated Resource Plans.

Figure 2-2 shows the percentages of Idaho Power's energy resources to serve customer load in 2005. As recently as 1998, the proportion of hydro generation exceeded 50 percent and purchased power was only 15 percent of the resource portfolio. Customer growth combined with below normal water lowered the proportion of hydro to 36 percent and increased purchased power to 22 percent of the portfolio in 2005.

Figure 2-2. 2005 Energy Sources



Transmission Interconnections

Description

The Idaho Power transmission system is a key element serving the needs of Idaho Power's retail customers. The 345 kV, 230 kV, and 138 kV main grid system is essential for the

delivery of bulk power supply. Figure 2-3 shows the principal grid elements of Idaho Power's high-voltage transmission system.

Capacity and Constraints

Idaho Power's transmission connections with regional utilities provide paths over which off-system purchases and sales are made. The transmission interconnections and the associated power transfer capacities are identified in Table 2-5. The capacity of a transmission path may be less than the sum of the individual circuit capacities. The difference is due to a number of factors, including load distribution, potential outage impacts, and surrounding system limitations. In addition to the restrictions on interconnection capacities, other internal transmission constraints may limit Idaho Power's ability to access specific energy markets. The internal transmission paths needed to import resources from other utilities and their respective potential constraints are also shown in Figure 2-3 and Table 2-5.

Brownlee–East Path

The Brownlee–East transmission path is on the east side of the Northwest Interconnection shown in Table 2-5. Brownlee–East is comprised of the 230 kV and 138 kV lines east of the Brownlee/Oxbow/Quartz area. When the Midpoint–Summer Lake 500 kV line is included with the Brownlee–East path, the path is typically referred to as the Brownlee–East Total path. The constraint on the Brownlee–East transmission path is within Idaho Power's main transmission grid and located in the area between Brownlee and Boise on the west side of the system.

The Brownlee–East path is most likely to face summer constraints during normal to high water years. The constraints result from a combination of Hells Canyon Complex hydro generation flowing east into the Treasure Valley, concurrent with transmission wheeling obligations and purchases from the Pacific

Figure 2-3. Transmission System

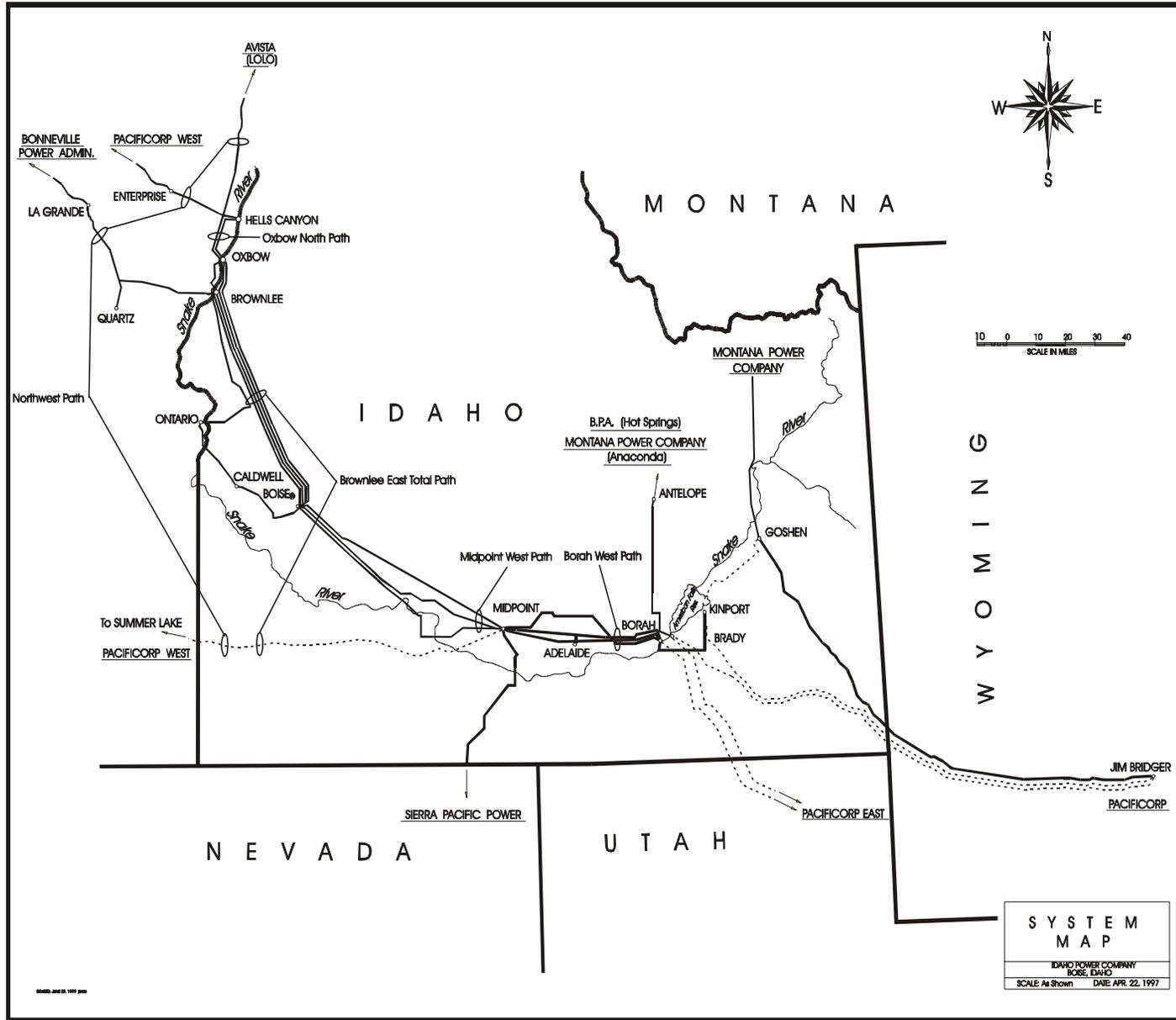


Table 2-5. Transmission Interconnections

Transmission Interconnections	Capacity		Line or Transformer	Connects Idaho Power To
	To Idaho	From Idaho		
Northwest	1,090 to 1,200 MW	2,400 MW	Oxbow-Lolo 230 kV	Avista
			Midpoint-Summer Lake 500 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
			Hells Canyon-Enterprise 230 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
			Quartz Tap-LaGrande 230 kV	BPA
			Hines-Harney 138/115 kV	BPA
Sierra	262 MW	500 MW	Midpoint-Humboldt 345 kV	Sierra Pacific Power
Eastern Idaho ¹			Kinport-Goshen 345 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
			Bridger-Goshen 345 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
			Brady-Antelope 230 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
			Blackfoot-Goshen 161 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
Utah (Path C) ²	775 to 950 MW	830 to 870 MW	Borah-Ben Lomond 345 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
			Brady-Treasureton 230 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
			American Falls-Malad 138 kV	PacifiCorp (PPL Division)
Montana ³	79 MW	79 MW	Antelope-Anaconda 230 kV	NorthWestern Energy
	87 MW	87 MW	Jefferson-Dillon 161 kV	NorthWestern Energy
Pacific (Wyoming)	600 MW	600 MW	Jim Bridger 345/230 kV	PacifiCorp (Wyoming Division)

Power Transfer Capacity for Idaho Power's Interconnections

¹ The Idaho Power-PacifiCorp interconnection total capacities in eastern Idaho and Utah include Jim Bridger resource integration.

² The Path C transmission path also includes the internal PacifiCorp Goshone-Grace 161 kV line.

³ The direct Idaho Power-Montana Power schedule is through the Brady-Antelope 230 kV line and through the Blackfoot-Goshen 161 kV line that are listed as an interconnection with PacifiCorp. As a result, Idaho-Montana and Idaho-Utah capacities are not independent.

Northwest. Transmission wheeling obligations also affect southeastern flow into and through southern Idaho. Significant congestion affecting southeast energy transmission flow from the Pacific Northwest may also occur during the month of December. Restrictions on the Brownlee-East path limit the amount of energy Idaho Power can import from the Hells Canyon Complex, as well as off-system purchases from the Pacific Northwest.

The Brownlee-East Total constraint is the primary restriction on imports of energy from the Pacific Northwest during normal and high water years. If new resources are sited west of this constraint, additional transmission capacity will be required to remove the existing Brownlee-East transmission constraint to deliver the energy from the additional resources to the Boise/Treasure Valley load area.

Oxbow-North Path

The Oxbow-North path is a part of the Northwest Interconnection and consists of the Hells Canyon-Brownlee and Lolo-Oxbow 230 kV double-circuit line. The Oxbow-North path is most likely to face constraints during the summer months when high northwest-to-southeast energy flows and high hydro production levels coincide. Congestion on the Oxbow-North path also occurs during the winter months of November and December due to winter peak conditions throughout the region.

Northwest Path

The Northwest path consists of the 500 kV Midpoint-Summer Lake line, the three 230 kV lines between the Northwest and Brownlee, and the 115 kV interconnection at Harney. Deliveries of purchased power from the Pacific Northwest flow over these lines. During peak

summer periods, total purchased power needs may exceed the capability of the Northwest Path. If new resources are sited west of this constraint, additional transmission capability will be needed to transmit the energy into Idaho Power's control area.

Borah–West Path

The Borah–West transmission path is within Idaho Power's main grid transmission system located west of the eastern Idaho, Utah Path C, Montana and Pacific (Wyoming) interconnections shown in Table 2-5. The Borah–West path consists of the 345 kV and 138 kV lines west of the Borah/Brady/Kinport area. The Borah–West path will be of increasing concern because its capacity is fully utilized by existing wheeling obligations.

There is a strong probability that many of the generation alternatives considered in the 2006 IRP will be sited east of the Borah–West transmission path. Transmission improvements on the Borah–West transmission path will be required to transfer energy from any new generation sited on the east side of Idaho Power's service area to serve load growth in the Boise area. Idaho Power is presently upgrading the capacity of the Borah–West path. The transmission improvements identified in the 2004 IRP will increase the Borah–West transmission capacity by 250 MW and are expected to be completed in May 2007. The increased transmission capacity will be available to serve Idaho Power's native load requirements with new generating resources located east of the Borah–West constraint.

Midpoint–West Path

The Midpoint–West path is another transmission constraint that exists just west of the Midpoint area. The Midpoint–West constraint is slightly less restrictive than the Borah–West constraint at the present time. Relatively small improvements on the Borah–West constraint may result in the Midpoint–West constraint limiting east-to-west transfers.

Any significant improvement in the east-to-west transfers will more than likely require considerable upgrades to both the Borah–West and Midpoint–West paths. The addition of a new combustion turbine at the Danskin site near Mountain Home, Idaho will necessitate transmission improvements to the Midpoint–West path. The most significant improvements are the addition of two new 230 kV transmission lines; one in the area around Mountain Home, Idaho from the Bennett Mountain 173 MW combustion turbine to the combustion turbines at the Danskin site north of Mountain Home and the other 230 kV line from the Danskin site to the Mora Substation near Boise.

Regional Transmission Organizations

In 1999, the FERC issued Order 2000 to encourage voluntary membership in regional transmission organizations (RTOs). FERC Order 2000 precipitated considerable activity within the Pacific Northwest focused on the decisions about whether to create an RTO and how it should operate. To date, the effort to form an RTO in the Pacific Northwest has been unsuccessful. Idaho Power will continue to be an active participant in efforts to determine an appropriate structure for provision of transmission service within the Pacific Northwest.

Off-System Purchases, Sales, and Load-Following Agreements

Idaho Power currently has two, fixed-term, off-system sales contracts. The contracts, expiration dates, and average sales amounts are shown in Table 3-3 in Chapter 3.

The City of Weiser, Idaho has a full-requirements, fixed-term sales contract with Idaho Power. Under the full-requirements contract, Idaho Power is responsible for

supplying the entire load of the city. The City of Weiser is located entirely within Idaho Power's load-control area.

A fixed-term sales contract with Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative was established as a full-requirements contract after being approved by the FERC and the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada. The Raft River Cooperative is the electric distribution utility serving Idaho Power's former customers in Nevada. On April 2, 2001, Idaho Power sold the transmission and distribution facilities, along with the rights-of-way that serve approximately 1,250 customers in northern Nevada and 90 customers in southern Owyhee County, Idaho, to the Raft River Cooperative. The area sold is located entirely within Idaho Power's load-control area.

Idaho Power and Montana's NorthWestern Energy have negotiated a load-following agreement in which Idaho Power provides NorthWestern Energy with 30 MW of load-following service. The agreement includes provisions allowing Idaho Power to receive energy from NorthWestern Energy on the east side of the system during summer months. Renewal of the load-following agreement with NorthWestern Energy will depend on a number of factors, including the amount of wind generation on Idaho Power's system. Idaho Power also has a load-following agreement with NorthWestern for serving its load in Salmon, Idaho, which is located in NorthWestern's load control area. Both agreements are automatically renewed each year with the consent of Idaho Power and NorthWestern Energy.

Demand-Side Management

Idaho Power includes DSM programs along with supply-side resources and transmission interconnections in the IRP resource stack. Idaho Power develops and implements demand-side programs to help manage energy demand.

The two primary objectives of the DSM programs are to:

1. Acquire cost-effective resources in order to more efficiently meet the electrical systems needs; and
2. Provide Idaho Power customers with programs and information to help them manage their energy use and lower their bills.

Idaho Power achieves the two objectives through the development and implementation of programs with specific energy, economic, and customer objectives. Under the DSM umbrella, the programs fall into four categories: Demand Response, Energy Efficiency, Market Transformation, and Other Programs and Activities.

During 2005, the IPUC approved Idaho Power's request to increase the Rider from 0.5 to 1.5% of base rate revenues (Case No. IPC-E-04-29). The funding increase became effective on June 1, 2005. In July 2005, Idaho Power filed a request with the OPUC to implement a Rider in its Oregon service area. The Oregon Rider is identical to the Rider approved in Idaho. The OPUC approved the Oregon Rider in August 2005 (Advice No. 05-03).

Idaho Power relies on the input from the EEAG to provide customer and public interest review of DSM programs. Formed in 2002 and meeting several times annually, the EEAG currently consists of 12 members representing a cross-section of customer segments including residential, industrial, commercial, irrigation, elderly, low-income, and environmental interests as well as members representing the Public Utility Commissions of Idaho and Oregon and Idaho Power. In addition to the EEAG, Idaho Power solicits further customer input through stakeholder groups in the industrial, irrigation, and commercial customer segments.

In 2005, Idaho Power agreed to a renewal agreement funding the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (Alliance) for five years (2005–2009). The Alliance’s efforts in the Pacific Northwest affect Idaho Power’s customers through the regional market transformation efforts as well as providing structural support for Idaho Power’s local market transformation programs. Idaho Power continues to leverage the support provided by the Alliance in the development and marketing of local programs, resulting in efficiencies of program implementation.

In October 2005, Idaho Power began its fifth year of a five-year agreement with the BPA through the Conservation and Renewable Discount (C&RD) program. Idaho Power operates several programs with the C&RD funding including Energy House Calls and Rebate Advantage. The BPA has introduced a replacement program called the Conservation Rate Credit (CRC) program available from 2007–2009 and Idaho Power will be eligible for early participation.

Overview of Program Performance

In 2005, DSM programs at Idaho Power continued to grow and to show steady improvement in customer satisfaction. The six programs identified for implementation in the 2004 IRP were in place and operating by the end of 2005. The two Demand Response programs—Irrigation Peak Rewards and A/C Cool Credit—resulted in a reduction of summertime peak-hour load of over 43 MW. The four Energy Efficiency programs—Industrial Efficiency, Commercial Building Efficiency, ENERGY STAR® Homes Northwest, and Irrigation Efficiency Rewards—resulted in an annual savings of 13,946 MWh.

In addition to the DSM programs identified in the 2004 IRP, during 2005 Idaho Power operated several other Energy Efficiency

programs targeting residential customers including: Weatherization Assistance for Qualified Customers (previously known as Low Income Weatherization Assistance program, or LIWA), Energy House Calls, Rebate Advantage, and Oregon Residential Weatherization. In 2005, Idaho Power also joined the regional Savings with a Twist program sponsored by BPA. This program provides Idaho Power customers with low-priced compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs in local retail stores. These five residential energy-efficiency programs created a savings of 6,756 MWh in 2005.

Idaho Power continues to realize significant Market Transformation benefits through Idaho Power’s partnership with the Alliance, which estimates 20,054 MWh were saved in Idaho Power’s service area in 2005. Idaho Power also participated in small demonstration projects and educational opportunities with an estimated savings of 512 MWh in 2005.

Table 2-6 shows the 2005 annual energy savings and summer peak reduction associated with each of the DSM program categories. The energy savings totaled 41,267.5 MWh and the estimated peak reduction was 47.5 MW during the 2005 summer peak. All energy statistics presented in this report are net of transmission line losses unless otherwise noted.

Table 2-6. 2005 DSM Energy and Peak Impact

	MWh	Peak MW
Demand Response	–	43.0
Energy Efficiency	20,701.5	2.4 ¹
Market Transformation	20,053.8	2.1 ¹
Other Programs and Activities.....	512.2	–
Total 2005	41,267.5	47.5

¹ Based on annual aMW

3. PLANNING PERIOD FORECASTS

Load Forecast

Future demand for electricity by customers in Idaho Power's service area is defined by a series of six load forecasts, reflecting a range of load uncertainty resulting from differing economic growth and weather-related assumptions.

Table 3-1 summarizes three forecasts that represent Idaho Power's estimate of the boundaries of its annual total load growth over the planning period considering economic and demographic impacts on the load forecast (normal weather is assumed). There is a 90 percent probability that Idaho Power's load growth will exceed the Low Load Growth Forecast, a 50 percent probability of load growth exceeding the Expected Load Growth Forecast, and a 10 percent probability that load growth will exceed the High Load Growth Forecast. The projected 20-year average annual compound growth rate in the expected load forecast is 1.9 percent. Idaho Power believes the Expected Load Growth Forecast is the most likely forecast and uses this forecast as the basis for further analysis of weather-related uncertainties presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-1. Load Forecast Probability Boundaries (aMW)

Year	Growth Forecast		
	Low Load	Expected Load	High Load
2005 (Actual)	1,693	1,693	1,693
2006	1,710	1,746	1,783
2007	1,737	1,786	1,843
2008	1,763	1,822	1,895
2009	1,788	1,857	1,943
2010	1,816	1,892	1,993
2011	1,834	1,918	2,031
2012	1,851	1,942	2,067
2013	1,880	1,978	2,115
2014	1,909	2,014	2,163
2015	1,937	2,051	2,210
2016	1,967	2,089	2,258
2017	1,996	2,128	2,306
2018	2,027	2,167	2,355
2019	2,058	2,207	2,405
2020	2,090	2,248	2,456
2021	2,123	2,290	2,508
2022	2,157	2,333	2,561
2023	2,191	2,376	2,614
2024	2,226	2,419	2,669
2025	2,261	2,464	2,724
Growth Rate (2005–2025)	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%

Table 3-2 summarizes three forecasts that represent Idaho Power's estimate of its annual total load growth over the planning period considering normal, 70th percentile and 90th

Highlights

- ▶ Idaho Power's average load is expected to grow at a rate of 1.9% annually throughout the planning period.
- ▶ The number of residential customers in Idaho Power's service area is expected to increase from around 381,000 at the end of 2005 to nearly 571,000 by the end of the planning period in 2025.
- ▶ Based on recent history, Snake River streamflows are expected to continue to decline by approximately 53 cfs per year which results in a loss of hydroelectric generation of 25–30 aMW annually.
- ▶ Hydrologic conditions were worse than the 90th percentile in 2001 and worse than the 70th percentile from 2001–2005.

percentile weather impacts (explained in more detail below) on the Expected Load Growth Forecast shown in Table 3-1. Idaho Power uses the 70th percentile forecast as the basis for resource planning. The 70th percentile forecast is based on 70th percentile weather to forecast average monthly load, 70th percentile water to forecast hydro generation, and 95th percentile monthly weather to forecast monthly peak-hour load. The 70th percentile forecast is referenced throughout the Integrated Resource Plan.

Table 3-2. Range of Total Load Growth Forecasts (aMW)

Year	Median	70 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
2005 (Actual)	1,693	1,693	1,693
2006	1,746	1,786	1,855
2007	1,786	1,827	1,897
2008	1,822	1,864	1,935
2009	1,857	1,899	1,972
2010	1,892	1,935	2,008
2011	1,918	1,961	2,036
2012	1,942	1,986	2,061
2013	1,978	2,023	2,099
2014	2,014	2,059	2,136
2015	2,051	2,097	2,175
2016	2,089	2,135	2,213
2017	2,128	2,174	2,254
2018	2,167	2,214	2,294
2019	2,207	2,255	2,336
2020	2,248	2,295	2,377
2021	2,290	2,338	2,421
2022	2,333	2,381	2,465
2023	2,376	2,425	2,510
2024	2,419	2,469	2,555
2025	2,464	2,515	2,601
Growth Rate (2005–2025)	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%

Expected Load Forecast— Economic Impacts

The expected load forecast represents the most probable projection of service area load growth during the planning period. The forecast for total load growth is determined by summing the load forecasts for individual classes of service, as described in *Appendix A—Sales and Load Forecast*. For example, the expected total load

growth of 1.9 percent is comprised of residential load growth of 1.8 percent, commercial load growth of 2.5 percent, no growth in the irrigation sector, industrial load growth of 2.3 percent, and additional firm load growth of 1.0 percent.

Economic growth assumptions influence the individual customer-class forecasts. The number of service area households and various employment projections, along with customer consumption patterns, are used to form load projections. Economic growth information for Idaho and its counties can be found in *Appendix C—Economic Forecast*.

The number of households in Idaho is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 1.7 percent during the 20-year forecast period. Growth in the number of households within individual counties in Idaho Power’s service area differs from statewide household growth patterns. Service area household projections are derived from individual county household forecasts. Growth in the number of households within the Idaho Power service area, combined with estimated consumption per household, results in the previously mentioned 1.8 percent residential load growth rate. The number of residential customers in Idaho Power’s service area is expected to increase 2.0 percent annually from around 381,000 at the end of 2005 to nearly 571,000 by the end of the planning period in 2025.

Expected Load Forecast— Weather Impacts

The expected case load forecast assumes median temperatures and median precipitation meaning there is a 50 percent chance that loads will be higher or lower than the expected case load forecast due to colder-than-median or hotter-than-median temperatures and wetter-than-median or drier-than-median precipitation. Since actual customer loads can vary significantly depending upon weather conditions, two alternative scenarios are

analyzed to address load variability due to weather. Idaho Power has generated load forecasts for 70th percentile weather and 90th percentile weather. Seventieth percentile weather means that in seven out of 10 years, the load is expected to be less than the forecast and in three out of 10 years, the load is expected to exceed the forecast. Ninetieth percentile load has a similar definition.

Cold winter days create high heating load. Hot, dry summers create both high cooling and irrigation loads. Heating degree-days (HDD), cooling degree-days (CDD), and growing degree-days (GDD) are used to quantify the weather and estimate a load forecast. In the winter, maximum load occurs with the highest recorded levels of HDD. In the summer, maximum load occurs with the highest recorded levels of CDD and GDD. These concepts are further explained in *Appendix A–Sales and Load Forecast*.

For example, according to the Boise Weather Service, the median number of HDD in December over the 1948–2005 time period is 1,040 HDD. The coldest December over the same time period was December 1985 when there were 1,619 HDD recorded by the Boise Weather Service.

For December, the 70th percentile HDD is 1,069 HDD. The 70th percentile value is likely to be exceeded in three out of 10 years on average. The 90th percentile HDD is 1,185 HDD and is likely to be exceeded in one out of 10 years on average. Forecast load percentile calculations were used in each month throughout the year for the weather-sensitive customer classes which include residential, commercial, and irrigation customers. The 70th percentile is used to forecast average monthly load for energy calculations, and the 95th percentile is used to forecast monthly peak-hour load for generation and transmission capacity calculations.

In the 70th percentile residential and commercial load forecasts, temperatures in each month were assumed to be at the 70th percentile of HDD in winter and at the 70th percentile of CDD in the summer. In the 70th percentile irrigation load forecast, GDD were assumed at the 70th percentile and precipitation was assumed to be at the 70th percentile, reflecting weather that is both hotter and drier than median weather. The 90th percentile irrigation load forecast was similarly constructed using weather values measured at the 90th percentile.

Idaho Power's total load is highly dependent upon weather. The three scenarios allow careful examination of load variability and how the load variability may impact resource requirements. It is important to understand the probabilities associated with the load forecasts apply to any given month and an extreme month may not necessarily be followed by another extreme month. In fact, a typical year likely contains some extreme months as well as some mild months.

Weather conditions are the primary factor affecting the load forecast on the hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and seasonal time horizon. Economic and demographic conditions affect the load forecast over the long-term horizon.

Micron Technology

Micron Technology is currently Idaho Power's largest individual customer. In the 2006 IRP forecast, electricity sales to Micron Technology are expected to steadily rise throughout the forecast period. The primary driver of long-term electricity sales growth at Micron Technology is employment growth in the Electronic Equipment sector as provided by the 2006 Economic Forecast. Presently, Micron's load is approaching 80 aMW.

Idaho National Laboratory

The Idaho National Laboratory (INL) is a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) research facility located in eastern Idaho. The INL is operated for the DOE by Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC which includes the Battelle Memorial Institute teamed with several institutions including BWXT Services Inc., Washington Group International, the Electric Power Research Institute, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The laboratory employs about 8,000 people. Historically, INL has operated several experimental nuclear reactors and generated a significant portion of its energy needs. Today, the laboratory is a special contract customer of Idaho Power with an average load of around 20 aMW and a peak-hour demand of nearly 40 MW.

Simplot Fertilizer

The Simplot fertilizer plant is the largest producer of phosphate fertilizer in the western United States. In August 2002, Simplot closed the ammonia production facility and the ammonia is now purchased from an outside supplier. Electricity usage at the Simplot facility is expected to increase at a very slow rate of growth in the future. Employment in the Chemical and Allied Products sector is the primary indicator used to forecast the use of electricity at the Simplot fertilizer plant.

Firm Sales Contracts

Idaho Power currently has two firm sales contracts. The contracts, expiration dates, and 2006 average load are shown in Table 3-3.

The contract with Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative expires on September 30, 2006. However, the Raft River Cooperative may renew the agreement on a year-to-year basis for five additional one-year terms which would extend service until September 30, 2011. The load forecasts in the 2006 IRP assume that Idaho Power will continue to serve the Raft

River Cooperative contract over the entire planning period (2006–2025). However, the 2008 IRP will assume the contract is not extended beyond September 30, 2011. Idaho Power anticipates that the contract with the City of Weiser will not be renewed and is, therefore, not included in the forecast period after 2006.

Table 3-3. Firm Sales Contracts

Contract	Expiration	2006 Average Load
City of Weiser (Idaho)	Dec. 31, 2006	6 aMW
Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative (Nevada)	Sept. 30, 2006	6 aMW
Total Firm Sales		12 aMW

Idaho Power will continue to evaluate the value of firm sales contracts in the future. With the exception of the Raft River Cooperative contract, Idaho Power has not included the renewal of any term off-system sales contracts in its load forecast.

Hydro Forecast

The representative hydrologic conditions used for analysis in the 2006 IRP (the 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles) are based on a computed hydrologic record for the Snake River Basin from 1928–2002. The historical record has been developed by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) for the purpose of obtaining a hydrologic period of record of sufficient length to validate probability-based decisions. For example, a median (50th percentile) hydrologic condition based on a 75-year hydrologic period of record is generally considered more representative of true median conditions than the condition derived from a 50-year period of record. Table 3-4 shows the April through July Brownlee inflow history since 1993. The data reported in Table 3-4 indicate in six of the recent years the Brownlee inflows were at or below the 70th percentile planning criterion, and in two of those years, 1994 and 2001, the flows were at or below the 90th percentile planning criterion.

Table 3-4. Recent Brownlee Inflow History

Year	April–July Brownlee Inflow (MAF)	Rank	Worse than 70 th Percentile Planning Criterion	Worse than 90 th Percentile Planning Criterion
1993	6.1	0.36		
1994	2.6	0.93	X	X
1995	6.8	0.30		
1996	8.4	0.15		
1997	9.9	0.04		
1998	9.0	0.13		
1999	8.0	0.21		
2000	4.4	0.59		
2001	2.4	0.95	X	X
2002	3.2	0.78	X	
2003	3.6	0.73	X	
2004	3.1	0.82	X	
2005	3.6	0.72	X	

Water management facilities, irrigation facilities, and operations in the Snake River Basin changed greatly during the 20th Century. Therefore, for a hydrologic record to be meaningful from a planning perspective, the hydrologic record should reflect the current level of development in the Snake River Basin. The process followed by IDWR in developing the hydrologic record involves modifying the actual historical record to account for development, present baseflow, current system operations, and existing facilities. For example, prior to the late 1940s, the primary irrigation method used was flood irrigation. Since the early 1900s, the construction of storage reservoirs and canal systems in southern Idaho has led to less water in the Snake River. Over the past 50 years, there has also been a significant conversion from flood to sprinkler irrigation, and from surface-supplied irrigation to groundwater-supplied irrigation. There has also been a significant additional amount of groundwater-irrigated land put into production over the past 50 years resulting in reduced spring-fed contributions to the river. As a result of these changes over the years, the natural flow hydrograph has been altered. The timing and volume of the natural flow, in the river and from the springs, has changed. The changes are built

into IDWR's standardized hydrologic record (1928–2002), which is produced by IDWR's depleted flow model, to reflect today's system. Idaho Power uses the IDWR standardized hydrologic record, plus actual flows for 2003 and 2004, in the hydro generation modeling performed for its Integrated Resource Plan.

Part of the process by which the historical record is standardized involves adjusting the actual flows to a level of baseflow that is representative of the conditions existing today. Baseflow is defined as that portion of streamflow derived primarily from groundwater seepage into the stream channel. Observed records suggest that baseflow in the Snake River, particularly between Idaho Power's Twin Falls and Swan Falls projects, has been declining for several decades. The yearly average flow measured below Swan Falls has declined at an average rate of 53 cubic feet per second (cfs) per year from 1960–2005. In addition, observed streamflow gains between Twin Falls and Lower Salmon Falls, which are largely attributed to baseflow contribution, have declined at a rate of 29 cfs/year over the same period. A decrease of 53 cfs per year represents the loss of over 38,400 acre-feet of water per year, and a hydro generation loss of approximately 153 aMW in 2005 as compared to 1960. If the trend continues, the reduction in hydro generation due to declining baseflow may reach 183 aMW by 2015.

The observed decline, which continues today, is due to consumptive groundwater withdrawals and has been exacerbated by recent drought conditions. Since the 2004 IRP, IDWR has updated its standardized hydrologic record to reflect the present condition of the Snake River Basin as based on data through September 2002. The previous version of the hydrologic record used for the 2004 IRP assumed a present condition as based on data through September 1992. The updated record more accurately reflects the decreased baseflow in the river

system. As an example, the assumed annual average streamflow gain between Twin Falls and Lower Salmon Falls for the period 1928–1992 was 5,260 cfs in the previously used IDWR hydrologic record, and is only 4,790 cfs in the newly updated version. The results mean that the present condition assumed by IDWR for the Twin Falls to Lower Salmon Falls reach gain, which is largely attributed to baseflow contribution, has declined on an annual average basis by approximately 470 cfs because of changes in basin hydrology observed from 1992–2002. The 470 cfs decline translates to a hydro generation loss of 25–30 aMW on an annual basis. In large part because of the changing nature of the Snake River Basin’s hydrologic characteristics, IDWR has expressed its intent to update the standardized record more frequently in the future. The updates will be critical in ensuring that the standardized record continues to reflect present Snake River Basin conditions, and the hydro generation levels computed under the various hydrologic conditions are consistent with the associated probabilities assumed in Idaho Power’s Integrated Resource Plans.

Generation Forecast

The generation forecast includes existing and committed resources. The output from the two committed resources, the Danskin addition (170 MW available in 2008), and the Shoshone Falls upgrade (49 MW available in 2010) are included in Idaho Power’s generation forecast.

Scheduled and forced outages are also incorporated in the forecast using historical data. Idaho Power used planned maintenance and traditional maintenance schedules to estimate scheduled outages. Forced outages were estimated using observed forced outage rates at the various facilities randomly assigned throughout the planning period. The hydro facility generation is directly related to the hydro forecast discussed earlier.

Transmission Forecast

Transmission constraints are an important factor in Idaho Power’s ability to reliably serve peak-hour load conditions. Off-system spot market purchases are the last resort Idaho Power employs when its generating resources and firm purchases are inadequate to meet peak-hour load requirements. The transmission constraints on Idaho Power’s system limit its ability to import off-system market purchases during certain seasons and system conditions.

The transmission analysis requires hourly forecasts for the entire 20-year planning period for loads and generation levels on Idaho Power’s system. The hourly transmission analysis is used to quantify the magnitude of off-system market purchases that may be required to serve the load, and determine if there will be adequate transmission capacity available to deliver the off-system purchases to the load centers.

From the hourly load and generation forecasts, a determination can be made regarding the need for, and magnitude of, off-system market purchases needed to serve system load. The projected off-system market purchases are summed with all other committed transmission obligations to determine if the resulting transmission load will exceed the operational limits of Idaho Power’s transmission constraints.

The analysis assumes all off-system market purchases will come from the Pacific Northwest. Historically, during Idaho Power’s peak-hour load periods, off-system market purchases from other areas have often times proven to be unavailable or very expensive. Many of the utilities to the east and south of Idaho Power also experience a summer peak, and the weather conditions that drive the summer peak are often similar across the Intermountain and Rocky Mountain West.

Idaho Power believes it would not be prudent to rely on imports from the Rocky Mountain region for planning purposes.

Three different hydro generation/load scenarios are considered in the transmission analysis:

1. Median water / median load / 90th percentile peak-hour load
2. Seventieth percentile water and 70th percentile load / 95th percentile peak-hour load
3. Ninetieth percentile water and 70th percentile load / 95th percentile peak-hour load

The results of the 90th percentile water, 70th percentile load, and 95th percentile peak-hour load case are given the most weight in the transmission adequacy analysis, since this is the most extreme of the three scenarios.

One difficulty with transmission planning is while transmission resources are owned by a specific entity, they can be utilized by other parties due to the FERC's open access requirements. Idaho Power must reserve the use of its own transmission resources under open access as well. Often, Snake River flow forecasts for the rest of the year are not known with a high degree of accuracy until May or June. By that time it is potentially too late to acquire firm transmission capacity for the summer months.

Because of generation and transmission capacity concerns, Idaho Power believes the 95th percentile peak-hour load planning criterion is appropriate for the transmission analysis. The 95th percentile peak-hour load planning criterion means that there is a one-in-twenty chance Idaho Power will be required to initiate more drastic measures such as curtailing load if attempts to acquire energy and transmission

access from the east and south markets are unsuccessful.

The results of the transmission analysis using 90th percentile water, 70th percentile load, and 95th percentile peak-hour load scenario were used to establish a capacity target for planning purposes. The capacity target identifies the amount of internal generation, demand-side programs, or transmission resources that must be added to Idaho Power's system to avoid capacity deficits.

Fuel Price Forecasts

Coal Price Forecast

The IRP expected coal price forecast is an average of Idaho Power's coal forecasts for its Valmy and Jim Bridger thermal plants. In addition, the IRP used a Wyoming-specific coal forecast for use in modeling prices for a resource located in Wyoming and a regional coal price forecast for a non-location specific, regional coal resource. The coal price forecasts were created using current coal and rail transportation market information, private forecasts, and the Global Insight 2006 U.S. Power Outlook report. The resulting costs in dollars-per-MMBTU represent the delivered cost of coal, including rail costs, coal costs, and use taxes. A summary of each of the coal price forecasts can be found in *Appendix D-Technical Appendix*.

Natural Gas Price Forecast

Idaho Power does not directly forecast natural gas prices; instead it combines industry forecasts developed by outside consultants as well as forecasts from published sources. The IRP expected gas price forecast is derived from public and private source forecasts including IGI Resources, NYMEX, PIRA, EIA, NWPCC, and U.S. Power Outlook. All source forecasts are converted to nominal dollars and then

converted to dollars-per-MMBTU at the Sumas trading hub. Each source forecast is given a weight and included in a total weighted average in order to forecast Sumas dollars-per-MMBTU. Transportation costs are then added to the weighted average price to develop a delivered Sumas price in dollars-per-MMBTU. The transportation costs also include Northwest Pipeline's fixed and volumetric charges as well as fuel gas.

The IRP high gas price forecast was derived by trending the NYMEX and IGI Resource forecasts for the period 2006–2009. This data was then trended from 2009–2013 to achieve a \$1.00/MMBTU increase over the NWPC high case starting in 2014 and thereafter. The IRP low gas price forecast was derived using the 2004 IRP expected case gas price forecast. Fuel forecast values are included in *Appendix D–Technical Appendix*.

4. FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

Idaho Power has an obligation to serve customer loads regardless of hydrologic conditions. In the past, when water conditions were at low levels, Idaho Power relied on market purchases to serve customer loads. Historically, Idaho Power's plan was to acquire or construct resources to eliminate expected energy deficiencies in every month of the forecast period whenever median or better water conditions existed, recognizing when water levels were below median, it would rely on market purchases to meet any deficits. When water levels were greater than median, Idaho Power would sell the surplus power in the regional markets.

In connection with the market price movements to historical highs during the energy crisis of 2000 and 2001, Idaho Power reevaluated the planning criteria as part of preparing the 2002 IRP. The public, the IPUC, and the Idaho Legislature all suggested Idaho Power placed too great a reliance on market purchases based upon the IRP planning criteria. Greater planning reserve margins or the use of more conservative water planning criteria were suggested as methods requiring Idaho Power to acquire more firm resources and reduce reliance on market purchases during low water years.

Water Planning Criteria for Resource Adequacy

Beginning with the 2002 IRP, Idaho Power specified a resource adequacy standard requiring new resources be acquired at the time the resources are needed to meet forecasted energy growth, assuming a water condition at the 70th percentile for hydroelectric generation. The 70th percentile means Idaho Power plans generation based on a level of streamflow that is exceeded in seven out of ten years on average. Streamflow conditions are expected to be worse than the planning criteria in three out of ten years, or 30 percent of the time. The 2006 IRP is the third resource plan wherein Idaho Power is using the 70th percentile water and 70th percentile average load conditions for energy planning.

Using the 70th percentile water planning criterion produces surpluses whenever streamflows are greater than the 70th percentile. Temporary off-system sales of surplus energy and capacity provide additional revenue and reduce the costs to Idaho Power customers. During months when Idaho Power faces an energy or capacity deficit because of low streamflow, excessive demand, or for any other reason, it plans to purchase off-system energy

Highlights

- ▶ Idaho Power uses 70th percentile average load and 70th percentile water conditions for energy planning.
- ▶ For peak-hour capacity planning, Idaho Power uses 90th percentile water conditions and 95th percentile peak-hour loads.
- ▶ Peak-hour load deficiencies are greater than 500 MW by 2011, and approximately 1,800 MW by 2025.
- ▶ The lack of available transmission capacity limits Idaho Power's ability to import additional energy during the summertime.
- ▶ Idaho Power currently maintains a capacity reserve margin of approximately 11%.

and capacity on a short-term basis to meet system requirements.

During the summer peak periods, low water conditions are more problematic than are high load conditions. The variability around the summer peak load is considerably less than the variability associated with water conditions. For example, April–July Brownlee inflow can range from under two million acre-feet to just over 11 million acre-feet. Summer high temperatures range from 98–111 degrees, meaning hot summer temperatures are more certain than are water conditions and low water conditions are likely to be the more significant planning factor.

Low water scenarios have been evaluated and included in the 2006 IRP to demonstrate the viability of Idaho Power’s plan to serve average and peak loads under low water conditions. Low water conditions are defined with the 90th percentile meaning Idaho Power can expect the low water conditions to occur in one out of ten years. The evaluations also include consideration of Idaho Power’s transmission capability at times of lower streamflows.

The water planning criterion used by other utilities in the Pacific Northwest varies from median or 50th percentile conditions to extreme or critical water conditions. Critical water conditions are generally defined to be the worst, or nearly worst, annual water conditions ever experienced based on historical streamflow records. Idaho Power utilizes a 70th percentile water planning criterion which is more conservative than median conditions, but less conservative when compared to critical water conditions. A summary of other Pacific Northwest utility planning criteria is included in *Appendix D–Technical Appendix*.

Transmission Adequacy

Historically, Idaho Power has been able to reasonably plan for the use of short-term power purchases to meet temporary water related

generation deficiencies on its own system. Short-term power purchases have been successful because Idaho Power is a summer-peaking utility while the majority of other utilities in the Pacific Northwest region experience peak loads during the winter.

The transmission adequacy analysis reflects Idaho Power’s contractual transmission obligations to provide wheeling service to the BPA loads in southern Idaho. The BPA loads are typically served with a combination of energy and capacity from the Pacific Northwest and several BOR projects located in southern Idaho. The contractual transmission obligations are detailed in four Network Service Agreements under the Idaho Power Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Although Idaho Power has transmission interconnections to the Southwest, the Pacific Northwest market is the preferred source of purchased power. The Pacific Northwest market has a large number of participants, high transaction volume, and is very liquid. The accessible power markets south and east of Idaho Power’s system tend to be smaller, less liquid, and have greater transmission distances. In addition, the markets south and east of Idaho Power’s system can be very limited during summer peak conditions.

Recent history has shown even when power is available from the Pacific Northwest market, short-term prices can be quite high and volatile. The price risk has led to the development of the Energy Risk Management Policy discussed in Chapter 1. The Energy Risk Management Policy represents the collaboration of Idaho Power, the IPUC staff, and interested customers in Commission Case IPC-E-01-16.

Prior to 2000, Idaho Power’s IRPs often emphasized acquisition of energy rather than construction of generating resources to satisfy load obligations. Transmission limitations were not a major impediment to Idaho Power’s

purchasing power to meet its service obligations. Idaho Power recognized transmission constraints began to place limits on purchased power supply strategies starting with the 2000 IRP. To better assess power supply requirements and available transmission, the 2006 IRP contains an analysis of transmission system constraints for the 20-year planning period. (See Chapter 2)

Planning Reserve Margin

In the past, the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) required Idaho Power to maintain 330 MW of reserves above the forecast peak-hour load to cover the worst single planning contingency which was defined to be an unexpected loss equal to Idaho Power's share of two Jim Bridger generation units. At present, the WECC has dropped the planning reserve requirements. However, the North American Electric Reliability Council has approved measures requiring the WECC to reinstate some form of planning reserve requirements. Idaho Power will continue meeting the historical WECC planning reserve requirements under any planning scenario until new planning requirements are established. Idaho Power's record peak-hour load is 3,084 MW, which means the current, self-imposed reserve requirement of 330 MW is equal to a reserve margin of approximately 11 percent.

The future resource requirements of Idaho Power are not based directly on the need to meet a specified reserve margin. Idaho Power's long-term resource planning is instead driven by the objective to develop resources sufficient to meet higher than expected load conditions under lower than expected water conditions which effectively provides a reserve margin. As a part of preparing the 2006 IRP, Idaho Power has calculated the capacity reserve margin resulting from the resource development identified in the preferred portfolio. In this process, the total resources available to meet demand consist of those made available under the preferred portfolio plus generation from existing and

committed resources assuming expected water conditions. The generation from existing resources also includes expected firm purchases contracted with surrounding regional markets. The resource total is then compared with expected peak-hour loading, with the excess resource designated as reserve margin. This provides an alternative view of the adequacy of the preferred portfolio, which was developed to meet more stringent load conditions under less favorable water conditions. Capacity reserve calculations for each year throughout the planning period are included in *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*.

Salmon Recovery Program and Resource Adequacy

The December 1994 amendments to the Northwest Power Planning Council's fish and wildlife program and the biological opinions issued under the ESA for the four lower Snake River federal hydroelectric projects call for 427,000 acre-feet of water to be acquired by the federal government from willing lessors upstream of Brownlee Reservoir. The acquired water is then to be released during the spring and summer months to assist ESA-listed juvenile salmonids (spring, summer, and fall chinook and steelhead) migrating past the four federal hydroelectric projects on the lower Snake River. In the past, water releases from Idaho Power's hydroelectric generating plants have been modified to cooperate with the federal efforts. Idaho Power also adjusts flows in the late fall of each year to assist with the spawning of fall chinook below the Hells Canyon Complex.

Because of the practical, physical, and legal constraints federal interests must deal with in moving 427,000 acre-feet of water out of Idaho, in the past Idaho Power has pre-released, or shaped, a portion of the acquired water with water from Brownlee Reservoir and later refilled the reservoir with water leased under the federal program. At times, Idaho Power has also contributed water from Brownlee Reservoir to

assist with the federal efforts to improve salmon migration past the federal government's lower Snake River projects.

Planning Scenarios

The timing and necessity of future generation resources are based on a 20-year forecast of surpluses and deficiencies for monthly average load (energy) and peak-hour load. For both of these areas, one set of criteria has been chosen for planning purposes; however, additional scenarios have been analyzed to provide a comparison. Table 4-1 provides a summary of six planning scenarios analyzed for the 2006 IRP and the criteria used for planning purposes are shown in bold. Median water and median load forecast scenarios were included to enable comparison of the 2006 IRP with plans developed during the 1990s. The median forecast is no longer used for resource planning, although the median forecast is used to set retail rates and avoided-cost rates during regulatory proceedings. The planning criteria used to prepare Idaho Power's 2006 IRP is consistent with the criteria used in the 2004 Integrated Resource Plan.

Table 4-1. Planning Criteria for Average Load and Peak-Hour Load

Average Load/Energy (aMW)
50 th Percentile Water, 50 th Percentile Average Load
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Average Load
90 th Percentile Water, 70 th Percentile Average Load
Peak-Hour Load (MW)
50 th Percentile Water, 90 th Percentile Peak-Hour Load
70 th Percentile Water, 95 th Percentile Peak-Hour Load
90th Percentile Water, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load

The planning criteria used for energy or average load are 70th percentile water and 70th percentile average load. In addition, 50th percentile water and 50th percentile average load conditions are analyzed to represent a median condition, and 90th percentile water and 70th percentile average load are analyzed to examine the effects of low water conditions.

Peak-hour load planning criteria consist of 90th percentile water and 95th percentile peak-hour load conditions, coupled with Idaho Power's ability to import additional energy on its transmission system. A median condition of 50th percentile water and 50th percentile peak-hour load are also analyzed, as well as 70th percentile water and 95th percentile peak-hour load. Peak-hour load planning criteria are more stringent than average load planning criteria because Idaho Power's ability to import additional energy is typically limited during peak-hour load periods.

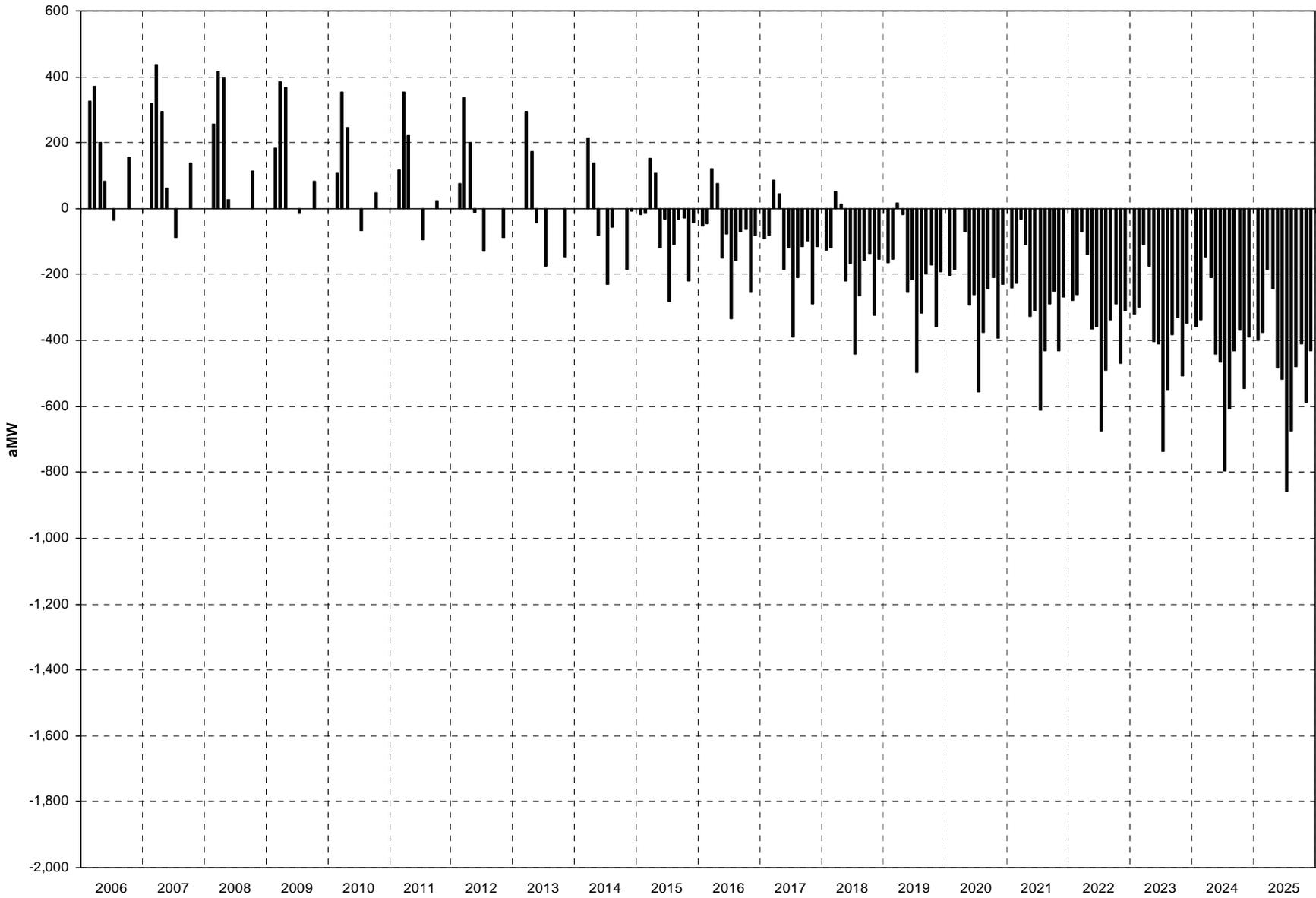
Surpluses and deficiencies for the average and peak-hour load scenarios used for planning purposes can be found in Figures 4-1 and 4-2. Surpluses and deficiencies for the scenarios not used for planning purposes can be found in *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*.

Average Load (Energy)

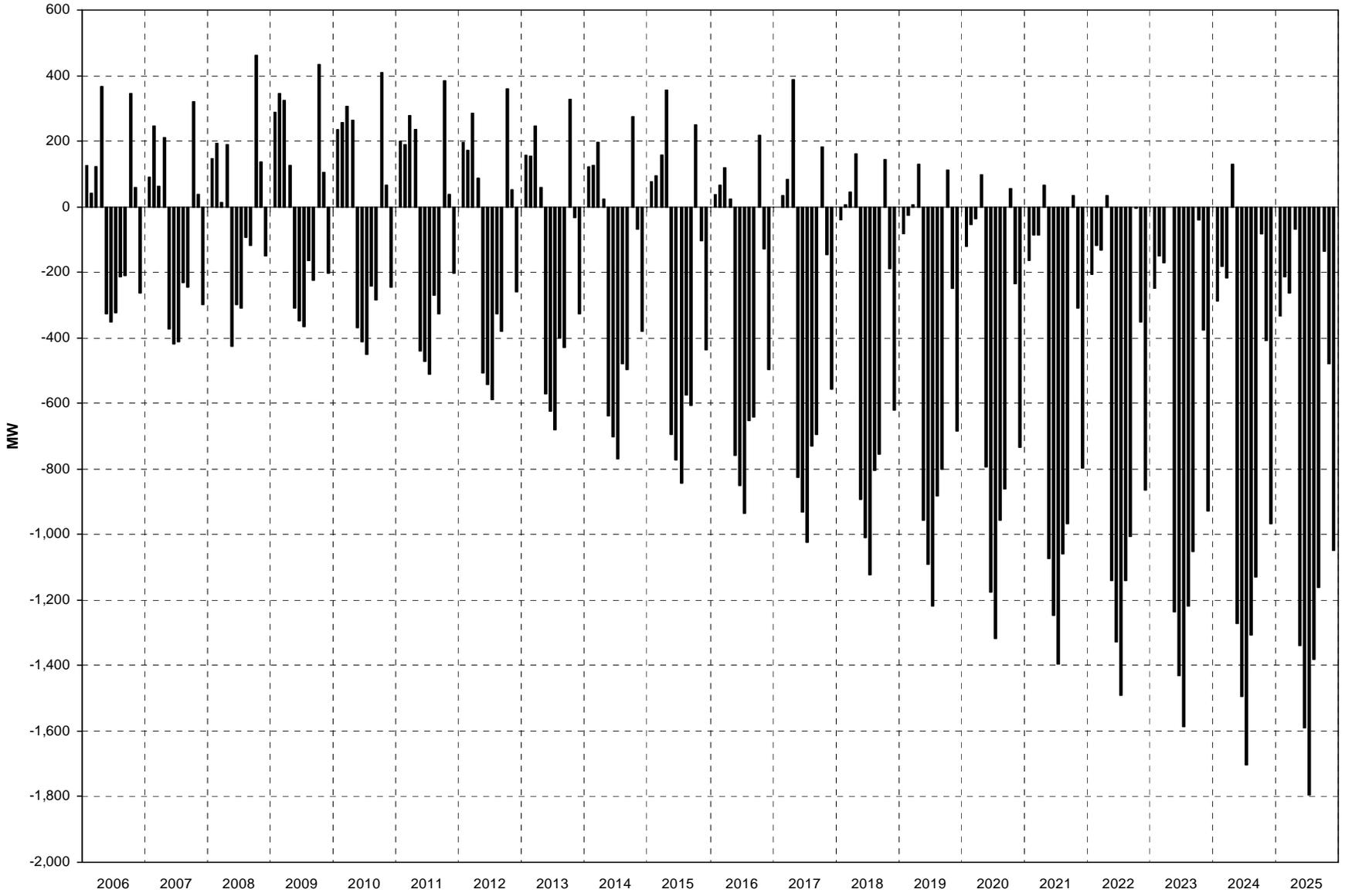
The planning criteria for determining the need for energy resources assumes 70th percentile water and 70th percentile average load conditions. In purely statistical terms, if the two probabilities—average load and hydrological conditions—are independent, then one of the two conditions—either poor water conditions or high average load conditions—can be expected in about half of the years.

Figure 4-1 indicates under 70th percentile water and 70th percentile average load conditions, energy deficiencies occur in July 2006 (35 aMW) and July 2007 (88 aMW). These initial deficiencies are due to the postponement of the 170 MW natural gas-fired unit at the Danskin Project. This new unit, which was identified in the 2004 IRP and was originally scheduled to come on-line in April 2007, is now expected to be operational by April 2008. Long-term summer deficiencies begin in July 2009 at 15 aMW and are expected to grow to 859 aMW by July 2025.

**Figure 4-1. Monthly Energy Surplus/Deficiency
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Average Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)**



**Figure 4-2. Monthly Peak-Hour Surplus/Deficiency
90th Percentile Water, 95th Percentile Peak Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)**



A wintertime deficiency of 87 aMW occurs in November 2012 due to Idaho Power's cooperative effort to pass water for salmon migration. Under the assumption Idaho Power will continue to adjust flows in the Hells Canyon Complex to aid salmon migration, the deficiencies in November are expected to continue to grow throughout the planning period to 586 aMW in November 2025. Deficiencies in December, which are more indicative of wintertime customer demand, start at 7 aMW in 2014 and grow to 430 aMW in 2025.

This analysis assumes Idaho Power's combustion turbines are in service and available to operate up to permitted limits. Although these turbines are available to meet monthly energy deficiencies, market purchases imported via the transmission system will most likely be the preferred alternative whenever transmission import capacity from the Pacific Northwest is available.

Peak-Hour Load

Peak-hour load deficiencies are determined using 90th percentile water and 95th percentile peak-hour load conditions, coupled with Idaho Power's ability to import additional energy on its transmission system to reduce any deficits. In addition to these criteria, 70th percentile average load conditions are assumed, but the hydrologic, peak-hour load and transmission constraint criteria are the major factors in determining the

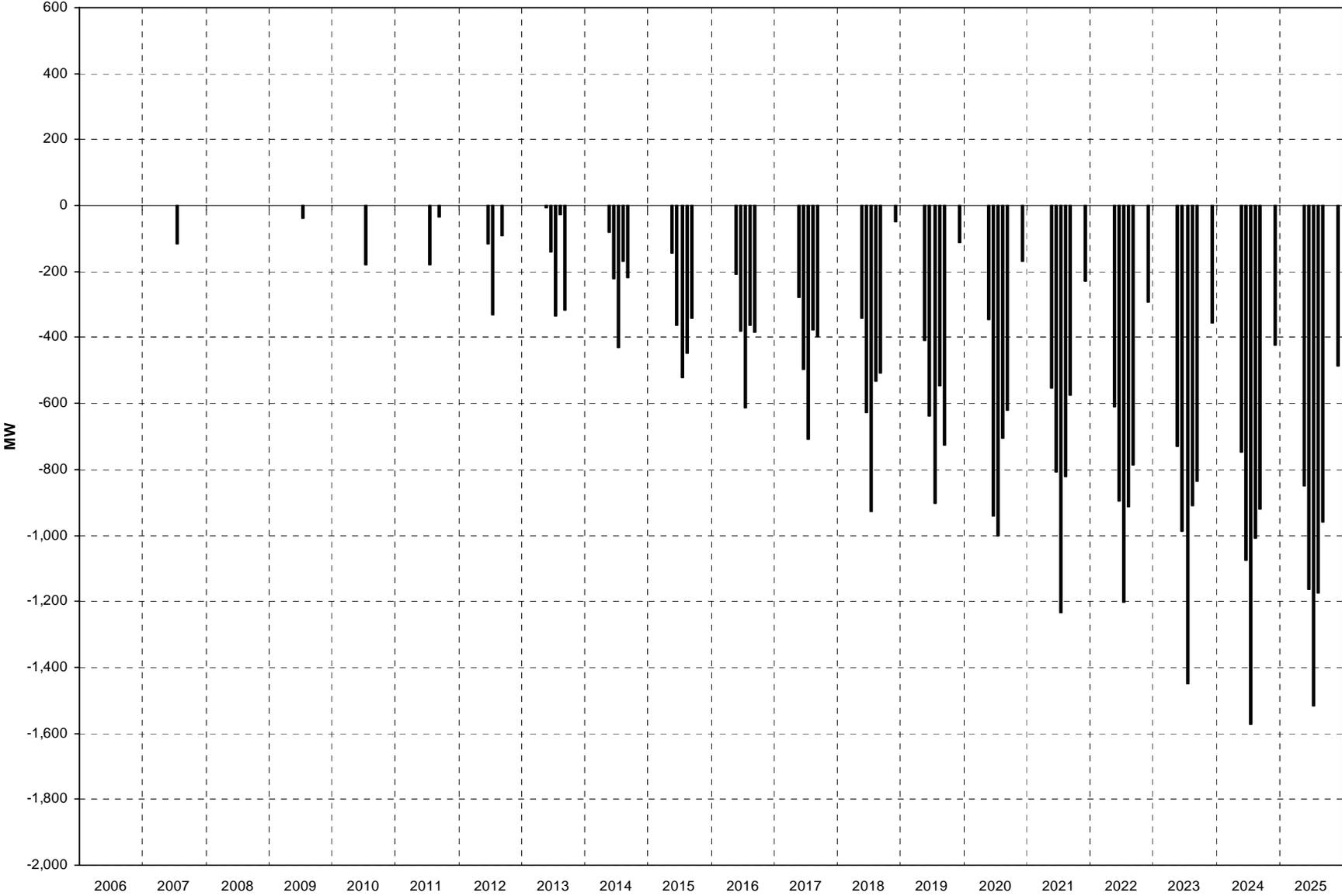
peak-hour load deficiencies. Peak-hour load planning criteria are more stringent than average load criteria because Idaho Power's ability to import additional energy is typically limited during peak-hour load periods.

Figure 4-2 indicates under 90th percentile water and 95th percentile peak-hour load conditions, deficiencies exist during summer months throughout the planning period. Summer deficiencies from 2006–2010 remain between 350 to 400 MW due to the addition of the natural gas unit at the Danskin Project in April 2008 and the expansion of the Shoshone Falls Project in 2010. For the remainder of the planning period, deficiencies in July increase from 450 MW to 1,800 MW in 2025.

Figure 4-3 indicates the amount of the peak-hour deficit (identified in Figure 4-2) that cannot be imported from the Pacific Northwest over the existing transmission system under 90th percentile water and 95th percentile peak-hour load conditions. The remaining deficiencies shown in Figure 4-3 also account for a reserve margin of 330 MW as previously discussed.

In this analysis, a deficiency exists in July 2007 due to the postponement of the 170 MW natural gas-fired unit at the Danskin Project. Beginning in 2009, long-term transmission deficiencies occur in summer months and are expected to grow to approximately 1,550 MW by 2025.

**Figure 4-3. Monthly Peak-Hour Northwest Transmission Deficit
90th Percentile Water, 95th Percentile Peak Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)**



5. POTENTIAL RESOURCE PORTFOLIOS

Resource Cost Analysis

The costs of a variety of supply-side, transmission, and demand-side resources were analyzed. Cost inputs and operating data used to develop the resource cost analysis were derived from various sources including the NWPCC, DOE, independent consultants, and regional energy project developers. Resource costs are presented as:

- Levelized fixed cost per kW of installed (nameplate) capacity per month, and
- Total levelized cost per MWh of expected plant output or energy saved, given assumed capacity factors and other operating assumptions.

The levelized costs for the various supply-side and transmission alternatives include the cost of capital, operating and maintenance (O&M) costs, fuel costs, and other applicable adders and credits. The cost estimates used to determine the cost of capital for the supply-side resources

include engineering development costs, generating and ancillary equipment purchase costs, installation, applicable balance of plant construction, and the costs for a generic transmission interconnection to Idaho Power's network system. More detailed interconnection and transmission system backbone upgrade costs were estimated by Idaho Power's transmission planning group. These costs are included in Chapter 6 and summarized in Table 6-9. The cost of capital also includes Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC—capitalized interest).

The O&M portion of each resource's levelized cost includes general estimates for property taxes and property insurance premiums. For the transmission plus market purchase alternatives, the levelized costs include assumed wholesale energy purchases at an estimated price of \$60 per MWh.

The levelized costs for each of the demand-side resource options include annual administrative and marketing costs of the program, annual incentive or rebate payments, and annual participant costs. The demand-side resource costs do not reflect the financial impact to Idaho Power as a result of these load-reduction programs.

Highlights

- ▶ Based on the 30-year cost of production, geothermal resources and demand-side measures are the lowest cost resources, however transmission resources may be more attractive depending on the market price of power.
- ▶ Coal-fired generation falls in the middle of the resource cost list when considering either fixed-cost or operating costs.
- ▶ Simple-cycle combustion turbines continue to be the lowest cost peaking resource based on low fixed costs, however, SCCTs have high operating costs due to the low number of operating hours.
- ▶ Twelve different portfolios were initially analyzed in the 2006 IRP, each designed to explore a variety of different resource alternatives to meet forecasted energy and capacity needs.

Specific resource cost inputs, fuel forecasts, key financing assumptions, and other operating parameters are shown in *Appendix D–Technical Appendix*.

Emission Adders for Fossil Fuel-Based Resources

All resource alternatives have potential environmental and other social costs that extend beyond just the capital and operating costs included in the cost of electricity. Fossil fuel-based generating resources are particularly sensitive to some of these costs and impacts. It is likely that further emissions regulations will be implemented during the period covered in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

In the analysis, Idaho Power incorporated estimates for the future costs of certain emissions into the overall cost of the various fossil fuel-based resources. Within the resource cost analysis ranking, the levelized costs for the various fossil fuel-based resources include emission adders for carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and mercury. These additional costs are assumed to begin in 2012. Table 5-1 provides the emission adder rates assumed in the analysis. Based on these assumptions, Table 5-2 provides the emissions cost per MWh for the various fossil fuel-based resources that were analyzed. Emission adders, specifically for CO₂ are discussed further in Chapter 6.

Table 5-1. Emissions Adders for Fossil Fuel Generating Resources–Base Case

Adder	Cost in 2006 U.S. dollars	First Year Applied	Annual Escalation
CO ₂	\$14 per ton	2012	2.26%
NO _x	\$2,600 per ton	2012	2.26%
Mercury	\$1,443 per ounce	2012	2.26%

Table 5-2. Emission Adders–Dollars per MWh (2006 Dollars)–Base Case

Adder	CO ₂	NO _x	Hg	Total
Pulverized Coal.....	\$12.26	\$0.37	\$0.46	\$13.08
IGCC	\$11.69	\$0.60	\$0.46	\$12.75
IGCC with Carbon Sequestration.....	\$1.76	\$0.31	\$0.46	\$3.21
Fluidized Bed Coal.....	\$12.26	\$0.87	\$0.46	\$13.59
Simple-Cycle CT	\$7.93	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$8.03
Combined-Cycle CT.....	\$5.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.60

Production Tax Credits for Renewable Generating Resources

Various federal tax incentives for renewable-based generation were extended and/or renewed within the Energy Policy Act of 2005. This legislation requires most projects to be on-line by December 31, 2007, to be eligible for the federal production tax credits (PTCs) identified in Section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit is earned on power produced by the project during the first 10 years of operation. The credit, which is adjusted annually for inflation is currently valued at \$19 per MWh for wind and geothermal resources.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding future extensions of federal PTCs, wind and geothermal resources are shown in the resource cost analysis ranking both with and without the PTC reflected in the overall levelized cost. For the portfolio valuation discussed later in Chapter 5, the PTC is assumed to be extended for projects that are on-line by the end of 2011. The federal PTC was not applied to geothermal and wind projects assumed to come on-line after 2011.

30-Year Nominally Levelized Fixed Cost per kW per Month

The annual fixed cost streams for each resource were summed and levelized over a 30-year operating life and presented as dollars per kW of plant nameplate capacity per month. Figure 5-1 provides a combined ranking of all the various resource options, in order of lowest to highest

levelized fixed cost per kW per month. The ranking shows several of the transmission alternatives, DSM programs, and simple-cycle combustion turbine (SCCT) resources are the lowest capacity cost alternatives.

30-Year Nominally Levelized Cost of Production (Baseload and Peaking Service Capacity Factors)

Certain resource alternatives carry low fixed costs and high variable operating costs while other alternatives require significantly higher capital investment and subsequent fixed operating costs, but have very low variable operating costs. The levelized cost of production measurement represents the estimated annual cost per MWh for a resource based on some expected level of energy output.

The calculations were performed assuming two levels of annual energy output. First, the levelized cost of production is shown assuming expected baseload capacity factors (see Figure 5-2). Second, the levelized cost of production is shown assuming expected peaking service capacity factors (see Figure 5-3). Resources such as DSM measures, advanced nuclear, geothermal, wind, and certain types of thermal generation appear to be the lowest cost for meeting baseload requirements, while other resources like combustion turbines and transmission alternatives are lowest cost for meeting peaking requirements.

Resource Cost Analysis Results

Based on the 30-year cost of production, flashed steam geothermal resources and demand-side measures are the lowest cost resources; however, transmission resources may be more attractive, depending on the market price of power. Coal-fired generation falls in the middle of the list when considering either fixed-cost or operating costs.

SCCTs, similar to Idaho Power's Danskin and Bennett Mountain plants, are the lowest cost peaking resource based on low fixed costs. SCCTs do have high operating costs, but the operating costs are not as important when the resource is only used a limited number of hours per year to meet peak demand.

Supply-Side Resource Options

Included below are descriptions and characteristics of the various supply-side resource alternatives analyzed in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Wind

A typical wind farm consists of a widespread array of wind turbine generators ranging in size from 1–3 MW each. The majority of the potential wind sites in southern Idaho lie between the south-central and the most southeastern part of the state. Areas that receive consistent, sustained winds greater than 15 miles per hour are prime locations for wind development.

To date, southern Idaho has not proven to be as optimal for wind development from a meteorological perspective as some neighboring states; however, several hundred megawatts of wind generation have either been contracted since 2004 or are currently under development. The extension of the federal PTC has made the financial aspects of wind generation attractive and is a major reason substantial development is occurring. There is significant debate regarding the current stage of the industry, and uncertainty surrounding the future extension of tax incentives for wind generation. Without federal tax incentives, RPSs, a carbon adder or high gas prices, it may be several years before wind generation can consistently compete economically with other generation alternatives.

**Figure 5-1. 30-Year Nominal Levelized Fixed Costs
Cost of Capital and Fixed Operating Costs**

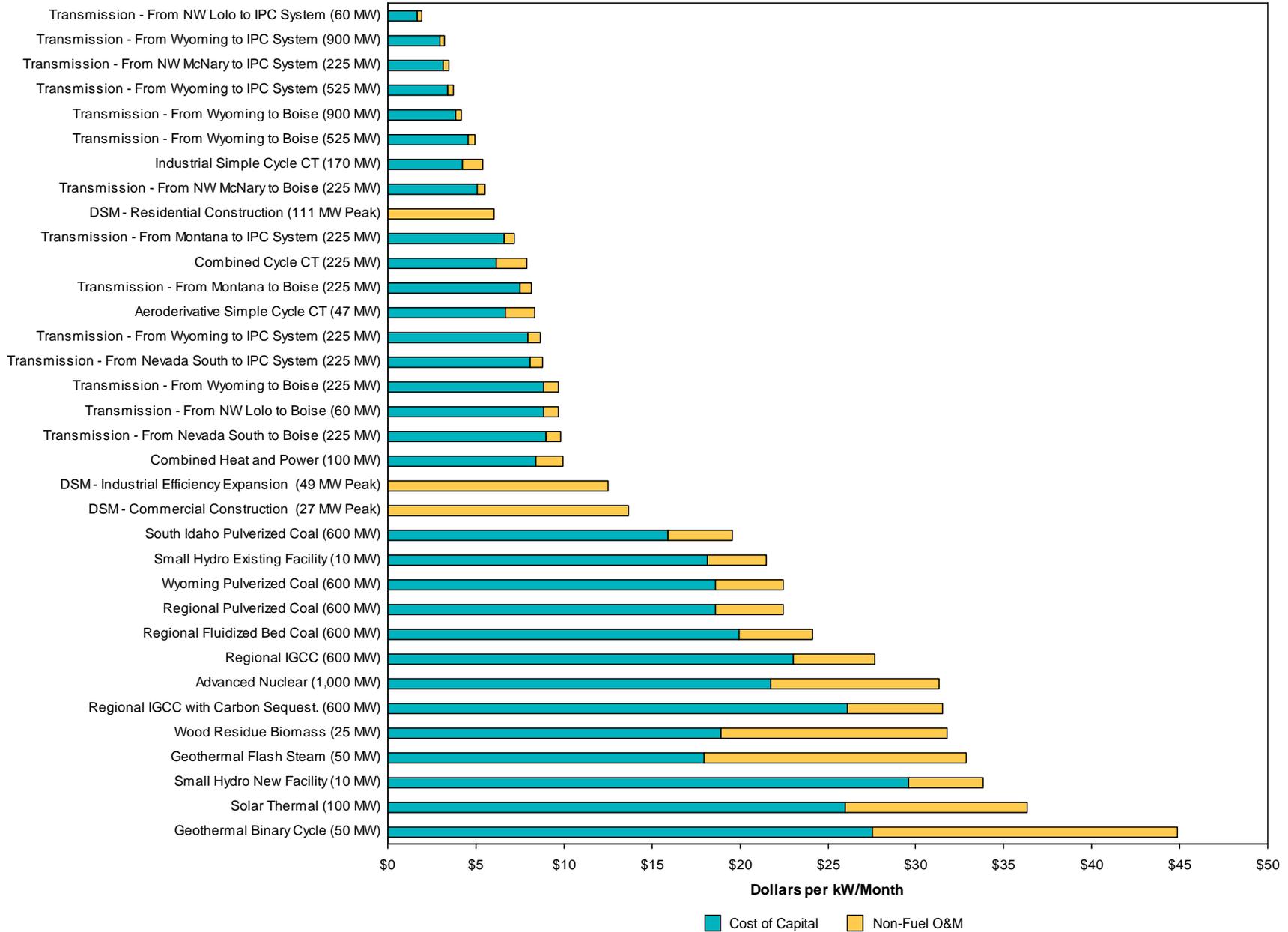


Figure 5-2. 30-Year Nominal Levelized Cost of Production at Baseload Capacity Factors

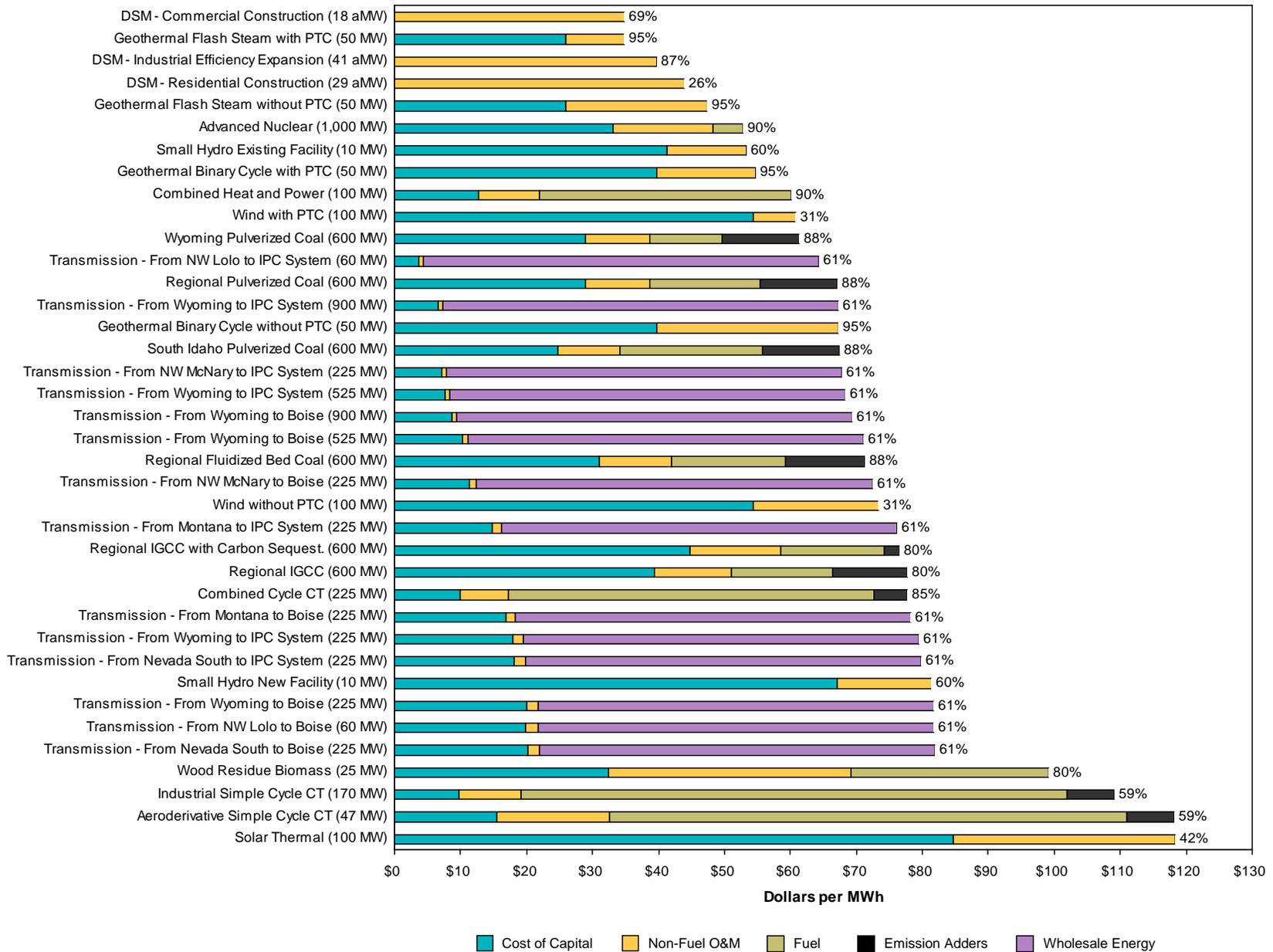
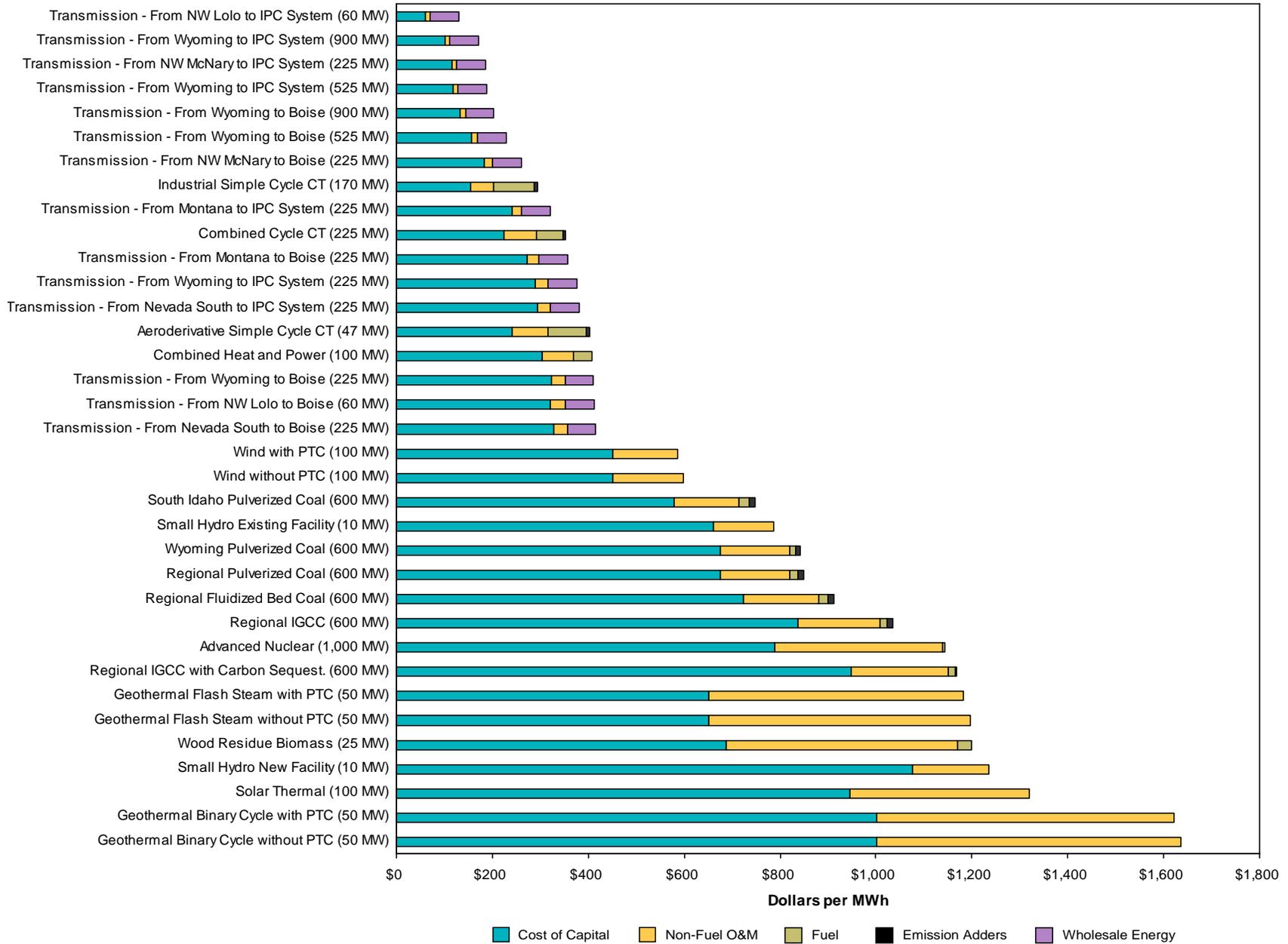


Figure 5-3. 30-Year Nominal Levelized Cost of Production at 4% Capacity Factors (Peaking Service)



In the 2006 IRP, Idaho Power has assumed the federal PTC will be extended in its current form for wind projects constructed and on-line by the end of 2011.

To estimate wind resource output, Idaho Power used a combination of data from wind developers and the NWPCC. Wind output was estimated for three time periods—annual, monthly, and hourly—during peak hours in July. The estimate used for annual energy output is based on a 31 percent capacity factor. The 31 percent capacity factor means that a wind project with a nameplate capacity of 100 MW will produce over 270,000 MWh, or an average of 31 aMW over the course of a year.

Monthly energy output was derived from the normalized monthly wind energy distribution for areas characterized as Basin and Range (which includes southern Idaho) in the NWPCC's wind resource characterization paper. The NWPCC distribution is included as part of *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*.

Estimated wind output during peak-hour loads in July is based on actual data provided by a wind developer for a specific Idaho project. The data indicate during July between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., a 100 MW wind project will produce 5 MW or more 70 percent of the time. Based on wind data and the 70th percentile planning criteria, Idaho Power assumes a 100 MW wind project would provide 5 MW of capacity during summertime peak-hour loads.

The cost estimates and operating parameters for wind generation in the 2006 IRP were based on data from the NWPCC's Fifth Power Plan (2005) and independent wind developers. Wind resources included in the resource portfolios are assumed to be located in south-central or southeastern Idaho and within 25 miles of Idaho Power's transmission system. All resource portfolios contain at least 100 MW (nameplate)

of wind generation, and some resource portfolios have up to 500 MW of additional nameplate wind capacity over the 20-year planning period.

From Idaho Power's perspective, one of the largest unanswered questions is the cost of integrating wind resources. Depending on wind integrations costs, Idaho Power may increase or decrease the amount of wind generation included in the preferred portfolio.

Wind Advantages

- Renewable resource
- No fuel cost or associated risk
- No harmful emissions
- Low, variable operating costs
- Potentially provides green tags which could satisfy Idaho Power's obligations if an RPS is adopted by the federal government, the State of Idaho, or the State of Oregon

Wind Disadvantages

- Limited number of economically feasible sites in southern Idaho
- Intermittent and non-dispatchable resource
- Capital cost uncertainty and volatility
- Potential avian, cultural, and aesthetic impacts
- Uncertainty surrounding future tax incentives

Geothermal–Binary and Flash Steam Technologies

Potential commercial geothermal generation in the Pacific Northwest includes both flashed steam and binary cycle technologies. Based on exploration to date in southern Idaho, binary cycle geothermal development is more likely than flashed steam within Idaho Power’s service area. Most of the optimal locations for potential geothermal development are believed to be in the southeastern part of the state. However, the potential for geothermal generation in southern Idaho is somewhat uncertain. In addition, the time required to discover and prove geothermal resource sites is highly variable and can take years or even decades.

The overall cost of a geothermal resource varies with resource temperature, development size, and water availability. Flash steam plants are applicable for geothermal resources where the fluid temperature is 300° Fahrenheit or greater. Binary cycle technology is used for lower temperature geothermal resources. In a binary cycle geothermal plant, geothermal liquid is brought to the surface using wells, and passed through a heat exchanger where the geothermal energy is transferred to a low boiling point fluid (the secondary fluid). The secondary fluid is vaporized and used to drive a turbine generator. After driving the generator, the secondary fluid is condensed and recycled through a heat exchanger. The secondary fluid is reused continuously in the binary cycle plant. The primary fluid (the geothermal water) is returned to the geothermal reservoir through injection wells.

Cost estimates and operating parameters for binary cycle geothermal generation in the IRP are based on data from independent geothermal developers and information from the Geothermal Energy Association. Estimates for flashed steam geothermal generation are based

on data from the NWPCC’s Fifth Power Plan (2005). Geothermal resources included in the various portfolios are assumed to be located in southeastern Idaho and within 25 miles of Idaho Power’s transmission system. Potential generation studied in each of the various portfolios ranged from 50 MW up to 400 MW of additional geothermal capacity over the 20-year planning period.

Geothermal Advantages

- Renewable resource
- No harmful emissions
- Minimal fuel risk once the geothermal resource is located
- Low, variable operating costs
- Advertised high availability and capacity factor (90%+)
- Potentially provides green tags which could satisfy Idaho Power’s obligations if an RPS is adopted by the federal government, the State of Idaho, or the State of Oregon

Geothermal Disadvantages

- Unproven generation resource in Idaho
- Significant capital and fixed costs
- Capital cost uncertainty and volatility
- High exploration costs
- Uncertainty surrounding future tax incentives

Pulverized Coal (Regional, Wyoming, and Southern Idaho)

Coal-fired generation is a mature technology and has been the primary source of commercial power production in the U.S. for many decades. Traditional pulverized coal plants have been a significant part of Idaho Power's generation mix since the early 1970s. Idaho Power currently has over 1,000 MW of pulverized coal generation in service. All of Idaho Power's pulverized coal generation is in neighboring states and is owned with other regional utilities. Opportunities exist to expand existing plants or develop new projects in the Pacific Northwest and Intermountain regions.

The coal-fired steam–electric plant uses coal that is ground into a dust-like consistency and burned to heat water and produce steam to drive a steam turbine generator. Emission controls at coal plants have become increasingly important in recent years and many units in the region have been upgraded to include the latest scrubber and low-NO_x burner technology to help reduce harmful emissions and particulates. Almost all new pulverized coal plants are built with emission control technology. Coal has the highest ratio of carbon to hydrogen of all the fossil fuels and unless CO₂ sequestration provisions are incorporated in the project design, all coal plants emit substantial amounts of CO₂ into the atmosphere.

Coal prices have declined or remained stable in recent years. Coal price stability combined with high gas prices and anticipated continued load growth in the region has made development of baseload coal resources economically attractive. Even though coal-fired power plants require significant capital commitments to develop, coal-fired resources take advantage of a low-cost fuel and provide reliable and dispatchable energy. Coal supplies are abundant in the Rocky Mountain west. The western coal supply is sufficient to fuel Idaho Power's existing plants

and any new coal resources modeled in this plan for many years to come.

Because the State of Idaho has chosen not to opt into the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR), a new plant would have to be sited in a neighboring state or an expansion at one of the existing regional plants could be made. Siting a coal resource in the areas where plants already exist such as western Wyoming and Montana provide the benefit of being much closer to the regional coal supply. Coal-fired generation plants such as the Jim Bridger facility can be developed at the mine-mouth to reduce or even eliminate fuel transportation costs. In addition, coal plant development in the coal reserve areas may provide the benefit of a timelier permitting and regulatory process than in jurisdictions where coal-fired development does not currently exist.

Three specific site options were considered in the resource cost analysis to evaluate the economic characteristics of coal-fired generation plants. The first option is a generic regional plant in a neighboring state to the east or southeast which would be fueled by either low-cost mine-mouth coal or railed coal, and also require significant transmission interconnection investment. The second siting option is a plant located in southern Idaho with the coal delivered by rail. This option would require significantly less transmission interconnection investment. The third siting option is the expansion of an existing pulverized coal plant in Wyoming that would be fueled by low-cost, mine-mouth coal and require significant transmission interconnection investment.

Cost estimates and operating parameters for pulverized coal generation in the 2006 IRP are based on data from an independent engineering firm. Potential generation in the various resource portfolios ranges from 250 MW up to 1,000 MW of additional pulverized coal capacity over the 20-year planning period.

Pulverized Coal Advantages

- Abundant, low-cost fuel
- Less price volatility than natural gas
- Proven and reliable technology
- Dispatchable resource
- Well-suited for baseload operations

Pulverized Coal Disadvantages

- Potential lack of public acceptance
- Significant particulate and gas emissions, particularly CO₂
- Potential financial risks associated with future CO₂ emissions
- Significant capital investment
- Long construction lead times
- Lengthy environmental permitting and siting processes

Advanced Coal Technologies (IGCC, CFB) and Carbon Sequestration

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 identifies substantial financial incentives for innovative advanced coal technologies anticipated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote more efficient use of fossil fuel resources. A majority of the advanced coal technologies, such as IGCC, circulating fluidized bed (CFB), and carbon sequestration, are not in large scale commercial operation in the United States due to more affordable alternatives. In addition, many of the advanced coal technologies are unproven and have never been put into commercial operation. Nevertheless, the pursuit

of large-scale commercial development of advanced coal energy resources is anticipated to increase in the coming years due to the prospect of a federal carbon tax and increasingly restrictive emission regulations.

An IGCC power plant is a combination of a gasification plant and a generation facility. The coal gasification technology uses pulverized coal which is fed into a gasifier to produce heat, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, and CO₂. The gases are cooled, chemically treated to remove some of the pollutants, and filtered to remove particulates and control air emissions. The coal gases are ultimately fired in a gas turbine similar to the combustion turbines used in natural gas-fired combined cycle power plants. The turbine exhaust gas is passed through a heat recovery system to produce steam and drive a steam turbine generator.

Coal gasification technology has been widely employed in the petrochemical industry for many years, but the technology has not been applied to large-scale electric generation in the United States. An IGCC power plant will require significant capital commitments because of the two-stage process requiring both a gasification facility and a combined-cycle power plant.

CFB power plants use a combustion technology that can be fired on coal, biomass, and other fuels. Fluidized beds suspend solid fuels on upward-blowing jets of air during the combustion process. The result is a turbulent mixing of gas and solids. The turbulence, much like a bubbling fluid, provides more effective chemical reactions and heat transfer.

Fluidized bed combustion reduces the amount of sulfur emitted in the form of SO_x emissions. Limestone is used to precipitate the sulfate during combustion, which also allows more efficient heat transfer from the boiler to the heat exchanger (usually water pipes). The heated precipitate makes direct contact with the pipes (heating by conduction) and increases the unit

efficiency. The thermal transfer efficiency allows fluidized bed coal plants to burn at cooler temperatures and less NO_x is emitted than in a conventional pulverized coal plant.

CFB boilers can burn fuels other than coal and the lower temperatures of combustion (800 °C) have other benefits as well. CFB generation is an emerging technology and new or upgraded units have come on-line around the world in recent years.

Carbon sequestration is another technology being considered by various electric utilities. Carbon sequestration technology is theorized to remove up to 90% of the CO₂ created by coal combustion. After combustion, the CO₂ is captured, compressed, and transported to sequestration sites where the CO₂ may be used for enhanced oil recovery or for other industrial processes. One idea is to compress the CO₂ gas and store the CO₂ in the basalt formations in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. The CO₂ gas is expected to react with the minerals in the basalt to form solid calcium carbonate. Carbon sequestration in the Columbia River basalts has not been proven at the present time.

The various types of advanced coal resources studied in the 2006 IRP are assumed to be located in neighboring states in close proximity to fuel supply, with significant transmission investment required to get the energy to Idaho Power's load center. The cost estimates and operating parameters for advanced coal generation in the plan are based on data from an independent engineering firm. Potential generation studied in each of the various portfolios ranged from 250 MW up to 600 MW of additional advanced coal capacity over the 20-year planning period.

Advanced Coal Technology Advantages

- Abundant, low-cost fuel
- Potentially lower greenhouse gas emissions if CO₂ is sequestered

- Potential for financial incentives
- Dispatchable resource

Advanced Coal Technology Disadvantages

- New, unproven technologies
- Higher capital costs than pulverized coal
- Long construction lead times

Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbines

Until recently, combined-cycle combustion turbine (CCCT) plants have been the preferred choice for new commercial power generation in the region. CCCT technology carries a low initial capital cost compared to other baseload resources, has high thermal efficiencies, is highly reliable and offers significant operating flexibility, and emits less harmful emissions when compared to coal. The construction of CCCT plants in the region has slowed substantially in recent years due to increasing natural gas prices. In addition, renewable alternatives and energy efficiency measures have become more competitive. If natural gas prices were to decline, another period of significant CCCT development could occur and many feasible existing sites in the region are close to natural gas mainlines. While there is no current shortage of natural gas, it is widely believed supplies will become constrained and efforts will have to be made to tap off-shore sources via liquefied natural gas (LNG) import capability.

The traditional CCCT plant consists of gas turbine generators equipped with heat recovery steam generators to capture heat from the turbine exhaust. Steam produced from the heat recovery generators powers a steam turbine generator to produce additional electricity. In a CCCT plant, heat that would otherwise be

wasted is used to produce additional power beyond that typically produced by a SCCT. New CCCT plants could be built or existing simple-cycle plants could be converted to combined-cycle units.

The CCCT resources that were studied in the 2006 IRP were assumed to be located in southwestern Idaho in close proximity to mainline fuel supply and within 25 miles of Idaho Power's transmission system. The cost estimates and operating parameters for CCCT generation in the 2006 IRP are based on data from the NWPCC's Fifth Power Plan (2005). Potential generation studied in each of the various portfolios ranged from 0 MW up to 250 MW of additional CCCT capacity over the 20-year planning period.

CCCT Advantages

- Proven and reliable technology
- Operational flexibility
- Dispatchable resource
- Greater than 50% reduction in CO₂ emissions per MWh of output compared to conventional pulverized coal technology.

CCCT Disadvantages

- Natural gas price volatility
- Potential fuel supply and transportation issues

Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbines

Several natural gas-fired SCCTs have been brought on-line in the region in recent years primarily in response to the regional energy crisis of 2000–2001 when electricity prices spiraled out of control. High electricity prices

combined with persistent drought conditions during the 2000–2001 time period as well as continued summertime peak load growth created interest in generation resources with low capital costs and relatively short construction lead times. Idaho Power currently has approximately 250 MW of SCCT capacity in its existing resource fleet, and plans to have another 170 MW on-line by the summer of 2008. Peak summertime electricity demand continues to grow significantly within Idaho Power's service area, and SCCT generating resources have been constructed to meet peak load during the critical high demand times when the transmission system has reached full import capacity. The plants may also be dispatched for financial reasons during times when regional energy prices are at their highest. Like CCCTs, feasible sites and gas supply currently exist for future SCCT development.

Simple-cycle natural gas turbine technology involves pressurizing air which is then heated by burning gas in fuel combustors. The hot pressurized air is expanded through the blades of the turbine which is connected by a shaft to the electric generator. Designs range from larger industrial machines at 80–200 MW to smaller machines derived from aircraft technology. SCCTs have a lower thermal efficiency than other fossil fuel-based resources and are not typically economical to operate other than to meet peak-hour load requirements.

The SCCT resources that were studied in this plan are assumed to be located in southwestern Idaho in close proximity to mainline fuel supply and within 25 miles of Idaho Power's transmission system. The cost estimates and operating parameters for SCCT generation in the IRP are based on data from the NWPCC's Fifth Power Plan (2005). Potential generation resources studied in each of the various portfolios ranged from 0 MW up to 680 MW of additional SCCT capacity over the 20-year planning period.

SCCT Advantages

- Dispatchable resource
- Proven, reliable resource
- Low capital cost
- Short construction lead times
- Ideal for peaking service

SCCT Disadvantages

- High variable operating cost
- Typically not economical for baseload operation
- Low efficiency
- Natural gas price volatility

Combined Heat and Power

Opportunities exist in the region to take advantage of excess heat energy created by certain industrial processes. Partnerships could be developed with some industrial customers and CHP generating units could be installed at facilities with existing steam requirements. A common type of CHP system uses a combustion turbine generator to produce electrical power and also produces steam by installing a heat recovery steam generator in the exhaust path of the combustion turbine. The electrical power from the combustion turbine is delivered to the distribution and transmission system, and the steam is used to meet the industrial facility requirements. The steam could either be sold to the industrial facility or the industrial facility could own the steam-generating portion of the plant.

The cost estimates and operating parameters for CHP generation in the 2006 IRP are based on

data gathered in Idaho Power's 2004 IRP, with escalation applied at 3 percent. Estimates are based only on the electrical generation portion of the facility. The actual plant costs are highly dependent on the specific plant configuration, as well as the specific contract and ownership agreement. The CHP opportunities studied in the 2006 IRP are assumed to be located in southern Idaho in close proximity to Idaho Power's transmission system. The potential generation studied in each of the various portfolios ranged from 0 MW up to 200 MW of additional CHP capacity over the 20-year planning period.

CHP Advantages

- Dual use of fuel
- High fuel utilization efficiency
- Facilities are often located in close proximity to the load center

CHP Disadvantages

- Natural gas price volatility
- Shared ownership and associated operational concerns

Biomass

Biomass fuels like wood residues, organic components of municipal solid waste, animal manure, and wastewater treatment plant gas can be used to power a steam turbine or reciprocating engine to produce electricity. Most of the biomass-generating resources in the region are small-scale local co-generating operations. The use of biomass fuels has not proven to be economic for large-scale commercial power production. Available fuel supply can vary as production from the industry fluctuates. The biomass fuel sources assumed in the resource cost analysis for the plan are wood by products from the forest and wood products industry. The cost estimates and operating

parameters for biomass-fueled generation in the plan are based on data from the NWPPC's Fifth Power Plan (2005). No biomass-fueled generation resources were included in the portfolios analyzed for the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Solar Energy and Photovoltaics

The conversion of solar radiation to electricity is typically achieved by capturing heat to power a conventional generating cycle like a steam turbine or combustion turbine. Photovoltaics is the technology involving the solid-state conversion of sunlight to electricity via reflective solar cells. Solar-powered generation may be viable in parts of southern Idaho based on atmospheric and shading conditions, and could potentially help serve peaking needs in the region on hot sunny days. However, solar generation is an intermittent resource.

Solar thermal technologies are more suited to large-scale power generation than photovoltaics. While both solar thermal and photovoltaic technologies are commercially established, both technologies are expensive. Solar energy is primarily used to serve small loads isolated from the main power grid, where extension of distribution lines is not feasible for economic or geographic reasons. The cost estimates and operating parameters for solar thermal and solar photovoltaic generation in the 2006 IRP are based on data from the Annual Energy Outlook published by the DOE in March 2006. Due to the high estimated costs, no solar generation resources were included in the portfolios analyzed for the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Nuclear

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes funds to be appropriated for the development of a "next generation" nuclear power project at the INL. The project would consist of the research and development, design, construction, and operation of a prototype plant, including a nuclear reactor used to generate electricity,

produce hydrogen, or both. The target completion date for the prototype nuclear reactor is September 2021. For fiscal years 2006–2015, \$1.25 billion has been authorized for appropriation. In addition, the Act authorizes additional appropriations deemed necessary between fiscal years 2016–2021 to complete the project. Whether funds will actually be appropriated to develop the project is unknown at the present time.

The Act also establishes tax credits for up to 6,000 MW of new advanced nuclear power development. Projects must be in service by January 2021 to qualify. Multiple projects in the southeastern states will likely make up the next 6,000 MW of development, and therefore qualify for the credits. The first of these projects are expected to be on-line by 2014. Idaho Power will follow the progress of these projects in the coming years. Special attention will be paid to the issues surrounding spent nuclear fuel disposal.

In light of the INL project being identified in the recent legislation, a PPA for a 250 MW share of the proposed project beginning as early as 2022 was included in the portfolios studied in the 2006 IRP. Idaho Power recognizes that there are no specifically defined attributes or refined cost estimates available to date for the project. For financial modeling purposes, cost estimates and operating parameters for the project were based on nuclear generation data from the Annual Energy Outlook published by the DOE in March 2006. Idaho Power will monitor the progress of this R&D nuclear effort and provide an update in the 2008 Integrated Resource Plan.

As can be seen in Figures 5-1, 5-2, and 5-3, nuclear generation may provide relatively low-cost baseload generation with no greenhouse gas emissions.

Nuclear Advantages

- Forecasted low fuel costs
- Forecasted adequate fuel availability

- Lack of greenhouse gas emissions
- Potential low cost of production
- Proven technology (existing reactor types)

Nuclear Disadvantages

- Potential lack of public acceptance, due primarily to safety concerns
- Nuclear waste disposal issues and concerns
- Construction cost uncertainties
- Potential public risk due to accidents or security issues

Hydroelectric

Hydropower is the foundation of Idaho Power’s generation fleet. The existing generation is low-cost and does not emit potentially harmful pollutants like fossil fuel-based resources. For various reasons, Idaho Power does not believe it is practical to develop new large hydropower projects. However, there is the potential for economical development of small hydropower, especially projects less than 10 MW in size. As shown in Figures 5-1, 5-2, and 5-3, the cost of hydropower generation fares well when compared to other generation technologies. The cost estimates for small-scale hydro resources were developed from data taken from the NWPCC’s Fifth Plan (2005). No hydropower projects were included in the portfolios analyzed in the 2006 IRP; however, small projects may be developed and added through PURPA contracts.

Efficiency Upgrades at Existing Facilities

Opportunities to increase hydropower generation in the future exist through efficiency upgrades at Idaho Power’s existing projects.

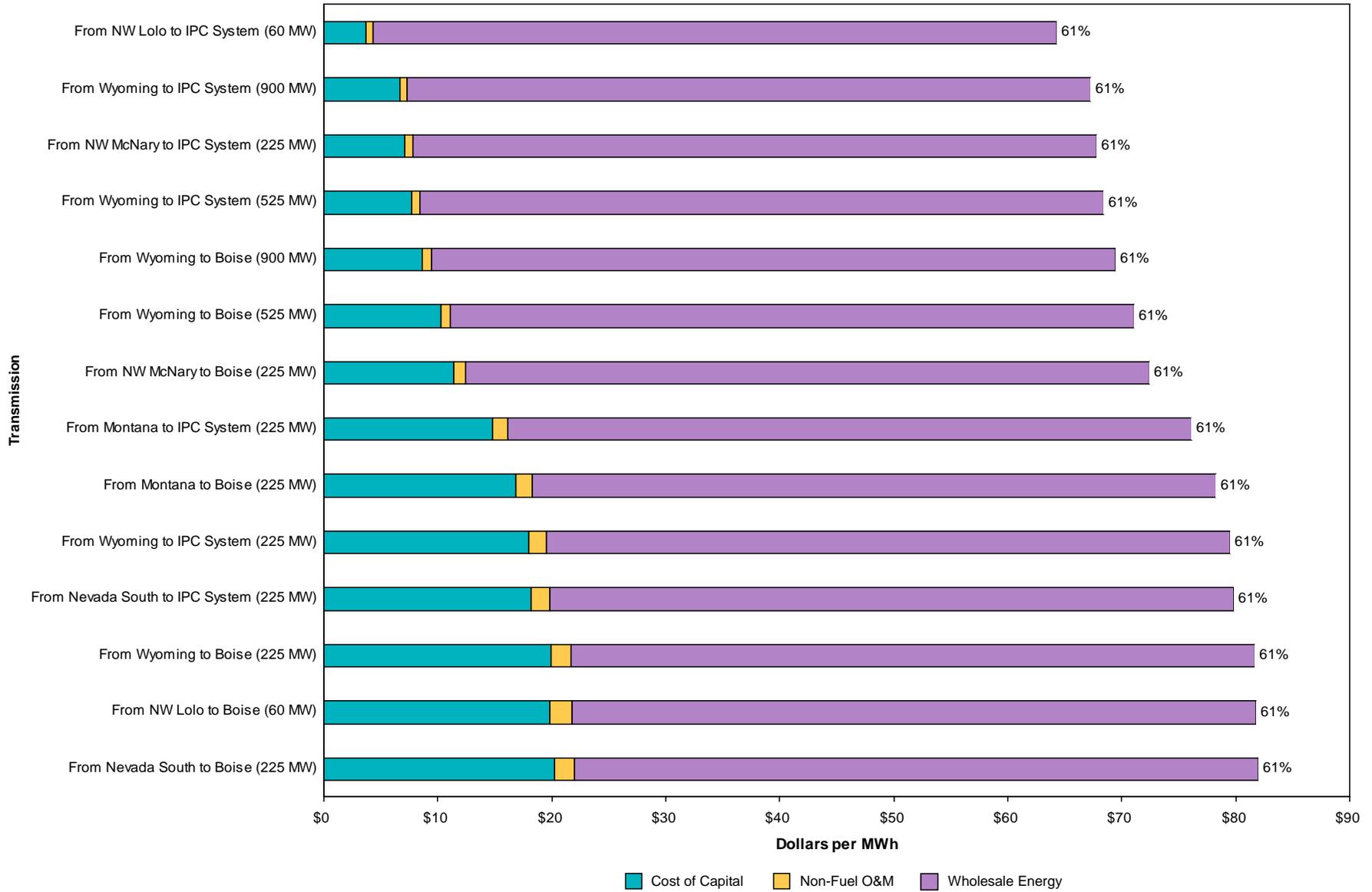
Many of Idaho Power’s hydro facilities are 50–70 years old. While the generating units have been maintained in excellent condition, new design technology—primarily hydraulic design software—has opened the door for potential turbine efficiency improvements. The primary opportunity for increasing hydropower capacity is through the replacement of turbine runners. Idaho Power is investigating numerous projects at its Mid-Snake facilities, and has already begun the installation of new turbine runners at the Upper Salmon “B” facility. Idaho Power will continue to pursue economically favorable upgrades at its hydro plants as they are identified. Upon receipt of a new FERC license for the Hells Canyon Complex, potential turbine runner replacement projects at those plants will be evaluated based on new license operating constraints.

Idaho Power will continue to look for cost effective efficiency upgrades at its existing thermal generating stations. Efficiency upgrades at existing thermal facilities are typically extremely cost effective. Table 2-2 identifies several of Idaho Power’s recent upgrades to existing facilities.

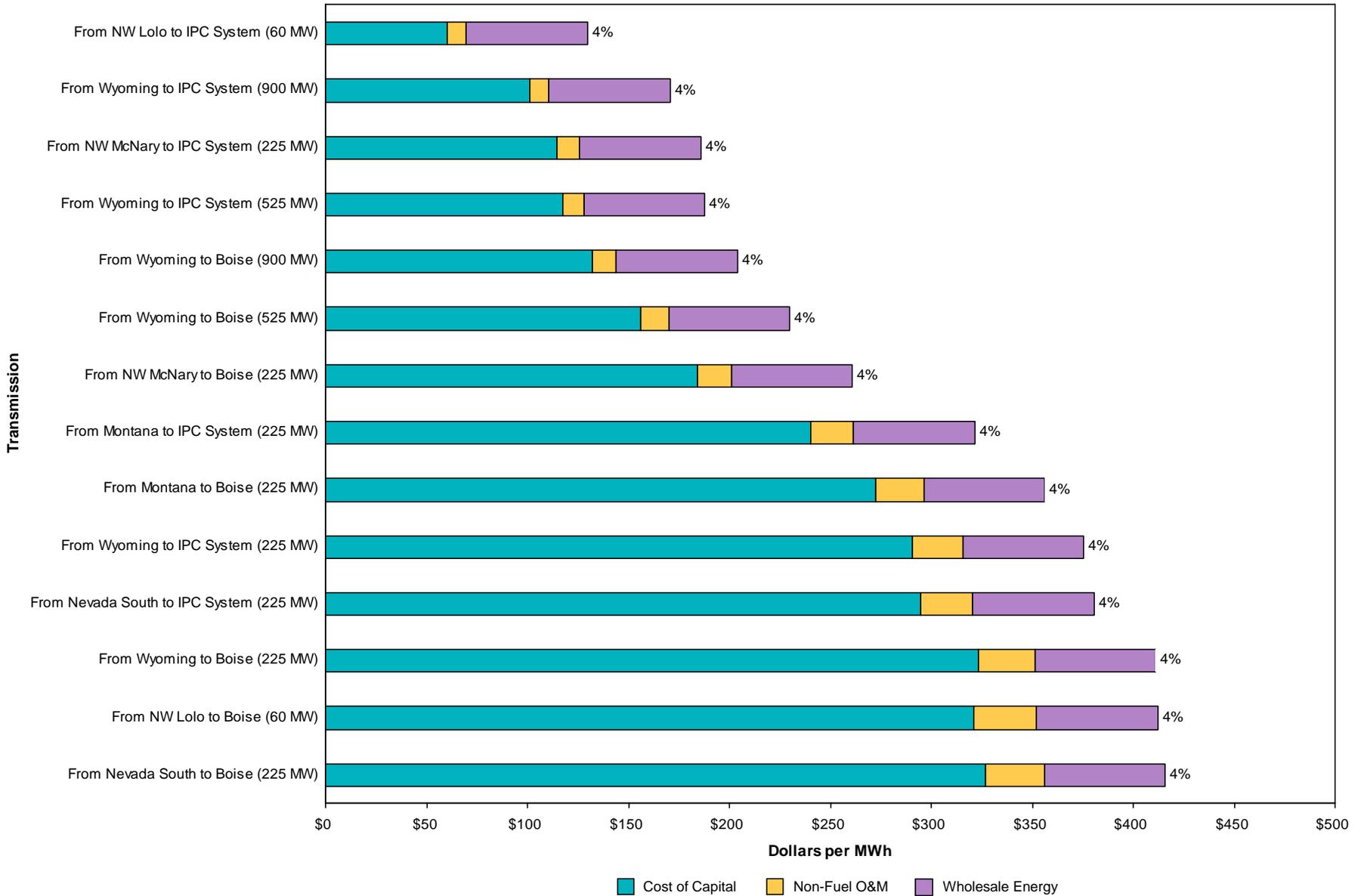
Transmission Path Upgrades

In its review of the 2004 IRP, the IPUC recommended Idaho Power expand its analysis of possible transmission projects, associated costs, and potential risks in the 2006 IRP. In order to comply with the FERC’s Standard of Conduct requirements, Idaho Power contracted with an outside consultant to provide the technical expertise required to evaluate and screen a range of transmission options. After the initial screening, a request was submitted on the OASIS website for Idaho Power’s transmission planners to analyze the necessary upgrades for the finalist portfolios. Figures 5-4, 5-5, and 5-6 show 30-year nominal levelized cost of production estimates based on baseload capacity factors, peaking capacity factors, and cost of capital and fixed operating costs.

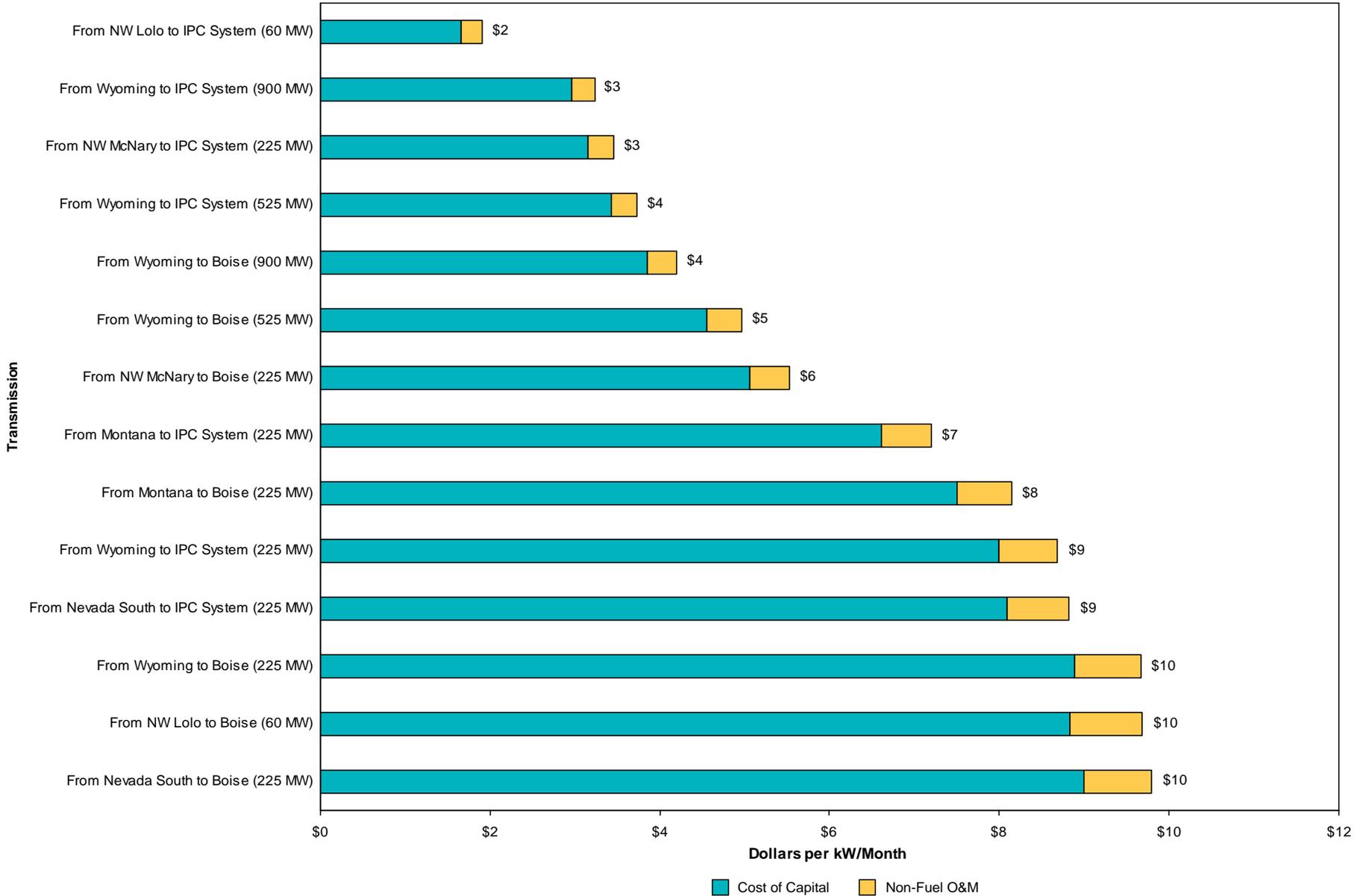
**Figure 5-4. Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives
30-Year Nominal Levelized Cost of Production
at Baseload Capacity Factors**



**Figure 5-5. Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives
30-Year Nominal Levelized Cost of Production
at Peaking Service Capacity Factors**



**Figure 5-6. Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives
30-Year Nominal Levelized Fixed Costs
Cost of Capital and Fixed Operating Costs**



The following general alternatives were selected with the consultant's assistance as the most viable transmission alternatives. Fourteen variations of these general alternatives were analyzed and are shown in Figures 5-4, 5-5, and 5-6.

- McNary (Columbia River) to the Locust Substation (Boise) via Brownlee
- Lolo (Lewiston area) to Oxbow
- Bridger, Wyoming to the Boise Bench Substation via the Midpoint Substation
- Garrison or Townsend, Montana to the Boise Bench Substation via the Midpoint Substation
- White Pine, Nevada to the Boise Bench Substation via the Midpoint Substation.

McNary to Locust via Brownlee

The McNary to Brownlee portion of the project consists of a new, single conductor, 230 kV transmission line from the substation at McNary Dam to Idaho Power's Brownlee Dam Substation, with new 230 kV terminals at both ends. The distance between the McNary and Brownlee substations is approximately 215 miles. The estimated simultaneous capacity of the McNary to Brownlee link is 225 MW.

In-depth studies to determine simultaneous ratings for the selected transmission projects were not conducted as part of the IRP, and consequently estimates of simultaneous capacity discussed in the 2006 IRP should be considered preliminary in nature. Detailed studies to more accurately predict the resultant capacity of a project when integrated into the existing regional transmission system will be needed as a part of the design process for any project chosen for construction. The detailed studies are judged

to be beyond the scope of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

The portion of the transmission line from Brownlee to Boise consists of approximately 70 miles of new, single conductor, 230 kV transmission line from Brownlee to Idaho Power's Ontario Substation, and 30 miles of new, single conductor, 230 kV transmission line from Ontario to Idaho Power's Locust Substation via a new 230 kV switchyard at Garnet. The simultaneous capacity for the Brownlee to Boise portion is estimated at 300 MW.

Lolo to Oxbow

The Lolo to Oxbow transmission project consists of reconductoring 63 miles of an existing 230 kV single-circuit line to a higher grade conductor. The estimated simultaneous capacity resulting from the upgrade ranges from 60–75 MW.

Bridger, Wyoming to Boise Bench via Midpoint

The Bridger, Wyoming to Boise Bench project consists of a segment from the substation at the Jim Bridger thermal plant to Idaho Power's Midpoint Substation near Twin Falls and a second segment from Midpoint to the Boise Bench Substation. Two alternatives for the Bridger to Midpoint transmission line have been explored: 1) a new, two-conductor, bundled, 345 kV, single-circuit line, and 2) a new, three-conductor, bundled, 500 kV, single-circuit line. Both of the alternatives are estimated to require approximately 300 miles of transmission line replacement and are projected to include a new transformer and associated equipment at the Midpoint Substation.

The present transmission system connecting the Midpoint and Boise Bench substations consists of three, 230 kV lines. A variety of options for upgrading transmission capacity between the

two stations has been considered. The options, with the corresponding estimated increases in simultaneous capacity, include the following:

1. Rebuild the existing number one line by converting it from a single conductor to a two-conductor, bundled, 230 kV, single-circuit line. The number one line will then match the capacity of the other two Midpoint to Boise Bench lines, which would yield a 225 MW increase in simultaneous capacity.
2. Reconductor the existing number one line to a higher-grade conductor, which would yield a 150 MW increase in simultaneous capacity.
3. Build a new, two-conductor, bundled, 345 kV, single-circuit line, which would yield a 525 MW increase in simultaneous capacity.
4. Build a new, three-conductor, bundled, 500 kV, single-circuit line, which would yield a 900 MW increase in simultaneous capacity.

The 345 kV and 500 kV options are projected to require a new substation tie outside of the Boise Bench Substation because of constrained corridors into the existing station. The length of the transmission line upgrade for each of the four options is approximately 110 miles.

Garrison or Townsend, Montana to Boise Bench via Midpoint

The Montana to Boise transmission project consists of a portion from substations in Garrison or Townsend, Montana to the Midpoint Substation and a second portion extending from Midpoint to the Boise Bench Substation. The segment from Garrison or Townsend to Midpoint consists of approximately 280 miles of new, single conductor, 230 kV, transmission line. The

estimated simultaneous capacity provided by this new line ranges from 225–300 MW.

The four options considered for increasing capacity between Midpoint and Boise are discussed previously in the Bridger to Boise via Midpoint sections.

White Pine, Nevada to Boise Bench via Midpoint

The Nevada to Boise project consists of a White Pine, Nevada to Midpoint link, and a second segment providing increased capacity between the Midpoint and Boise Bench Substations. The White Pine to Midpoint portion consists of approximately 315 miles of new, two-conductor, bundled, 345 kV, transmission line. The simultaneous capacity estimated for the Nevada to Midpoint segment is 525 MW.

The four options considered for increasing capacity between Midpoint and Boise are discussed in the Bridger to Boise via Midpoint section.

In the development of portfolios, the transmission projects were considered similar to other supply-side resources, with the projected supply of power related solely to the transmission capacity rather than the generating capacity. With respect to the transmission development costs, the projects are expressed in the resource stacking in terms of the costs to connect the existing system to the regional market location (e.g., McNary to Brownlee), and in terms of the costs to allow for increased capacity all the way to the Boise load center (e.g., McNary to Locust via Brownlee).

Considering the costs in terms of merely connecting the existing system to the regional market, without the associated upgraded connection to Boise, is considered to allow the transmission projects to be compared fairly with other supply-side resources burdened by only the transmission infrastructure costs required to

connect the generating facility with the existing system.

Transmission Advantages

- No direct exposure to possible emission adders
- Low operating cost
- Expanded capacity for off-system sales opportunities
- Stability associated with possible long-term firm contracts (sales and purchase)

Transmission Disadvantages

- Exposure to potential market volatility
- Need for costly studies addressing possible environmental impacts of long-distance transmission corridors
- Considerable lead times required

Demand-Side Management

Idaho Power has worked with the EEAG and outside consultants to identify potential demand-side programs that may be cost effective. Potential programs were identified in four major customer classes—residential, commercial, irrigation, and industrial.

Each year, in accordance with IPUC and OPUC directives, Idaho Power submits an annual report detailing DSM program performance. The report for 2005 is included in *Appendix B—Demand-Side Management 2005 Annual Report*.

As discussed earlier, Idaho Power implements programs consistent with stated program objectives in electrical system resources and

customer needs. The programs, as defined by the stated objectives fall within the following categories:

- Demand Response
- Energy Efficiency
- Market Transformation

A brief description of each of the functional categories is provided below.

Demand Response Programs

Idaho Power's demand response programs are designed to use control hardware to provide a means by which the operation of a consumer's end-use equipment may be modified to alter the maximum demand. The goal of demand response programs at Idaho Power is to reduce the summer peak demand periods and thus minimize the need for providing higher cost supply-side alternatives such as gas turbine generation or open market electricity purchases.

In developing effective programs for reducing peak summer demand, Idaho Power targets irrigation customers using high horsepower pumps and residential customers using central air conditioning. Both programs utilize programmable means to cycle customer equipment on and off during peak time periods in the summer. Both irrigation and residential air conditioning are characterized by dedicated summer use. Together, irrigation and residential usage represent approximately 60% of system summer peak demand.

Energy Efficiency Programs

DSM energy efficiency initiatives are applicable to all Idaho Power customer segments including residential, irrigation, commercial, and industrial customer classes.

A common theme of energy efficiency programs is the focus on identifying significant segments within the customer base where prevalent energy practices can be modified to deliver desired energy savings. Idaho Power has selected programs that target improvements in residential and commercial building construction.

Improvements in new building construction include promoting improvements in the design and construction phases for new buildings to include energy efficiency measures in framing, building envelope, insulation, lighting, cooling, venting, and electrical systems. In targeting new construction, a wider range of cost effective measures are available relative to those for existing construction. Methods promoted for existing buildings are focused on applications which are effective in retrofitting applications such as lighting, air infiltration reduction, heating and cooling system improvements, and maintenance practices.

Systems improvements are typically targeted at industrial, irrigation, and large commercial customers and are realized through the evaluation of a customer's systems and application of new designs, technologies and processes. Improvements include pumping, lighting, heating, cooling, and process improvements.

Technology improvements are applicable in all programs. Technology improvement examples include, computerized electrical system controls, cooling and compressor innovations, Compact Florescent Lighting (CFL), roofing, and fenestration materials.

Market Transformation Programs

Market Transformation programs target energy savings through engaging and influencing large national and regional organizations who are gatekeepers to decisions that impact energy usage in products, processes and procedures affecting electrical power consumption.

Idaho Power participates in the Alliance in conjunction with a consortium of neighboring utilities in the Pacific Northwest. The consortium provides sufficient scale to influence decisions in the supply/manufacturing chain toward energy efficiency. The collaborative approach returns energy savings that would otherwise be unreachable individually by virtue of pooling resources into a single organization that is solely focused on large-scale programs. Alliance activities include industry design standards, materials sourcing, advertising, process methodology, and others. Many of the DSM programs implemented in Idaho Power's service area are the result of Alliance activity, including ENERGY STAR®.

DSM Evaluation

Idaho Power has developed the framework and design of its demand-side portfolio with support from the IRPAC, EEAG and outside consultants. Idaho Power has worked together with the advisory councils and consultants to develop the demand-side portfolio strategy, implementation plans, and program details.

Key aspects of the demand-side portfolio development include:

- Strategic importance to energy system overall, including corporate and customer needs
- Program effectiveness in terms of energy savings and cost
- Focus on summertime peak load reduction programs
- Focus on lost opportunity areas of new construction
- Ensuring establishment of personnel, processes, and systems to support effective implementation, validation, measurement, and modification

The following programs were selected for full development and implementation as a part of the 2004 IRP:

- **Demand Response Programs**
 - Irrigation Peak Rewards
 - A/C Cool Credit
- **Energy Efficiency Programs**
 - ENERGY STAR® Homes Northwest (new construction)
 - Commercial Building Efficiency (new construction)
 - Industrial Efficiency (redesign)
 - Irrigation Efficiency

2006 IRP Demand-Side Programs

Two umbrella programs designed to bring a wide variety of energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings and structures in the residential and commercial segments were considered in the 2004 IRP. Because of their scope, the 2004 IRP action plan deferred program implementation to ensure adequate resources were in place for effective implementation.

The nature and scope of the two programs were identified in a study completed by Quantum Consulting (now Itron Consulting) in November 2004, where an inventory of existing building energy profiles was developed along with expected energy savings associated with the application of improvement measures. The Quantum study was filed with the IPUC in December 2004, as a supplement to the 2004 Integrated Resource Plan.

These two programs are considered for implementation as a part of the 2006 IRP. The programs are evaluated assuming a 50 percent incentive level (the level used in the 2004 plan), as well as a 75 percent incentive level.

In addition to the residential and commercial energy efficiency programs, an expansion of the existing Industrial Efficiency program is also considered as a part of the 2006 IRP. Initial implementation experience has identified a higher potential for energy savings in this segment and the proposed expansion in the 2006 IRP is designed to build program capacity to realize the potential.

Table 5-3 shows the effect of the programs on energy and peak loads. The energy effects of the residential and commercial existing-construction programs are based on the work completed by Quantum Consulting in November 2004. The industrial efficiency contribution was estimated by Idaho Power. The table indicates the relatively large effect the three DSM energy efficiency programs will have on the resource portfolio. Implementing the three energy efficiency programs proposed in the 2006 IRP is anticipated to generate over 780,000 MWh of energy savings per year by 2025—a savings of 88 aMW annually.

Table 5-3. Potential Demand-Side Programs

2006 IRP Energy Efficiency Programs (2025)

Commercial Efficiency, Existing Construction (27 MW on peak, 18 aMW energy)

Industrial Efficiency (47 MW on peak, 40 aMW energy)

Residential Efficiency, Existing Construction (113 MW on peak, 29 aMW energy)

The existing commercial building and industrial programs are expected to deliver year-round baseload savings. The residential program targeting existing construction is expected to include residential air conditioning seasonal savings in addition to other annual energy savings through retrofit measures.

Idaho Power used both a static and dynamic analysis to analyze the DSM options. The static analysis evaluates the benefits of the programs on a standalone basis, without considering the impact on the energy portfolio on a hour-to-hour basis. The dynamic analysis utilizes the Aurora Electric Market Model to determine how each DSM program affects Idaho Power's power supply costs. The dynamic analysis considers Idaho Power's resource portfolio as well as regional electric markets. The Aurora analysis is designed to estimate the effects of the DSM programs on Idaho Power's simulated hourly power supply costs.

The static analysis compared estimated program costs and the hourly energy savings with a set of alternative hourly energy costs. The alternative hourly costs represent both heavy and light load market purchase forecasts from the Aurora preferred portfolio (P304 May 2006) as well as fixed plant costs associated with baseload energy and natural gas-fired peaking generation. The set of alternative hourly costs was used to compare the value of summer peaking resources to more constant load profiles. The results of the static analysis indicated that all three energy efficiency programs had benefit to cost ratios significantly greater than 1.0 and a lower levelized annual energy cost than all other resources with the exception of flashed steam geothermal with the PTC. Therefore, all three energy efficiency programs were included in all of the resource portfolios considered in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Each resource portfolio, including the three energy efficiency programs, was further analyzed to determine the present value of its portfolio power supply costs. Additional details related to the DSM program analysis are included in *Appendix D–Technical Appendix*.

The demand-side programs and supply-side resources are compared in a combined resource stack as shown in Figures 5-1 and 5-2. Figures 5-1 and 5-2 show that several demand-side programs compare favorably with

traditional thermal generation. The attributes of the programs and resources and their contribution to the resource portfolio are more fully discussed in Chapter 6 as well as *Appendix D–Technical Appendix*.

2006 IRP DSM Program Description and Metrics

The following section presents a description and the program metrics of the three proposed DSM programs included in the 2006 IRP preferred portfolio.

Residential Efficiency Program– Existing Construction

Program Overview

The Residential Efficiency Program for existing construction is designed to reduce peak demand and increase energy efficiency in existing residential housing. This program was first introduced for consideration in Idaho Power's 2004 Integrated Resource Plan. However, IRPAC deliberations, in conjunction with an assessment of resource availability for implementation, concluded it was appropriate to first launch the residential programs targeting new construction (ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest–launched in 2005) and to defer programs targeting existing construction. This approach is consistent with the adopted DSM strategy of first implementing programs that target lost opportunities in new construction. The IRPAC also requested, in bringing the program design forward in 2006, the analysis consider increasing the incentive level from 50% to 75% to capture more of the cost effective energy savings available from program implementation. The 75% incentive level was chosen for introduction to the 2006 resource stack.

Program Description

The program focuses on the application of energy efficiency measures including cooling system efficiency, CFL lighting, and air infiltration reduction to existing residential

housing. The program design and development will leverage elements of DSM programs previously implemented in the residential segment.

Table 5-4 shows the program energy metrics, general program characteristics, and economic metrics for the Residential Efficiency Program–Existing Construction.

Table 5-4. Summary of Residential Efficiency Program–Existing Construction

Program Energy Metrics		
Average Demand	28.8 aMW	
Peak Reduction.....	113.0 MW	
Annual Energy.....	251,989 MWh	
General Program Characteristics		
Seasonality.....	Summer focus	
Dispatching Capabilities	No	
Target Market.....	Residential	
Target Size.....	390,000+ customers	
First Year Available	2007	
Program Duration.....	30 years	
Measure Life	12 years	
Economic Metrics (Discounted Present Values)	Utility Cost	Total Resource
Benefits	\$248,338	\$248,338
Costs.....	\$66,917	\$101,028
Net Benefits.....	\$181,420	\$147,309
Benefit Cost Ratio	3.7	2.5
Levelized Costs		
30-year (\$/kWh).....	\$0.029	\$0.044
Peak 30-year (\$/kW/Month).....	\$5.34	\$8.07

Commercial Efficiency Program–Existing Construction

Program Overview

The Commercial Efficiency Program is designed to reduce peak demand and increase energy efficiency in existing buildings for commercial customers. This program was first introduced for consideration in Idaho Power’s 2004 IRP. However, as was the case with the residential program, implementation was deferred to provide focused resources for launching of new-construction programs (both commercial and residential launched in 2005).

2004 IRPAC deliberations in conjunction with guidance from EEAG concluded that it was appropriate to first establish programs for new construction (Commercial Building Efficiency Program–launched in 2005) and to defer existing construction programs. The strategy of first targeting lost energy efficiency opportunities in new construction was applied to residential construction as well.

Under IRPAC and EEAG guidance for bringing the program forward for consideration in the 2006 IRP resource stack, alternate participant incentive options were considered at the 50% and 75% levels. The 75% level was chosen for implementation in Idaho Power’s 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Program Description

The program focuses on the application of energy efficiency measures including cooling, refrigeration, ventilation, and lighting to existing buildings in the commercial customer segment. The program design envisions providing evaluation services and support for the installation of improved technologies, processes, and controls for energy savings gains.

Initial program design elements under consideration include segmenting the target customers depending upon the nature and scope of the potential improvement and customer. Program design will include customer interface and integration with the Industrial Efficiency Program. Marketing efforts will target equipment vendors, service providers, and industrial engineers.

Table 5-5 shows the program energy metrics, general program characteristics, and economic metrics for the Commercial Efficiency Program–Existing Construction.

Industrial Efficiency Program Expansion

Program Overview

The Industrial Efficiency Program was first selected for implementation in the 2004 IRP. It is designed to increase energy efficiency for

large industrial and commercial customers of Idaho Power in both Oregon and Idaho.

Program development and design elements were significantly dependent upon input from industrial customers as well as the EEAG and other stakeholders. The initial program has been extremely well received and customer demand for program services has exceeded available resources.

Table 5-5. Summary of Commercial Efficiency Program—Existing Construction

Program Energy Metrics		
Average Demand	18.4 aMW	
Peak Reduction.....	27.1 MW	
Annual Energy.....	161,157 MWh	
General Program Characteristics		
Seasonality.....	Summer focus	
Dispatching Capabilities	No	
Target Market.....	Commercial	
Target Size.....	50,000+ customers	
First Year Available	2007	
Program Duration.....	20 years	
Measure Life	10 years	
Economic Metrics (Discounted Present Values)	Utility Cost	Total Resource
Benefits	\$165,241	\$165,241
Costs.....	\$32,030	\$54,597
Net Benefits.....	\$133,211	\$110,644
Benefit Cost Ratio	5.2	3.0
Levelized Costs		
30-year (\$/kWh).....	\$0.020	\$0.035
Peak 30-year (\$/kW/Month).....	\$10.15	\$17.30

Program Description

The operational parameters of the Industrial Efficiency Program expansion remain effectively unchanged. The expansion identified in Idaho Power’s 2006 IRP will focus on adding additional Idaho Power resources to better serve customer demand.

With the addition of the Commercial Efficiency Program—Existing Construction to the DSM portfolio, the Industrial Efficiency Program’s marketing and administration processes will be refined to ensure effective customer interfaces

for large commercial customers targeted by the Industrial Efficiency Program.

Table 5-6 shows the program energy metrics, general program characteristics, and economic metrics for the Industrial Efficiency Program Expansion.

Table 5-6. Summary of Industrial Efficiency Program Expansion

Program Energy Metrics		
Average Demand	40.4 aMW	
Peak Reduction.....	47.1 MW	
Annual Energy.....	353,939 MWh	
General Program Characteristics		
Seasonality	None	
Dispatching Capabilities.....	No	
Target Market.....	Industrial and commercial customers with BLC > 500 kW	
Target Size.....	300 customers	
First Year Available	2007	
Program Duration.....	20 years	
Measure Life	12 years	
Economic Metrics (Discounted Present Values)	Utility Cost	Total Resource
Benefits	\$255,887	\$255,887
Costs.....	\$49,981	\$91,885
Net Benefits	\$205,906	\$164,002
Benefit Cost Ratio	5.1	2.8
Levelized Costs		
30-year (\$/kWh).....	\$0.022	\$0.040
Peak 30-year (\$/kW/Month).....	\$10.26	\$18.86

General DSM Discussion

DSM energy and peak demand estimates are typically measured at the point of delivery (customer’s meter). Supply-side resource generation estimates are usually made at the point of generation. Line losses occur between the point of generation and the point of delivery at the customer’s meter. The line losses reduce the delivered generation from supply-side resources.

In order to make the energy efficiency programs comparable to supply-side resources, the

projected energy savings of the DSM programs are increased by the amount of energy that would have been lost in transmission and delivery if the load had been provided by a supply-side resource.

Demand-side and energy conservation measures are often seen as synonymous. Unfortunately, generic energy conservation programs are unlikely to be sufficient to meet the peak-hour deficiencies Idaho Power faces during the near-term of this resource plan. Specific demand-side measures targeting peak-hour demand reduction are more likely to address the projected peak-hour deficiencies.

Idaho Power continues to implement the A/C Cool Credit program to the levels identified in the 2004 IRP. Over 4,700 residential customers have voluntarily enrolled in the program since its inception. During times of need, such as during the summer peak, Idaho Power briefly interrupts program participant's air conditioners. Interruption periods are commonly 15 minutes or less each half-hour between 2–8 p.m. Idaho Power has divided the program participants into two groups and by alternately interrupting each group, the group air conditioning demand can be reduced by half.

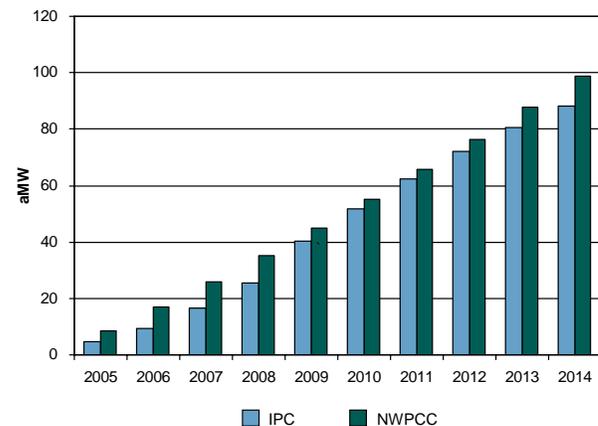
Idaho Power expects to add between 9,000–10,000 residential customers each year and most of these new customers will have air conditioning. The A/C Cool Credit program is designed to mitigate this growth in residential air conditioning demand. Due to the nature and timing of the projected peak-hour deficits, energy efficiency and demand response programs must be carefully designed to cost-effectively address the projected deficits.

Regional DSM Savings Comparison

Figure 5-7 shows Idaho Power's DSM portfolio energy savings in average megawatts (including the proposed 2006 IRP programs). In the figure, the Idaho Power forecast is compared to a

savings potential derived from NWPCC and Alliance estimates. This derived potential is based on the NWPCC estimate of total Northwest conservation potential. Idaho Power has determined its allocated share by applying the Alliance's metric for allocating Idaho Power's percentage of regional load (6.5%).

Figure 5-7. Existing and Potential DSM



The figure provides a useful benchmark for gauging the progress of DSM efforts; however, there are significant differences between the two statistics that merit noting:

- The NWPCC potential number is for all conservation measures, not just those associated with Idaho Power's DSM programs.
- The Idaho Power numbers exclude savings associated with building codes and federal energy standards.
- The Idaho Power forecast excludes market transformation (Alliance) savings beginning in 2010 as this marks the expiration date of the existing contract with the Alliance.
- The NWPCC potential is based on region-wide macro economic forecasts; Idaho Power's savings are based on corporate planning commitments.

- The Alliance allocation, based on changing economic conditions, may be subject to change.

Idaho Power’s forecast is based on program startup and implementation schedules as presented in *Appendix B–Demand-Side Management 2005 Annual Report*. The program timelines are an integral part of Idaho Power’s planning process and reflect the multi-faceted elements of planning supply-side and demand-side resources within the customer dynamics of Idaho Power’s service area.

Resource Portfolios

Twelve different portfolios were analyzed in preparing the 2006 IRP. The resource portfolios were developed to explore a variety of different resource alternatives and to analyze the costs

and benefits associated with each resource strategy.

The resource portfolios varied from a portfolio with no coal-fired resources and almost 1,000 MW of new renewable resources, to a portfolio with 1,475 MW of new transmission import capacity. Other portfolios included a predominantly coal-fired portfolio which included almost no natural gas-fired generation, and a number of diversified portfolios include varying amounts of wind, geothermal, coal, simple-cycle and combined-cycle combustion turbines, and demand-side resources. Table 5-7 shows the composition of each of the original 12 portfolios.

Each considered portfolio, when combined with Idaho Power’s existing resources and expected allocation of in-bound transmission capacity for serving native load customers, will fully meet

Table 5-7. Comparison of Initial Portfolios

Resource Summary	P1 ¹	P2 ²	P3 ³	P4 ⁴	P5 ⁵	P6 ⁶	P7 ⁷	P8 ⁸	P9 ⁹	P10 ¹⁰	P11 ¹¹	P12 ¹²
Combined-Cycle												
Combustion Turbine	–	–	–	–	225	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Combined Heat and Power	150	–	110	50	50	100	50	50	100	100	100	100
Coal	–	–	250	850	–	500	500	250	250	1,000	250	250
Combustion Turbine (CT)	–	170	–	170	170	510	340	680	510	–	–	–
Seasonal Peak Demand-Side												
Management (DSM)	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
Geothermal (Binary).....	490	50	225	50	50	150	50	250	150	50	50	50
Integrated Gasification												
Combined Cycle (IGCC).....	–	–	250	–	600	300	300	300	300	–	–	–
Nuclear	250	250	250	250	250	–	–	–	–	250	250	900
Wind.....	500	100	250	100	100	100	100	350	100	100	1,100	100
Wyoming IGCC with												
Carbon Sequestration	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	–	–	–
Transmission	450	1,260	285	–	–	–	225	–	–	225	225	225
Total Nameplate including												
Seasonal Peak DSM (MW)	2,027	2,017	1,807	1,657	1,632	1,847	1,752	2,067	1,847	1,912	2,162	1,812
Energy including												
Seasonal DSM Energy (aMW) .	1,080	394	1,139	1,187	1,106	1,050	909	959	1,050	1,356	1,016	1,289
Transmission Capacity (MW).....	450	1,260	285	–	–	–	225	–	–	225	650	225
Peak Capacity including												
Seasonal Peak DSM (MW)	1,102	662	1,284	1,562	1,537	1,752	1,432	1,732	1,752	1,592	892	1,492

¹ Green Portfolio
² Transmission Portfolio
³ 2004 IRP Preferred Portfolio
⁴ Basic Thermal Portfolio
⁵ Advanced Coal Portfolio
⁶ 2004 IRP Plus More Geothermal (Binary) and CTs
⁷ 2004 IRP Plus More Geothermal (Binary), CTs, and Transmission
⁸ Less Coal, More Geothermal (Binary), and CTs
⁹ 2004 IRP Plus IGCC with Sequestration
¹⁰ All Coal Portfolio
¹¹ Bridger to Boise Transmission
¹² Nuclear Portfolio

Idaho Power's projected monthly energy needs under the 70th percentile water and 70th percentile energy planning criteria. Each considered portfolio will eliminate the projected peak-hour transmission overloads from the Pacific Northwest under the 90th percentile water and 95th percentile peak-load conditions for all months in the planning period except July 2007. To eliminate the projected peak-hour transmission overload in July 2007, all portfolios require a firm purchase of approximately 60 MW. The 60 MW firm purchase will most likely be delivered to the east side of Idaho Power's system.

Each portfolio was analyzed using the Aurora Electric Market Model over a 20-year study period. The portfolio costs include both the cost of capital and operating costs of the various additional supply-side and demand-side resources proposed within each portfolio, as well as the cost of capital and operating costs of Idaho Power's existing and committed resources. In addition to these fixed and variable operating costs, the Aurora model determines wholesale market purchases and sales for each portfolio. The expected case portfolio costs are based on:

- 50th percentile (median) water conditions, 50th percentile load conditions
- Expected fuel price forecasts for Sumas natural gas and Wyoming specific and regional coal price forecasts
- CO₂ emission adder of \$14.00 per ton (in 2006 dollars) beginning in 2012

The 20-year stream of portfolio costs from Aurora were discounted to 2006 dollars using the established discount rate (6.93% after tax), and the resulting values from the portfolios were compared. The Aurora financial modeling assumes Idaho Power will own and operate the resources included in each portfolio throughout the planning period. If the energy and capacity

are obtained through PPAs or other arrangements, the capital costs of the portfolio would be lower and the variable operating (energy) cost of the portfolio would be higher. A full listing of the portfolios with additional detail regarding the portfolio costs, capacity, and resource timing is included in *Appendix D–Technical Appendix*.

Portfolio Selection

The 12 original portfolios were analyzed under four different scenarios:

1. **Expected:** CO₂ adder of \$14/ton beginning in 2012, expected gas prices and the PTC continues to be renewed in its current form until 2012 when it is assumed to be eliminated
2. **GHG50:** CO₂ adder of \$50/ton beginning in 2012, expected gas prices and the PTC continues to be renewed in its current form until 2012 when it is assumed to be eliminated
3. **GHGZero:** No CO₂ adder, expected gas prices and the PTC continues to be renewed in its current form until 2012 when it is assumed to be eliminated
4. **HighGas:** CO₂ adder of \$14/ton beginning in 2012, high gas prices and the PTC continues to be renewed in its current form until 2012 when it is assumed to be eliminated

The Aurora Electric Market Model was used to estimate the portfolio costs for each of the 12 portfolios under each of the above four scenarios for the 20-year planning period. The present value of each portfolio for each scenario was calculated for the following:

- a. **Market Purchases:** Present value of each portfolio's market purchases over the 20-year planning period

- b. **Resource Total:** Present value of the resource costs for each portfolio including resource costs associated with existing resources (ownership, fuel, and other operating and maintenance costs). Resource costs include all of the fixed and variable production costs for the portfolio
- c. **Market Sales:** Present value of each portfolio's market purchases over the 20-year planning period
- d. **Total Cost:** The summation of items a, b, and c

The above calculations yield 192 sets of results (12 portfolios x 4 scenarios/portfolio x 4 sets of results/scenario = 192 sets of results). These results were then used to rank the portfolios according to the following three criteria:

1. **Sales to (Purchases + Resource costs) Ratio:** This ratio was calculated for each portfolio for each scenario listed above (1–4). This metric is a measure of the portfolio's reliance on (and exposure to) the market. See *Appendix D–Technical Appendix* for details of the portfolio rankings according to this criterion
2. **Average Total Cost (PV):** The present value of the total costs for each portfolio scenario listed above was determined and the resulting values were averaged for each portfolio. PV of Average Total Cost = (PV Expected Total Cost + PV GHG50 Total Cost + PV GHGZero Total Cost + PV HighGas Total Cost)/4. Table 5-8 contains details of the portfolio ranking according to this criterion

Table 5-8. Portfolio Comparison

Portfolio	Average PV Resource Costs*	Rank	Average PV Total Costs* (Resource Costs + Market Purchases – Market Sales)	
				Rank
P1 ¹	\$7,381,896	8	\$5,044,664	3
P2 ²	\$5,590,614	1	\$5,666,507	12
P3 ³	\$6,396,324	2	\$5,180,902	8
P4 ⁴	\$7,369,168	7	\$5,049,059	4
P5 ⁵	\$7,553,796	10	\$5,443,658	11
P6 ⁶	\$7,328,346	6	\$5,172,530	7
P7 ⁷	\$6,766,460	3	\$5,244,052	9
P8 ⁸	\$7,190,408	4	\$5,025,018	2
P9 ⁹	\$7,290,214	5	\$5,134,741	5
P10 ¹⁰	\$7,675,873	12	\$5,172,510	6
P11 ¹¹	\$7,397,872	9	\$5,291,036	10
P12 ¹²	\$7,595,844	11	\$4,872,631	1

*Note: Costs averaged for the following four scenarios:

- (1) CO₂ adder = \$14/ton of CO₂ emissions (Expected Case)
- (2) CO₂ adder = \$50/ton of CO₂ emissions (GHG50)
- (3) CO₂ adder = \$0/ton of CO₂ emissions (GHGZero)
- (4) High natural gas price scenario

¹ Green Portfolio

² Transmission Portfolio

³ 2004 IRP Preferred Portfolio

⁴ Basic Thermal Portfolio

⁵ Advanced Coal Portfolio

⁶ 2004 IRP Plus More Geothermal (Binary), and CTs

⁷ 2004 IRP Plus More Geothermal (Binary), CTs, and Transmission

⁸ Less Coal, More Geothermal (Binary), and CTs

⁹ 2004 IRP Plus IGCC with Sequestration

¹⁰ All Coal Portfolio

¹¹ Bridger to Boise Transmission

¹² Nuclear Portfolio

3. **Average of Resource Costs:** The present value of the resource costs for each portfolio scenario was determined and the resulting values were averaged for each portfolio. $PV \text{ Average of Resource Cost} = (PV \text{ Expected Resource Cost} + PV \text{ GHG50 Resource} + PV \text{ GHGZero Resource} + PV \text{ HighGas Resource}) / 4$. See Table 5-8 for details of the portfolio ranking according to this criterion

Rankings were assigned to each portfolio based on its sales ratio and the Average of Total Cost and Average of Resource Total metrics—the lowest cost portfolio was ranked first, and the highest cost portfolio was ranked 12. Results of the portfolio rankings are discussed in Chapter 6.

6. RISK ANALYSIS

Selection of Finalist Portfolios

Idaho Power Company identified four of the original 12 portfolios for additional risk analysis. The four portfolios, designated as P1, P3, P4, and P11, demonstrated unique strengths and positive characteristics in the initial scenario cost analysis. The characteristics used to distinguish these portfolios as candidates for further risk analysis were identified in the following three screening analyses:

1. **Average Total Expected Cost:** In the 2006 IRP, average total expected cost includes the fixed costs of resource ownership, variable operating and maintenance costs, the costs of any market purchases, and the revenue received from surplus sales. However, if a portfolio relies on considerable surplus sales or purchases, there is exposure to changes in market prices (e.g., selling at lower and purchasing at higher than forecast prices). In consideration of the exposure to market risks, the original 12 portfolios were also ranked by the average of resource costs.
2. **Average Resource Cost:** In addition to ranking portfolios on the present value of their expected portfolio power supply costs (average expected cost scenario), the original 12 portfolios were also ranked by the sum of resource costs. The resource cost analysis only considers the fixed and variable costs associated with the resources—the costs of market purchases and revenue from market sales are not included. Idaho Power has forecast high generation, transmission, and distribution system capital requirements associated with meeting future demand. The resource cost identifies the portfolio with the lowest capital and operating cost.
3. **Sales to Supply Cost Ratio:** The sales to supply cost analysis considers the ratio of market sales revenue to sum of market purchases and resource costs. The denominator of the ratio, market purchases plus resource costs, can be considered the cost to meet the forecast load. Although all portfolios were designed to meet the monthly average load and peak-hour load planning criteria, the portfolios include differing amounts of resources, and subsequently, the portfolios contain differing amounts of surplus sales. The sales to supply cost ratio identifies the portfolios with the largest proportion of surplus sales. Surplus sales can potentially lower the cost of a resource portfolio. However, there is a possibility that actual surplus

Highlights

- ▶ Four finalist portfolios were selected from the initial portfolios for additional qualitative and quantitative risk analyses.
- ▶ Quantitative risk factors analyzed include the implementation of a CO₂ tax, the price of natural gas, the variability of hydrologic conditions, cost of construction, and capital and market risk.
- ▶ Qualitative risk factors analyzed include regulatory risk, declining Snake River base flows, FERC relicensing risk, resource commitment and siting risks, and fuel, implementation, and technology risks.

sales prices will be lower than forecast which could potentially turn an expected low-cost portfolio into a high-cost portfolio. When the original 12 portfolios were ranked by the sales to supply cost ratio under the Expected, GHG50, GHGzero and the HighGas scenarios, P4 finished in first place in all four scenarios.

The 12 portfolios were assessed on a combination of quantitative and qualitative elements (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for the complete quantitative ranking). The quantitative elements include Average Total Expected Cost, Average Resource Cost, and Sales to Supply Cost Ratio. The qualitative screening yielded seven identified portfolios which are summarized below:

- **Lowest Average Total Cost:** P1, P4, P8, and P12

- **Lowest Average Resource Cost:** P2 and P3
- **Lowest Sales to Supply Cost Ratio:** P2, P3, and P11

Table 6-1 summarizes the primary strengths and weaknesses of the seven identified portfolios.

Based on the quantitative and qualitative elements mentioned and input from the IRPAC, the final four portfolios selected for further refinement and analysis were P1, P3, P4, and P11.

Before proceeding with additional risk analysis, a number of changes were made to the selected portfolios to incorporate the strengths observed in portfolios not selected, address construction lead-time concerns, and to reduce the implementation risk associated with

Table 6-1. Summary of Primary Strengths and Weaknesses Used for Portfolio Selection

Portfolio	Strengths	Weaknesses
P1—Green	Low exposure to carbon legislation	Heavy reliance on geothermal Geothermal technology is outside Idaho Power's area of expertise
P2—Transmission.....	Low exposure to market sales Low average resource cost	High exposure to market purchases High average total cost
P3—2004 IRP Preferred	Low exposure to market sales Low average resource cost Diversified fuel mix	High average total cost
P4—Basic Thermal	Low average total cost	High exposure to carbon legislation High exposure to market sales Heavy reliance on coal
P8—Less Coal, More Geothermal (Binary), and CTs.....	Low average total cost	Heavy reliance on natural gas
P11—Bridger to Boise Transmission	Low exposure to market sales Low exposure to carbon legislation Access to integrate high capacity wind resources	High average total cost
P12—Nuclear.....	Lowest average total cost Low exposure to carbon legislation	High exposure to market sales Heavy reliance on uranium Nuclear technology is outside Idaho Power's area of expertise Long-term waste storage issues

over-reliance on certain generation technologies or fuel types deemed too uncertain. To avoid confusion with the original portfolios, P1, P3, P4, and P11 were renamed F1, F2, F3, and F4 respectively, to denote the finalist status of the resulting portfolios. Changes made to the portfolios are summarized below:

- Portfolio F1–Green (originally P1):** The amount of geothermal generation was reduced from 550 MW to 400 MW and distributed in 50 MW increments throughout the planning period. The amount of transmission resource was reduced from 510 MW to 285 MW, and 250 MW of pulverized coal was added in 2013.
- Portfolio F2–2004 IRP Preferred (originally P3):** The amount of geothermal generation was reduced from 225 MW to 150 MW, and the amount of CHP was increased from 110 MW to 150 MW.
- Portfolio F3–Basic Thermal (originally P4):** The amount of pulverized coal generation was reduced by 300 MW, and 300 MW of IGCC generation was added.
- Portfolio F4–Bridger to Boise Transmission (originally P11):** The amount of wind generation was reduced from 1,100 MW to 600 MW, and the amount of geothermal generation was increased from 50 MW to 150 MW. The amount of CHP generation was reduced from 100 MW to 50 MW. Resource timing was shifted to accommodate estimated construction lead time associated with the 500 kV transmission line.

Idaho Power transmission planning was consulted using the OASIS Open Access Forum to estimate the backbone transmission upgrade costs necessary to integrate each of the finalist

portfolios into Idaho Power’s system. The additional backbone transmission costs were included in the capital cost of each portfolio for the final analysis. A summary of each of the four finalist portfolios is shown in Table 6-2.

Risk Analysis of Finalist Portfolios

The objective of the risk analysis is to identify portfolios that perform well in a variety of possible scenarios. Each finalist portfolio was analyzed for quantitative risk associated with carbon tax, natural gas prices, capital and construction costs, hydrologic variability, and market risk. In addition, consideration was given to qualitative risks such as regulatory environment, declining Snake River base flows, FERC relicensing, resource timing and commitment, resource siting, fuel, implementation, and technology.

Quantitative Risk

Idaho Power conducted a boundary analysis to assess quantitative risk. For example, the impacts on the resource portfolios under the following CO₂ emission adder scenarios: 1) no CO₂ adder, 2) a \$14 per ton adder, and 3) a \$50 per ton adder. Likewise, Idaho Power has analyzed each portfolio’s performance with a low, expected, and high forecast for natural gas prices. In addition to the emission adder and natural gas forecast scenarios, each of the four finalist portfolios was analyzed to determine the sensitivity of the portfolio total cost to discount rate assumptions and construction cost variances. The impact associated with the observed historical variability in hydrologic conditions was also quantified and incorporated into the analysis. And, finally, market risk was analyzed to assess exposure related to market sales and purchases.

The risk analysis presented below analyzes quantitative risk with a subjective probability assessment of the boundary conditions. In all of the boundary condition cases, Idaho Power has

Table 6-2. Summary of Finalist Portfolios

Resource Summary	MW
Portfolio F1	
DSM	187
Wind	500
Geothermal (Binary)	450
Coal	250
CHP	150
Transmission	285
Nuclear	250
Total Nameplate	2,072
Energy	1,211
Transmission	285
Peak	1,262
Portfolio F2	
DSM	187
Wind	250
Geothermal (Binary)	150
CHP	150
Transmission	285
Coal	500
Nuclear	250
Total Nameplate	1,772
Energy	1,089
Transmission	285
Peak	1,250
Portfolio F3	
DSM	187
Wind	100
CHP	50
Geothermal (Binary)	50
IGCC	300
Coal	550
CT	170
Nuclear	250
Total Nameplate	1,657
Energy	1,161
Transmission	—
Peak	1,562
Portfolio F4	
DSM	187
Wind	600
CHP	50
Transmission	1,475
Geothermal (Binary)	150
Nuclear	250
Coal	250
Total Nameplate	2,962
Energy	902
Transmission	750
Peak	923

assigned a probability estimate to the high, expected, and low scenarios. The greatest likelihood is assigned to the expected case. For example, under the discount rate assessment of the capital risk, the expected case was assigned a probability of 60 percent, the high case was assigned a probability of 30 percent, and the low case was assigned a probability of 10 percent. Each scenario's impact is then weighted by the assigned probability to arrive at an analytical assessment of the overall impact of each particular risk. The analytical assessment of the overall impact of each qualitative risk is then summarized to quantify each portfolio's sensitivity to the risks.

Carbon Risk

It is believed that CO₂ emissions will be regulated within the 20-year timeframe addressed in the 2006 IRP. Over the last few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of legislative proposals related to climate change. There has been a steady increase in activity ranging from 7 proposals introduced in the 105th Congress (1997–1998), to 96 proposals introduced in the 108th Congress (2003–2004).¹ The Climate Stewardship Act (S.139), introduced by Senators McCain and Lieberman, received 43 votes in the Senate in 2003. At the state level, 28 states either have or are planning to institute a greenhouse gas emission reduction strategy.² Washington State recently passed a law regulating CO₂ from new electric generation plants which requires that 20 percent of the CO₂ from new plants either be taxed or be mitigated through offset projects³ and Oregon passed a similar law in 1997.⁴ A white paper titled “Design Elements of a

¹ Same as in the IRP

² “Climate Change Activities in the United States: 2004 Update,” Pew Center for Climate Change, March 2004 (www.pewclimate.org).

³ Washington House Bill 3141, http://access.wa.gov/leg/2004/Apr/n200431_0700.aspx.

⁴ Oregon House bill 3283, 1997, <http://www.energy.state.or.us/siting/co2std.htm>.

Mandatory Market-Based Greenhouse Gas Regulatory System” was released by Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman, Senator Pete V. Domenici (R-New Mexico) and Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-New Mexico).⁵ The Domenici-Bingaman paper is another example of the momentum that is building for carbon controls or some system of regulations for greenhouse gases.

The magnitude of the CO₂ regulation risk faced by Idaho Power and its customers depends on the carbon intensity of the portfolio. Portfolios with a heavy emphasis on carbon-emitting resources face the risk of increased power supply costs as a result of future carbon regulations. Accordingly, Idaho Power believes it is prudent to incorporate reasonable estimates for the cost of CO₂ emissions into the IRP resource modeling and analysis, and to actively seek to lessen the exposure to financial risk associated with carbon emissions.

The expected case scenario used in the IRP assumes a cost of \$14 per ton in 2006 dollars for carbon emissions beginning in 2012. The boundary conditions used in the analysis were \$0 and \$50 per ton of CO₂ for the low-case and high-case scenarios. The imputed costs of carbon emissions used in the risk analysis are derived from Order 93-695 from the OPUC (the OPUC order specified costs in 1990 dollars and the costs have been escalated and rounded to whole 2006 dollars for the 2006 IRP). While the OPUC order was the starting point for the CO₂ analysis, Idaho Power also confirmed that the costs represent reasonable estimates of the risk Idaho Power and its customers face due to potential future regulation of CO₂ emissions.

The CO₂ costs used in the 2006 IRP are consistent with two other recent analyses in the region. First, in its recent Integrated Resource Plan, PacifiCorp assessed the range of likely

future scenarios and the associated costs, and found that \$8 per ton (in 2006 dollars) of CO₂ was a reasonable value to represent the likely cost of carbon emissions. Second, a recent California PUC (CPUC) report also assessed the range of likely future scenarios of carbon regulation and the associated costs and concluded that a reasonable estimate for carbon costs is around \$5 per ton of CO₂ in the near term, \$12.50 per ton of CO₂ by 2008, and \$17.50 per ton of CO₂ by 2013.⁶ Further, the California report found carbon adder estimates ranged from a low of about zero up to \$69 per ton of CO₂. In CPUC Decision 05-04-024 (April 7, 2005), the CPUC adopted the report’s forecast of CO₂ adder values for use in avoided cost calculations. Both the expected case and boundary scenarios included in Idaho Power’s 2006 IRP are consistent with PacifiCorp and the CPUC analysis. Table 6-3 contains the results of the carbon risk analysis for each of the portfolios. A summary of future views on the cost of reducing CO₂ emissions is included in *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*.

As illustrated in Table 6-9, the weighted CO₂ risk is the second largest risk identified in the quantitative analysis. Portfolio F3 is the most carbon-intensive portfolio and has the largest CO₂ risk. Portfolio F1 is the least-carbon intensive portfolio and, predictably, has the smallest carbon risk. The evaluation of CO₂ emission costs is the most significant risk addressed in the 2006 IRP. The value of the CO₂ adder used in the analysis will change the portfolio power supply costs by up to about \$3.5 billion. Depending on the CO₂ adder assumptions, Portfolio F3 can range from nearly the lowest cost portfolio when the CO₂ adder is \$0 per ton to the most expensive portfolio when the CO₂ adder is \$50 per ton.

⁵ Pew Center http://www.pewclimate.org/policy_center/analyses/sec/index.cfm

⁶ Energy and Environmental Economics and Rocky Mountain Institute, *A Forecast of Cost Effectiveness Avoided Costs and Externality Adders*, prepared for the California Public Utilities Commission, January 8, 2004.

Table 6-3. Carbon Risk Analysis

	Probability	PV of Portfolio Power Supply Cost (\$000s) ¹			
		F1	F2	F3	F4
Low Case (CO ₂ @ \$0/ton, PTC).....	30%	\$4,026,335	\$4,102,146	\$3,877,915	\$4,145,480
Expected Case (CO ₂ @ \$14/ton, PTC)	50%	\$4,829,327	\$5,051,302	\$4,938,464	\$5,054,667
High Case (CO ₂ @ \$50/ton, PTC).....	20%	\$6,635,637	\$7,307,411	\$7,477,039	\$7,235,209
Relative Risk					
Low Relative to Expected		(\$802,992)	(\$949,156)	(\$1,060,548)	(\$909,187)
High Relative to Expected		\$1,806,310	\$2,256,109	\$2,538,575	\$2,180,542
CO ₂ Adder Risk		\$120,364	\$166,475	\$189,551	\$163,352
Relative Risk.....		–	\$46,111	\$69,186	\$42,988

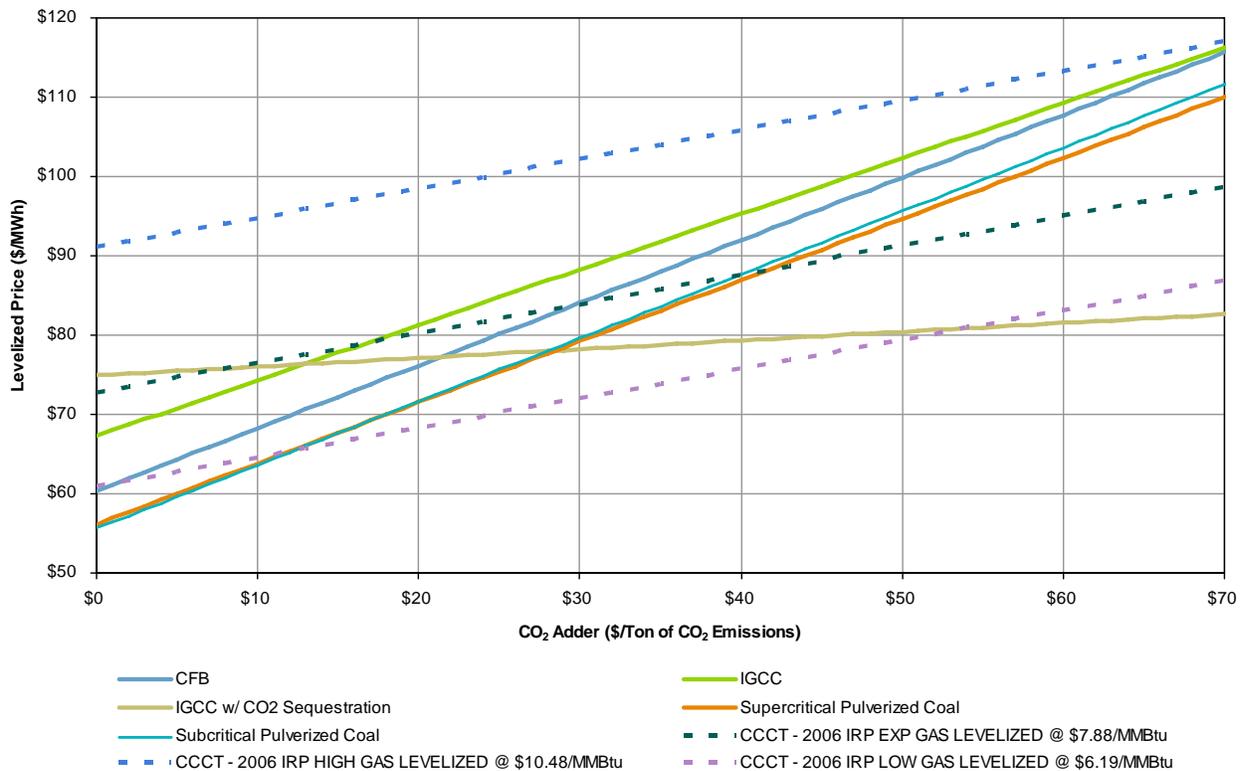
¹ Based on the 20-year planning period.

Figure 6-1 illustrates the levelized price sensitivity of several fossil-fuel technologies to a range of CO₂ emission adder values. Key crossovers occur at emission adder values of approximately \$13 and \$28/ton. For CO₂ adders greater than \$13/ton, IGCC with sequestration is preferred to IGCC without sequestration. However, for expected case natural gas prices, pulverized coal technologies yield the lowest levelized cost for any value of a CO₂ adder up to \$28/ton. If the CO₂ adder is increased to above

\$28/ton, then IGCC technology with sequestration results in the lowest levelized cost.

Another interesting aspect of Figure 6-1 is the levelized cost crossover points which occur between technologies for different natural gas price assumptions. If low natural gas prices are assumed (levelized \$6.10/MMBTU), then for a CO₂ adder above \$12/ton, natural gas-fired CCCTs are preferred to pulverized coal. If the CO₂ adder is below \$12/ton, pulverized coal is

Figure 6-1. Levelized Price for Generating Resources vs. Carbon Adder



the preferred choice. However, if the CO₂ adder increases to \$54/ton, then IGCC with sequestration is preferable to natural gas-fired CCCTs.

If expected case gas prices are assumed (levelized \$7.88/MMBTU), the crossover point between pulverized coal and a CCCT increases to \$41/ton. However, for expected case natural gas prices, the preferred choice is never a CCCT plant. The preferred choice is pulverized coal for CO₂ adders up to \$28/ton and IGCC with sequestration for CO₂ adders above \$28/ton. As illustrated in Figure 6-1, natural gas prices and CO₂ adder assumptions are extremely important in determining the preferred coal technology.

Natural Gas Price Risk

Idaho Power faces two types of natural gas price risk. Direct risk is the price uncertainty that Idaho Power faces to acquire natural gas to fuel its own resources. Indirect risk is the electricity market uncertainty that Idaho Power faces when it buys or sells power in a regional market where natural gas-fired resources set wholesale power prices. Portfolios that rely heavily on the market for purchases or sales will face a greater indirect natural gas price risk. The forecast effect of natural gas price risks on the total portfolio costs under expected, low, and high gas price scenarios are shown in Table 6-4. The expected, low, and high natural gas price forecasts are included in *Appendix D–Technical Appendix*.

Table 6-4 shows the portfolio power supply costs under three different gas price scenarios. The portfolio power supply costs include both the expenses and revenues associated with all of the portfolio fuel supply costs, surplus sales, and costs associated with Idaho Power's existing resources. In general, since neither Idaho Power's existing portfolio of resources nor any of the four preferred portfolios utilize natural gas-fired resources in baseload service, with the exception of CHP, most of the risk identified in this analysis would be classified as indirect price risk. It is interesting to note that all portfolios benefit from an increase in natural gas prices. Portfolio F1 benefits the most, F3 benefits second most, and F2 and F4 benefit to a lesser extent. Portfolios F1, F2, and F3 all benefit more under the high-gas price scenario than they lose under the low-gas price scenario. The lone exception is F4, which actually loses more under a low-gas price scenario than the portfolio gains under a high-gas price scenario.

Natural gas-fired generation resources are, at least in part, naturally hedged in certain markets. When natural gas-fired resources are the marginal generation resource setting regional power prices, an increase in fuel expense resulting from an increase in gas prices will most likely be matched by an increase in wholesale electricity prices. Since the fuel expense for renewable resources is independent of natural gas prices, an increase in natural gas prices may increase the revenue stream from

Table 6-4. Natural Gas Price Risk Analysis

	Probability	PV of Portfolio Power Supply Cost (\$000s) ¹			
		F1	F2	F3	F4
Low Case (Low NG Price).....	20%	\$5,370,093	\$5,433,057	\$5,426,070	\$5,430,309
Expected Case (Expected NG Price).....	50%	\$4,829,327	\$5,051,302	\$4,938,464	\$5,054,667
High Case (High NG Price).....	30%	\$4,174,748	\$4,584,172	\$4,322,029	\$4,679,995
Relative Risk					
Low Relative to Expected		\$540,766	\$381,755	\$487,606	\$375,642
High Relative to Expected.....		(\$654,579)	(\$467,130)	(\$616,435)	(\$374,672)
Natural Gas Price Risk.....		(\$88,220)	(\$63,788)	(\$87,409)	(\$37,273)
Relative Risk		–	\$24,432	\$811	\$50,947

¹ Based on the 20-year planning period.

resources that do not rely on natural gas fuels. Like the renewable energy resources, portfolios that rely on coal face indirect natural gas price risk because the natural gas prices affect the price at which the surplus power is sold in the regional market.

Capital and Construction Cost Risk

Capital costs and construction cost of each portfolio represents the capital risk. With the exception of coal-based IGCC projects, which present a unique technology risk, the resource portfolios include mature technologies. Although geothermal-based generation resources are unproven on a commercial scale in Idaho, the technology is considered to be mature. While capital construction costs are generally known for the various resources, there are always risks associated with any major construction project, including the risk of cost overruns. One way to mitigate construction cost risk is to enter into a long-term PPA for the output of a project—transferring the risk of cost overruns to the project developer. However, even with a PPA, the development and construction risks are not completely eliminated. If a developer defaults on a PPA contract, Idaho Power will have to purchase replacement energy and rely on litigation to resolve the matter. Historically, Idaho Power's preference has been to own hydro, coal-fired, and natural gas-fired generation resources and enter into PPAs for output from other types of generation resources.

The impacts associated with a 10 percent cost overrun are shown in Table 6-5.

The portfolio discount rate sensitivity quantifies the effects on the present value of the portfolio power supply costs as a result of changes in Idaho Power's discount rate. If Idaho Power's cost of capital increases or decreases as a result of changes in borrowing costs, the calculation of the present value of each portfolio's costs will change when evaluated at either higher or lower discount rates. In addition to the effects on borrowing costs, changes in the discount rate may also affect the value of a portfolio. For example, if the sum of the benefits produced by two portfolios over a given time period are equal, but the benefits occur earlier in one portfolio, the relative difference in value between the portfolios will decrease as the discount rate is lowered. Likewise, the relative difference in value between the portfolios will increase as the discount rate is increased. Given current interest rate levels, Idaho Power believes there is a greater probability that interest rates will go up in the future. This belief is reflected in the probabilities assigned in this analysis and is shown along with the portfolio sensitivity to discount rate assumptions in Table 6-6.

Hydrologic Variability Risk

A large proportion of Idaho Power's generation comes from hydroelectric projects located on the Snake River in southern Idaho. The yearly

Table 6-5. Cost of Construction Risk Analysis

	(\$000s)				
	F1	F2	F3	F4	
Construction Cost.....	\$6,040,547	\$5,273,473	\$4,765,601	\$6,159,336	
Construction Cost (PV)	\$3,382,172	\$2,691,944	2,301,965	2,949,095	
Construction Cost Relative to Lowest Cost Portfolio	\$690,228	–	(\$389,979)	\$257,150	
Adjustments for Possible PPAs					
Total Construction Cost Potentially Transferred to PPAs.....	Real	\$4,404,463	\$2,502,606	\$1,432,392	\$3,091,099
	PV	\$2,339,479	\$1,159,772	\$708,882	\$1,289,233
Net Idaho Power Construction	Real	\$1,636,084	\$2,770,867	\$3,333,210	\$3,068,237
	PV	\$1,042,694	\$1,532,172	\$1,593,084	\$1,659,861
Adjusted Construction at Risk	PV	\$1,042,694	\$1,532,172	\$1,593,084	\$1,659,861
Cost of Construction Risk.....	10%				
Weighted Risk.....	PV	\$104,269	\$153,217	\$159,308	\$165,986

Table 6-6. Capital Risk Analysis (Discount Rate)

	Probability	PV of Portfolio Power Supply Cost (\$000s) ¹			
		F1	F2	F3	F4
Low Case (4.93%).....	10%	\$5,957,429	\$6,226,562	\$6,101,501	\$6,280,252
Expected Case (6.93%)	60%	\$4,829,327	\$5,051,302	\$4,938,464	\$5,054,667
High Case (8.93%).....	30%	\$4,191,850	\$4,279,459	\$4,176,338	\$4,288,426
Relative Risk					
Low Relative to Expected		\$1,128,102	\$1,175,260	\$1,163,037	\$1,225,585
High Relative to Expected.....		(\$637,477)	(\$771,843)	(\$762,126)	(\$766,241)
Capital Risk.....		(\$78,433)	(\$114,027)	(\$112,334)	(\$107,314)
Relative Risk.....		\$35,594	–	\$1,693	\$6,713

¹ Based on the 20-year planning period.

variation in flows in the Snake and Columbia River systems directly affect Idaho Power's overall power supply costs. The cost sensitivity of the four finalist portfolios to the historic yearly variance in hydro conditions of the Snake and Columbia Rivers was evaluated for this analysis. Each of the four finalist portfolios was simulated in the Aurora electric market model over the 20-year planning period using a sampling of 20-year streamflow sequences selected from the 1928–2002 normalized hydrologic record for the Columbia and Snake River Basins. The 20-year streamflow sequences were selected at 5-year increments starting with 1928 (i.e., 1928–1947, 1933–1952). This selection process resulted in 16 separate streamflow sequences used for the analysis. For simulations using hydro sequences starting after 1984, the 20-year sequence was wrapped to append data from the beginning of the hydrologic record so that all streamflow samples contain a 20-year period of data.

Assumptions used in the hydrologic variability analysis include the expected 20-year forecast for fuel prices, 50th percentile average load, 90th percentile peak-hour load, CO₂ at \$14 per ton beginning in 2012, and the renewable PTC phasing out in 2012. The present value of the total portfolio cost for each of the 16 sequences is shown in Figure 6-2. Portfolio F3 resulted in the lowest total cost of the four portfolios, and Portfolio F1 has the least variability with a standard deviation of \$404,033. Summary

statistics for all of the portfolios are shown in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7. Summary Statistics of Hydrologic Variability Analysis

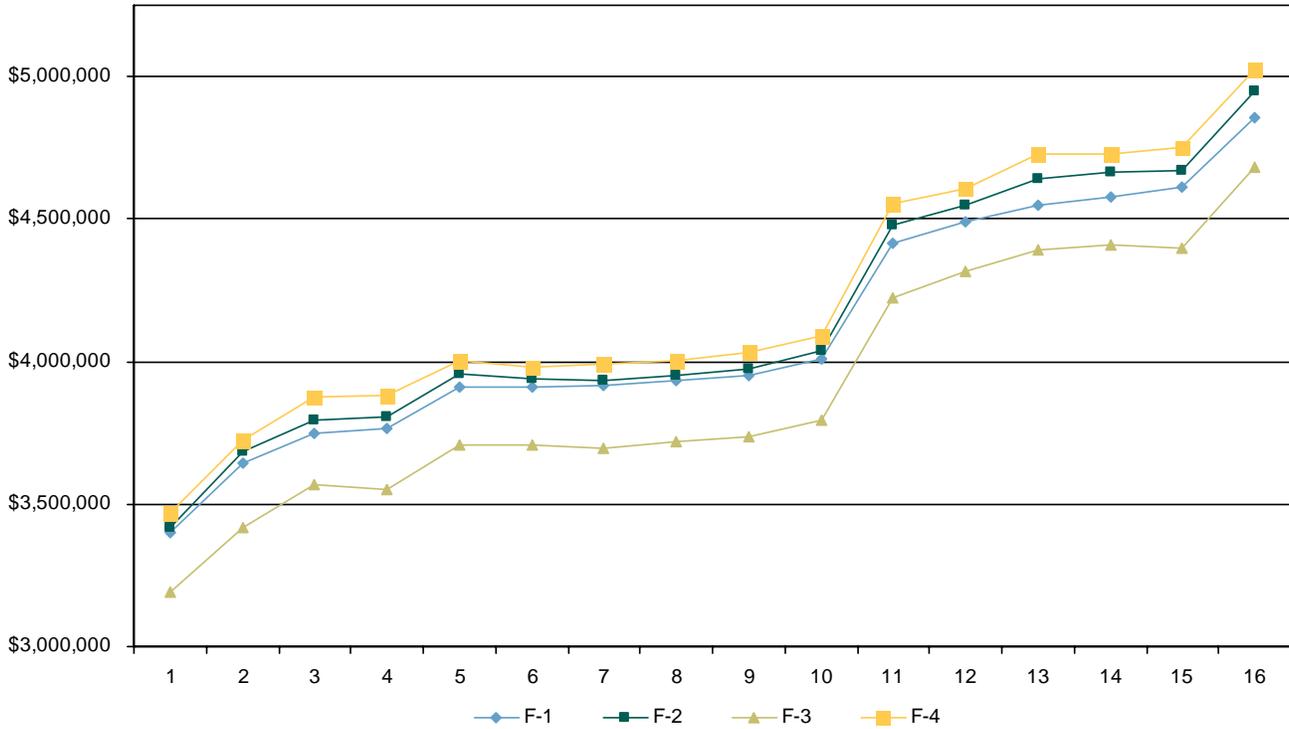
Portfolio	Standard Deviation of Population (\$000s)	Average Total Cost (\$000s)
F1	\$404,033	\$4,105,714
F2	\$426,159	\$4,152,612
F3	\$417,646	\$3,906,168
F4	\$433,850	\$4,215,530

Market Risk

Each of the finalist portfolios was evaluated with respect to its exposure to market sales and purchases. Each portfolio relies on the regional market for sales when Idaho Power has surplus energy or purchases during times when customer demand exceeds total generation. A summary of the market risk analysis is shown in Table 6-8.

Because the resource planning criteria eliminate the monthly energy deficiencies for all portfolios, under no portfolio is Idaho Power a net importer of power. Under all portfolios, Idaho Power is a net exporter of power and customers benefit from regional market sales. However, as a seller of power, Idaho Power is exposed to the risk that market prices will decline when making sales. Likewise, Idaho

Figure 6-2. Hydrologic Variability Portfolio Comparison (\$000s)



Power is also exposed to the risk of an increase in market prices when it is purchasing power. All market participants, including Idaho Power, face price risks when buying or selling in the market. The magnitude of the risk depends on the characteristics of the portfolio of power supply resources. Portfolios with a large quantity of either market sales or market purchases have greater exposure to changes in market prices.

As indicated in Table 6-8, Portfolio F1 has the most surplus sales and, therefore, the most exposure to a decrease in market prices.

Portfolio F4 has the most market purchases and, likewise, the most exposure to an increase in market price. Market exposure is reduced in portfolios that minimize the amount of market purchases and surplus sales. Overall, the analysis indicates that Portfolio F1 has the most downside market risk while Portfolio F4 has the least downside market risk.

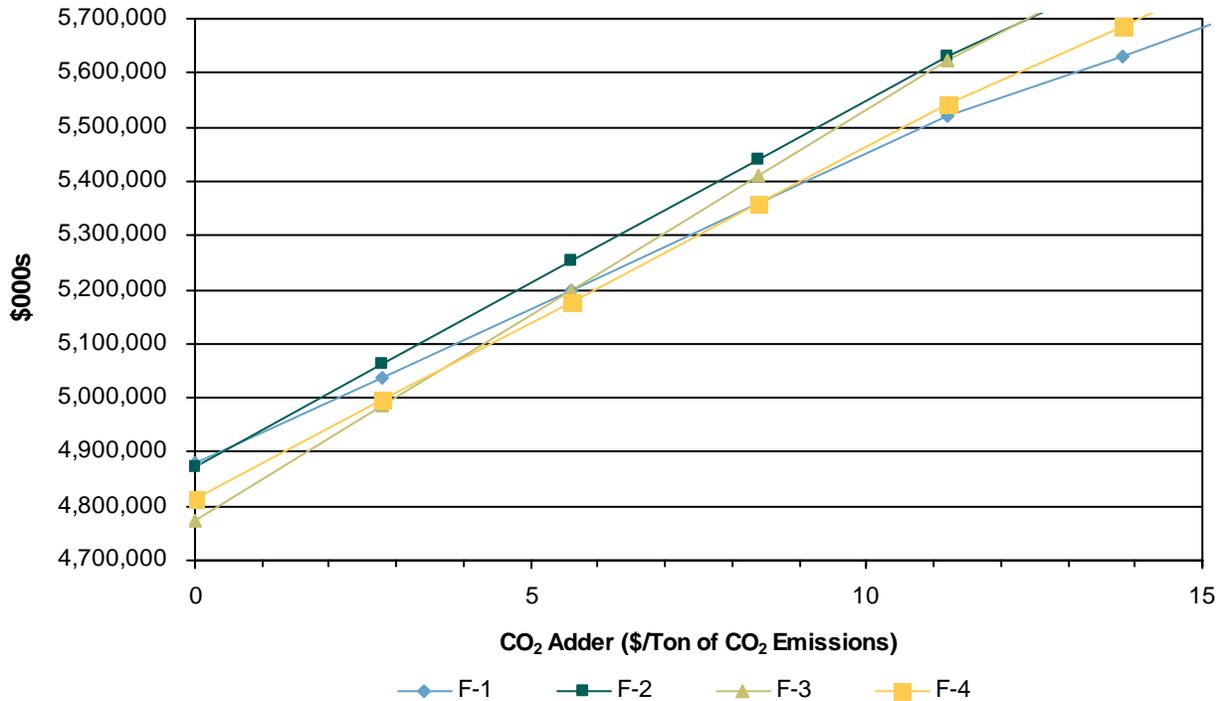
Figure 6-3 compares the present value of risk-adjusted portfolio costs for each of the finalist portfolios over the 20-year planning period. *Appendix D–Technical Appendix* contains additional information regarding the

Table 6-8. Market Risk Analysis

	PV of Portfolio Power Supply Cost (\$000s) ¹			
	F1	F2	F3	F4
Total Portfolio Power Supply Cost (Expected NG Price) ...	\$4,829,327	\$5,051,302	\$4,938,464	\$5,054,667
Market Sales (Expected Case).....	(\$3,129,008)	(\$2,342,043)	(\$2,674,437)	(\$2,097,896)
Market Purchases (Expected Case).....	\$202,083	\$343,787	\$249,795	\$428,502
Sensitivity to a 10% Decrease in Market Sales	\$312,901	\$234,204	\$267,444	\$209,790
Sensitivity to a 10% Increase in Market Purchases.....	\$20,208	\$34,379	\$24,980	\$42,850
Market Risk	\$333,109	\$268,583	\$292,423	\$252,640
Relative Risk	\$80,469	\$15,943	\$39,783	–

¹ Based on the 20-year planning period.

Figure 6-3. Present Value of Risk Adjusted Portfolio Costs



total risk-adjusted present value portfolio costs over the entire range of CO₂ adder analyzed in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Qualitative Risk

The qualitative risks associated with the four finalist portfolios are more difficult to assess. The goal is to select a portfolio that is likely to withstand unforeseen events. By building on the 2004 IRP strategy of utilizing a diverse mix of smaller, short lead-time resources, the 2006 preferred plan incorporates the flexibility to adjust resource timing in the shorter term by either accelerating or deferring actual in-service dates to more closely match actual load growth. The 20-year planning horizon of the 2006 IRP incorporates additional long lead-time resources, including an additional coal-fired plant, transmission projects, additional geothermal resources, and a nuclear project. While the 20-year planning horizon provides a better view of future resource needs, proceeding with participation agreements or incurring development costs for resources required later in the 20-year planning period does present a commitment risk.

Regulatory Risk

Idaho Power is a regulated utility with an obligation to serve its customer load and therefore, is subject to regulatory risk. Idaho Power expects that future resource additions will be approved for inclusion in the rate base and that it will be allowed to earn a fair rate of return on its investment. Idaho Power includes public involvement in the IRP process through an IRP Advisory Council and by opening the IRP Advisory Council meetings to the public. The open public process allows a public discussion of the IRP and establishes a foundation of customer understanding and support for resource additions when the plan is submitted for approval. The open public process reduces the regulatory risk associated with developing a resource plan.

Significant changes in public policy represent risks that must be considered in a resource plan involving long-lived assets. In addition to the CO₂ risk, other possible changes in public policy, such as the implementation of an RPS, could impact Idaho Power and have been considered in this plan. Although the RPS

effects are not presented in quantitative terms, a balanced portfolio helps to position Idaho Power to meet an RPS in the event such regulations are enacted. Along with the possible enactment of an RPS, the question of whether or not Idaho Power should purchase green tags or Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) was considered. Green tags and RECs are discussed in more detail in the Public Policy section in Chapter 1.

Declining Snake River Base Flows

Idaho Power has senior water rights on the Snake River and is very concerned about the declining base flows in the Snake River. The declining base flows have the potential to dramatically lower the energy output from the Snake River hydropower system. The 2006 IRP resource requirement is based on 70th percentile water conditions as determined by the historical record. If Snake River streamflows continue to decline, Idaho Power will require additional resources to meet customer load. The declining Snake River flows have caught the attention of many parties including the State Legislature, the State Department of Water Resources, the water users, the river naturalists, and Idaho Power.

FERC Relicensing Risk

A reduction in operational flexibility as a result of the FERC relicensing process will have a negative impact on Idaho Power's ability to economically meet its customers' needs. Working within the constraints of the original FERC licenses, the Hells Canyon Complex has historically provided operational flexibility which has benefited Idaho Power's customers. As a result of the FERC relicensing process, operational requirements, such as minimum reservoir elevations, minimum flows, and limitations on ramping rates, may become more stringent. The loss of operational flexibility will limit Idaho Power's ability to control the flow of water through the Hells Canyon Complex and, ultimately, any loss of operational flexibility will increase power supply costs.

Three of the four finalist portfolios add at least 250 MW of additional wind resources, and one portfolio adds 600 MW of wind resources. One reason Idaho Power can economically add wind resources is because of the inherent flexibility in its hydropower system. Idaho Power intends to use the flexibility of the Snake River hydropower system—especially the operational flexibility of the Hells Canyon Complex—to integrate new wind resources. Reductions in the operational flexibility of the Snake River hydropower system will require that Idaho Power add additional generation resources to serve peak-hour loads, and furthermore, a reduction in operational flexibility may negatively affect the ability of Idaho Power to economically integrate wind resources.

Resource Commitment Risk

Idaho Power also faces risk in the timing of, and commitment to, new resources. There are a number of factors that influence the actual timing of resource planning. Examples include economic growth in the service area, electricity usage patterns, performance of existing resources, and the pace of PURPA resource development. During the preparation of the 2004 IRP, Idaho Power recognized that early commitment to a large resource might be inadvisable. However, while early commitment to a large resource is still a concern, there is also a growing concern that Idaho Power needs to initiate the development of baseload resources to avoid being caught in a situation where a combustion turbine becomes the only resource that can be successfully deployed in time to meet forecast peak-hour loads. The Advisory Council members still agree that it is prudent to pursue a variety of resource types to spread the risk of policy, siting, and system integration issues. The preferred plan addresses this uncertainty by adding a diverse mixture of resources in smaller increments, such as a reduction in size of the 500 MW coal-fired resource which was identified in the 2004 IRP and was expected to be on-line in 2011. The

2006 IRP has reduced the size of the coal-fired resource to 250 MW, and the on-line date has been delayed until 2012 or later depending on the portfolio.

Resource Siting Risk

The risks associated with resource siting and public acceptance is clearly an issue that must be considered. Resource siting becomes even more critical when attempting to locate a generation resource close to an existing load center. In addition to navigating the permitting requirements associated with developing generation resources, Idaho Power must also ensure that public opposition to the project is not of such a magnitude that successful development of the project is jeopardized. While Idaho Power does not anticipate developing future generation projects that are impractical from a public acceptance standpoint, it is clear that widespread public opposition to a project can result in permitting delays, increased development costs, delays in the project's commercial operation date and, in some instances, cancellation of a project. The problems Sempra encountered during the past two years with the Idaho Valley project near Twin Falls, Idaho, and the difficulties Idaho Power faced with the Garnet Project are indicative of the risks associated with resource siting and public acceptance.

Fuel, Implementation, and Technology Risks

The finalist portfolios contain a diverse range of generating resources each with differing implementation, fuel, and technology risks. The relative risk of the finalist portfolios is subject to debate, but assumed to be equal for the quantitative analysis shown above, meaning that the risk of high interest rates or the risk of a carbon tax is independent of the chosen portfolio. However, each portfolio may respond differently to the individual risk scenario.

The following section highlights specific resources within the portfolios and describes

Idaho Power's interpretation of the risk profiles associated with each resource and acknowledges that the portfolios may contain unique and differing risks.

Fuel-Related Risks

- **Geothermal:** There exist differing opinions on the quantity and quality of developable geothermal sites within Idaho Power's control area. The absence of proven reserves of geothermal energy increases the risks associated with Portfolio F1, which relies heavily on geothermal resources.
- **Coal:** There are a number of concerns with coal-fired resources. If a coal-fired project is not developed at or near the coal mine, then fuel transportation becomes a significant concern. Fuel-related issues that must be considered include uncertainty of future transportation rates, the terms and conditions of future rail contracts, and the adequacy of service by the railroads. In addition, if the coal supply is not controlled or owned by Idaho Power, then there is uncertainty regarding future fuel costs. One way to address the coal price uncertainty is to negotiate long-term contracts with the coal companies. Another option is to acquire rights to the coal reserve and develop a mine-mouth project similar to the Jim Bridger plant.
- **Nuclear:** Fueling for nuclear plants is not anticipated to be a problem; however, no long-term solution for nuclear waste storage is currently available. The lack of a long-term waste storage facility increases the risks of environmental damage and adverse human health effects from a spent nuclear fuel containment breach. The uncertainty surrounding the costs of waste storage, as well as the potential costs of nuclear contamination, increase

the risk associated with nuclear generation.

- **Natural gas:** Southern Idaho is served by the Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the pipeline is fully subscribed. Additional capacity needs will have to be met by either purchasing capacity from others or acquired by expanding the existing pipeline system.

Implementation and Operation Risk

- **Transmission:** The strategy of building additional transmission capacity without the certainty of having the right to call on a specific resource that is dedicated to providing Idaho Power's energy needs contains a higher degree of operational risk than building transmission with a dedicated resource. The Pacific Northwest transmission projects identified in Portfolios F1, F2, and F4 increase Idaho Power's access to the highly liquid markets surrounding the Mid-C trading hub. The transmission project between Wyoming and Idaho identified in Portfolio F4 is developed to support the implementation of Wyoming and Idaho wind and eastern Idaho geothermal resources, as well as accessing additional energy and capacity from the regional energy market to serve peak-hour needs. One of the assumptions embedded in Portfolio F4 is that energy will be available or contracted for purchase at the times Idaho Power needs the energy and capacity to service critical peak-hour loads.
- **Nuclear:** The INL Advanced Nuclear project is subject to federal politics and the U.S. Congress may materially alter the project or eliminate the project for unrelated political reasons. In addition, Idaho Power's ability to successfully negotiate an acceptable PPA for output of a completed project is speculative.
- **Geothermal:** Idaho Power has limited experience in contracting, identifying, and developing geothermal electrical generation facilities and no experience building or operating such facilities. The lack of direct geothermal experience increases the risk associated with the development of geothermal resources.
- **Coal:** Idaho Power's coal-fired resources are all jointly-owned with other utilities. While it is likely that Idaho Power's next coal-fired resource will be a jointly-owned facility, the exact ownership arrangement has not been decided. Jointly-owned facilities enable minority participants to realize the economies of scale enjoyed with a larger resource, while reducing the risk associated with having a large amount of generation on a single shaft, solely-owned large project. However, a jointly-owned facility will likely require siting of the facility to be a compromise rather than sited specifically to serve Idaho Power's load.
- **Siting:** Several generation types require the facility to be sited at the source of the motive force. This is especially true of renewable resources such as wind, geothermal, and hydro projects. Often, the projects are located in remote locations far from load centers. Remote locations increase the development and transmission costs associated with the renewable resources. Likewise, some fuel types such as coal, gas, or nuclear may encounter public and political pressure against a project being located near load centers or being constructed at all.
- **DSM Implementation:** The DSM implementation risk is the likelihood that the actual energy savings and peak reductions from the projected DSM programs will be significantly different

than the projected energy savings and peak reduction targets. Should the actual energy savings and peak reductions be less than the estimated values, Idaho Power may require additional supply-side resources to meet customer load. If the DSM programs exceed the estimated savings, future supply-side resources may be delayed.

Technology Risk

Technology risk is an area that Idaho Power must consider in the 2006 IRP. The principal area in which technology risk is considered in this IRP is the uncertainty associated with developing new advanced coal technologies, such as IGCC as compared to developing a conventional or an advanced supercritical or ultra-supercritical cycle pulverized coal-fired resource with state-of-the-art emission-control technology. IGCC resources provide increased efficiency, reduced emissions, and the ability to capture and potentially sequester CO₂ emissions at reduced costs. However, the trade-offs for IGCC plants are higher capital costs and the uncertainty of the technology. The different aspects of the IGCC trade-offs are discussed in more detail in the Public Policy section in Chapter 1.

While there are certain risks associated with each type of generation resource, Idaho Power is specifically concerned about the technology risk associated with IGCC projects. IGCC projects have received a considerable amount of attention in the press recently. Idaho Power is supportive of IGCC technology and believes that IGCC technology may play a significant role in meeting the nation's future energy needs. However, Idaho Power also believes that there is a technology risk associated with developing an IGCC project for use with western coals. With only two operating IGCC projects in the entire United States, much of the electric industry—including Idaho Power—does not consider an IGCC project to be proven technology. Considering Idaho Power's modest

size and the cost of an IGCC project, Idaho Power believes it would be imprudent to assume the IGCC development risk alone. However, Idaho Power does believe that taking a lesser share in a jointly-owned regional IGCC project is an appropriate way for Idaho Power to share the IGCC technology risk.

Risk Analysis Summary

The five types of risk previously addressed in the quantitative analysis (CO₂ adder, natural gas prices, capital and construction costs, and market risk) are summarized in Table 6-9. In all cases, natural gas price risk is shown as a negative number, indicating a reduction in portfolio power supply costs. Hydrologic variability risk is not included in the risk-adjusted total portfolio costs shown in Table 6-9 due to the magnitude of the results.

Portfolio F1 began the quantitative risk analysis with the lowest portfolio power supply costs at \$4.8 billion, which is about \$100 million lower than Portfolio F3, and about \$225 million lower than resource Portfolios F2 and F4. After incorporating the weighted risks considered in the quantitative risk analysis, Portfolio F1 still has the lowest risk adjusted total portfolio cost—\$5.8 billion. Portfolio F4 finished in second place with a risk-adjusted total portfolio cost of \$5.9 billion, F2 finished in third place with a cost of \$6.0 billion, and F4 finished in fourth place with a risk-adjusted total portfolio cost of \$6.1 billion. It is interesting to note less than five percent separates the lowest and highest cost portfolios, indicating each of the finalist portfolios may present a reasonable alternative.

In addition to the quantitative aspects of the analysis, there are also the qualitative aspects to consider. The qualitative aspects to consider include changes in public policy, such as the implementation of an RPS, public acceptance, resource timing and commitment, technology

Table 6-9. Risk Analysis Summary

	20-Year Present Value (\$000s)			
	F1	F2	F3	F4
Expected Portfolio Cost	\$4,829,327	\$5,051,302	\$4,938,464	\$5,054,667
Backbone Transmission Upgrade Cost ¹	\$580,956	\$525,737	\$643,867	\$394,606
CO ₂ Tax Risk (from Table 6-3)	\$120,364	\$166,475	\$189,551	\$163,352
Natural Gas Price Risk (from Table 6-4)	(\$88,220)	(\$63,788)	(\$87,409)	(\$37,273)
Cost of Construction Risk (from Table 6-5)	\$104,269	\$153,217	\$159,308	\$165,986
Capital Risk (from Table 6-6)	(\$78,433)	(\$114,027)	(\$112,334)	(\$107,314)
Market Risk (from Table 6-8)	\$333,109	\$268,583	\$292,423	\$252,640
Risk Adjusted Total Portfolio Cost	\$5,801,373	\$5,987,499	\$6,023,869	\$5,886,664
Total Portfolio Cost Risk Adjusted Rank	1	3	4	2
Relative Risk Adjusted Portfolio Cost				
CO ₂ Tax Risk	–	\$46,111	\$69,186	\$42,988
Natural Gas Price Risk	–	\$24,432	\$811	\$50,947
Cost of Construction Risk	–	\$39,038	\$91,212	\$28,503
Capital Risk	\$35,594	–	\$1,693	\$6,713
Market Risk	\$80,469	\$15,943	\$39,783	–
Relative Quantified Risk	\$116,063	\$135,434	\$166,512	\$162,365
Relative Risk Ranking				
CO ₂ Tax Risk	1	3	4	2
Natural Gas Price Risk	1	3	2	4
Cost of Construction Risk	1	2	3	4
Capital Risk	4	1	2	3
Market Risk	4	2	3	1
Relative Quantified Risk Ranking	1	2	4	3

¹ Transmission upgrade cost not accounted for in specific portfolio resource estimates.

risks, and regulatory risks. Considering the portfolios individually:

F1. Portfolio F1 resulted in the lowest risk-adjusted total portfolio cost, but Idaho Power has serious concerns regarding implementation of this portfolio. Portfolio F1 adds the most renewable generation, 950 MW, which may be beneficial. However, relying on a portfolio with 450 MW of geothermal resources given that there are no utility scale geothermal projects operational in Idaho may be overly optimistic. If proposals received as a result of the current geothermal RFP indicate that an abundant supply of cost-effective geothermal projects is available from qualified developers, then Idaho Power will consider increasing its reliance on geothermal generation. However, until that time, Idaho Power is reluctant to

select a portfolio with 450 MW of geothermal generation. Geothermal generation will be reassessed in Idaho Power's 2008 IRP, and the quantity may be increased at that time depending on the development status of geothermal resources in Idaho.

F3. Portfolio F3 is the basic thermal portfolio. Portfolio F3 is the most carbon-intensive of the finalist portfolios and finished in second place. One of the interesting characteristics of this portfolio is its sensitivity to the carbon adder. Depending on the carbon tax scenario, Portfolio F3 has the potential to be nearly the least-expensive or the most-expensive of the resource portfolios. The fact that this portfolio can go from nearly the least-to the most-expensive portfolio based on CO₂ adder assumptions represents an

unacceptable level of inherent risk. Another disadvantage of selecting Portfolio F3 is that it adds the least amount of new renewable resources and provides the least amount of protection for Idaho Power if a state or federal RPS is implemented.

F4. Portfolio F4 includes the 900 MW transmission line from Bridger to Boise. Adding the Bridger to Boise transmission line will provide the capability to integrate additional generation from the Jim Bridger Project and additional wind and geothermal resources. However, this portfolio may place an undue reliance on the Wyoming energy market. Portfolio F4 includes purchases of 525 MW from Wyoming to satisfy peak-hour needs in 2016. The Wyoming market is still a small regional electric market due to the limited number of market participants and the fact that participants in the Wyoming market may have coincident peak-hour energy needs. The limited Wyoming market may result in reduced amounts of available energy and higher prices. Idaho Power is uncomfortable with the assumption that 525 MW can be purchased during summertime peak-load hours from either the Wyoming market or the east side of its system.

F2. Portfolio F2 is an extension of the 2004 IRP preferred portfolio. The resource configuration has been adjusted to reflect Idaho Power's current assessment of its future needs. Several of the changes address concerns expressed by the IPUC and OPUC regarding the 2004 IRP. Portfolio F2 refines both the size and timing of the 500 MW coal-fired resource originally identified in the 2004 IRP. Portfolio F2 includes 250 MW of pulverized coal in 2013 and 250 MW of IGCC in 2017.

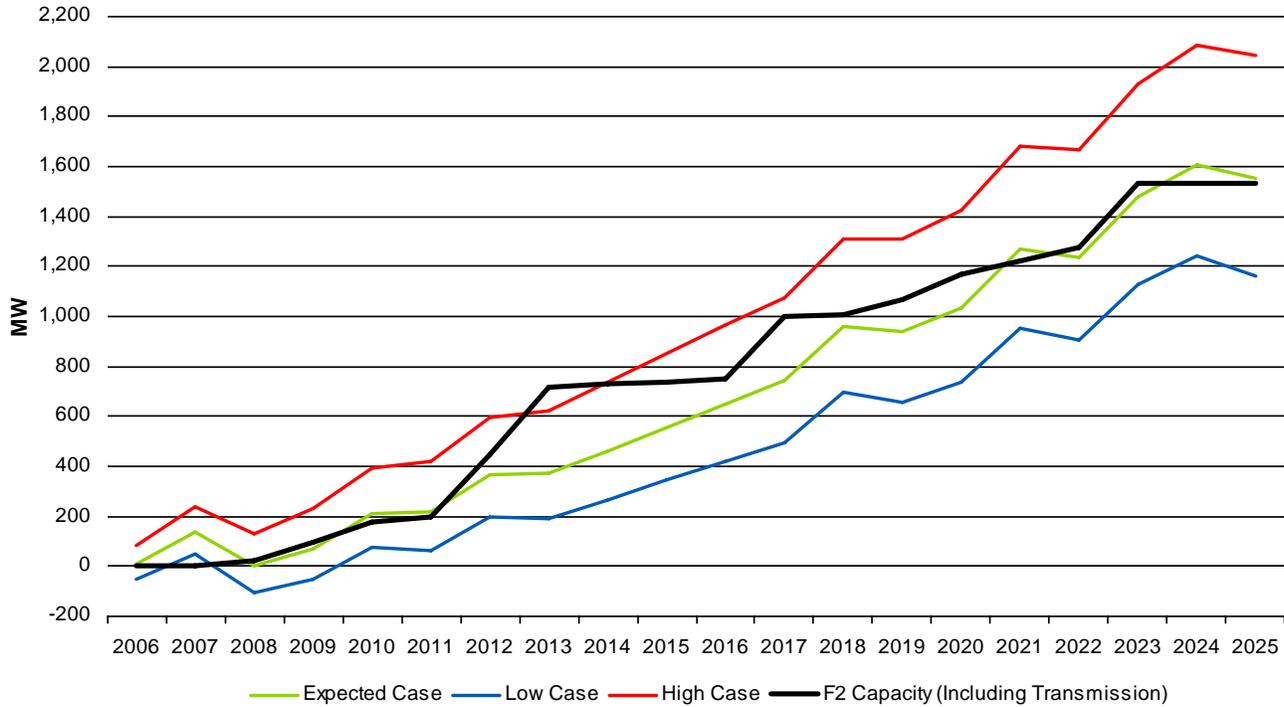
Portfolio F2 also incorporates a transmission upgrade from McNary (Mid-C) to Boise. Idaho Power has historically been able to supply summer peaking needs from the Pacific Northwest, and it recognizes that the Mid-C market is far larger and more established than the regional energy markets on the east side of its system. Idaho Power believes that Portfolio F2 provides a balanced approach to meeting future resource needs.

Figure 6-4 shows the load forecast risk under the high- and low-load growth scenarios faced by adopting Portfolio F2. Portfolio F2 closely matches the capacity required to meet the expected load forecast during the early years of the planning period. As would be the case with any large resource, adding 250 MW of coal-fired generation in 2012 leads to a temporary energy surplus during the time that Idaho Power receives the plant output.

If actual customer load turns out to be either higher or lower than the expected load forecast, then the timing and size of the resource RFPs in F2 can be adjusted to accommodate the realized customer load. Flexibility in the RFP process helps Idaho Power meet changing loads and also allows the developers to respond to the RFP with more cost-effective proposals. Idaho Power expects to offer similar flexibility in the DSM and renewable RFPs.

Portfolio F2 has a diverse mix of generation resources balanced between renewable resources and traditional thermal resources. The qualitative risks associated with policy changes, resource timing, siting, and public acceptance are difficult to forecast. However, a diverse portfolio will have less exposure to the qualitative risks considered in this IRP than will a portfolio concentrated on one resource type or one resource strategy. The risk analysis supports the conclusion that F2, with its blended approach, is Idaho Power's preferred portfolio.

Figure 6-4. Portfolio F2 (Capacity Compared to Low, Expected, and High Peak-Hour Load Forecast)



During the June 20th IRPAC meeting, the IRPAC and members of the public were asked to rate the likelihood of construction of each of the four finalist portfolios. The results indicated that F2 and F4 were judged to have the highest likelihood of construction (F2 finished just slightly ahead of F4). Given Idaho Power’s supply-related concerns with F4 noted above, Idaho Power believes that Portfolio F2 is a prudent resource choice. In summary, the advantages of Portfolio F2 are:

- Provides diversification of Idaho Power’s overall resource mix
- Positions Idaho Power to meet potential public policy changes (CO₂ risk and an RPS)
- Reduces the amount of near-term, coal-fired generation from 500 MW in the 2004 IRP to 250 MW
- Provides additional time for continued deployment and refinement of IGCC technology for use with western coals

- Judged by the IRPAC as having the highest likelihood of construction

Idaho Power believes the key issues to be considered in the 2006 IRP are:

- The timing and costs of potential future carbon taxes and greenhouse gas regulation
- Future natural gas prices
- Technology risks associated with new generation technologies—principally, IGCC; however, utility scale geothermal is unproven in Idaho as well
- The possibility of a federal RPS
- The ability to permit, develop, and construct generation and transmission resources in a timely manner
- The rate of future PURPA resource development is also a concern, but can

be addressed through the iterative nature of the IRP process

Idaho Power believes that Portfolio F2 outlines a balanced and flexible approach to meet future resource needs given the level of uncertainty associated with the key issues mentioned above. Idaho Power's 2006 resource strategy can be summed up as follows:

- Incorporate cost-effective DSM programs and add cost-effective renewable generation to reduce the carbon intensity of Idaho Power's resource portfolio which prepares the company in the event that carbon taxes, an RPS, or GHG regulations are enacted
- Take the steps necessary to add an increment of baseload resources (coal and transmission) to meet near-term resource needs
- Minimize technology risk by investigating opportunities to participate in a jointly-owned IGCC project in the

near-term and deferring larger commitments to IGCC technology until a later date

- Maintain flexibility in the near-term plan to incorporate additional geothermal and wind resources if they are proven to be reliable and cost effective.

It is important to note that the final objective of the risk analysis is not to exactly quantify the risk associated with a portfolio. Instead, the risk analysis is designed to identify a portfolio that leads to 20-year and near-term action plans that are resilient to the different risks. The objective is to arrive at an IRP that meets the projected needs of the customers, as well as a plan that can accommodate economic and political changes at the least cost to Idaho Power and its customers. The action plans resulting from selecting Portfolio F2 are discussed in Chapters 7 and 8.

7. TEN-YEAR RESOURCE PLAN

Introduction

Although the planning horizon in Idaho Power's 2006 IRP has been extended to 20 years, a 10-year resource plan is provided to outline the activities necessary to implement the preferred portfolio. Because the IRP is updated biennially and a new preferred portfolio will be selected in the 2008 IRP, a detailed action plan extending beyond 10 years is unnecessary.

Portfolio F2 consists of a diversified set of supply-side and demand-side resources and has been selected as the preferred portfolio. The preferred portfolio adds supply-side and demand-side resources capable of supplying approximately 1,100 MW of average energy and 1,250 MW of capacity to meet peak-hour loads. In addition, Portfolio F2 provides 285 MW of additional transmission capacity from the Pacific Northwest. The distribution of supply-side and demand-side resources included in Portfolio F2 is shown in Table 7-1.

Selecting Portfolio F2 provides Idaho Power with a forecasted schedule of events as outlined in Table 7-2. It is important to note that this preferred portfolio selection is based on a

number of forecasts and assumptions. Many factors can impact the actual timing of activities listed here and therefore, by design the 10-year resource plan incorporates a certain amount of flexibility. Idaho Power expects to use the RFP process to acquire certain supply-side resources.

Table 7-1. Portfolio F2 (Supply-Side and Demand-Side Resources)

	Nameplate Rating (MW)	Energy (aMW)	Capacity (MW)
Supply-Side.....	1,300	1,001	1,063
Demand-Side	187	88	187
Subtotal	1,487	1,089	1,250
Transmission.....	285	285	285
Total	1,772	1,374	1,535

RFPs for the first two resource additions—100 MW of wind generation and a 100 MW geothermal resource—are both underway. A successful bidder was recently announced for the wind RFP, and the geothermal RFP was released in June 2006. Both the wind and geothermal RFPs were identified in Idaho Power's 2004 IRP. Depending on the amount of PURPA wind generation developed on Idaho Power's system and the results of the wind integration study, Idaho Power expects to issue an RFP in 2009 for an additional 150 MW of wind generation.

Highlights

- ▶ The 2006 IRP includes 1,300 MW (nameplate) of supply-side resource additions to Idaho Power's resource portfolio over the 20-year planning period.
- ▶ The supply-side resource additions are expected to provide 1,001 aMW of energy and 1,063 MW of capacity.
- ▶ Not included in the totals above, Idaho Power has committed to adding a 170 MW combustion turbine in 2008 at the Danskin site and performing a 49 MW upgrade at the Shoshone Falls Hydroelectric Project in 2010.
- ▶ The 2006 IRP also includes DSM programs designed to reduce Idaho Power's average load by 88 aMW annually and the summertime peak-hour load by 187 MW.

Table 7-2. Portfolio F2 (10-Year Resource Plan)

Activity	
<p>September 2006</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2006 Integrated Resource Plan submitted to the Idaho and Oregon Public Utility Commissions <p>Fall 2006</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Power concludes 100 MW wind RFP issued in response to the 2004 IRP Notify short-listed bidders in 100 MW geothermal RFP issued in response to the 2004 IRP McNary–Boise transmission upgrade process initiated Develop implementation plans for new DSM programs with guidance from the EEAG Continue coal-fired resource evaluation with Avista and consider expansion opportunities at Idaho Power's existing projects (Jim Bridger, Boardman and Valmy) Investigate opportunities to increase participation in the highly successful Irrigation Peak Rewards DSM program Complete wind integration study Evaluate the Rider level to fund DSM program expansion <p>2007</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize DSM implementation plans and budgets with guidance from the EEAG 100 MW geothermal RFP concluded Assess CHP development in progress via PURPA process—consider issuing RFP for 50 MW CHP depending on level of PURPA development Identify leading candidate site(s) for coal-fired resource addition and begin permitting activities 225 MW McNary–Boise transmission upgrade—studies in progress 100 MW wind on-line Evaluate/initiate DSM programs Select coal fired resource, finalize contracts, begin design, procurement, and pre-construction activities 	<p>2008</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 225 MW McNary–Boise transmission upgrade—final commitments 250 MW Borah–West transmission upgrade complete 170 MW Danskin expansion on-line Evaluate/initiate DSM programs Prepare and file 2008 IRP <p>2009</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 150 MW wind RFP issued 50 MW geothermal resource on-line—possibly more depending on response to the 2006 RFP Evaluate/initiate DSM programs <p>2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 50 MW CHP on-line Evaluate/initiate DSM programs 49 MW Shoshone Falls upgrade on-line Prepare and file 2010 IRP <p>2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate/initiate DSM programs <p>2012</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 225 MW McNary–Boise transmission upgrade complete 150 MW wind on-line Evaluate/initiate DSM programs Prepare and file 2012 IRP <p>2013</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 250 MW coal-fired generation on-line Evaluate/initiate DSM programs <p>2014</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate/initiate DSM programs Prepare and file 2014 IRP <p>2015</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate/initiate DSM programs

Idaho Power intends to work with EEAG to initiate the demand-side activities identified in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Supply-Side Resources

The 2006 IRP identifies 1,300 MW (nameplate rating) of supply-side resource additions to Idaho Power's supply-side portfolio. The new resources are expected to provide 1,001 aMW of energy and 1,063 MW of capacity. The new resources identified in the 2006 IRP do not include the 170 MW Danskin combustion turbine scheduled to be on-line in 2008, or the

49 MW Shoshone Falls upgrade, scheduled to be on-line in 2010. Both the Danskin addition and the Shoshone Falls upgrade are considered to be committed resources in Idaho Power's 2006 IRP and are not included in Portfolio F2's 1,300 MW total.

In the near-term, Idaho Power plans to add up to 100 MW of wind generation by the end of 2007 and up to 100 MW of geothermal generation in 2009. Idaho Power expects to follow the wind and geothermal additions with approximately 50 MW of CHP generation in 2010.

For the mid-term, Idaho Power expects to add approximately 150 MW of additional wind generation in 2012, followed by approximately 250 MW of pulverized coal-fired generation in 2013. Idaho Power will need to sign and commit to agreements for construction in 2007 in order to meet the projected 2013 on-line date.

In the longer term, the 2006 IRP includes approximately 250 MW of IGCC in 2017, approximately 100 MW of additional CHP at customers' facilities in 2020, approximately 100 MW of additional geothermal generation in 2021–2022, and approximately 250 MW of advanced nuclear generation at the INL in 2023. Idaho Power anticipates acquiring the energy from the advanced nuclear project through a PPA.

Idaho Power prefers that its future coal-fired facilities be composed of smaller individual units or percentage ownership shares of larger units. A smaller unit reduces the amount of generation at risk due to equipment failure, and a larger unit will provide economy of scale cost savings not possible with smaller units. Spreading the generation over more units in different locations provides for greater operational flexibility and reliability. In addition, the construction timing of more and smaller generating units may better coincide with customer load growth in Idaho Power's service area.

Idaho Power will continue to explore the idea of seasonal ownership, or exchange arrangements that simulate seasonal ownership, with interested parties.

Idaho Power faces uncertainty regarding the future addition of PURPA generation. If the quantity of Idaho Power's PURPA generation significantly changes from the 172 aMW assumed in the 2006 IRP, the Near-Term and Ten-Year action plans may need to be revised.

Demand-Side Resources

The 2006 IRP adds several new programs as well as expanding existing programs. Overall, the preferred portfolio adds a set of demand-side programs that are forecast to reduce average loads by 88 aMW on an annual basis and reduce the summertime peak-hour load by 187 MW. Since summertime loads drive Idaho Power's capacity needs, the DSM programs are designed to provide significant load reductions during summertime peak-hour loads.

Renewable Energy

In 2005, Idaho Power hydroelectric generation supplied 36 percent of the MWh used by Idaho Power customers under low water conditions. By 2025, under normal water conditions, hydroelectric generation will continue to supply about 33 percent of the MWh used by Idaho Power customers.

Wind, geothermal, and other non-hydro renewable resources supplied a negligible amount of energy used by Idaho Power customers in 2005. Other than power purchased from several small PURPA projects and green tags acquired to support the Green Energy Program, Idaho Power had no major non-hydro renewable energy purchases in 2005. However, in future years Idaho Power anticipates acquiring a greater amount of non-hydro renewable energy given the number of PURPA resources either under contract or in contract negotiations. Although Idaho Power is required to purchase the output from qualified PURPA projects, at present it does not own the green tags associated with PURPA generation. Without the green tags, Idaho Power cannot claim the environmental attributes associated with the PURPA generation. Furthermore, without obtaining the green tags, Idaho Power may not be able to count the PURPA generation toward meeting a future RPS.

The preferred portfolio includes approximately 250 MW of wind generation and 150 MW of geothermal generation by 2025. These additions, based on nameplate ratings, result in non-hydro renewable resources equaling 8.0 percent of Idaho Power's total generation resources by 2025. If the nameplate capacity of existing small hydro, wind, and geothermal PURPA contracts are considered, renewable resources would account for 9.8 percent of Idaho Power's current generation portfolio. If the same existing PURPA contracts are included with the 400 MW identified in the preferred portfolio, renewable resources would account for 14.1 percent of Idaho Power's total generation portfolio by 2025. This figure likely underestimates the percentage of renewable resources Idaho Power will have in 2025 because new renewable PURPA resources have not been estimated or included in the calculation.

Peaking Resources

The 2006 IRP adds 1,250 MW of capacity additions to the resource portfolio. Idaho Power will add wind, geothermal, and thermal resources in the near and mid-term. In addition to the capacity contemplated in the 2006 IRP, Idaho Power has committed to adding the 170 MW Danskin combustion turbine, which is scheduled to be on-line in 2008, and the 49 MW Shoshone Falls upgrade, which is scheduled to be on-line in 2010. With the addition of the 170 MW Danskin combustion turbine in 2008, Idaho Power will have 424 MW of natural gas-fired peaking generation.

The primary purpose of the combustion turbines is to provide the generation capacity necessary to meet peak-hour loads. However, Idaho Power has the option to operate the combustion turbines to meet monthly energy requirements within the emission limits of the facility permits. Given current and forecasted natural gas prices, purchasing energy from the regional markets, up to the limits of the transmission system, will most likely be more economical than operating

the combustion turbines as an energy resource. However, Idaho Power anticipates operating the combustion turbines whenever customer load exceeds the generation capacity of its other generation units and the import capacity of the transmission system.

Market Purchases

Under low water conditions in 2005, Idaho Power purchased 22 percent of the MWh used by its customers from the regional energy markets. By 2025, under normal water and renewable conditions, purchased power is expected to supply only 4 percent of the energy used by Idaho Power's customers. Summertime on-peak capacity purchases will still be necessary and Idaho Power expects to continue to use its full share of the transmission system to access regional power markets.

Idaho Power's regional trading partners sometimes offer term market purchases and exchanges. Idaho Power will continue to evaluate the regional market purchases and exchanges on a case-by-case basis.

Transmission Resources

The 2006 IRP includes 285 MW of transmission upgrades, significantly improving Idaho Power's ability to import power from the Mid-Columbia market in the Pacific Northwest. Construction of a single conductor, 230 kV, single-circuit line from McNary to Brownlee, Brownlee to Ontario, and Ontario to the Garnet and Locust substations will add approximately 225 MW of additional import capacity. The other upgrade is to reconductor the 230 kV single-circuit line from Lolo to Oxbow, which will add approximately 60 MW of additional import capacity.

The planned supply-side resource additions will require significant upgrades to the backbone transmission system. Idaho Power has already begun the process to upgrade the Borah–West

transmission path as detailed in the 2004 IRP. A considerable amount of renewable generation is expected to be located in eastern Idaho which will require an improved Borah–West transmission path to reach the Treasure Valley load center. The Borah–West transmission path upgrade is scheduled to be completed in May 2007, which will provide a 250 MW increase in east to west transfer capability on the Borah–West path. The Borah–West upgrades are necessary to serve Idaho Power’s native load—either through resources identified in the 2006 IRP or through additional imports from the east side. Additional upgrades to the Borah–West and Midpoint–West transmission paths will be necessary if more resources are added in eastern Idaho or Wyoming as identified in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

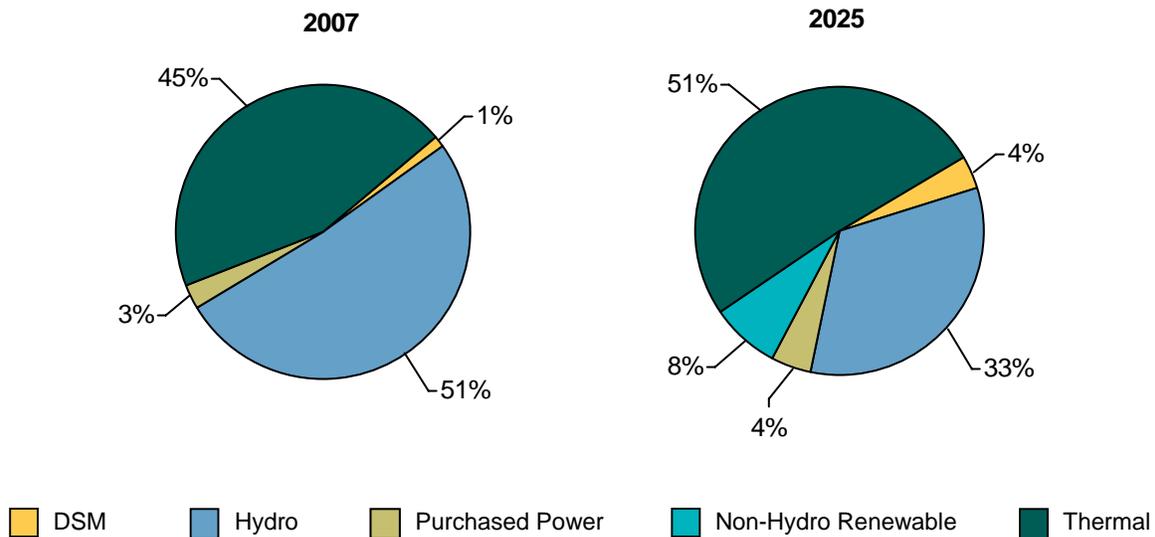
The coal-fired resource scheduled for 2013 will also require significant transmission upgrades to deliver the energy to the Treasure Valley.

Because the specific site of the coal-fired resource has not been identified, the required transmission upgrades are unknown and a generic cost estimate was used in the analysis.

Demand-Side Management Programs

Idaho Power anticipates increasing the emphasis on demand-side programs during the planning period. By 2025, Idaho Power anticipates that the energy efficiency programs initiated in the 2004 IRP, combined with the programs identified in the 2006 IRP, will reduce energy demand by 106 aMW. Figure 7-1 shows Idaho Power’s estimated energy sources in 2007 and 2025, assuming normal water and weather conditions.

Figure 7-1. Idaho Power Energy Sources in 2007 and 2025



8. NEAR-TERM ACTION PLAN

Introduction

Over the past 85 years, Idaho Power has developed a blended portfolio of generation resources. Idaho Power believes a portfolio of diverse generation resources is the most cost-effective and lowest-risk method to address the increasing energy demands of its customers.

New customer growth is the primary driver behind Idaho Power's need for the additional resources identified in the 2006 IRP. Population growth throughout southern Idaho and, specifically, in the Treasure Valley, requires that Idaho Power acquire new resources to meet both the peak-hour and average energy needs of its customers.

Supply-side generation resources and increasing transmission capacity to the Pacific Northwest are likely alternatives for Idaho Power to meet the increasing energy demands of its customers. However, Idaho Power's customers have expressed a desire for a balanced resource portfolio that also contains resources which are financially, environmentally, and socially responsible. Therefore, renewable energy and

demand-side measures continue to be significant contributors to the resource portfolio selected in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Near-Term Action Plan

The Near-Term Action Plan presented in Table 8-1 is a forecasted schedule of events through 2008 that are associated with implementing the preferred portfolio. By design, the action plan is expected to be flexible enough to accommodate the uncertainty associated with acquiring resources through an RFP process, and the uncertainty of developing resources in cooperation with other utilities. Idaho Power may deviate from the action plan, as necessary, to achieve the goal of acquiring sufficient resources to reliably serve the growing demand for energy within Idaho Power's service area while continuing to balance cost, risk, and environmental concerns. For example, during the IRPAC meetings, members voiced concerns regarding the amount of geothermal generation contained in Portfolio F1. Although Portfolio F1 had the lowest power supply costs, it was not selected due, in part, to the IRPAC's concerns that the quantity of geothermal resources in the portfolio might be unrealistic given the lack of proven geothermal resources in Idaho. However, if geothermal resources can be developed and acquired at the costs estimated in

Highlights

- ▶ In the fall of 2006, Idaho Power plans to complete its wind integration study and the RFP for 100 MW of wind generation.
- ▶ Idaho Power plans to complete its 100 MW geothermal RFP in early 2007.
- ▶ During 2007 and 2008 Idaho Power expects to commit to a new coal-fired, baseload resource, and a transmission upgrade to the Pacific Northwest. These projects are expected to be completed in 2012 and 2013 respectively.
- ▶ Continuing with its commitment to support renewable energy through education and demonstration projects, Idaho Power intends to commit up to an additional \$100,000 to support renewable energy education and demonstration projects. Areas currently under consideration include solar energy projects and river flow energy conversion devices.

Table 8-1. Portfolio F2 (Near-Term Action Plan through 2008)

Activity	
<p>September 2006</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2006 Integrated Resource Plan submitted to the Idaho and Oregon Public Utility Commissions <p>Fall 2006</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Power concludes 100 MW wind RFP issued in response to the 2004 IRP Notify short-listed bidders in 100 MW geothermal RFP issued in response to the 2004 IRP McNary–Boise transmission upgrade process initiated Develop finalized implementation plans for new DSM programs with guidance from the EEAG Continue coal-fired resource evaluation with Avista and consider expansion opportunities at Idaho Power's existing projects (Jim Bridger, Boardman and Valmy) Investigate opportunities to increase participation in the highly successful Irrigation Peak Rewards DSM program Complete wind integration study Evaluate the Rider level to fund DSM program expansion 	<p>2007</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize DSM implementation plans and budgets with guidance from the EEAG 100 MW geothermal RFP concluded Assess CHP development in progress via PURPA process—consider issuing RFP for 50 MW CHP depending on level of PURPA development Identify leading candidate site(s) for coal-fired resource addition and begin permitting activities 225 MW McNary–Boise transmission upgrade—studies in progress 100 MW wind on-line Evaluate/initiate DSM programs Select coal fired resource, finalize contracts, begin design, procurement, and pre-construction activities <p>2008</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 225 MW McNary–Boise transmission upgrade—final commitments 250 MW Borah–West transmission upgrade complete 170 MW Danskin expansion on-line Evaluate/initiate DSM programs Prepare and file 2008 IRP

Chapter 4, then Idaho Power will consider adding more geothermal resources as a part of this and future Integrated Resource Plans.

In the near-term, Idaho Power intends to continue acquiring wind resources, geothermal resources, demand-side measures, and CHP resources, and proceed with commitments to develop coal-fired and transmission resources which require a long lead time. The supply-side, demand-side, and transmission resource acquisitions and commitments may or may not meet the specific energy and capacity targets identified in the 2006 IRP. The energy and capacity values in future resource plans are likely to be modified to reflect the outcome of the RFP process, transmission studies, PURPA resource development, and operational and load growth changes that Idaho Power experiences.

During IRPAC meetings, members voiced concerns on a number of issues including the CO₂ emissions associated with conventional coal-fired resources, using IGCC in lieu of conventional pulverized coal technology,

demonstrating a stronger commitment to energy efficiency and demand-side resources, and the need to take steps now to build baseload resources and to increase transmission import capacity.

Generation Resources

Thermal Generation—Baseload

The preferred portfolio identifies a 250 MW Wyoming coal-fired resource; however, specific details of the resource are yet to be determined. At present, a mine-mouth project in Wyoming or Montana appears to be the most likely alternative. Idaho Power anticipates a plant in either Montana or Wyoming would provide delivered power at approximately the same cost.

Idaho Power intends to continue its evaluation of regional coal-fired resource alternatives with Avista and other utilities. Idaho Power is also exploring development opportunities at Idaho Power's jointly-owned coal-fired facilities at Jim Bridger, Boardman, and Valmy.

In addition to investigating coal-fired resources, industrial customers have approached Idaho Power regarding CHP projects. Idaho Power intends to continue ongoing negotiations to develop these projects within its service area. If approximately 50 MW of CHP projects are not in development or under contract as a result of PURPA development by the end of 2007, Idaho Power will consider issuing a CHP RFP.

Idaho Power will need additional baseload generation to meet the future energy needs of its customers. Idaho Power has not added a baseload resource to its portfolio since the construction of the Valmy coal-fired plant in the mid-1980s. The 2004 IRP identified that the time has come to acquire additional baseload generation and the 2006 IRP refines the timing and size of the resource need. Between now and 2008, Idaho Power plans to proceed with the evaluation of coal-fired resource alternatives, select the preferred resource, and move ahead with commitments to develop additional coal-fired generation.

Thermal Generation—Peaking

Population growth in southern Idaho is driving Idaho Power's peak-hour load growth due primarily to air conditioning units being installed in most new construction. Idaho Power's peak-hour load has been growing and is projected to continue growing at approximately 80 MW per year. In the near-term, Idaho Power must continue to rely on natural gas-fired resources, such as the Bennett Mountain and Danskin Power plants, to meet the peak energy demands of its growing customer base. Idaho Power expects the 170 MW Danskin addition will be commissioned and on-line for the 2008 summer season and will be necessary to meet peak-hour loads until a new baseload resource can be constructed. As mentioned in the previous section, Idaho Power also continues to explore CHP projects with its industrial customers and anticipates the addition of a CHP project will contribute to summer peak-hour generation.

Renewable Energy

In the 2004 IRP, Idaho Power committed to fund education and demonstration energy projects with up to \$100,000 of funding. One of the projects supported with this commitment was the Foothills Environmental Learning Center in north Boise. Idaho Power's support for this project included installation of a 4.6 kW fuel cell and a 2.0 kW solar panel. Another project undertaken in the past two years was the repair and upgrade of the 15 kW solar energy project on the roof of Idaho Power's corporate headquarters in downtown Boise.

Continuing with its commitment to support renewable energy through education and demonstration projects, Idaho Power intends to commit up to an additional \$100,000 to support renewable energy education and demonstration projects. Areas currently under consideration include solar energy projects and river flow energy conversion devices. At present, Idaho Power has not selected a specific project(s) to pursue with this funding.

Idaho Power's commitment to renewable resources is evident in its intent to add a significant quantity of renewable energy to its generation portfolio. Idaho Power has targeted to add 400 MW of renewable wind and geothermal resources during the 20-year planning period contained in the 2006 IRP. If the RFP process indicates additional supply is available at favorable prices, Idaho Power may further increase the amount of renewable resources in its generation portfolio. Renewable resources continue to show favorably in the resource portfolio analysis; however, the IRPAC expressed concerns about the quantity of renewable resources available in southern Idaho. The contribution of renewable resources will continue to be assessed and discussed as part of the 2008 and 2010 Integrated Resource Plans.

Wind Generation

Idaho Power issued an RFP for approximately 200 MW of wind generation in early 2005. However, beginning in late 2004, PURPA developers requested contracts to supply a significant amount of wind generation and Idaho Power was uncertain as to the effects it would have on its system. On June 17, 2005, Idaho Power filed a petition with the IPUC requesting that the IPUC temporarily suspend its obligation to purchase wind generation from qualified facilities. On June 30, 2005, Idaho Power temporarily suspended activity on the wind RFP while waiting for the IPUC to issue a ruling on its petition. On August 4, 2005, the IPUC issued an order reducing the rate cap for published avoided costs from 10 aMW to 100 kW. On September 28, 2005, the wind RFP was resumed and, on July 6, 2006, Idaho Power announced the selection of a successful bidder. The proposed project is expected to be on-line in late 2007 and will add an additional 66 MW of wind energy to Idaho Power's power supply portfolio. In addition to the 2005 wind RFP, Idaho Power has signed agreements for over 200 MW of PURPA wind generation.

A number of viable wind generation sites and projects are under development in southern Idaho. In addition to the nearly 300 MW of wind generation expected to be on-line by 2010, the preferred portfolio includes an additional 150 MW of wind generation in 2012. Depending on the results of the wind integration study, the level of PURPA development, and the available supply of low-cost wind, Idaho Power will consider either increasing or decreasing the amount of wind generation in its resource portfolio in the 2008 and 2010 Integrated Resource Plans.

Geothermal Generation

Idaho Power issued an RFP for 100 MW of geothermal generation in June 2006. Similar to wind resources, Idaho Power recognizes geothermal generation has moved beyond the

research and development stage and plans to incorporate geothermal resources into its generation portfolio. Geothermal developers have indicated there are several viable geothermal generation sites in southern Idaho. In anticipation of responses to the current RFP for 100 MW of geothermal generation, the preferred portfolio includes 50 MW of geothermal generation targeted to be on-line in 2009. However, if sufficient quantities of geothermal generation are available from qualified developers at competitive prices, Idaho Power will consider acquiring additional geothermal resources in the near-term. Depending on the success of the geothermal generation projects, geothermal generation may play a greater role in future resource portfolios.

Transmission Resources

In addition to the two specific transmission projects identified in the 2006 IRP, the 225 MW McNary to Boise line and the 60 MW Lolo to Brownlee upgrade, additional transmission system upgrades internal to Idaho Power's system will be necessary to integrate the new resources identified in the 2006 IRP. Idaho Power expects the Borah–West transmission path upgrades identified in the 2004 IRP to be completed in May 2007. The planned Borah–West upgrades which are necessary to integrate generation resources located on the eastern side of Idaho Power's service area, will also increase the ability to import power from markets east of Idaho. Idaho Power will continue to evaluate the transmission requirements of the resources proposed in the 2006 IRP and consider the impact in future Integrated Resource Plans.

Demand-Side Management

Idaho Power is working with the EEAG (comprised of customer, special interest, and PUC representatives from Idaho and Oregon) to design a package of DSM programs that will reduce average loads by 88 aMW and summertime peak-hour loads by 187 MW.

Idaho Power developed its DSM energy savings estimates for the proposed residential and commercial programs based on a detailed study of potential savings which was conducted by Quantum Consulting Company. The proposed industrial program savings estimates were developed by Idaho Power by performing an engineering and marketing analysis.

Idaho Power anticipates the new energy efficiency programs coming on-line in 2007 and continuing throughout the planning period. As a part of the DSM management process, program performance is continuously monitored and evaluated for improvements. The analysis and results of all demand-side programs are reported annually in the DSM Annual Report and more frequently to the EEAG.

Risk Mitigation

Idaho Power's near-term action plan includes additional renewable resources, CHP, DSM programs, a commitment to develop a coal-fired resource, and expand transmission capacity to the Pacific Northwest. The action plan also specifically incorporates the flexibility to acquire more wind and geothermal generation if it can be acquired at competitive prices. Conversely, if the cost of wind and geothermal resources are not competitive, lesser amounts may be acquired. The amount of wind generation Idaho Power can integrate into its system will be limited by operational constraints and economics. As noted earlier, Idaho Power is conducting a wind integration study to determine the cost of integrating wind generation at several different penetration levels. This study is expected to be completed in the fall of 2006.

A diverse portfolio of planned resources helps to reduce some of the larger risks Idaho Power faces in the development of its future resources. The possibility of future CO₂ regulations, the technological risks of developing IGCC generation, the realization risk associated with developing renewable wind and geothermal

resources, and the realization risk associated with customer-based demand-side programs could each have an impact on Idaho Power's plan to acquire future resources.

Because Idaho Power files an updated IRP every two years, there is a certain amount of flexibility inherent in the IRP process. Resources identified in the long-term plan may change in future IRPs depending on the outcome of the previously mentioned risk factors. And while the addition of certain resources such as wind and geothermal do not require substantial lead times, transmission and coal-fired resources require substantial lead times and an early commitment and will be subject to a greater amount of risk. The diverse nature of the near-term action plan in Idaho Power's 2006 IRP will mitigate the overall risk associated with acquiring additional resources.

Although renewable resources and demand-side programs face no fuel price risk, there are other risks associated with renewable resources. Geothermal resources are unproven in Idaho, and the economic viability of both wind and geothermal generation is driven by the federal PTCs at the present time. Idaho Power has received considerable interest from geothermal resource developers, but until the responses to the geothermal RFP are received and evaluated, it is difficult to assess the available supply and cost effectiveness of geothermal resources. Likewise with demand-side programs, until responses to the RFPs have been received, the programs implemented, and the results measured, it is difficult to estimate the actual performance of the programs.

In 2006, Idaho Power expects to finalize negotiations for adding additional wind generation and evaluate the responses to the geothermal RFP. The geothermal RFP is expected to be awarded in early 2007 and result in at least 50 MW of geothermal generation coming on-line in 2009. Idaho Power will also continue to investigate coal-fired resource development with potential partners during the

remainder of 2006 and 2007. It is likely Idaho Power will enter into a firm commitment in 2007 or 2008 to participate in a coal-fired resource expected to be on-line in 2013. Idaho Power will complete engineering studies and enter into commitments to expand the transmission import capacity from the Pacific Northwest during the next few years. Idaho Power will also work with the EEAG to implement the DSM programs that are expected to reduce average loads by 88 aMW and peak-hour loads by 187 MW.

The DSM energy savings targets developed in the IRP are independent from energy savings that might be associated with future state and local building code modifications, market transformation energy savings such as those supported by Idaho Power through the Alliance, and other activities outside of Idaho Power's DSM programs. Because all of these components comprise the total conservation savings in Idaho Power's service area, the potential exists for differences in how reported savings are calculated. Idaho Power and the EEAG are committed to developing successful DSM programs that represent verifiable and meaningful savings for Idaho Power's customers.

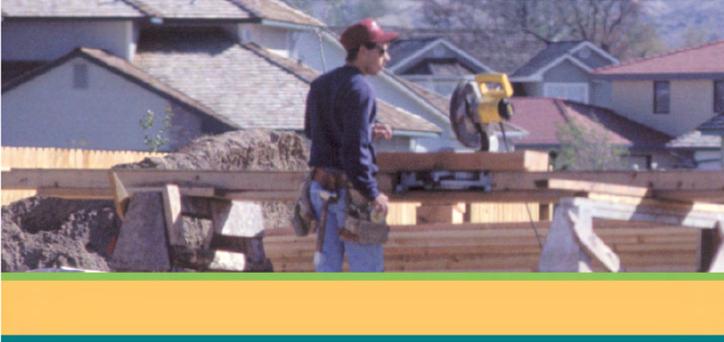
Idaho Power prepares an Integrated Resource Plan biennially. At the time of the next plan in 2008, Idaho Power will have additional information regarding the cost and availability of renewable resources, demand-side programs, fuel prices, economic conditions, and load growth. In addition, Idaho Power hopes to have better information regarding potential carbon regulations, the feasibility of IGCC, and the development of a federal RPS.

One of the key strengths of Idaho Power's planning process is that the IRP is updated every two years. Frequent planning allows Idaho Power, the Idaho and Oregon PUCs, and concerned customers (including the IRPAC) to revisit the resource plan and make periodic adjustments and corrections to reflect changes in technology, economic conditions, and regulatory requirements. During the two years between resource plan filings, the public and regulatory oversight of the activities identified in the near-term action plan allows for discussion and adjustment of the IRP as warranted.

*Appendix A—Sales and Load Forecast
For the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan*



*Appendix A—Sales and Load Forecast
For the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan*





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INTRODUCTION

Idaho Power Company (Idaho Power or the Company) has prepared the 2006 Sales and Load Forecast as an appendix to its 2006 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The Sales and Load Forecast presents the Company's best estimate of the future demand for electricity within its service area. The forecast covers the 20-year period from 2006 through 2025. For planning purposes, the future demand for electricity by customers in the Company's service area is represented by three load forecasts: (1) a 50th percentile or expected case load forecast, (2) a 70th percentile load forecast, and (3) a 90th percentile load forecast. These forecasts define three possible load conditions evaluated in the 2006 IRP. The expected case total load growth rate is 1.8 percent per year over the 20-year planning period. This is Idaho Power's estimate of the most probable outcome for load growth during the planning period and is based on the most recent economic forecast for the Company's service area.

Two additional load forecasts for the Idaho Power service area were prepared that provide a range of possible load growths for the 2006–2025 planning period due to variable economic and demographic conditions. The high economic growth and low economic growth scenarios were prepared based upon statistical analysis to empirically reflect uncertainty inherent in the load forecast.

The expected case load forecast assumes median temperatures and median rainfall. Since actual loads can vary significantly dependent upon weather conditions, two alternative scenarios were considered to address the load variability due to weather. A 70th percentile load forecast and a 90th percentile load forecast were prepared to illustrate the weather-related uncertainty inherent in forecasting electrical loads. The 70th percentile load forecast assumes monthly loads that can be exceeded in 3 out of 10 years (30 percent of the time). The 90th percentile load forecast assumes monthly loads that can be

exceeded in 1 out of 10 years (10 percent of the time).

In the expected case scenario, total company load is forecast to increase to 2,464 average megawatts in the year 2025 from the 2006 forecast load of 1,746 average megawatts. The expected case forecast total load growth rate averages 1.8 percent per year over the 20 years of the planning period (2006–2025). The number of Idaho Power retail customers increased from the December 2005 level of 455,527 customers to about 683,362 customers at year-end 2025. The Company system peak load is forecast to grow to 4,627 megawatts in the year 2025 from the 2005 actual system peak of 2,961 megawatts. The highest system peak on record was 3,084 megawatts and occurred on Monday, July 24, 2006 at 6:00 p.m. In the expected case scenario, the Company system peak increases at an average growth rate of 2.1 percent per year over the 20 years of the planning period (2006–2025).

This Sales and Load Forecast is strongly influenced by the 2006 Economic Forecast developed by an independent consultant, John Church of Idaho Economics. The 2006 Economic Forecast is based on a forecast of national and regional economic activity performed by Global Insight, a national econometric consulting firm. The Global Insight economic forecast is modified by Idaho Economics to reflect anticipated service area conditions.

Economic growth assumptions influence several of the individual class of service growth rates. Economic growth information for Idaho and its counties can be found in *Appendix C—Economic Forecast*. The number of households in the state of Idaho is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 1.7 percent during the forecast period. Growth in the number of households within individual counties in Idaho Power's service area differs from statewide household growth patterns. Service area households are derived from county-specific household

forecasts. The number of households and employment projections, along with customer consumption patterns, are each used to form load projections.

In addition to the economic assumptions used to drive the expected case forecast scenario, several specific assumptions were incorporated in the forecasts of the individual sectors. Further discussion of these assumptions is presented in the sections of this report pertaining to these individual sectors.

The future load impacts of implemented and committed Idaho Power Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs are considered within the 2006 Sales and Load Forecast. These programs and their expected impacts are addressed in more detail in the Company's *Demand-Side Management 2005 Annual Report*. This report is Appendix B to the 2006 IRP.

The expected case load forecast represents Idaho Power's most probable outcome for load growth during the planning period. However, the actual path of future electricity sales will not follow exactly the path suggested by the expected case load forecast. Therefore, four additional load forecasts were prepared, two that provide a range of possible load growths due to economic uncertainty, and two that address the load variability associated with abnormal weather. The "high growth" and "low growth" scenarios provide boundaries on each side of the expected case scenario and reflect economic uncertainty. The 70th percentile and 90th percentile load forecast scenarios were developed to assist the Company in reviewing the resource requirements that would result from higher loads due to more adverse weather.

Several changes in rate structure that were not considered in the development of the 2006 Sales and Load Forecast were seasonal rates, time-of-use rates, and block rates that were each implemented in June of 2004. The impacts of these changes to rate structure on the Sales and

Load Forecast will be considered as more time-series data is collected.

During the 20-year forecast horizon there could be major changes in the electric utility industry. However, the implications of any major changes are unknown at this time and are not reflected in this forecast. The alternative sales and load scenarios of the 2006 Sales and Load Forecast were prepared under the assumption that Idaho Power will continue to serve all customers in its franchised service area during the planning period.

Data describing the historical and projected figures for sales and load is found in Appendix A1 of this report.

2006 IRP VERSUS 2004 IRP

Average Load Comparisons

The 2006 IRP average system load forecast is lower than the 2004 IRP average system load forecast. A return to lower, more normal retail electricity prices and higher than expected residential customer growth combined to end the pause in load growth that occurred over the 2001–2004 period. The reduction in retail electricity prices and the recovery in the service area economy caused load growth to return, although at a somewhat slower pace than before and starting at a lower level than previously forecast in the 2004 IRP. Significant factors that influenced the outcome of the 2006 IRP load forecast include:

- Regaining strength in the service area economy experienced in the past few years.
- A faster growth in the number of service area households as forecast by Idaho Economics.

- Higher residential sales forecast due to a significant increase in the number of new service area households.
- Commercial, irrigation, and industrial load forecasts each lower than forecasts made for the 2004 IRP.
- The loss of the Company's largest irrigation customer, Bell Rapids, due to the purchase of its water rights by the State of Idaho.
- Higher retail electricity prices expected throughout forecast period, mostly the result of new generation additions.
- Slower growth at Micron Technology than assumed in the 2004 IRP.
- The long-term firm sales contract with the City of Weiser is assumed to expire December 31, 2006, and will not be renewed.
- A change to a 20-year planning period.
- This 2006 IRP peak demand forecast was adjusted downward to reflect the estimated impact of the DSM programs that were selected for implementation since 2004.
- The modeling procedure in the 2006 IRP peak model was carefully reviewed and logic changes were made to more accurately forecast the peaks at various percentiles of temperatures.
- The peak model allows peaks to be calculated at 0th, 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th, 60th, 70th, 80th, 90th, 95th, and 100th percentiles of peak-day temperatures for each month of the year.
- The addition of more recent historical peak data to the peak model regressions. The July 2002, July 2003, June 2005, and July 2005 peak-day temperatures were near the 100th percentile and their addition to the regression models impacted forecast results.
- The summer peak regression models do not use the 2001 firm peak data as the 2001 voluntary load reduction program, which paid irrigators not to use electricity, impacted the 2001 peaks.

Peak Hour Comparisons

Peak-day temperatures and the growth in average loads drive the peak forecasting model regressions. The lower average load forecast in the 2006 IRP resulted, in most cases, in lower monthly peak forecast figures. However, the peak forecast results and comparisons with the 2004 IRP differ for a number of reasons that include:

- The update of the 12 monthly peak model regressions using MetrixND (statistical software from RER, an Itron Company).
- The loss of the Company's largest irrigation customer, Bell Rapids, resulted in a peak reduction of 20–25 megawatts in June and July of each year.
- The Company continues to utilize a median peak-day temperature driver in lieu of an average peak-day temperature driver. The median peak-day temperature has a 50 percent probability of being exceeded. Peak-day temperatures are not normally distributed and can be skewed by one or more extreme observations; therefore the median temperature better reflects expected temperatures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FORECAST

The sales and load forecast is constructed by developing a separate forecast for each individual sales category. Independent sales

forecasts are prepared for each of the major customer classes: residential, commercial, irrigation, and industrial. Individual energy and peak demand forecasts are developed for Micron Technology, Simplot Fertilizer Company, Idaho National Laboratory (INL), the City of Weiser, and Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. (the electric distribution utility serving Idaho Power Company's former customers in the state of Nevada). These five special contract customers are combined into a single forecast category labeled Additional Firm Load. Lastly, the contract off-system category represents long-term contracts to supply firm energy and demand to off-system customers. The assumptions for each of the individual categories are described in greater detail in their respective sections.

Since the residential, commercial, irrigation, and industrial sales forecasts provide a forecast of sales as they are billed, it is necessary to adjust these billed sales to the proper timeframe to reflect the required generation needed in each calendar month. To determine calendar-month sales from billed sales, the billed sales must first be allocated to the calendar months in which they are generated. The calendar-month sales are then converted to calendar-month load by adding losses and dividing by the number of hours each month.

Loss factors are determined by Idaho Power's Distribution Planning department. The annual average energy loss coefficients are multiplied by the calendar-month load, yielding the system load including losses.

The peak load forecast was prepared in conjunction with the 2006 sales forecast. Idaho Power has two distinct peak periods: a winter peak resulting from space heating demand that normally occurs in December, January, or February, and a larger summer peak that normally occurs in June or July. The summer peak generally occurs when extensive air conditioning usage coincides with significant irrigation demand.

Peak loads are forecast via 12 regression equations and are a function of temperature, space heating saturation (winter only), air conditioning saturation (summer only), historical average load, and precipitation (summer only). The peak forecast utilizes statistically derived peak-day temperatures based on 30 or more years of climate data for each month. Peak loads for the INL, Micron Technology, Simplot Fertilizer, the City of Weiser, Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., and the firm off-system contracts are forecast based on historical analysis and contractual considerations.

The primary exogenous factors in the forecast are macroeconomic and demographic data. Global Insight provides the macroeconomic forecasts. The national econometric projections are tailored to Idaho Power's service area by an independent consultant, John Church of Idaho Economics. Specific demographic projections are also developed for the service area from national and local census data.

Fuel Prices

Fuel prices, in combination with service area economic data, impact long-term trends in electricity sales. Changes in relative fuel prices can also have significant impacts on the future demand for electricity.

Short-term and long-term nominal electricity price increases are generated internally from Idaho Power financial models. Global Insight provides the forecasts of long-term changes in nominal natural gas prices. The nominal price estimates are adjusted for projected inflation by applying the appropriate economic deflators to arrive at real fuel prices. The projected average annual growth rates of fuel prices in nominal and real terms (adjusted for inflation) are presented in Table 1. The growth rates shown are for residential fuel prices and can be used as a proxy for fuel price growth rates in the commercial, industrial, and irrigation sectors.

Figure 1 illustrates the average electricity price (in cents per kWh) paid by Idaho Power’s residential customers over the historical period 1973–2005 and over the forecast period 2006–2025. Both nominal and real prices are shown. Nominal electricity prices are expected to slowly climb to over nine cents per kWh by the end of the forecast period in 2025. Real electricity prices (inflation-adjusted) are expected to decline over the forecast period at an average rate of 0.1 percent each year.

Table 1. Residential Fuel Price Escalation, 2005–2025
(average annual percent change)

	Nominal	Real*
Electricity.....	2.0%	-0.1%
Natural Gas.....	0.0%	-2.1%

*adjusted for inflation

Electricity prices for Idaho Power customers were significantly higher in 2001, 2002, and 2003 because of the Power Cost Adjustment impact on rates. Except for those three years, Idaho Power’s electricity prices have been historically quite stable. Over the 1990–2000 period, electricity prices rose only eight percent overall, an annual average compound growth rate of 0.8 percent each year. In June 2003, electricity prices for Idaho Power customers

returned to levels much closer to normal, between five and a half and six cents per kWh for residential customers.

Figure 2 illustrates the average natural gas price (in dollars per therm) paid by Intermountain Gas Company’s residential customers over the historical period 1973–2005. Natural gas prices remained stable and flat throughout the 1990s before moving sharply higher in 2001. Since 2001, natural gas prices moved downward for a couple of years before again moving sharply upward in 2004 and 2005. Natural gas prices are expected to move upward again in 2006 to a price level twice as high as the prices experienced throughout the 1990s. After peaking in 2006, nominal natural gas prices are expected to trend lower over the five years that follow. Natural gas prices at the end of the forecast period are expected to nearly match the prices in 2005, growing at an average rate of zero percent per year over the forecast period (2005–2025). Real natural gas prices (adjusted for inflation) are expected to decline over the same period at an average rate of 2.1 percent each year.

If natural gas prices continue to outpace electricity prices, as they have over the past several years, at some point the operating costs

Figure 1. Forecasted Electricity Prices
(cents per kWh)

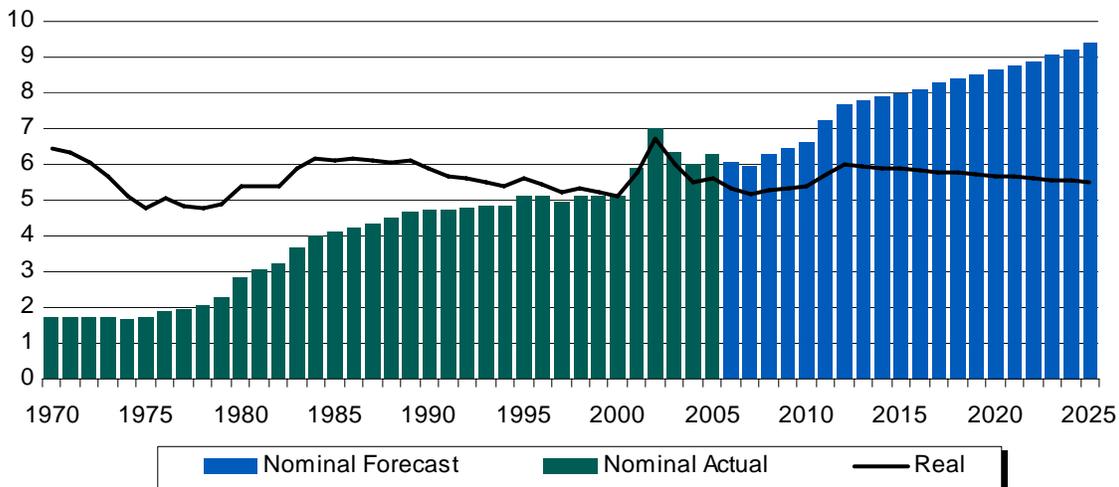
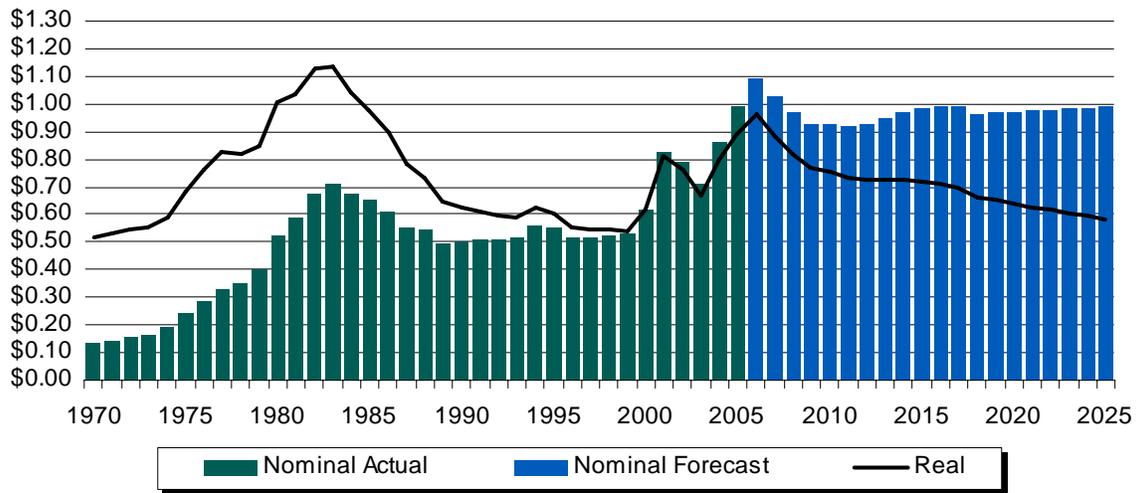


Figure 2. Forecasted Natural Gas Prices
(dollars per therm)



of space heating and water heating homes with electricity will become comparable with that of natural gas. Eventual price parity could have a significant impact on future electricity demands, especially in the wintertime.

Forecast Probabilities

Load Forecasts Based on Weather Variability

The future demand for electricity by customers in Idaho Power’s service area is represented by three load forecasts reflecting a range of load uncertainty due to weather. The expected case load forecast represents the most probable projection of system load growth during the planning period and is based on the most recent economic forecast for the Company’s service area.

The expected case load forecast assumes median temperatures and median precipitation, i.e., there is a 50 percent chance that loads will be higher or lower than the expected case loads due to colder-than-median or hotter-than-median temperatures, or wetter-than-median or drier-than-median precipitation. Since actual loads can vary significantly dependant upon weather conditions, two alternative scenarios

were considered that address load variability due to weather.

Maximum load occurs when the highest recorded levels of heating degree days (HDD) are assumed in winter and the highest recorded levels of cooling and growing degree days (CDD and GDD) combined with the lowest recorded level of precipitation are assumed in summer. Conversely, the minimum load occurs when the lowest recorded levels of heating degree days are assumed in winter and the lowest recorded levels of cooling and growing degree days combined with the highest level of precipitation are assumed in summer.

For example, at the Boise Weather Service Office the median HDD in December over the 1948–2005 period was 1,040 HDD. The 70th percentile HDD is 1,069 HDD and would be exceeded in 3 out of 10 years. The 90th percentile HDD is 1,185 HDD and would be exceeded in 1 out of 10 years. The 100th percentile HDD (the coldest December on record) is 1,619 and occurred in December 1985. This same concept was applied in each month throughout the year in only the weather-sensitive customer classes: residential, commercial, and irrigation.

In the 70th percentile residential and commercial load forecasts, temperatures in each month were assumed to be at the 70th percentile of HDD in wintertime and at the 70th percentile of CDD in summertime. In the 70th percentile irrigation load forecast, GDD were assumed to be at the 70th percentile and precipitation at the 30th percentile reflecting drier-than-median weather. The 90th percentile load forecast was similarly constructed.

Idaho Power loads are highly dependant upon weather and these two scenarios allow us to carefully examine load variability and how it may impact resource requirements. It is important to understand that the probabilities associated with these forecasts apply to any given month. To assume that temperatures and precipitation would maintain a 70th percentile or 90th percentile level continuously month after month throughout the year would be much less probable. It is the monthly forecast numbers that are being evaluated for resource planning, and one must be careful in interpreting the meaning of the annual average load figures being reported and graphed.

Table 2 summarizes the load scenarios prepared for the 2006 IRP. Three average load scenarios were prepared based upon a statistical analysis of historical monthly weather variables listed. The probability associated with each individual average load scenario is also indicated in the table. In addition, three peak demand scenarios were prepared based upon a statistical analysis

of historical peak-day temperatures. The probability associated with each individual peak demand scenario is also indicated in Table 2.

The analysis of resource requirements is based on the 70th percentile average load forecast coupled with the 95th percentile peak demand forecast so that a more adverse representation of peak demands would be considered. Otherwise, the expected case (50th percentile) average load forecast and the 90th percentile peak demand forecast were coupled together for consideration.

Load Forecasts Based on Economic Uncertainty

The expected case load forecast is based on the most recent economic forecast for the Company's service area and represents Idaho Power's most probable outcome for load growth during the planning period. Two additional load forecasts for the Idaho Power service area were prepared that provide a range of possible load growths for the 2006–2025 planning period due to variable economic and demographic conditions. The high economic growth and low economic growth scenarios were prepared based upon statistical analysis to empirically reflect uncertainty inherent in the load forecast. The average growth rates for the high and low growth scenarios were derived from the historical distribution of one-year growth rates over the period 1979–2005.

Table 2. Average Load and Peak Demand Forecast Scenarios

Scenario	Weather Probability	Probability of Exceeding	Weather Driver
Forecasts of Average Load			
90 th Percentile.....	90%	1 in 10 years	HDD, CDD, GDD, Precipitation
70 th Percentile.....	70%	3 in 10 years	HDD, CDD, GDD, Precipitation
Expected Case	50%	1 in 2 years	HDD, CDD, GDD, Precipitation
Forecasts of Peak Demand			
95 th Percentile.....	95%	1 in 20 years	Peak-Day Temperatures
90 th Percentile.....	90%	1 in 10 years	Peak-Day Temperatures
50 th Percentile.....	50%	1 in 2 years	Peak-Day Temperatures

The estimated probabilities for the three different load scenarios are reported in Table 2. The probability estimates are calculated using the annual growth rates in weather-adjusted firm sales observed between 1979 and 2005. The standard deviation observed during the historical time period is used to estimate the dispersion around the expected case scenario. The probability estimates assume that the expected forecast is the median growth path, i.e., there is a 50 percent probability that the actual growth rate will be less than the expected case growth rate, and a 50 percent chance that the actual growth rate will be greater than the expected case growth rate. In addition, the probability estimates assume that the variation in growth rates will be equivalent to the variation in growth rates observed over the past 25 years (1979–2005).

Two types of probability estimates are reported in Table 3. The first probability, the probability of exceeding, shows the likelihood that the actual load growth will be greater than the projected growth rate in the specified scenario. For example, over the next 20 years there is a 10 percent probability that the actual growth rate will exceed the growth rate projected in the high scenario, and conversely, there is a 10 percent chance that the actual growth rate would fall below that of the low scenario. In other words, over a 20-year time period there is an 80 percent probability that the actual growth rate of firm load will fall between the growth rates projected in the high and low scenarios. The second probability estimate, the probability of occurrence, indicates the likelihood that the actual growth will be closer to the growth rate specified in that scenario than to the growth rate specified in any other scenario. For example, there is a 26 percent probability that the actual growth rate will be closer to the high scenario than to any of the other forecast scenarios for the entire 20-year planning horizon. Probabilities for shorter 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year time periods are also shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Forecast Probabilities

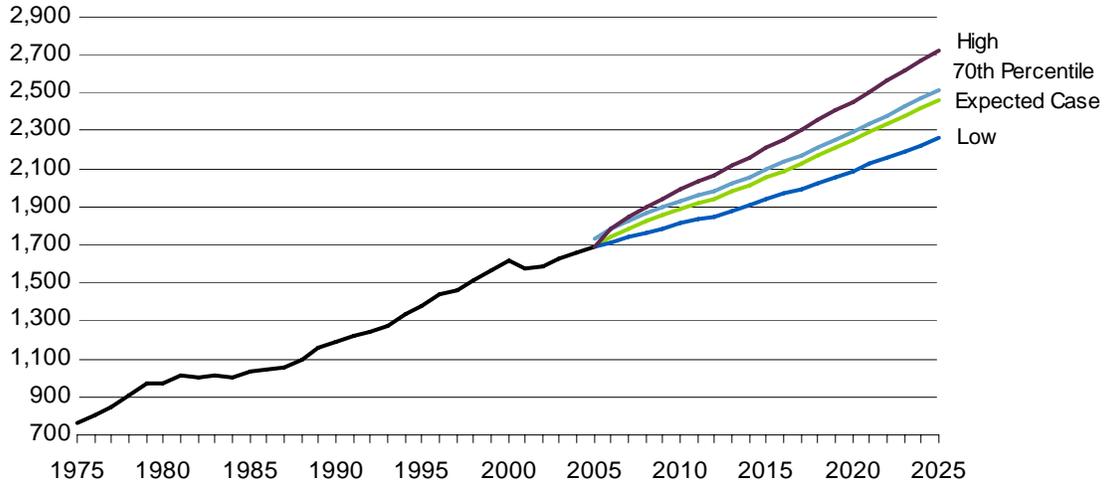
Probability of Exceeding				
Scenario	1-year	5-year	10-year	20-year
Low Growth.....	90%	90%	90%	90%
Expected Case.....	50%	50%	50%	50%
High Growth.....	10%	10%	10%	10%
Probability of Occurrence				
Scenario	1-year	5-year	10-year	20-year
Low Growth.....	26%	26%	26%	26%
Expected Case.....	48%	48%	48%	48%
High Growth.....	26%	26%	26%	26%

Firm load includes the sum of residential, commercial, industrial, irrigation, as well as special contracts (excluding Astaris), the City of Weiser, and Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. Company firm load projections are reported in Table 4 and pictured in Figure 3. The expected case firm load forecast growth rate averages 1.9 percent per year over the 20 years of the planning period. The low scenario projects that firm load will increase at an average rate of 1.5 percent per year throughout the forecast period. The high scenario projects load growth of 2.4 percent per year. The Company has experienced both the high and low growth rates in the past. These scenario forecasts provide a range of projected growth rates that cover approximately 80 percent of the probable outcomes as measured by Idaho Power Company's historical experience.

Table 4. Firm Load Growth
(average megawatts)

Growth	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
High.....	1,693	1,993	2,210	2,724	2.4%
Expected	1,693	1,892	2,051	2,464	1.9%
Low.....	1,693	1,816	1,937	2,261	1.5%

Figure 3. Forecasted Firm Load
(average megawatts)



The remainder of the 2006 Sales and Load Forecast document is organized by individual sectors. All information pertaining to a particular sector can be found under the appropriate heading.

megawatts in 2005 to 796 average megawatts in 2025, matching the expected case residential growth rate. The residential load forecasts are reported in Table 5 and shown graphically in Figure 4.

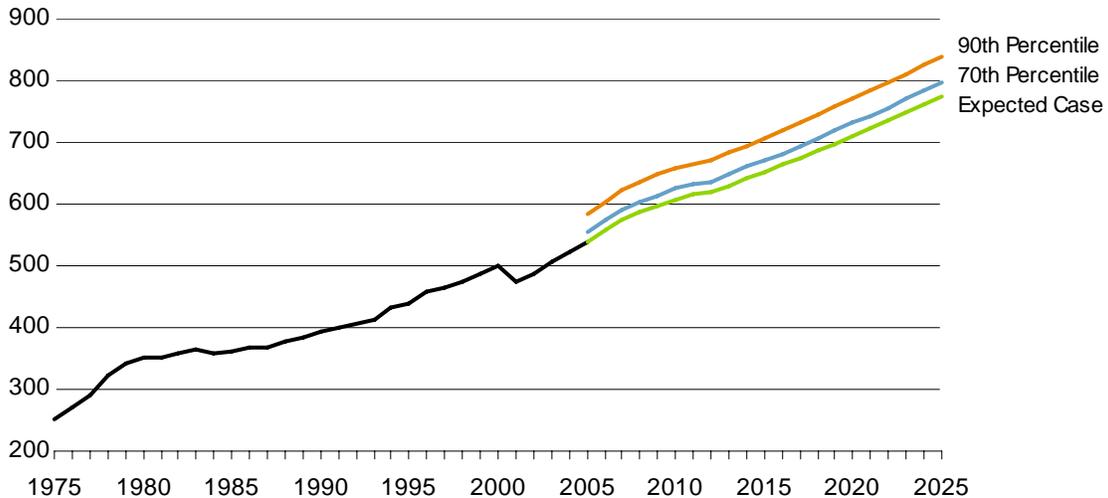
RESIDENTIAL

The expected case residential load is forecast to increase from 539 average megawatts in 2005 to 774 average megawatts in 2025, an average annual compound growth rate of 1.8 percent. In the 70th percentile scenario residential load is forecast to increase from 554 average

Table 5. Residential Load Growth
(average megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
90 th Percentile	584	658	706	838	1.8%
70 th Percentile	554	624	670	796	1.8%
Expected Case.....	539	607	651	774	1.8%

Figure 4. Forecasted Residential Load
(average megawatts)



Sales to residential customers made up 24 percent of the Company’s system sales in 1970 and 35 percent of system sales in 2005. The residential customer proportion of system sales is forecast to be approximately 34 percent in 2025. There were 380,952 residential customers as of December 2005. The number of residential customers is projected to increase to around 570,676 by December 2025. The relative customer proportions of the total company electricity sales are shown in Figure 19.

The average sales per residential customer were about 10,000 kWh in 1970. Average sales increased to nearly 14,800 kWh per residential customer in 1979 before declining to 13,100 kWh in 2001. In 2002 and 2003 residential use per customer dropped dramatically, about 500 kWh per customer from 2001, the result of two years of significantly higher electricity prices combined with a weak national and service area economy. The reduction in electricity prices in mid-May 2003 and a recovery in the service area economy caused residential use per customer to stabilize through 2005. However, beginning in 2007, residential use per customer is expected to return to a pattern of slow decline. The average sales per residential customer is expected to decline to approximately 12,000 kWh per year in 2025. Average annual sales per residential customer is shown in Figure 5.

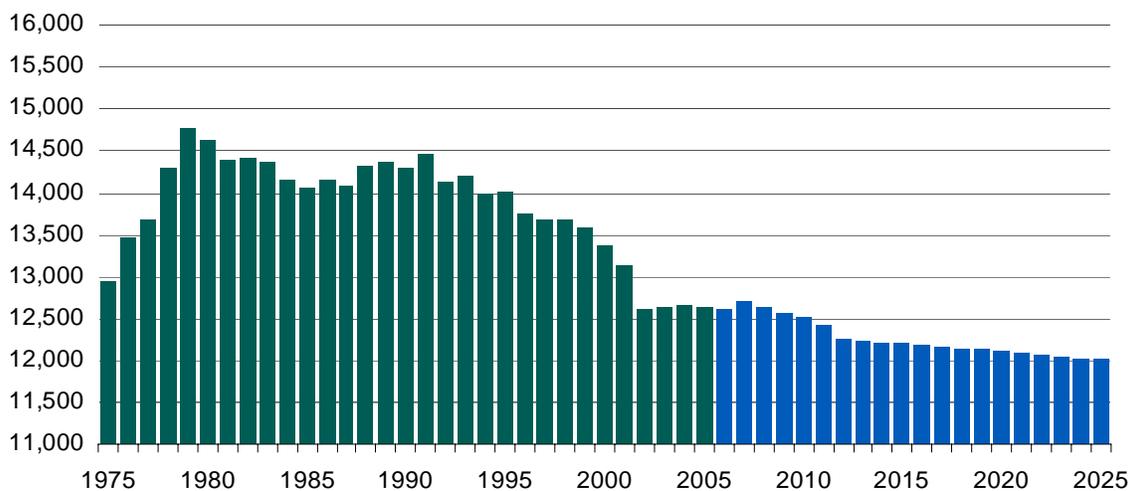
The residential sales forecast is based on a forecast of the number of residential customers and an econometric analysis of residential use per customer. The number of residential customers being added each year is a direct function of the number of new service area households being added each year as provided by the 2006 Economic Forecast. The customer forecast for 2005–2025 shows an average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

The residential use per customer estimates consider several factors affecting electricity sales to residential customers. Residential use per customer is a function of HDD (wintertime), CDD (summertime), use per customer trends, and the price of electricity. The resulting forecast of residential use per customer is multiplied by the residential customer forecast to obtain the residential energy forecast.

COMMERCIAL

The commercial category is primarily made up of Idaho Power Company’s Small General Service and Large General Service customers. Other schedules that are considered part of the commercial category are Unmetered General Service, Street Lighting Service, Traffic Control Signal Lighting Service, and Dusk-to-Dawn Customer Lighting.

Figure 5. Forecasted Residential Use Per Customer
(weather-adjusted kWh)



In the expected case scenario, commercial load is projected to increase from 414 average megawatts in 2005 to 698 average megawatts in 2025. The average annual compound growth rate of commercial load is 2.6 percent during the forecast period. As summarized in Table 6, the commercial load in the 70th percentile scenario is projected to increase from 419 average megawatts in 2005 to 705 average megawatts in 2025. The commercial load forecasts are illustrated in Figure 6.

Table 6. Commercial Load Growth
(average megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
90 th Percentile	428	506	568	720	2.6%
70 th Percentile	419	496	556	705	2.6%
Expected Case	414	491	551	698	2.6%

As of December 2005, there were about 58,087 commercial customers. The number of commercial customers is expected to increase at an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent, reaching 91,114 customers in 2025. Commercial customers consumed nearly 17 percent of the Company’s system sales in 1970 and 27 percent of system sales in 2005. The commercial customer proportion of system sales is projected to increase to nearly 31 percent of system sales

by 2025. The relative customer proportions of the Company’s total electricity sales are shown in Figure 19.

The average consumption per commercial customer increased to a record 67,333 kWh in 2001. However, two years of significantly higher electricity prices combined with a weak national and service area economy caused a setback in the growth of commercial use per customer beginning in 2002. The reduction in electricity prices in mid-May 2003 and a slow recovery in the service area economy slowed the rate of decline in commercial use per customer through 2005. Beginning in 2006, commercial use per customer is expected to return to an upward growth pattern, although at a slower pace than before and starting at a lower level. The average consumption per commercial customer is expected to increase to approximately 68,000 kWh per customer in 2025. Average annual use per commercial customer is pictured in Figure 7.

The commercial sales forecast is based on a forecast of the number of commercial customers and an econometric analysis of commercial use per customer. The number of commercial customers being added each year is a direct function of the number of new residential customers being added. The number of

Figure 6. Forecasted Commercial Load
(average megawatts)

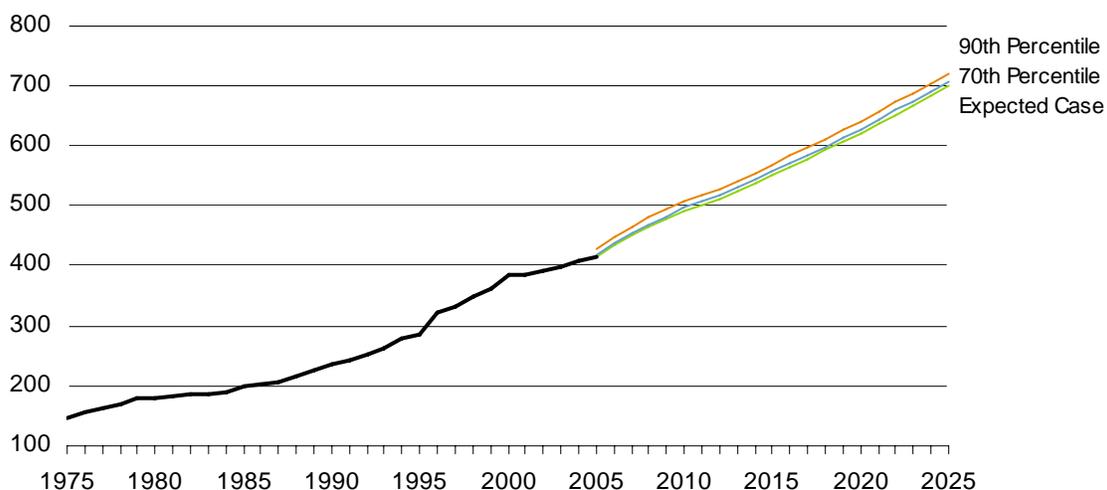
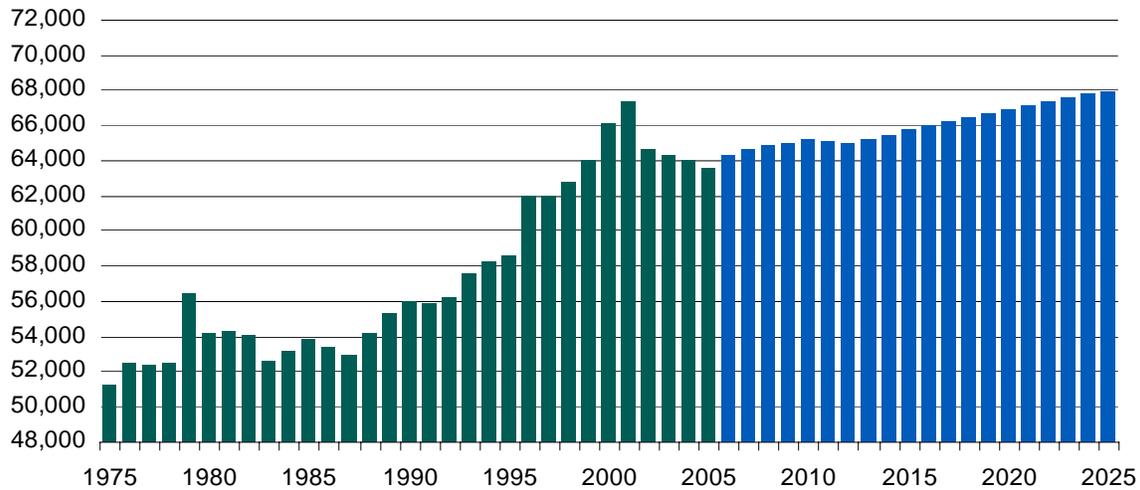


Figure 7. Forecasted Commercial Use Per Customer
(weather-adjusted kWh)



residential customers being added is a direct function of the number of new service area households as provided by the 2006 Economic Forecast. The commercial customer forecast for 2005–2025 shows an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent.

The commercial use per customer equation considers several factors affecting electricity sales to commercial customers. Commercial use per customer is a function of HDD (wintertime), CDD (summertime), use per customer trends, and electricity prices. The forecast of commercial use per customer is multiplied by the commercial customer forecast to obtain the commercial energy forecast.

IRRIGATION

The irrigation category is made up of agricultural irrigation service customers. Service under this schedule is applicable to power and energy supplied to agricultural use customers at one point-of-delivery for operating water pumping or water delivery systems to irrigate agricultural crops or pasturage.

The expected case irrigation load is forecast to increase hardly at all, from 186 average megawatts in 2005 to 187 average megawatts in

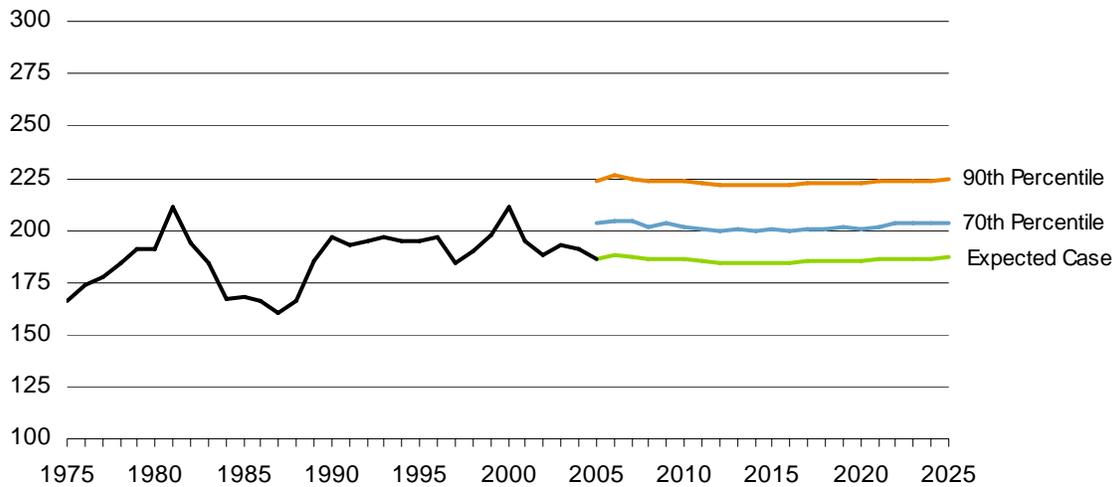
2025, an average annual compound growth rate of zero percent. The expected case, 70th percentile, and 90th percentile scenarios forecast almost no growth in irrigation load over the 2005–2025 time period. In the 70th percentile scenario, irrigation load is projected to be 203 average megawatts in 2005 and 203 average megawatts in 2025. The individual irrigation load forecasts are reported in Table 7 and shown in Figure 8. The figure illustrates the poorer economic conditions and the drop-off in land development experienced by the agricultural economy in the mid-1980s.

Table 7. Irrigation Load Growth
(average megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
90 th Percentile	224	224	222	225	0.0%
70 th Percentile	203	202	201	203	0.0%
Expected Case.....	186	186	184	187	0.0%

One must be careful in interpreting the meaning of the annual average load figures being reported in Table 7 and graphed in Figure 8. The average loads being reported are calculated using the 8,760 hours of a typical year. In the highly seasonal irrigation sector, over 96 percent of the annual energy is billed during the six months from May through October, and

Figure 8. Forecasted Irrigation Load
(average megawatts)



nearly half of the annual energy is billed in just two months, July and August. During the summer, hourly irrigation loads at generation level can reach the 750–800 megawatt range. In a normal July, irrigation pumping accounts for roughly 25 percent of the energy generated during the hour of the annual system peak and 29 percent of the energy generated during the month for general business sales. Note that it is the monthly forecast figures that are being evaluated for resource planning purposes, not the annual average loads.

In early 2001 wholesale electricity prices reached unprecedented levels and Idaho Power, in an attempt to minimize reliance on the market, developed a voluntary load reduction program that paid irrigators not to use electricity in 2001. The voluntary load-reduction program was effective and resulted in a 30 percent reduction in 2001 irrigation sales or approximately 499,319 MWh. The 2001 irrigation sales and corresponding loads have been adjusted upward by 499,319 MWh to reflect a more normal 2001 irrigation season. In the future, Idaho Power does not anticipate that it will be necessary to implement similar load-reduction programs to irrigators.

The 2006 irrigation sales forecast considers several factors affecting electricity sales to the

irrigation class including temperature, precipitation, spring rainfall, and the price of electricity. Considerations were made for the unusually low electricity consumption in the 2001 crop year due to the voluntary load-reduction program.

Actual irrigation electricity sales have grown from the 1970 level of 816,000 MWh to a peak amount of 1,990,000 MWh in 2000. During the period 1970–1996, the Company experienced an increase in electricity-using irrigated acres of 1,179,000 acres. This growth in total electricity-using irrigated acres represented approximately a 2.9 percent average annual compound rate of growth. The Company projects no growth in irrigated acres in the service area and limited growth in sprinkler irrigation or conversion to sprinkler irrigation.

Irrigation sales represented 15 percent of weather-normalized company system sales in 1970. Irrigation sales reached a maximum proportion of nearly 20 percent of company system sales in 1975–1977. In 2005 the irrigation proportion of system sales was 12 percent. By 2025 irrigation customers are projected to consume less than nine percent of company system sales. The customer load proportions are shown in Figure 19.

In 1970 Idaho Power had about 7,300 active irrigation accounts. By 2005 the number of active irrigation accounts had increased to nearly 17,000 and there is projected to be nearly 22,600 irrigation accounts at the end of the planning period in 2025.

Since 1988, the Company has experienced growth in the number of irrigation customers, but no growth in electricity sales (weather-adjusted). The number of customers has increased because customers are converting previously furrow-irrigated land to sprinkler-irrigated land. However, the conversion rate is low. Also, the kWh use-per-customer for these customers is substantially less than the average existing Idaho Power irrigation customer. This is due to the fact that water is drawn from canals and not from deep groundwater wells.

Bell Rapids has historically been the Company’s largest irrigation customer. The combined Bell Rapids accounts included more than 40 individual irrigation service points that accounted for approximately 3–4 percent of the Company’s annual irrigation sales. In early 2005, the State of Idaho purchased the water rights from Bell Rapids for \$24,375,000, which resulted in the loss of Bell Rapids as an irrigation customer. As a result, the irrigation sales forecast was reassessed and revised downward throughout the forecast period. In

previous years, Bell Rapids had consumed on average approximately 55,000 MWh each year. In the future, factors related to the conjunctive management of ground and surface water and the possible litigation associated with the resolution will require consideration. Depending on the resolution of these issues, irrigation sales may be impacted.

INDUSTRIAL

The industrial category is made up of Idaho Power Company’s Large Power Service (Schedule 19) customers with metered demands exceeding 1,000 kilowatts. There were about 50 industrial customers of Idaho Power in 1970 that represented eight percent of the Company’s system sales. By December 2005 the number of industrial customers had risen to 129, representing about 18 percent of system sales.

In the expected case forecast, industrial load grows from 269 average megawatts in 2005 to 423 average megawatts in 2025, an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent (see Table 8). As a general rule, industrial loads are not weather-sensitive, and the forecasts in the 70th and 90th percentile scenarios are identical to the expected case industrial load scenario. The industrial load forecast is pictured in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Forecasted Industrial Load
(average megawatts)

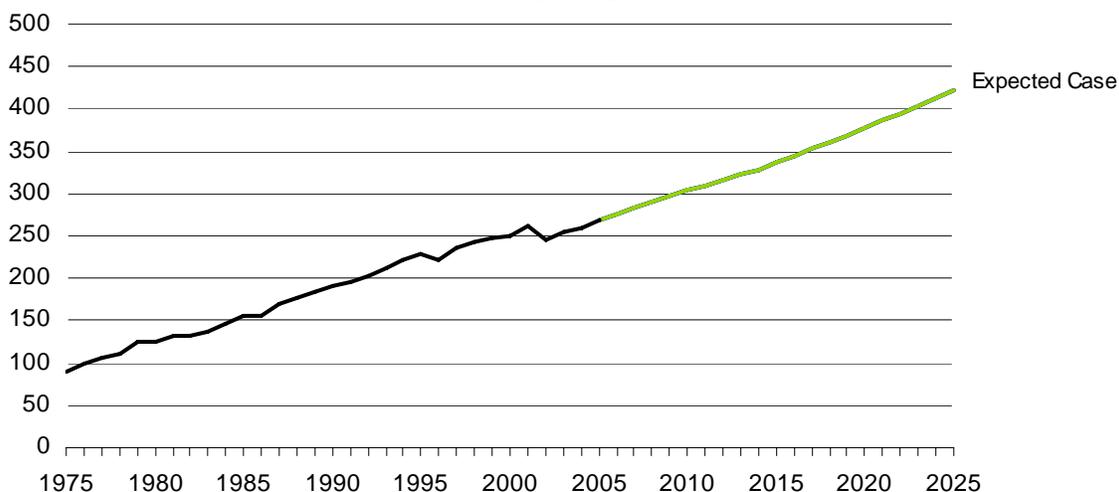


Table 8. Industrial Load Growth
(average megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
Expected Case	269	304	337	423	2.3%

The industrial energy forecast is based upon service area employment projections taken from the 2006 Economic Forecast. The Company’s Schedule 19 customers were categorized and their historical electricity sales were summarized by economic activity. The appropriate employment series were then matched to each economic sector or industry group. Regression models were developed for 16 industry groups to determine the relationship between historical electricity sales and historical employment. The estimated coefficients from the industry group regression models were then applied to the appropriate employment drivers from the 2006 Economic Forecast, which resulted in the escalation of electricity sales to the various industry groups over time.

Figure 10 illustrates the 2005 industrial electricity consumption by industry group. By far the largest share of electricity was consumed by the Food and Kindred Products sector (48 percent), followed by Stone, Clay, Glass, and

Concrete Products (7 percent), Industrial and Commercial Machinery (6 percent), Health Services (5 percent), and Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment (5 percent). As the chart shows, several other industry groups make up the remaining share of the 2005 industrial electricity consumption.

ADDITIONAL FIRM LOAD

Special contracts exist for five large customers that are recognized as firm load customers. These customers are Micron Technology, Simplot Fertilizer, Idaho National Laboratory (INL), the City of Weiser, and Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Raft River). Together, these customers make up the additional firm load category.

In the expected case forecast, additional firm load is expected to increase from 134 average megawatts in 2005 to 163 average megawatts in the year 2025, an average growth rate of 1 percent per year over the planning period (see Table 9). The additional firm load energy and demand forecasts in the 70th and 90th percentile scenarios are identical to the expected load growth scenario. The scenario of projected additional firm load is illustrated in Figure 11.

Figure 10. Industrial Electricity Consumption by Industry Group
(based on 2005 figures)

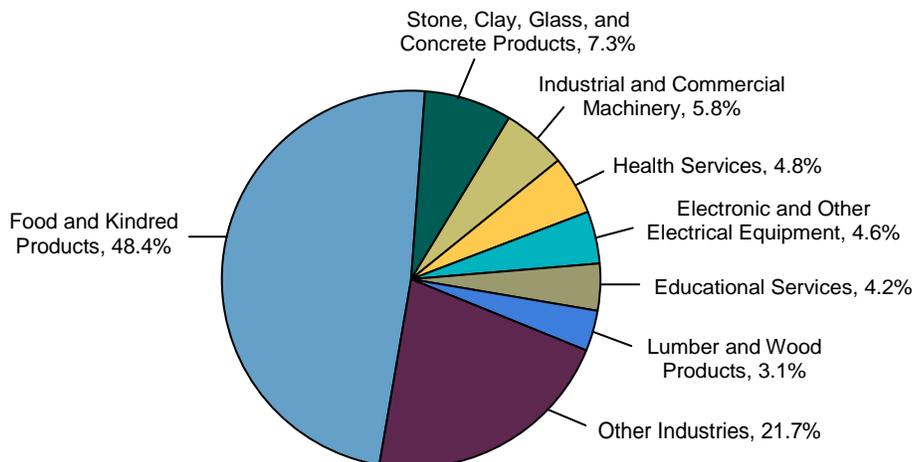


Figure 11. Forecasted Additional Firm Load
(average megawatts)

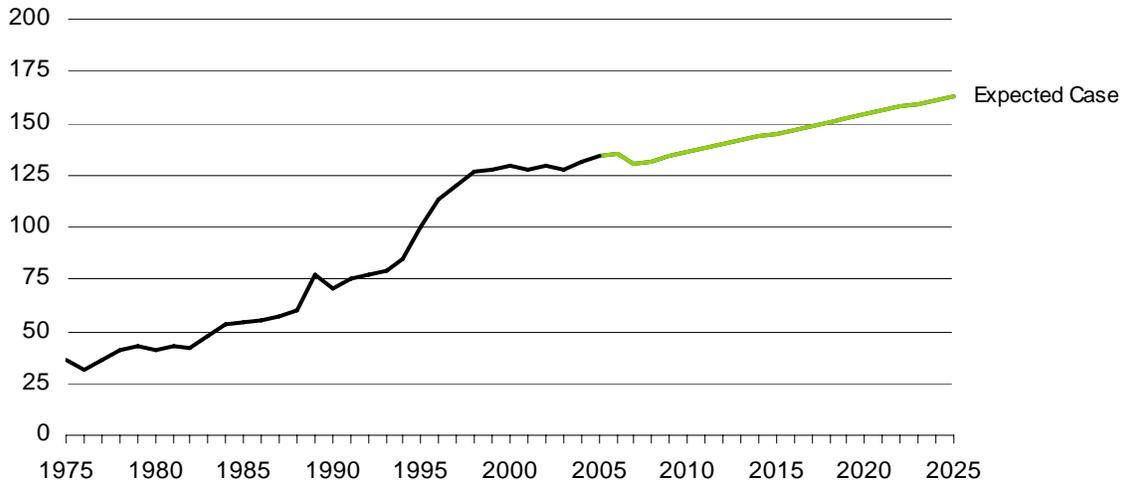


Table 9. Additional Firm Load Growth
(average megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
Expected Case.....	134	136	145	163	1.0%

usage at the plant is expected to continue to increase, although at a much slower rate of growth. Employment growth in the Chemical and Allied Products sector is the primary driver of long-term electricity sales growth at Simplot Fertilizer.

Micron Technology

Micron Technology is currently the Company’s largest individual customer. In this forecast, electricity sales to Micron Technology are expected to steadily rise throughout the forecast period. The primary driver of long-term electricity sales growth at Micron Technology is employment growth in the Electronic Equipment sector as provided by the 2006 Economic Forecast.

Simplot Fertilizer

The Simplot Fertilizer plant is the largest producer of phosphate fertilizer in the western United States. In August of 2002, Simplot Fertilizer closed its ammonia production facility. The ammonia plant represented about 11 MW or about one-third of the entire Simplot load. The ammonia is now being purchased on contract from an outside supplier. Offsetting the decline is the equipment required to unload and store the ammonia, which accounts for an additional 3 or 4 MW. The future electricity

Idaho National Laboratory (INL)

The Department of Energy provided an energy consumption and peak demand forecast through 2015 for the INL. The forecast calls for loads to slowly increase through 2012 and then remain flat throughout the remaining forecast period. Looking back over a decade ago, the annual loads at the INL were quite volatile due to operational constraints affecting the availability of their nuclear reactor to generate electricity. However, as of October 1994, the INL nuclear reactor no longer generates electricity and, consequently, the amount of electricity provided by Idaho Power has increased considerably.

City of Weiser

The City of Weiser is surrounded by and dependent upon the economic health of the Idaho Power service area. Electricity sales to the City of Weiser are assumed to vary directly with household growth in Idaho’s Washington

County, in which the City of Weiser resides. The long-term firm sales contract with the City of Weiser is expected to expire December 31, 2006, and will not be renewed.

Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.

A term sales contract with Raft River was established as a full-requirements contract after being approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Public Utility Commission of Nevada. Raft River is the electric distribution utility serving Idaho Power Company's former customers in the state of Nevada. Idaho Power Company sold the transmission facilities and rights-of-way that serve about 1,250 customers in northern Nevada and 90 customers in southern Owyhee County to Raft River. The closing date on the transaction was April 2, 2001. Raft River is also located entirely within Idaho Power Company's load control area.

The contract with Raft River expires September 30, 2006. However, Raft River may renew the agreement on a year-to-year basis for five additional one-year terms which would extend service until September 30, 2011. The load forecasts in the 2006 IRP assume that the Company will continue to serve the Raft River contract over the entire planning period (2006–2025).

COMPANY FIRM LOAD

Firm load is the sum of the individual loads of the residential, commercial, industrial, and irrigation customers, as well as special contracts (excluding Astaris), the City of Weiser, and Raft River. Firm load excludes not only Astaris, but also all contracts to provide firm energy to off-system customers. Without the dampening effects of Astaris and expiring off-system contracts on load growth, firm load more accurately portrays the underlying growth trend within the service area than total load, which

includes both Astaris and off-system commitments. The expiration of off-system contracts also explains why the 2005 firm load figures shown in Table 10 are slightly lower than the 2005 total load figures shown in Table 14.

Table 10. Firm Load Growth
(average megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
90 th Percentile	1,801	2,008	2,175	2,601	1.9%
70 th Percentile	1,733	1,935	2,097	2,515	1.9%
Expected Case	1,693	1,892	2,051	2,464	1.9%

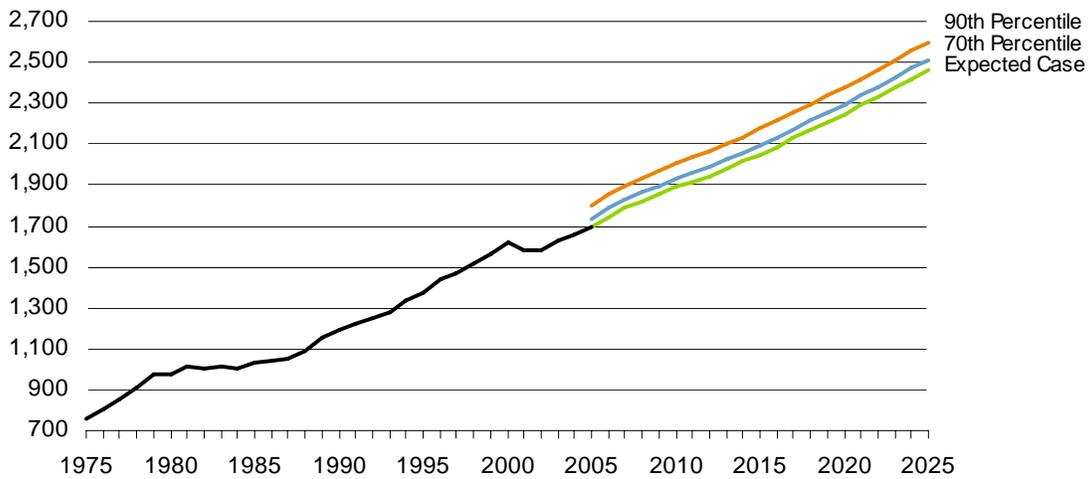
In the expected case forecast, total firm load is expected to increase from 1,693 average megawatts in 2005, reaching 2,464 average megawatts in the year 2025, an average growth rate of 1.9 percent per year over the planning period (see Table 10). In the 70th percentile forecast, total firm load is expected to increase from 1,733 average megawatts in 2005, reaching 2,515 average megawatts in the year 2025, an average growth rate of 1.9 percent per year over the planning period (see Table 10). The three scenarios of projected firm load are illustrated in Figure 12.

COMPANY FIRM PEAK

As defined here, firm peak load includes the sum of the individual coincident peak demands of the residential, commercial, industrial, and irrigation customers, as well as special contracts (excluding Astaris), the City of Weiser, and Raft River.

The all-time firm summer peak demand was 3,084 megawatts, recorded on Monday, July 24, 2006, at 6:00 p.m. The previous year's summer peak demand was 2,961 megawatts and occurred on Friday, July 22, 2005, at 4:00 p.m. The summer firm peak load growth has accelerated over the past ten years as air conditioning has become standard in nearly all

Figure 12. Forecasted Firm Load
(average megawatts)



new residential home construction and new commercial buildings. The 2001 summer peak was dampened by the nearly 30 percent cutback in irrigation load due to the 2001 voluntary load reduction program.

In the 90th percentile forecast, total firm summer peak load is expected to increase from 3,044 megawatts in 2005, reaching 4,627 megawatts in the year 2025, an average growth rate of 2.1 percent per year over the planning period (see Table 11).

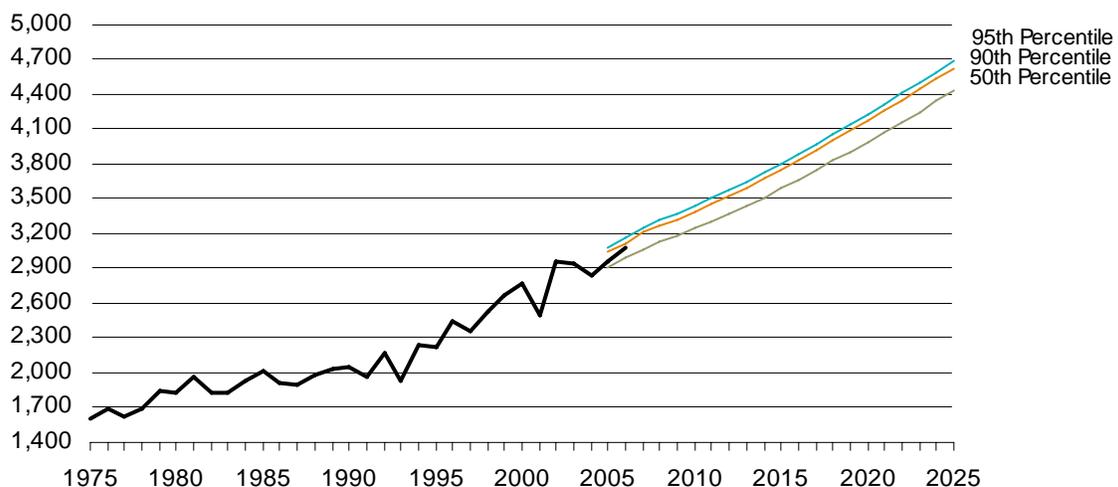
In the 95th percentile forecast, total firm summer peak load is expected to increase from 3,084

megawatts in 2005, reaching 4,689 megawatts in the year 2025. The three scenarios of projected firm summer peak load are illustrated in Figure 13.

Table 11. Firm Summer Peak Load Growth
(megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
95 th Percentile	3,084	3,442	3,805	4,689	2.1%
90 th Percentile	3,044	3,396	3,754	4,627	2.1%
50 th Percentile	2,913	3,248	3,589	4,428	2.1%

Figure 13. Forecasted Firm Summer Peak
(megawatts)



The maximum firm winter peak demand was 2,342 megawatts reached in December 1998. As shown in Figure 14, historical winter firm peak load is more variable than summer firm peak load. This is because the range in peak-day temperatures in winter months is far greater than the range in peak-day temperatures in summer months. The wider spread of the winter peak forecast lines in Figure 14 illustrates the higher variability associated with winter peak-day temperatures.

In the 90th percentile forecast, total firm winter peak load is expected to increase from 2,576 megawatts in 2005, reaching 3,547 megawatts in the year 2025, an average growth rate of 1.6 percent per year over the planning period (see Table 12). In the 95th percentile forecast, total firm winter peak load is expected to increase from 2,679 megawatts in 2005, reaching 3,696 megawatts in the year 2025, an average growth rate of 1.6 percent per year over the planning period (see Table 12). The three scenarios of projected firm winter peak load are illustrated in Figure 14.

Table 12. Firm Winter Peak Load Growth
(megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
95 th Percentile	2,679	2,948	3,121	3,696	1.6%
90 th Percentile	2,576	2,833	2,996	3,547	1.6%
50 th Percentile	2,287	2,511	2,648	3,134	1.6%

ASTARIS LOAD

The Astaris elemental phosphorous plant, located on the western edge of Pocatello, Idaho, ceased large-scale production in mid-December of 2001. Four months later, in April 2002, the special contract between Astaris and Idaho Power Company was terminated. Since then, Astaris (now FMC Corporation) has been billed for electric service as a Schedule 19 customer (see Industrial discussion). Therefore, Astaris load is zero (since May 1, 2002 as a special contract customer). Astaris had been the Company’s largest individual customer and in some past years had averaged nearly 200 megawatts each month. The historical average annual load at Astaris is presented in Figure 15.

Figure 14. Forecasted Firm Winter Peak
(megawatts)

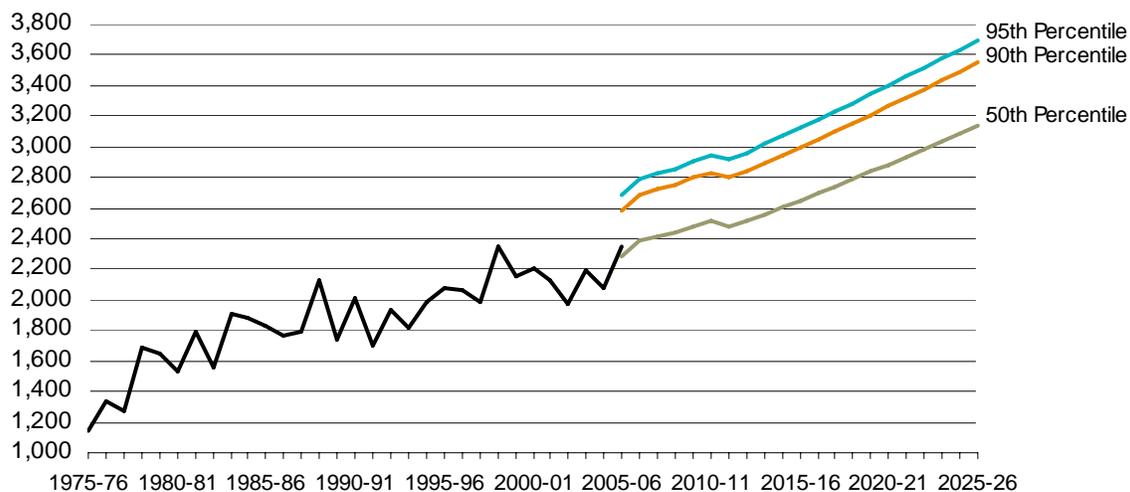
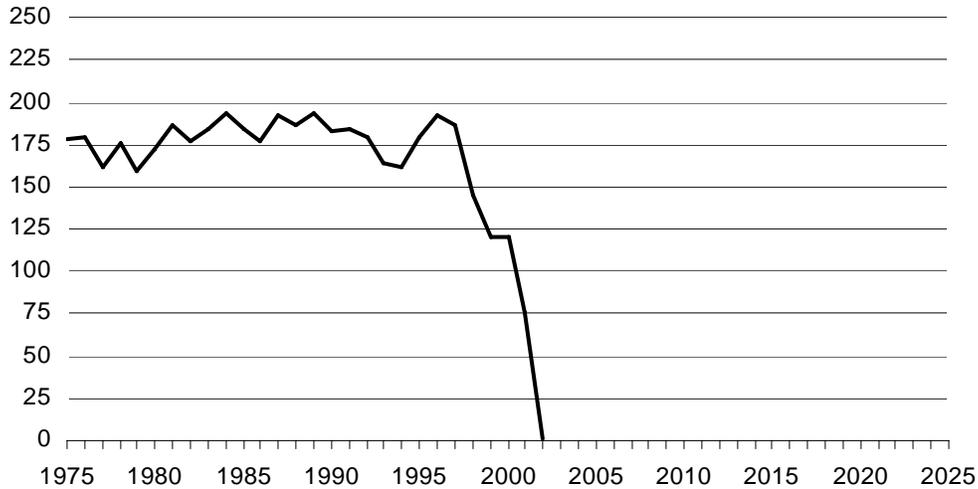


Figure 15. Historical Astaris (FMC) Load
(average megawatts)



COMPANY SYSTEM LOAD

System load historically has been made up of firm load plus Astaris load, but has excluded long-term off-system contracts. Since Astaris ceased production in April 2002, system load and firm load have been identical.

The expected case system load forecast is based upon an economic forecast for the service area and represents Idaho Power’s most probable load growth during the planning period. The expected case forecast system load growth rate averages 1.9 percent per year over the 2005–2025 time period. Company system load

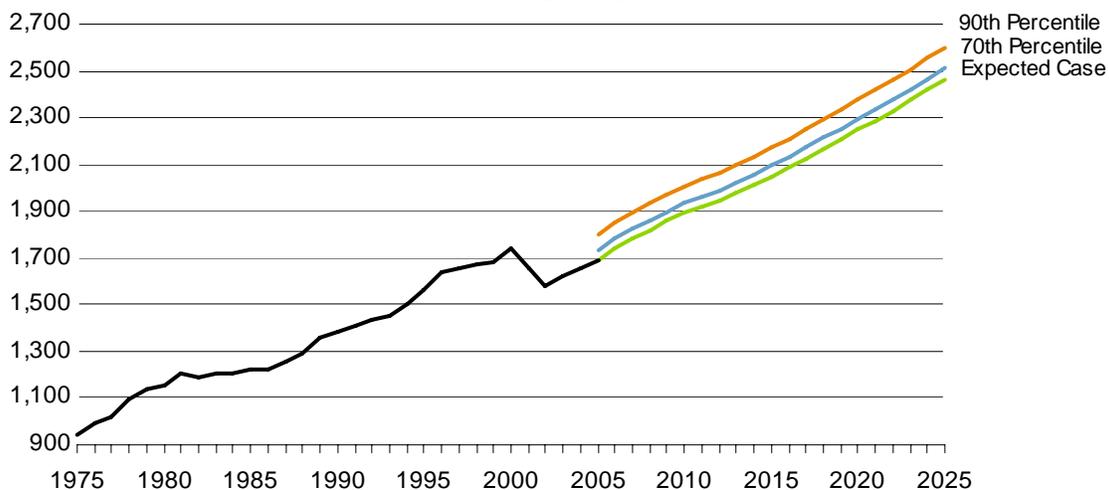
projections are reported in Table 13 and shown in Figure 16.

Table 13. System Load Growth
(average megawatts)

	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
90 th Percentile	1,801	2,008	2,175	2,601	1.9%
70 th Percentile	1,733	1,935	2,097	2,515	1.9%
Expected Case	1,693	1,892	2,051	2,464	1.9%

In the expected case forecast, Company system load is expected to increase from 1,693 average megawatts in 2005, to 2,464 average megawatts

Figure 16. Forecasted System Load
(average megawatts)



in the year 2025. In the 70th percentile forecast, Company system load is expected to increase from 1,733 average megawatts in 2005, reaching 2,515 average megawatts in the year 2025—an average growth rate of 1.9 percent per year over the planning period (see Table 13).

CONTRACT OFF-SYSTEM LOAD

The contract off-system category represents long-term contracts to supply firm energy to off-system customers. Long-term contracts are contracts with a duration greater than one year and effective during the forecast period. At this time, there are no long-term contracts that remain. The last long-term contract—with Colton, California—expired in May 2005 and was not renewed. Long-term contracts with Washington City and Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems (UAMPS) expired in June 2002 and December 2003, respectively, and were not renewed.

As illustrated in Figure 17, the historical consumption for the contract off-system load category was considerable in the early 1990s; however, after 1995, off-system loads declined through 2005. As intended, the off-system

contracts and their corresponding energy requirements expired as the Company’s surplus energy diminished due to retail load growth.

TOTAL COMPANY LOAD

Accompanied by an outlook of moderate economic growth for the Idaho Power service area throughout the forecast period, the 2006 Sales and Load Forecast projects continued growth in the Company’s total load.

Total load is made up of system load plus long-term firm off-system contracts. As previously mentioned, the remaining long-term off-system contract with Colton, California, expired in May 2005 and was not renewed.

Total company load projections are listed in Table 14 and illustrated in Figure 18. The expected case scenario average growth rate of 1.9 percent per year represents the most probable outlook expected by the Company. In the 70th percentile forecast, Company total load is expected to increase from 1,734 average megawatts in 2005 and reach 2,515 average megawatts in the year 2025.

Figure 17. Forecasted Contract Off-System Load by Customer
(average megawatts)

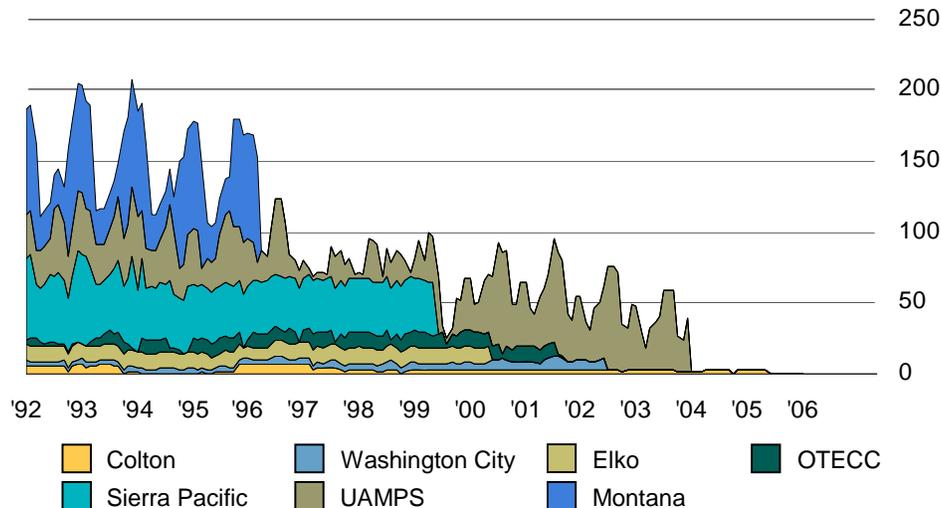


Figure 18. Forecasted Total Load
(average megawatts)

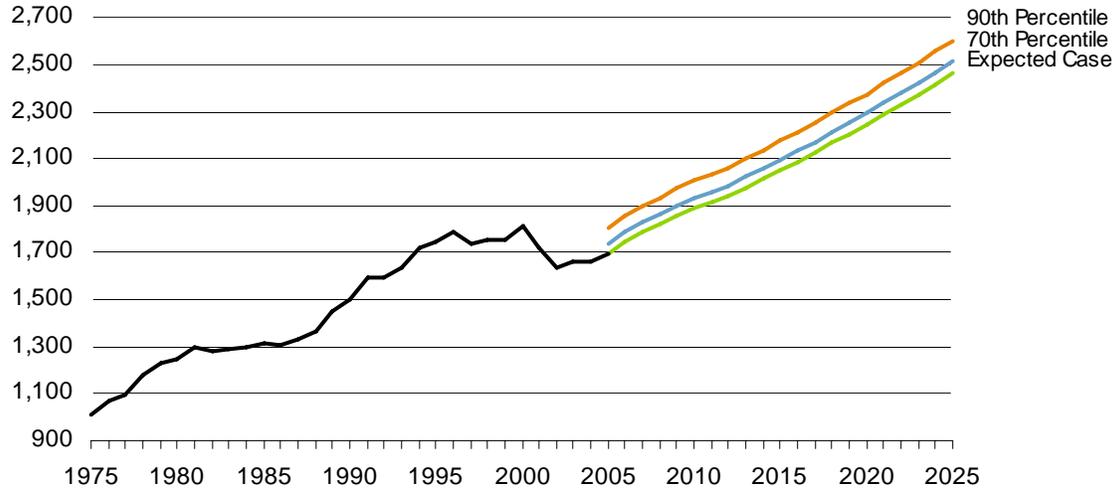


Table 14. Total Company Load Growth
(average megawatts)

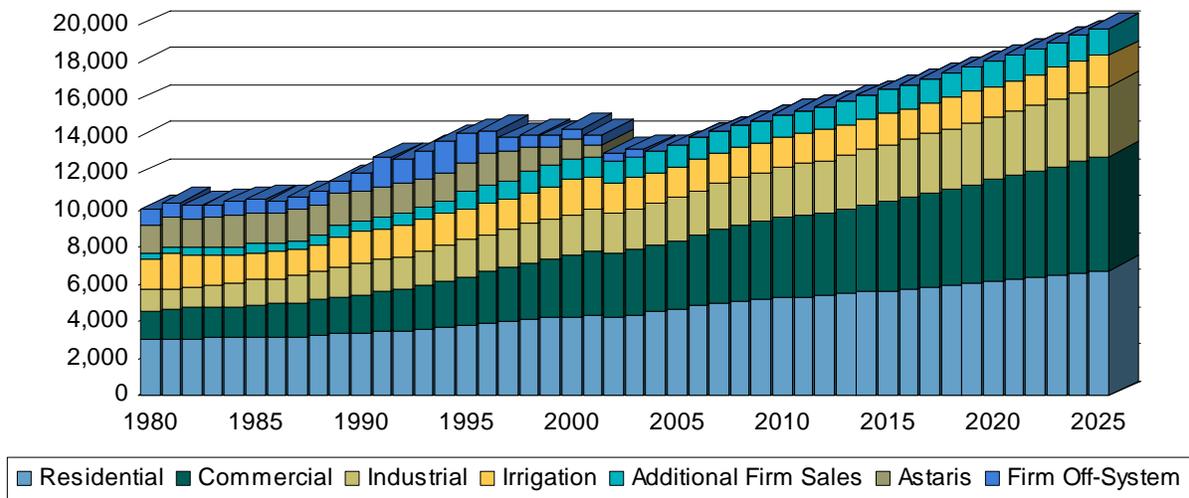
	2005	2010	2015	2025	Growth Rate (per year) 2005–2025
90 th Percentile	1,802	2,008	2,175	2,601	1.9%
70 th Percentile	1,734	1,935	2,097	2,515	1.9%
Expected Case	1,694	1,892	2,051	2,464	1.9%

nearly 68 percent higher or nearly 2.5 million MWh above 2005 followed by industrial (57 percent higher or nearly 1.3 million additional MWh) and irrigation (only 0.2 percent higher in 2025). Electricity sales to Astaris, as a special contract customer, ended in April 2002.

The composition of total company electricity sales by year is shown in Figure 19. Residential sales are forecast to be over 43 percent higher in 2025, gaining nearly 2.0 million MWh over 2005. Commercial sales are expected to be

The additional firm sales category (which represents sales to Micron Technology, Simplot Fertilizer, INL, City of Weiser, and Raft River) is forecast to grow by nearly 21 percent over the 2005–2025 time period.

Figure 19. Composition of Electricity Sales
(thousands of MWh)



DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT (DSM)

The future load impacts of implemented and committed Idaho Power DSM programs are considered within the 2006 Sales and Load Forecast. The six programs that were identified for implementation in the 2004 IRP were in place and operating by the end of 2005. The four Energy Efficiency programs—ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest, Commercial Building Efficiency, Industrial Efficiency, and Irrigation Efficiency Rewards—resulted in a savings of 13,946 MWh in 2005. The two Demand Response programs, A/C Cool Credit and Irrigation Peak Rewards, resulted in a combined reduction of peak demand of over 43 MW in the summer of 2005.

The forecasts of the energy and peak demand impacts associated with each of the four Energy Efficiency programs and the peak demand impacts of the two Demand Response programs have been subtracted from the load forecast. The final load forecast (adjusted downward for DSM) will be used in all studies and analysis related to the 2006 IRP. The energy and peak demand estimates associated with each of the six implemented and committed DSM programs are included in Appendix A2.

DSM energy and peak demand estimates are typically measured at the point of delivery (customers' meters). In order to make the numbers comparable to supply-side resources, which are typically measured at the point of generation, the DSM numbers are increased by the amount of energy lost in transmission from the generation source to the customers' point of use.

Brief descriptions of the four Energy Efficiency programs and the two Demand Response programs follow.

Energy Efficiency Programs

DSM Energy Efficiency initiatives were developed for all of Idaho Power customer sectors including residential, commercial, industrial, and irrigation. A common theme of the Energy Efficiency programs is the focus on identifying significant segments within the customer base where prevalent energy practices can be modified to deliver desired energy savings.

ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest

The ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest Program is a regionally coordinated initiative supported in partnership between Idaho Power, the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA), and the Idaho Energy Division in support of improved construction practices of single-family homes. The energy goal of the program is to provide homes that are 30 percent more energy-efficient than those built to standard Idaho residential building codes. Idaho Power's energy focus for the program is to reduce future peak summer demand by increasing the efficiency of residential building envelope construction practices and increasing the efficiency of summer air conditioning use.

Commercial Building Efficiency

The Commercial Building Efficiency program targets those commercial customers involved in significant construction projects to which energy-efficient technologies and methods can be applied.

Industrial Efficiency

The Industrial Efficiency program is offered to large commercial and industrial customers of Idaho Power in both Idaho and Oregon. The program targets the acquisition of peak demand and energy savings from efficiency projects at customer sites through evaluation of existing facilities.

Irrigation Efficiency Rewards

The Irrigation Efficiency Rewards program is designed to improve the energy efficiency of water-pumping systems in Idaho Power's service area. The program provides a wide range of financial incentives and educational programs designed to serve the diversity of irrigators' needs.

Demand Response Programs

The goal of DSM Demand Response programs at Idaho Power is to reduce the summer peak demand periods and at the same time reduce the need for high-cost supply-side alternatives such as combustion turbines or open market electricity purchases.

The Demand Response programs at Idaho Power consist of A/C Cool Credit and Irrigation Peak Rewards.

A/C Cool Credit

A/C Cool Credit is a voluntary program for residential customers. The program enables Idaho Power to directly address summer peaking requirements by reducing air conditioning load at critical high-demand

periods in the summertime. Control of the air conditioning units is achieved through the installation of individual radio-controlled switches on customer equipment and is cycled on and off using a predetermined schedule.

Irrigation Peak Rewards

The Irrigation Peak Rewards program was developed as a pilot program in the summer of 2004 and expanded to a system-wide program in late 2005. The program was developed after selection through the 2004 IRP process.

The voluntary program targets irrigation customers with pumps of 100 horsepower or greater with an objective of reducing peak electrical demand during summer weekday afternoons by providing control over the timing and operation of irrigation pumps. The program utilizes electronic time-activated switches to turn off pumps of participating irrigation customers during predetermined intervals.

An expanded and more thorough description of each of the DSM programs listed above is included as *Appendix B–Demand-Side Management 2005 Annual Report* of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan.

Appendix A1. Historical and Projected Sales and Load**Residential Load****Historical Residential Sales and Load, 1970–2005***(weather-adjusted)*

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	132,135		9,983	1,319		152
1971	138,071	4.5%	10,538	1,455	10.3%	167
1972	145,208	5.2%	10,956	1,591	9.3%	184
1973	152,957	5.3%	11,524	1,763	10.8%	202
1974	160,151	4.7%	12,064	1,932	9.6%	223
1975	167,622	4.7%	12,943	2,170	12.3%	250
1976	175,720	4.8%	13,464	2,366	9.1%	271
1977	184,561	5.0%	13,681	2,525	6.7%	290
1978	194,650	5.5%	14,288	2,781	10.2%	321
1979	202,982	4.3%	14,764	2,997	7.8%	342
1980	209,629	3.3%	14,637	3,068	2.4%	350
1981	213,579	1.9%	14,384	3,072	0.1%	350
1982	216,696	1.5%	14,424	3,126	1.7%	357
1983	219,849	1.5%	14,366	3,158	1.0%	363
1984	222,695	1.3%	14,153	3,152	-0.2%	357
1985	225,185	1.1%	14,065	3,167	0.5%	362
1986	227,081	0.8%	14,162	3,216	1.5%	367
1987	228,868	0.8%	14,077	3,222	0.2%	366
1988	230,771	0.8%	14,328	3,306	2.6%	377
1989	233,370	1.1%	14,357	3,351	1.3%	384
1990	238,117	2.0%	14,307	3,407	1.7%	392
1991	243,207	2.1%	14,470	3,519	3.3%	401
1992	249,767	2.7%	14,133	3,530	0.3%	407
1993	258,271	3.4%	14,204	3,669	3.9%	414
1994	267,854	3.7%	13,985	3,746	2.1%	433
1995	277,131	3.5%	14,004	3,881	3.6%	438
1996	286,227	3.3%	13,758	3,938	1.5%	456
1997	294,674	3.0%	13,679	4,031	2.4%	463
1998	303,300	2.9%	13,685	4,151	3.0%	474
1999	312,901	3.2%	13,585	4,251	2.4%	487
2000	322,402	3.0%	13,370	4,310	1.4%	499
2001	331,009	2.7%	13,124	4,344	0.8%	475
2002	339,764	2.6%	12,610	4,284	-1.4%	488
2003	349,219	2.8%	12,631	4,411	3.0%	506
2004	360,462	3.2%	12,672	4,568	3.6%	523
2005	373,602	3.6%	12,643	4,724	3.4%	539

Residential Load

Projected Residential Sales and Load, 2006–2026

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	385,386	3.2%	12,623	4,865	3.0%	556
2007	396,087	2.8%	12,704	5,032	3.4%	575
2008	406,510	2.6%	12,632	5,135	2.1%	587
2009	416,185	2.4%	12,555	5,225	1.7%	596
2010	425,030	2.1%	12,526	5,324	1.9%	607
2011	433,670	2.0%	12,413	5,383	1.1%	614
2012	442,363	2.0%	12,250	5,419	0.7%	618
2013	451,236	2.0%	12,235	5,521	1.9%	629
2014	459,848	1.9%	12,219	5,619	1.8%	640
2015	468,344	1.8%	12,201	5,714	1.7%	651
2016	476,957	1.8%	12,183	5,811	1.7%	663
2017	485,832	1.9%	12,165	5,910	1.7%	674
2018	494,980	1.9%	12,147	6,013	1.7%	685
2019	504,264	1.9%	12,128	6,116	1.7%	697
2020	513,764	1.9%	12,109	6,221	1.7%	709
2021	523,563	1.9%	12,090	6,330	1.7%	722
2022	533,702	1.9%	12,071	6,442	1.8%	734
2023	544,002	1.9%	12,051	6,556	1.8%	747
2024	554,428	1.9%	12,031	6,671	1.7%	761
2025	565,000	1.9%	12,013	6,787	1.7%	774
2026	575,794	1.9%	11,994	6,906	1.8%	787

Commercial Load**Historical Commercial Sales and Load, 1970–2005***(weather-adjusted)*

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	21,375		42,769	914		105
1971	22,077	3.3%	45,387	1,002	9.6%	115
1972	22,585	2.3%	46,140	1,042	4.0%	120
1973	23,286	3.1%	48,141	1,121	7.6%	128
1974	24,096	3.5%	49,025	1,181	5.4%	136
1975	25,045	3.9%	51,215	1,283	8.6%	147
1976	26,034	3.9%	52,509	1,367	6.6%	157
1977	27,112	4.1%	52,413	1,421	4.0%	162
1978	27,831	2.7%	52,468	1,460	2.8%	169
1979	28,087	0.9%	56,392	1,584	8.5%	180
1980	28,797	2.5%	54,137	1,559	-1.6%	178
1981	29,567	2.7%	54,279	1,605	2.9%	184
1982	30,167	2.0%	54,125	1,633	1.7%	186
1983	30,776	2.0%	52,585	1,618	-0.9%	186
1984	31,554	2.5%	53,232	1,680	3.8%	191
1985	32,417	2.7%	53,864	1,746	4.0%	200
1986	33,208	2.4%	53,399	1,773	1.6%	203
1987	33,975	2.3%	52,932	1,798	1.4%	205
1988	34,723	2.2%	54,206	1,882	4.7%	215
1989	35,638	2.6%	55,277	1,970	4.7%	226
1990	36,785	3.2%	55,960	2,058	4.5%	236
1991	37,922	3.1%	55,899	2,120	3.0%	243
1992	39,022	2.9%	56,220	2,194	3.5%	252
1993	40,047	2.6%	57,600	2,307	5.1%	261
1994	41,629	4.0%	58,196	2,423	5.0%	280
1995	43,165	3.7%	58,545	2,527	4.3%	287
1996	44,995	4.2%	61,981	2,789	10.4%	322
1997	46,819	4.1%	61,981	2,902	4.1%	333
1998	48,404	3.4%	62,800	3,040	4.8%	348
1999	49,430	2.1%	64,014	3,164	4.1%	362
2000	50,117	1.4%	66,115	3,313	4.7%	384
2001	51,501	2.8%	67,333	3,468	4.7%	383
2002	52,915	2.7%	64,659	3,421	-1.3%	390
2003	54,194	2.4%	64,333	3,486	1.9%	399
2004	55,577	2.6%	63,975	3,556	2.0%	407
2005	57,145	2.8%	63,506	3,629	2.1%	414

Commercial Load**Projected Commercial Sales and Load, 2006–2026**

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	59,072	3.4%	64,361	3,802	4.8%	435
2007	60,895	3.1%	64,700	3,940	3.6%	450
2008	62,680	2.9%	64,834	4,064	3.1%	464
2009	64,350	2.7%	64,976	4,181	2.9%	478
2010	65,886	2.4%	65,237	4,298	2.8%	491
2011	67,388	2.3%	65,137	4,389	2.1%	501
2012	68,899	2.2%	64,967	4,476	2.0%	511
2013	70,438	2.2%	65,230	4,595	2.6%	524
2014	71,936	2.1%	65,491	4,711	2.5%	537
2015	73,414	2.1%	65,748	4,827	2.5%	551
2016	74,912	2.0%	66,000	4,944	2.4%	564
2017	76,452	2.1%	66,245	5,064	2.4%	578
2018	78,036	2.1%	66,482	5,188	2.4%	592
2019	79,643	2.1%	66,713	5,313	2.4%	606
2020	81,284	2.1%	66,938	5,441	2.4%	621
2021	82,975	2.1%	67,154	5,572	2.4%	636
2022	84,718	2.1%	67,363	5,707	2.4%	651
2023	86,487	2.1%	67,564	5,843	2.4%	667
2024	88,273	2.1%	67,760	5,981	2.4%	682
2025	90,079	2.0%	67,949	6,121	2.3%	698
2026	91,913	2.0%	68,131	6,262	2.3%	715

Irrigation Load**Historical Irrigation Sales and Load, 1970–2005***(weather-adjusted)*

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	7,319		112,959	827		94
1971	7,518	2.7%	132,062	993	20.1%	113
1972	7,815	4.0%	127,402	996	0.3%	113
1973	8,341	6.7%	133,842	1,116	12.1%	127
1974	8,971	7.6%	142,631	1,280	14.6%	146
1975	9,480	5.7%	153,399	1,454	13.7%	166
1976	9,936	4.8%	153,729	1,527	5.0%	174
1977	10,238	3.0%	152,580	1,562	2.3%	178
1978	10,476	2.3%	153,345	1,606	2.8%	184
1979	10,711	2.2%	157,304	1,685	4.9%	191
1980	10,854	1.3%	154,154	1,673	-0.7%	191
1981	11,248	3.6%	164,287	1,848	10.4%	211
1982	11,312	0.6%	150,192	1,699	-8.1%	194
1983	11,133	-1.6%	144,849	1,613	-5.1%	184
1984	11,375	2.2%	129,161	1,469	-8.9%	167
1985	11,576	1.8%	127,094	1,471	0.1%	168
1986	11,308	-2.3%	128,586	1,454	-1.2%	166
1987	11,254	-0.5%	124,634	1,403	-3.5%	160
1988	11,378	1.1%	127,821	1,454	3.7%	166
1989	11,957	5.1%	135,779	1,624	11.6%	185
1990	12,340	3.2%	140,129	1,729	6.5%	197
1991	12,484	1.2%	135,437	1,691	-2.2%	193
1992	12,809	2.6%	133,927	1,715	1.5%	195
1993	13,078	2.1%	132,056	1,727	0.7%	197
1994	13,559	3.7%	125,938	1,708	-1.1%	195
1995	13,679	0.9%	124,644	1,705	-0.2%	195
1996	14,074	2.9%	122,689	1,727	1.3%	197
1997	14,383	2.2%	112,330	1,616	-6.4%	184
1998	14,695	2.2%	113,198	1,663	3.0%	190
1999	14,912	1.5%	116,149	1,732	4.1%	198
2000	15,253	2.3%	121,792	1,858	7.3%	211
2001	15,522	1.8%	109,994	1,707	-8.1%	195
2002	15,840	2.0%	104,078	1,649	-3.4%	188
2003	16,020	1.1%	105,345	1,688	2.4%	193
2004	16,297	1.7%	103,074	1,680	-0.5%	191
2005	16,936	3.9%	96,390	1,632	-2.8%	186

Irrigation Load**Projected Irrigation Sales and Load, 2006–2026**

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	17,305	2.2%	95,348	1,650	1.1%	188
2007	17,582	1.6%	93,966	1,652	0.1%	187
2008	17,860	1.6%	92,542	1,653	0.0%	186
2009	18,137	1.6%	91,274	1,655	0.2%	186
2010	18,415	1.5%	90,018	1,658	0.1%	186
2011	18,690	1.5%	88,503	1,654	-0.2%	185
2012	18,966	1.5%	87,349	1,657	0.2%	184
2013	19,243	1.5%	86,225	1,659	0.2%	184
2014	19,520	1.4%	85,131	1,662	0.2%	184
2015	19,799	1.4%	84,060	1,664	0.2%	184
2016	20,073	1.4%	83,036	1,667	0.1%	184
2017	20,352	1.4%	82,021	1,669	0.2%	185
2018	20,630	1.4%	81,036	1,672	0.1%	185
2019	20,906	1.3%	80,082	1,674	0.1%	185
2020	21,183	1.3%	79,149	1,677	0.1%	185
2021	21,459	1.3%	78,242	1,679	0.1%	186
2022	21,737	1.3%	77,350	1,681	0.1%	186
2023	22,012	1.3%	76,488	1,684	0.1%	186
2024	22,289	1.3%	75,641	1,686	0.1%	186
2025	22,565	1.2%	74,815	1,688	0.1%	187
2026	22,842	1.2%	74,006	1,690	0.1%	187

Industrial Load**Historical Industrial Sales and Load, 1970–2005***(weather-adjusted)*

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	49		9,173,784	445		51
1971	50	3.3%	10,474,941	525	17.9%	60
1972	56	12.1%	10,944,714	615	17.2%	71
1973	63	12.3%	10,889,056	687	11.7%	79
1974	65	2.2%	11,464,249	739	7.6%	84
1975	71	10.5%	11,014,121	785	6.1%	90
1976	73	3.0%	11,681,540	858	9.3%	99
1977	85	15.1%	10,988,826	929	8.3%	106
1978	99	17.6%	9,786,753	972	4.7%	111
1979	109	9.6%	9,989,158	1,087	11.8%	126
1980	112	2.7%	9,894,706	1,106	1.7%	125
1981	118	5.7%	9,718,723	1,148	3.9%	132
1982	122	3.5%	9,504,283	1,162	1.2%	133
1983	122	-0.3%	9,797,522	1,194	2.7%	137
1984	124	1.5%	10,369,789	1,282	7.4%	147
1985	125	1.2%	10,844,888	1,357	5.9%	155
1986	129	2.7%	10,550,145	1,357	-0.1%	155
1987	134	4.1%	11,006,455	1,474	8.7%	169
1988	133	-1.0%	11,660,183	1,546	4.9%	176
1989	132	-0.6%	12,091,482	1,594	3.1%	183
1990	132	0.2%	12,584,200	1,662	4.3%	190
1991	135	2.5%	12,699,665	1,719	3.4%	196
1992	140	3.4%	12,650,945	1,770	3.0%	202
1993	141	0.5%	13,179,585	1,854	4.7%	212
1994	143	1.7%	13,616,608	1,948	5.1%	223
1995	120	-15.9%	16,793,437	2,021	3.7%	230
1996	103	-14.4%	18,774,093	1,934	-4.3%	221
1997	106	2.7%	19,309,504	2,042	5.6%	235
1998	111	4.6%	19,378,734	2,145	5.0%	244
1999	108	-2.3%	19,985,029	2,160	0.7%	247
2000	107	-0.8%	20,433,299	2,191	1.5%	250
2001	111	3.5%	20,618,361	2,289	4.4%	261
2002	111	-0.1%	19,441,876	2,156	-5.8%	246
2003	112	1.0%	19,950,866	2,234	3.6%	255
2004	117	4.3%	19,417,310	2,269	1.5%	259
2005	126	7.9%	18,645,220	2,351	3.6%	269

Industrial Load**Projected Industrial Sales and Load, 2006–2026**

Year	Customers	Percent Change	kWh per Customer	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	125	-0.9%	19,507,611	2,438	3.7%	277
2007	126	0.8%	19,927,990	2,511	3.0%	284
2008	129	2.4%	19,934,190	2,572	2.4%	290
2009	130	0.8%	20,299,574	2,639	2.6%	297
2010	132	1.5%	20,508,725	2,707	2.6%	304
2011	132	0.0%	20,968,441	2,768	2.2%	310
2012	133	0.8%	21,304,026	2,833	2.4%	316
2013	136	2.3%	21,320,410	2,900	2.3%	323
2014	137	0.7%	21,655,094	2,967	2.3%	329
2015	138	0.7%	21,987,651	3,034	2.3%	337
2016	140	1.4%	22,157,009	3,102	2.2%	345
2017	141	0.7%	22,490,464	3,171	2.2%	353
2018	142	0.7%	22,830,086	3,242	2.2%	361
2019	143	0.7%	23,175,985	3,314	2.2%	369
2020	145	1.4%	23,366,013	3,388	2.2%	378
2021	145	0.0%	23,887,075	3,464	2.2%	386
2022	148	2.1%	23,924,761	3,541	2.2%	395
2023	149	0.7%	24,294,134	3,620	2.2%	404
2024	151	1.3%	24,506,941	3,701	2.2%	413
2025	151	0.0%	25,053,446	3,783	2.2%	423
2026	153	1.3%	25,277,338	3,867	2.2%	432

Additional Firm Sales and Load***Historical Additional Firm Sales and Load, 1970–2005**

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	318		36
1971	294	-7.6%	34
1972	284	-3.5%	32
1973	290	2.2%	33
1974	282	-2.8%	32
1975	314	11.2%	36
1976	277	-11.8%	31
1977	311	12.4%	36
1978	357	14.7%	41
1979	373	4.6%	43
1980	360	-3.6%	41
1981	376	4.5%	43
1982	368	-2.2%	42
1983	425	15.5%	48
1984	466	9.9%	53
1985	473	1.3%	54
1986	482	2.0%	55
1987	503	4.3%	57
1988	531	5.6%	60
1989	671	26.6%	77
1990	625	-6.8%	71
1991	661	5.7%	75
1992	681	3.0%	77
1993	689	1.3%	79
1994	741	7.5%	85
1995	877	18.4%	100
1996	988	12.6%	113
1997	1,048	6.0%	120
1998	1,112	6.2%	127
1999	1,121	0.8%	128
2000	1,143	1.9%	130
2001	1,118	-2.1%	128
2002	1,139	1.9%	130
2003	1,120	-1.7%	128
2004	1,157	3.3%	132
2005	1,175	1.6%	134

* Includes Micron Technology, Simplot Fertilizer, INL, City of Weiser, and Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Additional Firm Sales and Load***Projected Additional Firm Sales and Load, 2006–2026**

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	1,183	0.6%	135
2007	1,143	-3.3%	131
2008	1,163	1.7%	132
2009	1,177	1.3%	134
2010	1,194	1.4%	136
2011	1,210	1.3%	138
2012	1,228	1.5%	140
2013	1,241	1.1%	142
2014	1,257	1.4%	144
2015	1,274	1.3%	145
2016	1,294	1.5%	147
2017	1,307	1.0%	149
2018	1,323	1.2%	151
2019	1,339	1.2%	153
2020	1,356	1.3%	154
2021	1,369	0.9%	156
2022	1,383	1.0%	158
2023	1,397	1.0%	159
2024	1,413	1.2%	161
2025	1,425	0.8%	163
2026	1,436	0.8%	164

* Includes Micron Technology, Simplot Fertilizer, INL, City of Weiser, and Raft River Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Company Firm Load

Historical Company Firm Load, 1970–2005
(weather-adjusted)

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	3,823		483
1971	4,269	11.7%	538
1972	4,527	6.1%	572
1973	4,977	9.9%	628
1974	5,415	8.8%	685
1975	6,005	10.9%	759
1976	6,395	6.5%	807
1977	6,748	5.5%	850
1978	7,177	6.4%	910
1979	7,726	7.7%	971
1980	7,766	0.5%	974
1981	8,049	3.7%	1,012
1982	7,987	-0.8%	1,004
1983	8,007	0.3%	1,011
1984	8,049	0.5%	1,006
1985	8,215	2.1%	1,033
1986	8,282	0.8%	1,040
1987	8,399	1.4%	1,052
1988	8,719	3.8%	1,092
1989	9,209	5.6%	1,159
1990	9,482	3.0%	1,195
1991	9,709	2.4%	1,217
1992	9,890	1.9%	1,246
1993	10,246	3.6%	1,278
1994	10,565	3.1%	1,335
1995	11,011	4.2%	1,373
1996	11,375	3.3%	1,436
1997	11,638	2.3%	1,464
1998	12,111	4.1%	1,517
1999	12,428	2.6%	1,560
2000	12,816	3.1%	1,618
2001	12,926	0.9%	1,580
2002	12,650	-2.1%	1,583
2003	12,939	2.3%	1,625
2004	13,228	2.2%	1,660
2005	13,511	2.1%	1,693

Company Firm Load

Projected Company Firm Load, 2006–2026

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	13,938	3.2%	1,746
2007	14,278	2.4%	1,786
2008	14,586	2.2%	1,822
2009	14,878	2.0%	1,857
2010	15,181	2.0%	1,892
2011	15,405	1.5%	1,918
2012	15,613	1.4%	1,942
2013	15,915	1.9%	1,978
2014	16,216	1.9%	2,014
2015	16,514	1.8%	2,051
2016	16,817	1.8%	2,089
2017	17,122	1.8%	2,128
2018	17,437	1.8%	2,167
2019	17,757	1.8%	2,207
2020	18,083	1.8%	2,248
2021	18,413	1.8%	2,290
2022	18,754	1.9%	2,333
2023	19,100	1.8%	2,376
2024	19,451	1.8%	2,419
2025	19,804	1.8%	2,464
2026	20,162	1.8%	2,509

Astaris Load**Historical Astaris Sales and Load, 1970–2005**

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	1,657		189
1971	1,508	-9.0%	172
1972	1,819	20.6%	207
1973	1,645	-9.6%	188
1974	1,643	-0.1%	188
1975	1,557	-5.3%	178
1976	1,575	1.2%	179
1977	1,418	-10.0%	162
1978	1,542	8.8%	176
1979	1,395	-9.6%	159
1980	1,513	8.5%	172
1981	1,634	8.0%	186
1982	1,554	-4.9%	177
1983	1,610	3.6%	184
1984	1,701	5.7%	194
1985	1,614	-5.1%	184
1986	1,554	-3.7%	177
1987	1,692	8.9%	193
1988	1,635	-3.4%	186
1989	1,703	4.2%	194
1990	1,604	-5.8%	183
1991	1,609	0.3%	184
1992	1,570	-2.4%	179
1993	1,437	-8.4%	164
1994	1,420	-1.2%	162
1995	1,567	10.4%	179
1996	1,689	7.8%	192
1997	1,628	-3.6%	186
1998	1,273	-21.8%	145
1999	1,051	-17.4%	120
2000	1,054	0.3%	120
2001	658	-37.5%	75
2002	11	-98.3%	1
2003	0	-100.0%	0
2004	0	0.0%	0
2005	0	0.0%	0

Astaris Load**Projected Astaris Sales and Load, 2006–2026**

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006–2026	0	0.0%	0

Company System Load

Historical Company System Sales and Load, 1970–2005
(weather-adjusted)

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	5,481		682
1971	5,777	5.4%	719
1972	6,347	9.9%	789
1973	6,622	4.3%	825
1974	7,058	6.6%	881
1975	7,562	7.1%	946
1976	7,970	5.4%	995
1977	8,165	2.5%	1,020
1978	8,719	6.8%	1,095
1979	9,121	4.6%	1,138
1980	9,279	1.7%	1,155
1981	9,683	4.4%	1,208
1982	9,541	-1.5%	1,191
1983	9,617	0.8%	1,204
1984	9,750	1.4%	1,209
1985	9,828	0.8%	1,226
1986	9,835	0.1%	1,226
1987	10,091	2.6%	1,254
1988	10,355	2.6%	1,288
1989	10,913	5.4%	1,363
1990	11,086	1.6%	1,388
1991	11,318	2.1%	1,410
1992	11,460	1.2%	1,434
1993	11,683	1.9%	1,450
1994	11,985	2.6%	1,506
1995	12,578	5.0%	1,560
1996	13,064	3.9%	1,638
1997	13,266	1.5%	1,659
1998	13,384	0.9%	1,670
1999	13,479	0.7%	1,686
2000	13,870	2.9%	1,744
2001	13,585	-2.1%	1,659
2002	12,661	-6.8%	1,584
2003	12,939	2.2%	1,625
2004	13,228	2.2%	1,660
2005	13,511	2.1%	1,693

Company System Load

Projected Company System Sales and Load, 2006–2026

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	13,938	3.2%	1,746
2007	14,278	2.4%	1,786
2008	14,586	2.2%	1,822
2009	14,878	2.0%	1,857
2010	15,181	2.0%	1,892
2011	15,405	1.5%	1,918
2012	15,613	1.4%	1,942
2013	15,915	1.9%	1,978
2014	16,216	1.9%	2,014
2015	16,514	1.8%	2,051
2016	16,817	1.8%	2,089
2017	17,122	1.8%	2,128
2018	17,437	1.8%	2,167
2019	17,757	1.8%	2,207
2020	18,083	1.8%	2,248
2021	18,413	1.8%	2,290
2022	18,754	1.9%	2,333
2023	19,100	1.8%	2,376
2024	19,451	1.8%	2,419
2025	19,804	1.8%	2,464
2026	20,162	1.8%	2,509

Contract Off-System Load**Historical Contract Off-System
Sales and Load, 1970–2005**

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	386		44
1971	439	13.6%	50
1972	448	2.0%	51
1973	489	9.3%	56
1974	501	2.3%	57
1975	568	13.5%	65
1976	613	7.9%	70
1977	659	7.5%	75
1978	684	3.7%	78
1979	759	11.1%	87
1980	762	0.3%	87
1981	752	-1.2%	86
1982	736	-2.2%	84
1983	710	-3.5%	81
1984	747	5.2%	85
1985	779	4.3%	89
1986	670	-13.9%	77
1987	644	-4.0%	73
1988	675	4.9%	77
1989	740	9.7%	84
1990	968	30.8%	111
1991	1,537	58.8%	175
1992	1,348	-12.3%	154
1993	1,557	15.5%	178
1994	1,811	16.3%	207
1995	1,583	-12.6%	181
1996	1,285	-18.8%	146
1997	674	-47.5%	77
1998	716	6.2%	82
1999	568	-20.6%	65
2000	587	3.3%	67
2001	538	-8.4%	61
2002	454	-15.7%	52
2003	346	-23.6%	40
2004	19	-94.4%	2
2005	10	-47.0%	1

Contract Off-System Load**Projected Contract Off-System Sales and Load, 2006–2026**

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	0	-100.0%	0
2007–2026	0	0.0%	0

Total Company Load

Historical Total Company Sales and Load, 1970–2005
(weather-adjusted)

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
1970	5,867		727
1971	6,216	5.9%	771
1972	6,794	9.3%	842
1973	7,111	4.7%	883
1974	7,559	6.3%	941
1975	8,130	7.6%	1,013
1976	8,583	5.6%	1,067
1977	8,825	2.8%	1,098
1978	9,403	6.6%	1,176
1979	9,880	5.1%	1,228
1980	10,041	1.6%	1,244
1981	10,436	3.9%	1,297
1982	10,277	-1.5%	1,278
1983	10,327	0.5%	1,287
1984	10,497	1.6%	1,297
1985	10,607	1.0%	1,318
1986	10,506	-1.0%	1,305
1987	10,735	2.2%	1,330
1988	11,030	2.7%	1,367
1989	11,653	5.7%	1,450
1990	12,055	3.4%	1,502
1991	12,855	6.6%	1,592
1992	12,808	-0.4%	1,593
1993	13,240	3.4%	1,634
1994	13,796	4.2%	1,720
1995	14,161	2.6%	1,748
1996	14,349	1.3%	1,789
1997	13,940	-2.8%	1,739
1998	14,099	1.1%	1,754
1999	14,048	-0.4%	1,754
2000	14,457	2.9%	1,813
2001	14,123	-2.3%	1,723
2002	13,115	-7.1%	1,638
2003	13,286	1.3%	1,666
2004	13,248	-0.3%	1,662
2005	13,522	2.1%	1,694

Total Company Load**Projected Total Company Sales and Load, 2006–2026**

Year	Billed Sales (thousands of MWh)	Percent Change	Average Load (megawatts)
2006	13,938	3.1%	1,746
2007	14,278	2.4%	1,786
2008	14,586	2.2%	1,822
2009	14,878	2.0%	1,857
2010	15,181	2.0%	1,892
2011	15,405	1.5%	1,918
2012	15,613	1.4%	1,942
2013	15,915	1.9%	1,978
2014	16,216	1.9%	2,014
2015	16,514	1.8%	2,051
2016	16,817	1.8%	2,089
2017	17,122	1.8%	2,128
2018	17,437	1.8%	2,167
2019	17,757	1.8%	2,207
2020	18,083	1.8%	2,248
2021	18,413	1.8%	2,290
2022	18,754	1.9%	2,333
2023	19,100	1.8%	2,376
2024	19,451	1.8%	2,419
2025	19,804	1.8%	2,464
2026	20,162	1.8%	2,509

Appendix A2. Demand-Side Management Program Impacts

Energy Efficiency Programs

ENERGY STAR® Homes Northwest*(megawatthours including losses)*

Year	Energy Reductions												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	122	113	115	104	190	305	491	495	328	119	114	128	2,625
2007	195	180	185	166	303	488	779	792	529	190	182	204	4,193
2008	268	257	253	228	418	674	1,072	1,102	722	262	250	279	5,784
2009	345	318	323	292	537	856	1,377	1,414	921	337	319	358	7,397
2010	430	396	403	366	667	1,066	1,718	1,751	1,144	421	397	447	9,205
2011	515	474	482	441	799	1,281	2,069	2,080	1,371	502	476	538	11,028
2012	598	571	567	507	930	1,496	2,389	2,428	1,621	583	557	625	12,872
2013	684	632	649	581	1,065	1,725	2,727	2,795	1,854	670	640	713	14,734
2014	772	712	728	655	1,202	1,938	3,083	3,170	2,076	754	719	803	16,612
2015	775	713	726	655	1,207	1,923	3,093	3,174	2,068	756	717	804	16,612
2016	776	738	726	663	1,202	1,926	3,111	3,129	2,062	755	717	808	16,612
2017	774	714	730	660	1,201	1,933	3,106	3,133	2,077	756	718	810	16,612
2018	772	713	733	656	1,202	1,934	3,088	3,138	2,095	754	720	807	16,612
2019	771	712	732	655	1,201	1,944	3,075	3,152	2,090	755	722	804	16,612
2020	773	739	725	655	1,205	1,920	3,088	3,170	2,065	755	716	803	16,612
2021	777	714	727	660	1,203	1,924	3,101	3,160	2,064	759	717	807	16,612
2022	775	714	727	664	1,204	1,929	3,116	3,134	2,065	757	718	810	16,612
2023	774	714	730	660	1,201	1,933	3,106	3,133	2,077	756	718	810	16,612
2024	770	736	730	654	1,199	1,942	3,070	3,147	2,087	754	721	802	16,612
2025	772	712	728	655	1,202	1,938	3,083	3,170	2,076	754	719	803	16,612

Commercial Building Efficiency*(megawatthours including losses)*

Year	Energy Reductions												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	68	59	72	69	90	107	148	154	108	80	66	66	1,087
2007	119	103	126	120	157	186	262	270	186	141	116	115	1,900
2008	178	158	183	179	230	274	393	386	280	209	170	171	2,810
2009	240	206	249	243	310	376	529	521	381	282	230	233	3,801
2010	304	264	322	312	395	483	673	672	483	358	297	299	4,861
2011	371	325	398	383	489	594	816	842	593	437	366	366	5,980
2012	444	402	472	453	590	698	985	1,013	700	528	434	430	7,149
2013	529	454	547	532	688	811	1,167	1,173	821	623	509	505	8,359
2014	609	521	626	614	788	937	1,346	1,324	958	716	582	586	9,605
2015	607	522	630	615	783	951	1,337	1,316	962	712	582	590	9,605
2016	599	537	637	614	784	952	1,309	1,349	951	701	587	586	9,605
2017	598	521	638	612	792	949	1,310	1,362	953	704	585	582	9,605
2018	603	521	635	609	793	940	1,326	1,363	942	710	584	579	9,605
2019	608	521	629	612	791	932	1,341	1,348	943	716	585	581	9,605
2020	608	538	628	614	781	949	1,334	1,314	960	711	581	589	9,605
2021	601	522	636	616	781	955	1,329	1,329	954	707	587	590	9,605
2022	597	521	638	616	786	954	1,311	1,352	953	702	588	587	9,605
2023	598	521	638	612	792	949	1,310	1,362	953	704	585	582	9,605
2024	602	540	628	611	790	930	1,339	1,345	941	715	584	580	9,605
2025	609	521	626	614	788	937	1,346	1,324	958	716	582	586	9,605

Industrial Efficiency*(megawatthours including losses)*

Year	Energy Reductions												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	1,664	1,451	1,546	1,498	1,538	1,579	1,607	1,549	1,588	1,673	1,580	1,580	18,853
2007	2,506	2,176	2,308	2,252	2,314	2,358	2,419	2,320	2,368	2,521	2,367	2,370	28,280
2008	3,337	3,001	3,053	3,013	3,064	3,130	3,228	3,052	3,169	3,356	3,133	3,170	37,706
2009	4,177	3,624	3,843	3,780	3,815	3,941	4,039	3,827	3,979	4,189	3,944	3,976	47,132
2010	4,987	4,348	4,638	4,534	4,567	4,734	4,827	4,613	4,781	5,002	4,752	4,776	56,559
2011	5,815	5,074	5,414	5,269	5,347	5,529	5,614	5,412	5,581	5,834	5,538	5,557	65,986
2012	6,641	6,002	6,140	5,991	6,156	6,272	6,435	6,172	6,299	6,706	6,296	6,304	75,412
2013	7,531	6,529	6,888	6,789	6,948	7,041	7,291	6,926	7,113	7,571	7,085	7,125	84,838
2014	8,381	7,251	7,654	7,554	7,682	7,847	8,091	7,652	7,943	8,412	7,853	7,947	94,265
2015	8,353	7,247	7,685	7,559	7,631	7,883	8,078	7,653	7,958	8,378	7,888	7,952	94,265
2016	8,291	7,487	7,712	7,506	7,618	7,876	7,998	7,710	7,950	8,310	7,890	7,917	94,265
2017	8,321	7,253	7,731	7,492	7,688	7,896	8,033	7,743	7,942	8,364	7,899	7,902	94,265
2018	8,354	7,253	7,695	7,507	7,714	7,859	8,063	7,734	7,893	8,403	7,890	7,899	94,265
2019	8,368	7,255	7,653	7,544	7,720	7,824	8,101	7,696	7,904	8,412	7,873	7,916	94,265
2020	8,353	7,470	7,664	7,538	7,609	7,860	8,055	7,631	7,935	8,354	7,866	7,929	94,265
2021	8,312	7,247	7,729	7,557	7,611	7,891	8,045	7,689	7,969	8,336	7,919	7,960	94,265
2022	8,308	7,249	7,734	7,528	7,639	7,899	8,020	7,732	7,972	8,334	7,912	7,939	94,265
2023	8,321	7,253	7,731	7,492	7,688	7,896	8,033	7,743	7,942	8,364	7,899	7,902	94,265
2024	8,333	7,503	7,632	7,523	7,699	7,802	8,079	7,675	7,882	8,389	7,851	7,895	94,265
2025	8,381	7,251	7,654	7,554	7,682	7,847	8,091	7,652	7,943	8,412	7,853	7,947	94,265

Irrigation Efficiency Rewards*(megawatthours including losses)*

Year	Energy Reductions												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	3	3	4	73	1,021	1,802	1,778	1,415	839	585	121	29	7,674
2007	6	5	8	137	1,904	3,364	3,323	2,648	1,560	1,093	225	55	14,328
2008	9	8	13	209	2,931	5,079	5,106	4,032	2,389	1,667	344	83	21,869
2009	12	10	17	276	3,859	6,716	6,728	5,292	3,164	2,196	453	110	28,834
2010	14	12	20	331	4,620	8,097	8,063	6,340	3,796	2,633	543	132	34,601
2011	17	14	23	386	5,388	9,464	9,367	7,421	4,426	3,074	634	154	40,368
2012	19	17	26	442	6,130	10,832	10,700	8,527	5,022	3,518	726	176	46,134
2013	21	18	30	497	6,914	12,115	12,088	9,600	5,645	3,958	817	198	51,901
2014	24	20	33	552	7,730	13,393	13,463	10,631	6,299	4,396	907	220	57,668
2015	24	20	33	552	7,719	13,433	13,457	10,584	6,328	4,393	906	219	57,668
2016	24	21	33	552	7,697	13,520	13,381	10,602	6,323	4,391	906	219	57,668
2017	24	20	33	552	7,674	13,545	13,364	10,633	6,302	4,395	907	220	57,668
2018	24	20	33	553	7,663	13,540	13,376	10,658	6,277	4,397	907	220	57,668
2019	24	20	33	553	7,682	13,461	13,431	10,667	6,273	4,398	907	220	57,668
2020	24	21	33	552	7,719	13,433	13,456	10,584	6,328	4,393	906	219	57,668
2021	24	20	33	551	7,699	13,496	13,438	10,567	6,326	4,389	906	219	57,668
2022	24	20	33	552	7,697	13,520	13,381	10,602	6,323	4,391	906	219	57,668
2023	24	20	33	552	7,674	13,545	13,364	10,633	6,302	4,395	907	220	57,668
2024	24	21	33	553	7,682	13,461	13,431	10,667	6,273	4,397	907	220	57,668
2025	24	20	33	552	7,730	13,393	13,463	10,631	6,299	4,396	907	220	57,668

Energy Efficiency Programs—Total*(megawatthours including losses)*

Year	Energy Reductions												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	1,857	1,625	1,738	1,745	2,838	3,795	4,024	3,613	2,863	2,457	1,880	1,803	30,240
2007	2,826	2,464	2,627	2,675	4,678	6,396	6,784	6,030	4,643	3,944	2,890	2,743	48,702
2008	3,791	3,424	3,501	3,630	6,644	9,156	9,798	8,572	6,559	5,494	3,897	3,704	68,170
2009	4,774	4,158	4,432	4,591	8,522	11,890	12,673	11,053	8,444	7,004	4,947	4,677	87,165
2010	5,736	5,020	5,382	5,542	10,248	14,381	15,281	13,377	10,203	8,413	5,989	5,654	105,226
2011	6,718	5,887	6,317	6,480	12,024	16,868	17,866	15,756	11,971	9,847	7,015	6,614	123,362
2012	7,701	6,991	7,206	7,393	13,805	19,298	20,509	18,140	13,641	11,335	8,013	7,534	141,567
2013	8,765	7,632	8,114	8,400	15,616	21,692	23,273	20,494	15,433	12,821	9,051	8,541	159,832
2014	9,785	8,505	9,040	9,375	17,402	24,114	25,983	22,776	17,276	14,278	10,061	9,555	178,151
2015	9,759	8,502	9,074	9,382	17,339	24,189	25,964	22,728	17,316	14,239	10,093	9,565	178,151
2016	9,689	8,783	9,108	9,335	17,300	24,274	25,798	22,789	17,286	14,157	10,099	9,530	178,151
2017	9,716	8,508	9,132	9,316	17,355	24,323	25,814	22,870	17,274	14,220	10,109	9,513	178,151
2018	9,753	8,508	9,095	9,324	17,372	24,273	25,853	22,894	17,207	14,265	10,102	9,505	178,151
2019	9,771	8,508	9,047	9,363	17,395	24,161	25,948	22,862	17,209	14,280	10,086	9,520	178,151
2020	9,757	8,769	9,050	9,358	17,314	24,162	25,933	22,699	17,288	14,213	10,069	9,540	178,151
2021	9,713	8,503	9,125	9,384	17,294	24,265	25,913	22,744	17,313	14,191	10,129	9,577	178,151
2022	9,703	8,504	9,132	9,359	17,326	24,302	25,829	22,819	17,314	14,183	10,124	9,555	178,151
2023	9,716	8,508	9,132	9,316	17,355	24,323	25,814	22,870	17,274	14,220	10,109	9,513	178,151
2024	9,729	8,800	9,024	9,340	17,371	24,135	25,919	22,834	17,183	14,255	10,063	9,497	178,151
2025	9,785	8,505	9,040	9,375	17,402	24,114	25,983	22,776	17,276	14,278	10,061	9,555	178,151

ENERGY STAR® Homes Northwest*(megawatts including losses)*

Year	Peak Demand Reductions												Max
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2
2007	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3
2008	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
2009	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	1	1	1	4
2010	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	4	1	1	1	5
2011	2	2	1	1	2	4	6	6	4	2	1	2	6
2012	2	2	2	2	3	5	7	7	5	2	2	2	7
2013	2	2	2	2	3	5	8	8	6	2	2	2	8
2014	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	10	6	2	2	2	10
2015	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	10	6	2	2	2	10
2016	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	6	2	2	2	9
2017	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	6	2	2	2	9
2018	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	6	2	2	2	9
2019	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	7	2	2	2	9
2020	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	10	6	2	2	2	10
2021	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	6	2	2	2	9
2022	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	6	2	2	2	9
2023	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	6	2	2	2	9
2024	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	9	7	2	2	2	9
2025	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	10	6	2	2	2	10

Commercial Building Efficiency*(megawatts including losses)*

Year	Peak Demand Reductions												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Max
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
2008	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
2009	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2010	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
2011	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
2012	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	3
2013	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	3
2014	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2015	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2016	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2017	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2018	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2019	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2020	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2021	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2022	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2023	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2024	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
2025	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	4

Industrial Efficiency*(megawatts including losses)*

Year	Peak Demand Reductions												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Max
2006	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
2007	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
2008	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2009	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
2010	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
2011	9	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	8	9
2012	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10
2013	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
2014	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
2015	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
2016	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2017	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	13
2018	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	13
2019	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
2020	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
2021	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
2022	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2023	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	13
2024	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
2025	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12

Irrigation Efficiency Rewards*(megawatts including losses)*

Year	Peak Demand Reductions												Max
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	3	2	1	0	0	4
2007	0	0	0	0	4	7	7	6	3	2	1	0	7
2008	0	0	0	0	6	11	11	9	5	4	1	0	11
2009	0	0	0	1	8	15	14	11	7	5	1	0	15
2010	0	0	0	1	10	18	17	14	8	6	1	0	18
2011	0	0	0	1	12	21	20	16	10	7	1	0	21
2012	0	0	0	1	13	24	23	18	11	8	2	0	24
2013	0	0	0	1	15	27	26	21	13	8	2	0	27
2014	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2015	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2016	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2017	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2018	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2019	0	0	0	1	16	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2020	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2021	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2022	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2023	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2024	0	0	0	1	16	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30
2025	0	0	0	1	17	30	29	23	14	9	2	0	30

Energy Efficiency Programs—Total*(megawatts including losses)*

Year	Peak Demand Reductions												Max
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	3	3	3	3	5	8	8	7	6	4	3	3	8
2007	5	5	4	5	9	13	14	12	9	7	5	5	14
2008	6	6	6	6	13	19	20	18	13	10	7	6	20
2009	8	8	7	8	17	25	26	23	17	13	9	8	26
2010	10	9	9	10	20	30	32	28	21	15	11	10	32
2011	11	11	11	12	23	35	37	33	25	18	13	11	37
2012	13	13	12	13	27	41	43	38	28	21	14	13	43
2013	15	14	14	15	30	45	48	43	32	23	16	15	48
2014	17	16	15	17	34	50	54	47	35	26	18	16	54
2015	17	16	15	17	34	51	54	47	35	26	18	16	54
2016	17	16	16	17	34	51	54	48	36	26	18	16	54
2017	17	16	16	17	34	51	54	48	36	26	18	16	54
2018	17	16	16	17	34	51	54	48	35	26	18	16	54
2019	17	16	15	17	34	51	54	48	35	26	18	16	54
2020	17	16	15	17	34	51	54	47	35	26	18	16	54
2021	17	16	16	17	34	51	54	47	36	26	18	16	54
2022	17	16	16	17	34	51	54	48	36	26	18	16	54
2023	17	16	16	17	34	51	54	48	36	26	18	16	54
2024	16	16	15	17	34	51	54	48	35	26	18	16	54
2025	17	16	15	17	34	50	54	47	35	26	18	16	54

Demand Response Programs

A/C Cool Credit

(megawatts including losses)

Peak Demand Reductions													
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Max
2006	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
2007	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	18	0	0	0	0	18
2008	0	0	0	0	0	23	27	32	0	0	0	0	32
2009	0	0	0	0	0	36	41	45	0	0	0	0	45
2010	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2011	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2012	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2013	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2014	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2015	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2016	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2017	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2018	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2019	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2020	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2021	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2022	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2023	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2024	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45
2025	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45	0	0	0	0	45

Irrigation Peak Rewards

(megawatts including losses)

Peak Demand Reductions													
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Max
2006	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2007	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2008	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2009	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2010	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2011	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2012	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2013	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2014	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2015	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2016	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2017	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2018	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2019	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2020	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2021	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2022	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2023	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2024	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35
2025	0	0	0	0	0	35	32	26	0	0	0	0	35

Demand Response Programs—Total*(megawatts including losses)*

Year	Peak Demand Reductions												Max
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2006	0	0	0	0	0	39	37	30	0	0	0	0	39
2007	0	0	0	0	0	44	46	44	0	0	0	0	46
2008	0	0	0	0	0	57	59	57	0	0	0	0	59
2009	0	0	0	0	0	71	73	71	0	0	0	0	73
2010	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2011	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2012	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2013	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2014	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2015	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2016	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2017	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2018	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2019	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2020	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2021	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2022	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2023	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2024	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80
2025	0	0	0	0	0	80	78	71	0	0	0	0	80



*Appendix B—Demand-Side Management
2005 Annual Report
Reprinted for the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan*

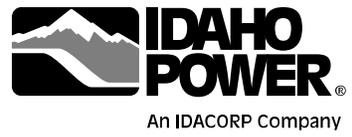




*Demand-Side Management
2005 Annual Report*



March 15, 2006



***Demand-Side Management
2005 Annual Report***

March 15, 2006

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A/C—Air Conditioning
Alliance—Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
AMR—Advanced Meter Reading
BETC—Business Energy Tax Credit
BPA—Bonneville Power Administration
CAP—Community Action Partnership
C&RD—Conservation and Renewable Discount Program
CFL—Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CRC—Conservation Rate Credit
DSM—Demand-Side Management
EEAG—Energy Efficiency Advisory Group
HVAC—Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning
HVR—Home Voltage Regulator
IED—Idaho Energy Division
IPC—Idaho Power Company
IPUC—Idaho Public Utilities Commission
IRP—Integrated Resource Plan
kW—Kilowatt
kWh—Kilowatt-hour
LIWA—Low Income Weatherization Assistance
MW—Megawatt
MWa—Megawatt average
MWh—Megawatt-hour
NEEM—Northwest Energy Efficiency Manufactured Homes
O&M—Operations and Maintenance
ODOE—Oregon Department of Energy
OPUC—Oregon Public Utility Commission
PTCS—Performance Tested Comfort Systems
Rider—Energy Efficiency Rider
V—Volt

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Idaho Power Company (IPC) develops and implements programs to help manage energy demand. The two primary objectives of these Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs are to:

- Acquire cost-effective resources in order to more efficiently meet the electrical systems needs, and to
- Provide Idaho Power customers with programs and information to help them manage their energy and demand use and lower their bills.

Idaho Power achieves these objectives through the development and implementation of programs with specific energy, economic, and customer objectives. Under the DSM umbrella, these programs fall into four categories: Demand Response, Energy Efficiency, Market Transformation, and Other Programs and Activities.

Idaho Power relies on the input from the Energy Efficiency Advisory Group (EEAG) to provide customer and public interest review of DSM programs. Formed in 2002 and meeting several times annually, the EEAG currently consists of 12 members representing a cross-section of customer segments including residential, industrial, commercial, irrigation, elderly, low-income, and environmental interests as well as members representing the Public Utility Commissions of Idaho and Oregon and Idaho Power. In addition to the EEAG, Idaho Power solicits further customer input through stakeholder groups in the industrial, irrigation, and commercial customer segments.

During 2005, the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (IPUC) approved Idaho Power's request (Case No. IPC-E-04-29) to increase the Energy Efficiency Rider (Idaho Rider) from 0.5% to 1.5% of base rate revenues. This

funding increase became effective on June 1, 2005. In July 2005, Idaho Power filed a request with the Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC) to implement an Energy Efficiency Rider (Oregon Rider) identical to that approved in Idaho in the Oregon service area. The OPUC approved Idaho Power's request in August 2005. Since that time, Idaho Power has received approval from the OPUC to implement the Industrial Efficiency, Oregon School Efficiency, Irrigation Peak Rewards, Irrigation Efficiency Rewards, and Commercial Building Efficiency programs in Oregon.

The year 2005 marked the first year of a renewal agreement to fund the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (Alliance) for the next five years (2005–2009). The Alliance's efforts in the Pacific Northwest impact Idaho Power's customers by providing behind-the-scenes market changes as well as structural support to Idaho Power local Market Transformation programs. Idaho Power continues to leverage the support provided by the Alliance in the development and marketing of local programs, resulting in efficiencies of program implementation.

In October 2005, Idaho Power began its fifth year of a five-year agreement with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) through the Conservation and Renewable Discount (C&RD) program. Idaho Power operates several programs with the C&RD funding including Energy House Calls and Rebate Advantage. The BPA has introduced a replacement program called the Conservation Rate Credit (CRC) program available from 2007–2009 and Idaho Power will be eligible for early participation.

Program Performance

In 2005, DSM programs at Idaho Power continued to grow and to show steady improvement in customer satisfaction. The six programs identified for implementation in the 2004 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) were in

place and operating by the end of 2005. The two Demand Response programs, Irrigation Peak Rewards and A/C Cool Credit, resulted in a reduction of summer peak demand of over 43 MW. The four Energy Efficiency programs, Industrial Efficiency, Commercial Building Efficiency, ENERGY STAR® Homes Northwest, and Irrigation Efficiency Rewards, resulted in annual savings of 13,946 MWh.

In addition to the IRP programs, during 2005 Idaho Power operated several other Energy Efficiency programs targeting residential customers: Weatherization Assistance for Qualified Customers (previously known as Low Income Weatherization Assistance program, or LIWA), Energy House Calls, Rebate Advantage, and Oregon Residential Weatherization. And, in late summer, Idaho Power decided to join the regional Savings with a Twist program, sponsored by BPA, to provide Idaho Power customers with low-priced compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs in local retail stores. These five residential energy efficiency programs added savings of 6,756 annual MWh in 2005.

Idaho Power continues to realize significant Market Transformation benefits through Idaho Power's partnership with the Alliance, who estimates 20,054 annual MWh were saved in Idaho Power's service area in 2005.

Finally, Idaho Power was able to participate in a few small demonstration projects and education opportunities with an estimated 512 annual MWh savings.

Table 1 shows the 2005 annual energy savings or summer peak reduction associated with each of the DSM program categories. The energy impact totals 41,267 MWh of energy savings and 43 MW of summer peak demand reduction. Note that, unless otherwise noted, all energy statistics presented in this report are net of transmission line losses. Also, free rider impact has been included when a formal program

evaluation was conducted, or when regional deemed savings values were used.

Table 1. 2005 DSM Energy Impact

	MWh	Peak MW
Demand Response		43
Energy Efficiency	20,702	
Market Transformation	20,054	
Other Programs and Activities.....	512	
Total 2005	41,267	43

DSM Expenditures and Funding

Funding for DSM programs comes from the Idaho Rider, Oregon Rider, BPA C&RD program, and Idaho Power's base rates. The total DSM expenses from these sources, including costs for administration and overhead, were over \$6.7 million in 2005.

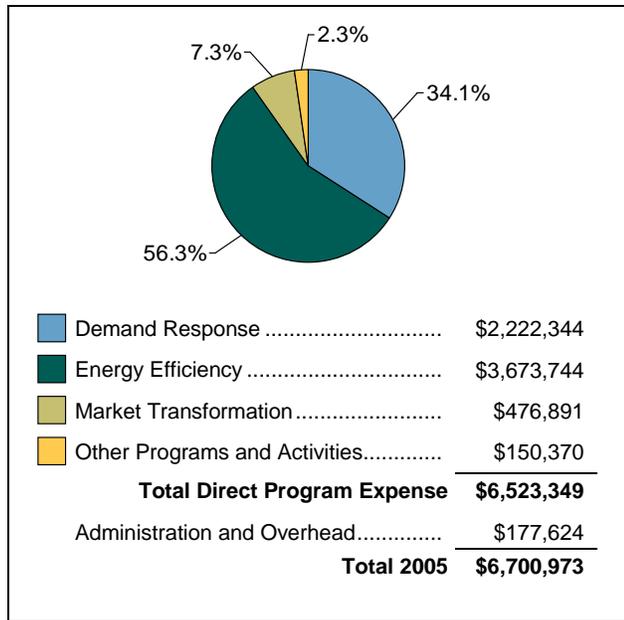
Table 2 provides a breakout of the 2005 expenses for the major funding and expense categories.

Table 2. 2005 DSM Expenses and Energy Impact

	Expenses	MWh Savings
Idaho Rider Funded	\$4,533,878	34,034
Oregon Rider Funded	\$31,473	1,008
BPA Funded.....	\$612,486	2,259
Other DSM O&M.....	\$1,523,136	3,967
Total 2005	\$6,700,973	41,267

Another way to view the 2005 DSM program expenditures is to look at direct program expenses versus non-direct program expenditures. Direct program expenses include customer incentives and direct administration costs. Non-direct program expenses include administrative costs not directly attributable to a program. Figure 1 shows direct program expenditures by program categories: Demand Response, Energy Efficiency, Market Transformation, and Other Programs and Activities.

Figure 1. 2005 Program Expense



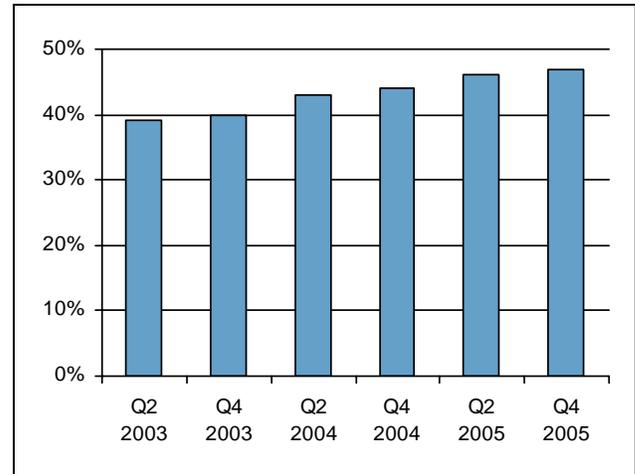
Customer Satisfaction

Customer satisfaction is an important element of the DSM programs at Idaho Power. Customer input from a variety of sources, including the company’s customer satisfaction surveys, helps to shape program structure and marketing strategy. Recent survey results show steady improvement across years in the percent of customers whose needs are met with energy conservation.

Figure 2 shows the bi-quarterly growth in the number of customers indicating their needs are met or exceeded regarding Idaho Power’s encouraging energy conservation with Idaho Power customers.

As Figure 2 shows, customers’ positive perception of Idaho Power’s conservation efforts has increased by over 20% since 2003.

Figure 2. Customers’ Perception of IPC Conservation Efforts



The report’s presentation outline is structured around each of the functional DSM areas (Demand Response, Energy Efficiency, Market Transformation, and Other Programs and Activities). Within each functional area, where more than one customer segment is served, the programs are segregated by the customer segments (residential, commercial, industrial, and irrigation), respectively.

The program write-ups are presented with an overview of operations and results, including highlights for the year, customer participation and satisfaction, energy/demand impact, and plans for 2006. Please note that energy and expense data have been rounded to the nearest whole unit.

The appendices following the program discussion provide additional detailed program activity and performance data.

This DSM Annual Report has been prepared in response to the IPUC’s Order No. 29419 and in response to the OPUC’s Order No. 89-507.

DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAMS

DSM Demand Response initiatives are designed to use control devices to provide a means by which the operation of a consumer’s end-use equipment may be modified to alter the maximum demand. The goal of DSM Demand Response at Idaho Power is to reduce the summer peak demand periods and thus minimize the need for providing higher cost supply-side alternatives such as gas turbine generation or open market electricity purchases.

The Demand Response programs at Idaho Power are comprised of A/C Cool Credit and Irrigation Peak Rewards. These two programs have their genesis in the 2002 and 2004 IRP efforts in which future peak summer resource deficiencies were identified.

In developing effective programs for reducing peak summer demand, Idaho Power targeted irrigation customers using high horsepower pumps and residential customers using central air conditioning. Both of these customer segments are characterized by large summer use, and together represent approximately 60% of peak summer demand.

The unique aspect of these programs is found in the ability to ensure load reduction through time-related mechanical controls.

In the case of irrigation, control is achieved through the use of programmed timers to switch irrigation pumps off at predetermined times.

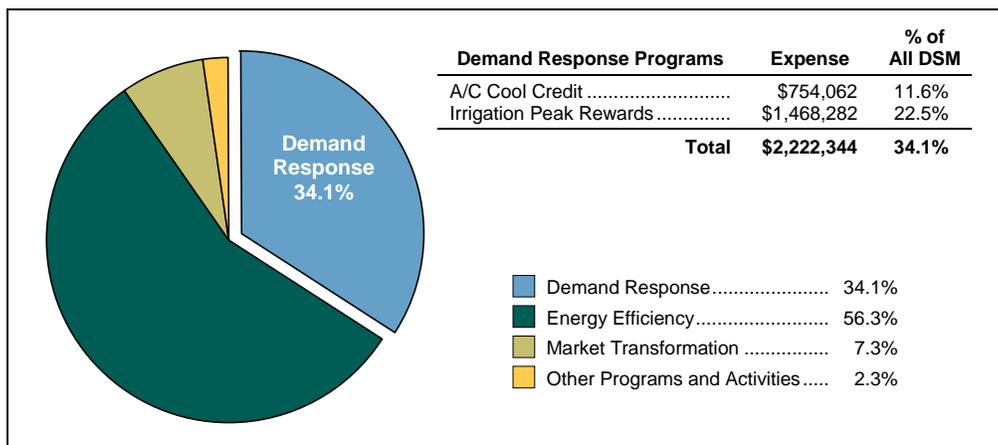
Residential air conditioning units are dynamically controlled through wireless communication to specifically addressed air conditioning compressor switches, capable of cycling each unit off at the appropriate time.

Both programs have proven successful and are continuing to evolve and increase the number of participants. Irrigation Peak Rewards is adding new customers in Idaho and is looking forward to its first Oregon customer in 2006. A/C Cool Credit completed its first full year of a five-year implementation ramp in 2005.

The following pages provide a detailed description of the programs’ 2005 operations, results, and general plans for 2006.

Figure 3 provides a breakout of 2005 expenses and the relative ranking for these programs as a percentage of the total DSM expense.

Figure 3. Demand Response 2005 Program Expense



DEMAND RESPONSE

A/C Cool Credit

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Residential
Target Customers	Air conditioned housing units in Ada and Canyon counties, and Emmett Valley, Idaho
Program Life	March 2003–Ongoing
Program Manager	Celeste Becia

Summary 2005

Participation	2,369 air conditioning units
Total Utility Costs	\$754,062
<i>Idaho Rider</i>	\$718,066
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$35,996
Savings in kW	2,748

Description

A/C Cool Credit is a voluntary program for residential customers. The program enables Idaho Power to directly address summer peaking requirements by reducing air conditioning load demand at critical high demand periods in the summer. Presently, the program is available only in Idaho.

Control of the air conditioning units is achieved through the installation of individual radio-controlled switches on customer equipment and is cycled on and off using a predetermined schedule.

After two summers of pilot operations, Idaho Power completed the first year of full operational implementation of radio-controlled switches in 2005 in Ada and Canyon counties in Idaho. The program will be fully implemented in 2009. The year 2005 also marked the inception of a pilot program using power line carrier communications for direct load control participants in the Emmett Valley (Emmett) region of Idaho.

Results

2005 Highlights

- Implementation of the program name change from “A/C Cool Comfort” to “A/C Cool Credit” in order to emphasize the incentive attribute of the program.
- Developed new partnerships with subcontractors to accommodate program growth and to improve productivity.
- Integrated the program into existing customer billing and service systems and departments by making modifications to the Idaho Power Customer Information System, Advanced Meter Reading (AMR) system, and the corporate data warehouse. Software was modified and processes developed to enable timely, secure, and regular data transfer between these systems and the central program database maintained by the company’s equipment installation vendor, Honeywell Utility Solutions.
- Customer service was also fully integrated with Honeywell’s telephone desk; customer service representatives from both Idaho Power and Honeywell Utility Solutions were trained to be knowledgeable regarding program details, direct phone transfer capability, and notification of all cycling events.
- Twenty load control events were initiated between June 15 and August 19, 2005.

Participation

Overall marketing results were above typical response rates for this type of program. The response rate in the Treasure Valley was 7.8%, which was similar to results obtained in the 2004 pilot program. The response rate for Emmett was somewhat lower at 5.0%.

Total installations as of August 25, 2005 were 2,369. Of this total, 170 installations were for customers in Emmett utilizing the AMR system.

Demand Impact

The demand effects of this program have been relatively stable over the past two years. On average, Idaho Power can expect 1.16 kW demand reduction per participating household per hour over the course of a cycling event.

Aside from significant per-unit peak impact, the energy impact of cycling is relatively small. Analysis shows that kWh decreases, on average, by 1.97 kWh per participant, due to cycling. Thus, cycling appears to shift some usage from cycling hours to non-cycling hours as expected. The net effect on kWh clearly depends upon the cycling percentage and the outside temperature during the control event.

An issue of note occurred in November 2005 when it was discovered that the switch for cycling the air conditioning units had been installed using the low-voltage rather than the high-voltage connection to the switches originally planned for; however, the change was not conveyed to the operations and monitoring team. Thus, during operation, the system “heartbeat” signal from the cycling apparatus was falsely indicating to the Idaho Power operations team that the system was operational.

The result of this issue was that all customer units using the AMR equipment were not cycled during the 2005 cooling season. Upon discovery, of the wiring method, Idaho Power re-programmed the system software to recognize the low-voltage side and make the units operational.

Customer Satisfaction

Installations began in May, coinciding with the onset of direct mail campaigns. Rates were approximately 5%. A follow-up reminder was

sent to about half of the previously targeted group. This second solicitation generated a very large response that boosted overall rates to 9% by late June.

By July 20 it was apparent that a large backlog of installations remained. On July 22, a letter was sent to all customers waiting for installation explaining the backlog and confirming installation within the month of August.

In order to better manage the high response rates, Idaho Power has developed an enhanced Customer Service Plan to aid in ensuring that customer expectations and the processes for servicing the customer are in place. The Plan focuses on communication and it includes 24 hour access for customers.

Plan for 2006

The A/C Cool Credit program matured significantly in 2005, as many manual processes were automated, marketing messages were refined, and error checking was strengthened.

As a result, installation plans for 2006 are being revised to accelerate the previously planned target of 2,000 additional installations. The new target range is 5,000–8,000 additional installations.

Obtaining adequate control equipment, implementing timely marketing campaigns, and refining installation and customer care procedures are critical yet attainable tasks that Idaho Power is committed to in meeting the demand reduction goals of this program.

DEMAND RESPONSE

Irrigation Peak Rewards

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Irrigation
Target Customers	Irrigation customers with 100+ HP irrigation systems
Program Life	January 2004—Ongoing
Program Manager	Quentin Nesbitt

Summary 2005

Participation	894 service points
Total Utility Costs	\$1,468,282
<i>Idaho Rider</i>	\$1,435,581
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$32,700
Savings in kW	40,323

Description

The Irrigation Peak Rewards program was developed as a pilot program in the summer of 2004 and expanded to a system-wide program in late 2005. The program was developed after selection through the 2004 IRP process.

The voluntary program targets irrigation customers with pumps of 100 horsepower or greater with an objective of reducing peak electrical load during summer weekday afternoons by providing control over load demand.

The program utilizes electronic time-activated switches to turn off pumps of participating irrigation customers during predetermined intervals.

Voluntary participants select one of three different interruption options for the months of June, July, and August. A demand credit incentive from Idaho Power is associated with each of the options. Electronic timers are programmed to turn off irrigation pumps during predetermined time periods associated with the chosen option. The following demand credit

options and associated demand credit incentives were available to customers for 2005:

- One weekday per week, 4 p.m.–8 p.m. \$2.01 per kW demand.
- Two weekdays per week, 4 p.m.–8 p.m. \$2.52 per kW demand.
- Three weekdays per week, 4 p.m.–8 p.m. \$2.76 per kW demand.

The incentive amount credited to customers is calculated for each metered service point and the credit applied to monthly billing.

Results

2005 Highlights

- Successful region-wide implementation occurred following the pilot program.
- Approval for operation in Oregon in fall 2005.
- Peak energy savings amounted to 40,323 kW.
- Final report “Irrigation Peak Rewards” submitted to IPUC December 1, 2005.
- High satisfaction ratings: the majority of customers enrolled in the 2005 program indicated that they were satisfied and would re-enroll in the program in the future.
- Implementation of the program name change from “Irrigation Peak Clipping” to “Irrigation Peak Rewards” to better reflect the incentive attributes to the target market.

Participation

The year 2005 was the first full year of the program after a successful one-year pilot in 2004. Participation rates from a service point perspective (a customer may have more than one metered service point) show the program achieved 23.4% participation (894 service points out of 3,820 eligible service points).

From a customer perspective, 254 customers, or 22.8% of the 1,112 eligible customers, chose to participate.

For 2005, all of the present service points were in Idaho.

Demand Impact

In 2005, the program produced substantial and measurable impacts on peak demand. Over the course of the summer, the program produced an average load reduction of 23.8 MW with an average of 26.9 MW load reduction in the month of July. The maximum load reduction occurred during the second half of June when an estimated 40.3 MW reduction was achieved representing 134% of the IRP goal of 30 MW of peak savings.

Customer Satisfaction

A customer satisfaction survey was administered in the fall of 2005. Respondents represented 58% of the participating customers.

This survey showed that 89% of respondents were satisfied with the program. Ninety-six percent (96%) stated that they probably would or definitely would participate in the program again. Moreover, 88% indicated that they would be very likely or somewhat likely to recommend the program to another irrigation customer. Seventy-six percent (76%) indicated that the incentive was what initially persuaded them to participate in the program.

Plan for 2006

The growth goals of the program for 2006 are:

- Enroll 1,000 eligible metered service points in Idaho and Oregon.
- Achieve an average of 30 MW load reduction for the month of July.
- Continue program evaluation and refinement through customers, the EEAG, other groups, and individuals.

Idaho Power strives to improve customer satisfaction and evaluate the program for effectiveness and look for areas of improvement for Idaho Power's irrigation customers.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS

DSM Energy Efficiency initiatives are applicable to all of Idaho Power customer segments including residential, irrigation, commercial, and industrial. Program funding is provided by Idaho and Oregon Riders as well as the BPA and through Idaho Power O&M funds.

A common theme of Energy Efficiency programs is their focus on identifying significant segments within the customer base where prevalent energy practices can be modified to deliver desired energy savings.

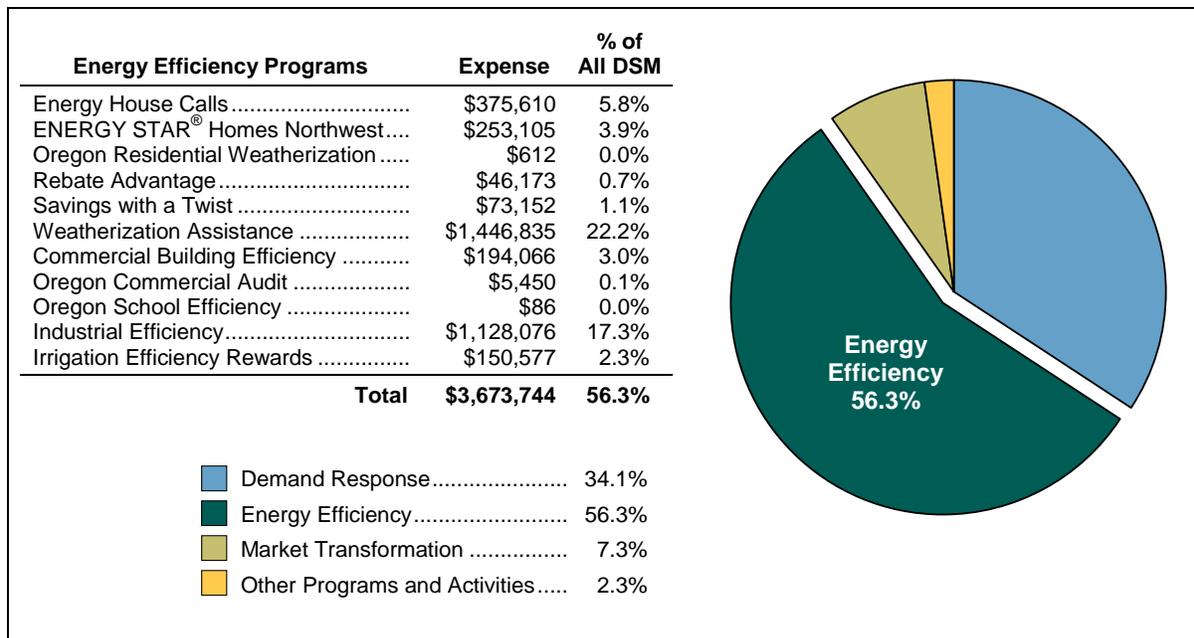
Opportunity areas span a wide range including the application of new technologies in all customer segments in heating, cooling, and lighting; in the design of new processes and procedures to reduce energy consumption for

various tasks and industries; and improved methods for the way new and existing homes and commercial buildings are designed for energy use.

Five programs were added or substantially redesigned for 2005. The following pages provide descriptions for each of the programs in the Energy Efficiency sector. Each program write-up provides program descriptions, highlights, and accomplishments for the year. Plans for responding to the challenges and opportunities identified in 2005 are presented as well.

Figure 4 provides a breakout of 2005 expenses and the relative ranking for these programs as a percent of the total DSM expense. The figure shows that the Energy Efficiency programs received over 50% of the resources within the 2005 DSM portfolio.

Figure 4. Energy Efficiency 2005 Program Expense



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy House Calls

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Residential
Target Customers	Manufactured Home Occupants
Program Life	October 2002—Ongoing
Program Manager	Annie Black

Summary 2005

Participation	891 homes
Total Utility Costs	\$375,610
<i>BPA</i>	\$375,346
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$265
Savings in kWh	1,775,770 kWh

Description

Idaho Power launched a pilot program in October 2002 to evaluate the viability of providing duct sealing and additional efficiency measures to Idaho Power customers living in manufactured homes. Upon successful completion of the pilot program, Idaho Power rolled the program out to the entire service area in 2003. At that time the program was renamed Energy House Calls for Manufactured Homes (formerly known as Manufactured Home Energy Checkups). The program is funded by the BPA through its C&RD funding program.

BPA funds cover the participant costs and include the following services and products:

- Duct testing and sealing according to Performance Tested Comfort System (PTCS) specifications endorsed by the BPA
- Three compact fluorescent light bulbs
- Two furnace filters along with replacement instructions

- Hot water heater temperature test for proper setting
- Energy efficiency educational materials for manufactured home occupants

The program is managed under contract by Ecos Consulting in partnership with Delta-T Inc., both of whom have experience in managing and providing duct sealing service programs. Ecos and Delta-T coordinate local weatherization and energy efficiency service providers to market and perform the services. Quality assurance is provided by third-party audits in compliance with the BPA's C&RD guidelines.

Results

2005 Highlights

The year 2005 was the third full year of operation for this program. The program garnered energy savings throughout the year and earned the company credits in the BPA's C&RD program through September 2005, at which time Idaho Power completed its obligations to the BPA under the terms of the funding agreement. Subsequently, for the last three months of the year, Idaho Power continued to fund the program in order to ensure continuity prior to the transition from the C&RD program to BPA's new funding program (CRC) beginning in 2006.

Participation

Participation in this program was lower in 2005 than in the prior year. This was due primarily to a focused effort toward recruiting rural customers and those who live in colder climates. This focus represented a departure from the initial program target segment of Idaho Power customers concentrated in communities of manufactured homes. The shift in focus to decentralized rural manufactured housing units required increased marketing effort and travel time per housing unit.

Energy Impact

The primary source of savings from the program came from increasing the efficiency of the heating system through improving heated air delivery from the furnace through the duct system. Improved delivery through the duct system also provides energy savings associated with cooled air where applicable.

The installation of three CFL units into high lighting use areas provides additional energy savings.

The furnace filter and water temperature evaluation services provided by the program are designed to educate the occupants on maintaining energy efficient practices in the future. The energy impact of these measures are not quantified nor included in the total energy impact of the program. Table 3 summarizes 2005 program service activity for Idaho and Oregon customers.

Table 3. Energy House Calls 2005 Activity and Energy Savings Summary

	Idaho	Oregon	Total
Activity			
Test Only	38	2	40
Test and Seal	836	15	851
Total Duct Measures	874	17	891
CFL Bulbs.....	2,595	51	2,646
Furnace Filters.....	1,627	26	1,653
Water Temperature (Average).....	119	111	230
Total Other Measures	4,341	188	4,529
Energy Savings kWh.....	1,749,792	25,978	1,775,770

Customer Satisfaction

During the program's pilot and early years, customer surveys provided feedback useful to program implementation. As the program has matured, customer surveys indicated consistently high satisfaction. Idaho Power receives many unsolicited responses from customers praising the services and thanking Idaho Power for the positive results of the program. Thus, for 2005, direct customer surveys were not undertaken.

Plan for 2006

Beginning in February 2006, program funding will come from the BPA's CRC program. The CRC guidelines dictate a focus on homes with higher potential BPA credits. Available housing units with such credits are concentrated in Twin Falls, Pocatello, and mountain communities in Idaho and Oregon.

The Energy House Calls program will retain its current management and operations model within the BPA funding guidelines.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Residential
Target Customers	Residential new home market
Program Life	March 2004—Ongoing
Program Manager	Celeste Becia

Summary 2005

Participation	203 homes
Total Utility Costs	\$253,105
<i>Idaho Rider</i>	\$247,071
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$6,034
Savings in kWh	421,834

Description

The ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest Program is a regionally coordinated initiative supported in partnership between the Idaho Power, the Alliance, and the Idaho Energy Division in support of improved construction practices of single-family homes. The energy goal of the program is to provide homes that are 30% more energy efficient than those built to standard Idaho residential code.

Idaho Power's energy focus for the program is to reduce future peak summer demand by increasing the efficiency of residential building envelope construction practices and increasing efficiency of summer air conditioning use.

The primary market activities and incentives that Idaho Power provides through the program are the following:

- Consumer marketing communications conveying the benefits of ENERGY STAR[®] homes

- A \$750 incentive per qualifying home to participating builders
- Program management services to coordinate the local partnerships between Idaho Power, builders, and real estate service providers

Results

2005 Highlights

- Increase of 450% over 2004 in the number of certified homes (from 44 to 203)
- Increased builder participation from 32 to 63, including two high-volume builders (60 to 125 homes per year)
- Implemented quarterly realtor training sessions
- Conducted builder breakfast events in Twin Falls and Pocatello
- Sponsored 11 Parade homes in Ada, Canyon, and Bannock counties
- Completion of a marketing communication program that included bill stuffers, print ads in real estate tabloids, public relations events, and a new Internet marketing campaign using Google keyword advertising
- Updated home inspection forms to ensure energy savings verification

Participation

While builder participation rates were on target, the number of completed housing units fell short of the 2005 goal of 465 homes. However, the number of homes under construction at the end of the year exceeded 200, boding well for 2006. For 2005, over 95% of the ENERGY STAR[®]

homes completed were built in the Treasure Valley area. The program's market share in 2005 was approximately 2% of the total 10,500 homes built that year. A long-term goal of 20% ENERGY STAR[®] homes of all new homes built in the area has been established.

Energy Impact

While there is considerable variation in each home due primarily to interior square footage, the average energy savings from an ENERGY STAR[®] home with central air conditioning in the Treasure Valley provides 2,078 kWh savings and 2 kW demand savings.

Customer Satisfaction

To date, no comprehensive customer satisfaction evaluations have been undertaken for this program by Idaho Power. However, unsolicited customer feedback has been overwhelmingly positive as homeowners compare the comfort, quality, and energy bills from their homes with their neighbors'.

Plan for 2006

The year 2006 will focus on improving builder productivity in ENERGY STAR[®] techniques, and improving timeliness in quality assurance inspections for home certification.

Builder training efforts include increasing the number of classes and targeting high-volume builders to integrate and standardize their techniques with this program.

Idaho Power is working with the Idaho Energy Division to identify constraints and implement process improvements to decrease the time between builder completion, inspection, and certification.

Idaho Power has set a goal of 629 certified homes for 2006. Overall, Idaho Power expects that the original targets for the program are achievable.

The real estate market continues to maintain the construction pace of 2005, and dozens of new subdivisions are planned for 2006 in the Treasure Valley. Local jurisdictions and utility companies are challenged to provide critical development services allowing these projects to move forward. In addition to these challenges, inclement winter weather has resulted in delays in original subdivision completion timelines.

Therefore, in order to meet the aggressive goal for 2006, Idaho Power is undertaking the following activities:

- Coordinate large consumer marketing campaigns with the Alliance.
- Increase the number of realtor training sessions from two in 2005 to seven in 2006.
- Sponsor more builder and subcontractor training sessions as they develop.
- Increase market reach and effectiveness by working with the Alliance to target builders who are "champions" of the benefits of ENERGY STAR[®] building techniques.
- Develop a comprehensive strategy for signing an agreement with Treasure Valley's largest homebuilder to become an ENERGY STAR[®] builder.
- Expand into the Oregon service area.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Oregon Residential Weatherization

Program Overview	
Customer Segment ...	Residential
Target Customers	Oregon service area residential units
Program Life	1982—Ongoing
Program Manager	Cheryl Paoli
Summary 2005	
Participation	Four customers
Total Utility Costs	\$612
<i>Oregon Rider</i>	\$351
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$261
Savings in kWh	7,927

Description

As required by Oregon statutes, Idaho Power offers free energy audits for electrically heated homes of customers within the Oregon service area. Upon request an Idaho Power representative visits the home to analyze it for energy efficiency and an estimate of cost and savings for specific measures is given to the customer. Idaho Power offers financial assistance for a portion of the cost of weatherization measures either as a cash incentive or with a low-interest loan.

Results

2005 Highlights

- Seventeen home energy audits for Oregon customers were completed in 2005.

- Six payments totaling \$612.02 were granted for the year.
- Total kWh savings of 7,927.

Participation

Four customers participated in six weatherization projects, including one triplex.

Energy Impact

	kWh Savings
Ceiling Insulation.....	5,950
Doors	149
Windows	1,828
Total	7,927

Customer Satisfaction

The Oregon Residential Weatherization program has been in operation for many years. Anecdotally, customer satisfaction remains high due to consistent local presence in the area.

Plan for 2006

- Continue this program for 2006.
- Evaluate potential for integrating program into design of expanded residential efficiency program.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Rebate Advantage

Program Overview	
Customer Segment ...	Residential
Target Customers	Buyers of new manufactured homes
Program Life	January 2003—Ongoing
Program Manager	Annie Black
Summary 2005	
Participation	98 homes
Total Utility Costs	\$46,173
<i>BPA</i>	\$45,993
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$180
Savings in kWh	312,311 kWh

Description

In 2003, Idaho Power launched a program to encourage manufactured home buyers to purchase energy-efficient Super Good Cents or ENERGY STAR® homes. The program, formerly called Energy Efficient Manufactured Home Incentives, was renamed Rebate Advantage at the start of 2004.

The goal of the program is to help buyers purchase energy efficient manufactured homes through incentives and by encouraging salespeople to promote the benefits of energy efficiency.

Customers who purchase a Super Good Cents/ENERGY STAR® home and site it in Idaho Power’s service area are eligible for a \$300 rebate. In addition, the salesperson receives a \$75 incentive for each qualified home sold. The program is funded through BPA’s C&RD funds.

Quality control and energy efficiency specifications for establishing qualified homes are established by the Northwest Energy Efficiency Manufactured Homes (NEEM)

program. NEEM is a consortium of manufacturers and state energy offices in the Northwest. In addition to specifications and quality control, NEEM tracks the production and on-site performance of Super Good Cents or ENERGY STAR® homes.

Results

2005 Highlights

Program funding from BPA generated BPA credits through September 2005. In order to maintain continuity and stability in the offering to the marketplace, Idaho Power provided support for the program until the BPA’s new funding program (CRC) was available.

Participation

Participation in the program was fairly steady throughout the year and similar in volume to past years. Participants typically are from small rural towns in Idaho Power’s service area. The geographic reach of this program is noteworthy as seen in Table 4 in which Oregon homes represent over 10% of the total homes rebated. Approximately one-third of all manufactured home dealers with sales in Idaho Power’s service area are participating in this program.

Table 4. Rebate Advantage 2005 Activity and Energy Savings Summary

	Idaho	Oregon	Total
Activity			
Homes	87	11	98
Towns with Homes Sited	39	9	48
Counties with Homes Sited	18	3	21
Salespeople ⁽¹⁾	30	4	30
Dealers ⁽¹⁾	16	3	16
Manufacturers ⁽¹⁾	11	3	11
Energy Savings kWh.....	279,971	32,340	312,311

(1) Some sales groups sell in both Idaho and Oregon. Totals reflect unique instances only.

Energy Impact

Savings in this program are largely due to improvements in the shell of the home, resulting in more efficient use of heating and cooling energy use. Manufacturers have some flexibility in how they achieve a more efficient shell, however a common attribute of all homes in the program is a sealed duct delivery system. Energy savings for the year are estimated to be 312,311 kWh.

While the program focus is on overall energy efficiency, peak impacts from reduced air conditioning can be attributed to the program.

Customer Satisfaction

In discussions with salespeople, it is clear that they appreciate having this tool to work with customers to buy the energy efficient package for their new home. Anecdotally, customer input indicates an appreciation of the incentive and benefits of energy efficient manufactured homes.

Plan for 2006

In 2006, ENERGY STAR[®] qualified manufactured homes will be eligible to receive a tax credit under the 2005 Federal Energy Policy Act. Discussions are under way with regional partners to evaluate approaches to leverage this credit to the benefit of the program.

Operationally, the program will continue similarly to 2005. It will be funded, as of February 2006, by the BPA's CRC program.

Marketing plans include a spring campaign to increase customer and sales staff awareness and understanding of the features of an energy efficient home.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Savings with a Twist

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Residential
Target Customers	Residential users of incandescent light bulbs
Program Life	Fall 2005
Program Manager	Cheryl Paoli/Annie Black

Summary 2005

Participation	35,008 CFL units
Total Utility Costs	\$73,152
<i>Idaho Rider</i>	\$73,152
Savings in kWh	1,386,317

Description

Idaho Power joined the Northwest ENERGY STAR[®] Consumer Products program in a region-wide compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulb promotion. The Savings with a Twist program was designed to highlight attractive promotional pricing and to focus consumer attention toward action to change out incandescent bulbs with energy efficient CFL units.

The primary target market of the program is the residential customer base. The primary goals of the program were the following:

- Build continued awareness of the efficiency and benefits of CFL lighting.
- Highlight recent improvements in lighting technology and quality.
- Continue to build market penetration.
- Capture incremental energy savings in residential lighting use.

The regional span of the program provided additional efficiency and effectiveness through coordinated advertising and retailer planning.

Marketing included regional advertising and retailer communication including newspapers, mailings, and in-store point of sale collateral.

Retailer participation included both large and small companies in hardware, drug, grocery, and discount store channels throughout the Idaho Power service area.

Idaho Power's participation included funding of \$1.25 per-bulb sold (up to 108,193 bulbs). These funds covered a buy-down paid to manufacturers and program administrative costs. The buy-down reduced in-store prices to as low as \$0.99 per bulb.

The program was sponsored jointly by the Alliance, the BPA, and local utilities.

Administration of the program, including auditing sales records is being provided by Portland Energy Conservation, Inc. (PECI) on behalf of all of the regionally participating utilities.

Results

2005 Highlights

Results from consumer participation are very promising and indicate that continued promotional efforts are effective in driving changes in residential lighting applications.

The promotion was originally planned to end in December 2005; however, due to product availability constraints from manufacturers, the program extended into the first quarter of 2006. The supply shortfalls inhibited restocking and created marketing problems for the program.

Due to the extended implementation, complete results of the program will not be available until

summer of 2006. As of the close of 2005, Idaho Power verified the sale of, and paid the subsidy on, 35,008 CFL units.

Participation

Participating manufacturers included Greenlite, General Electric, Feit Electric, TCP, and Sylvania.

Participating retailers included Home Depot, Fred Meyer, Albertsons, K-Mart, Lowe's, Costco, True Value, Grover's, and M.H. King.

While not part of the primary target audience for this program, small commercial customers were likely participants in the program as the retailers serve this customer segment.

Bulbs promoted by the Savings with a Twist program were available to Idaho Power customers in Idaho through participating retailers. A limited number of bulbs outside Idaho Power's service area were included in the program to capture customers who shopped outside of the Idaho Power service area. Program totals are adjusted for bulbs sold to out-of-service participants.

Energy Impact

The energy impact of the program is derived through guidance from Northwest Power and Conservation Council. The guidance calls for derivation of savings based upon the difference

between incandescent bulbs and CFL bulb replacement and adjusted for variable impacts due to regional differences including heating impact, market saturation rates, and lighting usage profiles. Idaho Power will continue to monitor these variables.

For the 2005 program, Idaho Power has determined that the energy savings factor is 39.6 kWh per bulb.

Customer Satisfaction

Surveys of retailers indicate that the Savings with a Twist promotion delivered unanticipated rates of consumer purchases. Many retailers reported selling out of bulbs within hours of stocking displays. Other stores successfully reordered the product and sold more bulbs than originally anticipated.

Plan for 2006

The BPA is presently evaluating the 2005 program. Initial indications of the regional impact are promising and expectations are that the BPA will sponsor another CFL promotional event in the fall of 2006. Idaho Power will re-evaluate the program design prior to committing to participation in 2006.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Weatherization Assistance for Qualified Customers

Program Overview	
Customer Segment ...	Residential
Target Customers	Qualifying Residential
Program Life	Ongoing
Program Manager	Cheryl Paoli
Summary 2005	
Participation	593 homes, 5 non-profit agencies
Total Utility Costs	\$1,446,835
<i>BPA</i>	\$76,736
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$1,370,099
Savings in kWh	3,273,590

Description

The Weatherization Assistance for Qualified Customers (WAQC) previously referred to as the Low Income Weatherization Assistance (LIWA) program provides funding for the installation of cost-effective weatherization measures in qualified owner occupied and rental homes that are electrically heated. These enhancements enable low-income families to maintain a comfortable home environment while helping save energy and money otherwise spent on heating and cooling.

The program is modeled after U.S. Department of Energy programs. In Idaho, the programs are managed through Health and Welfare offices and in Oregon by Housing and Community Services.

Idaho Power administers the WAQC program by allocating funds based on U.S. Census data of household income and by qualified customer distribution in the Idaho Power service area.

The funds are distributed to local Community Action Partnership (CAP) agencies located in

Idaho Power’s service area. The CAP agencies coordinate the specific tasks through trained weatherization crews and contractors.

Results

2005 Highlights

- Idaho Power funded a varying percentage of the 593 home weatherization projects for electrically heated homes for qualified customers in Idaho and Oregon.
- Five non-profit agency projects, representing clientele with special needs received weatherization improvements funded 100% by Idaho Power.

Participation

Eight CAP agencies participated in the program in 2005. Five of the eight are located in Idaho and three in Oregon. Two of the Oregon agencies were new to the program in 2005. Their participation improved access to the program by small Oregon communities within the service area.

Energy Impact

On average, each customer served by the program is estimated to save over 5,500 kWh annually.

Weatherization improvements are designed to impact both energy and living quality by:

- Reducing energy costs for qualified customers by increasing the efficiency of their homes.
- Making services available at no cost to qualifying applicants who rent or own their homes.
- Improving indoor environmental and livability quality through improvements

such as insulation augmentation, improving weather striping, and sealing air leaks to make a home, apartment, or manufactured home more comfortable.

Customer Satisfaction

Consumers are educated on weatherization and energy saving practices in conjunction with a weatherization audit. An energy calculator and energy saving tips sheet is provided along with a satisfaction survey at the completion of each project. The surveys are returned to the originating CAP agency.

In 2005, 97% of all weatherization assistance customers reported that their homes were more comfortable due to the program.

2005 Summary

Table 5 shows the expenses for the program by CAP agency and non-profit organizations for Idaho and Oregon.

Table 6 shows the annual energy savings from the efforts of the program in 2005 totaling 3,273,590 kWh.

Plan for 2006

Idaho Power intends to maintain the pace of implementation for this program. The 2006 goals include:

- Weatherization projects for 584 homes
- Weatherization projects for six non-profit agencies
- Energy savings of 3,317,000 kWh

Table 5. Weatherization Assistance 2005
Year-End Expenses

	2005	
	Projects	Expenses
IPC Payments		
<i>CAP Agencies</i>		
CCOA	108	\$237,578
EI-ADA	287	\$701,048
EISSA	7	\$12,788
SCCAP	103	\$175,501
SEICAA	60	\$116,087
<i>ID Total</i>	565	\$1,243,001
MCOA-OR	26	\$35,260
HCSCS-OR	1	\$1,290
CCNO-OR	1	\$2,266
<i>OR Total</i>	28	\$38,816
<i>Total CAP Agencies</i>	593	\$1,281,817
<i>Non-Profit Projects</i>		
Non-Profits ID	5	\$54,382
Non-Profits OR	0	\$0
<i>Total Non-Profit</i>	5	\$54,382
Total IPC Payments	598	\$1,336,199
IPC Administration		\$110,636
Total Program Expense ...		\$1,446,835

Table 6. Weatherization Assistance 2005
Year-End Energy Savings

	kWh Savings for 2005	
CAP Agencies		
CCOA	819,212	
EI-ADA	1,580,650	
EISSA	33,214	
SCCAP	317,165	
SEICAA	267,579	
<i>ID Total</i>	3,017,820	
MCOA-OR	89,302	
HCSCS-OR	2,304	
CCNO-OR	2,673	
<i>OR Total</i>	94,279	
Total CAP Agencies	3,112,099	
Non-Profit Projects		
Non-Profits ID	161,491	
Non-Profits OR	0	
Total Non-Profit	161,491	
Total kWh Savings	3,273,590	

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Commercial Building Efficiency

Program Overview	
Customer Segment ...	Commercial
Target Customers	Small and mid-size commercial customers with construction projects
Program Life	April 2005–Ongoing
Program Manager	Curt Nichols
Summary 2005	
Participation	12 projects
Total Utility Costs	\$194,066
<i>Idaho Rider</i>	\$186,290
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$7,776
Savings in kWh	494,239

Description

The Commercial Building Efficiency program targets those commercial customers involved in significant construction projects to which energy efficient technologies and methods can be applied.

The program was designed in late 2004 and was launched in the spring of 2005.

Operationally, the program focuses on offering a “menu” of interior lighting and cooling efficiency options and associated incentives. The incentive structure includes bonuses for commissioning the project to ensure that the systems perform as designed.

A “Custom Projects” option is also available for efficiency projects targeted at building system components such as refrigeration systems.

Program marketing plans are executed through enlisting architects, engineers, and other local design professionals to include program benefits into the designs for Idaho Power’s targeted

commercial customers. Marketing communication programs also reach out to building developers, building officials, and Idaho Power field staff.

Through this program, Idaho Power is a primary sponsor of the Boise Integrated Design Lab which provides technical assistance to local architects and designers.

Results

2005 Highlights

- New program design unveiled in mid-April 2005 to large audiences of customers and stakeholders. Media coverage included prominent articles in the *Idaho Statesman*, the *Idaho Business Review*, and various industry-focused newsletters.
- Implemented a strategic advertising campaign with full page ads in the *Idaho Business Review*, and the Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA)-Boise newsletter.
- Conducted a wide reaching communications program including presentations to:
 - BOMA
 - Rotary Club
 - American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Conference
 - International Society of Healthcare Engineering conference
- Created a monthly electronic update for local designers, developers, building

officials, and key customers to keep them informed about program offerings.

- Coordinated efforts with the Alliance's BetterBricks initiative: sponsoring their 2005 Idaho awards, participating in their training sessions, and working with their Integrated Design Lab in Boise.
- Developed program to encourage timely filing applications by offering a year-end bonus (Green Building Wall Calendar) for all applications received by December 15, 2005.
- Exceeded program goals of 100 kW peak demand reduction and 389,000 kWh/yr energy savings.
- Expansion of program offering into Oregon.

Participation

The 12 projects completed for the year involved fewer customers than initially anticipated. However, the projects completed were of a much larger scope than expected.

Energy Impact

In its initial year, the Commercial Building Efficiency program exceeded its goals for both energy savings (kWh/yr) and demand reduction

(kW). Both were achieved with much lower incentive payouts than expected enhancing the program's cost effectiveness.

Customer Satisfaction

Post-participation satisfaction surveys show fully 83% of participants strongly agreed that they received "excellent service and value from Idaho Power."

One participant added a survey comment that said, "Very helpful. Wonderful program."

Plan for 2006

With the approved expansion of the Commercial Building Efficiency program into Idaho Power's service area in Oregon, plans include an expanded marketing effort to increase awareness.

The "Custom Projects" option will be expanded beyond its pilot offering of 2005 to expand the target market.

The current program is scheduled to run through 2006. Prior to the end of the year Idaho Power will conduct evaluation reviews including input from representative stakeholders and integrate modifications and improvements into the program offering for 2007.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Oregon Commercial Audit

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Commercial
Target Customers	Commercial customers in Oregon
Program Life	Fall 1981—Ongoing
Program Manager	Curt Nichols/Pat Sullivan

Summary 2005

Participation	36 inquiries, 27 copies of <i>Saving Energy Dollars</i> provided, 11 energy audits completed in-house, 7 completed by outside contractor
Total Utility Costs	\$5,450
<i>Oregon Rider</i>	\$2,975
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$2,475
Savings in kWh	Not measured for this program

Description

The Oregon Commercial Audit program is a statutory program available to all Oregon commercial customers offering a free energy audit for their commercial buildings.

The purpose of the program is to identify opportunities for commercial building owners to achieve energy savings. The program offering includes evaluation (energy audit) and educational services.

The primary vehicle for communicating the program benefits and offer to the target market is through an annual mailing to each customer.

New to the communication for 2005 was an offer for the customer to receive Idaho Power's publication *Saving Energy Dollars* which

provides valuable information regarding typical improvement areas and projects for saving energy use and reducing expenses.

Program funding is through the Oregon Rider.

Results

A successful mailing resulted in 36 return inquiries for audits and 27 requests for *Saving Energy Dollars* booklets.

Energy Impact

As an education-only program, the audit does not develop measurable energy savings since there is no requirement for the participant to implement projects identified by the audit.

Customer Satisfaction

Idaho Power continues to look for new ways to increase the reach of this program. Due to the relatively low response rates for the audit feature, Idaho Power believes that the response to the booklet offering by 27 customers was a positive indicator in further satisfying the program needs of this customer base.

Plan for 2006

Idaho Power is evaluating the potential for synergy between the Oregon Commercial Audit Program offerings and the recently approved 2006 expansion of the Commercial Building Efficiency Program into Oregon. Options include adding Building Efficiency Program information into the annual Commercial Audit mailing.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Oregon School Efficiency

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Commercial
Target Customers	Public K-12 schools in Oregon
Program Life	October 2005—Ongoing
Program Manager	Curt Nichols

Summary 2005

Participation	One partial
Total Utility Costs	\$86
<i>Oregon Rider</i>	\$86
Savings in kWh	None in 2005

Description

The Oregon School Efficiency program is a new initiative designed to operate in close conjunction with the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) in energy efficiency upgrades for Oregon public schools.

Idaho Power's participation in the program provides an effective and efficient vehicle to augment the school building energy improvement projects by offering an incentive and a potential tax benefit.

By virtue of the ODOE's prior development of an energy efficiency program targeted at schools, program infrastructure for marketing and operations are in place. Idaho Power's partnership in the program provides a low-cost augmentation to the customer benefits available through the program.

The program reflects Idaho Power's first commercial retrofit for energy savings since the early 1990s.

Idaho Power's participation in the program includes:

- Evaluation of proposals and project plans (previously developed by prospective participants and pre-screened by the ODOE) for cost/benefit viability
- Approval of incentive payment to schools of \$0.10 per kWh saved by the completed project
- On a trial basis, approval of additional incentive benefits in the form of passing through to the school Business Energy Tax Credits (BETC) generated by Idaho Power through this program

It should be noted that Idaho Power is evaluating the viability of continuing the BETC pass through for this program.

Results

2005 Highlights

- OPUC approval of the School Efficiency program (Schedule 88) on August 31, 2005.
- Idaho Power/ODOE joint presentation to the school Superintendents at the Malheur County Education Service October monthly meeting.
- Direct mail announcement describing Idaho Power's participation and the program benefits and procedures to the 14 public K-12 school district superintendents in October 2005.
- Completion of energy measures by the first school in late 2005. (Incentive payment and energy savings will be realized in 2006.)

Participation

Idaho Power's target for this program is the 14 public school districts' 60 buildings located in Idaho Power's Oregon service area.

Participation is expected to be high based on high initial interest and the prospects for high energy efficiency returns and lower operating budgets.

Energy Impact

Although several projects are in process, none were finalized in 2005. Associated energy savings will be recognized upon incentive payment in 2006.

Customer Satisfaction

Idaho Power will evaluate customer satisfaction with this new program. As one of the first energy efficiency programs offered by Idaho Power in Oregon, customers are expected to respond positively.

Plan for 2006

- Payment to the school of the first completed project will be promoted through the local media (February 2006).
- A second School Efficiency project was completed in early 2006 and four others are in active development.
- Idaho Power is planning to use its experience with this program to help formulate future commercial incentive programs for existing building retrofits.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Industrial Efficiency

Program Overview

Customer Segment...	Industrial
Target Customers	Large Industrial and Commercial Customers
Program Life	October 2003—Ongoing
Program Manager	Randy Thorn

Summary 2005

Participation	24 projects, 12 companies
Total Utility Costs	\$1,128,076
<i>Idaho Rider</i>	\$1,125,470
<i>Oregon Rider</i>	\$2,486
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$120
Savings in kWh	12,016,678

Description

The Industrial Efficiency program was selected for implementation in the 2004 IRP process. The program is offered to large commercial and industrial customers of Idaho Power in both Idaho and Oregon.

The program targets the acquisition of peak kW and kWh savings from efficiency projects at customer sites through evaluation of existing facilities.

Operationally, the program provides the following:

- Training and basic education on energy efficiency
- Auditing services for project identification and evaluation
- Financial incentives for project implementation

The program is marketed to approximately 300 qualifying customers in Idaho and Oregon who have a Basic Load Capacity of 500 kW or more.

Upon indication of interest, customers initiate an application process which includes:

- Identifying potential projects applicable to their facilities
- Providing sufficient information to Idaho Power to establish a basis for viable conservation projects
- Finalizing application with terms and conditions of each party's obligations

Idaho Power conducts on-site power monitoring and data collection where practical to verify information from the application process to ensure kW and kWh savings are obtainable and within program guidelines.

Due to customer processes in project approval, budgeting, and implementation processes, complex projects may take as long as two years to complete.

Results

2005 Highlights

Stakeholder meetings were held with industrial customers, the EEAG, IPUC representatives, and Idaho Power representatives late in 2004 to review the program. Recommendations for program changes developed from these meetings include:

- Simplification of the incentive calculations
- Expansion and improvement of the scope of the auditing services aspects of the program

- Elimination of the one-year minimum payback requirements
- Approval for program expansion into Oregon for 2006
- Creation of “self-directed” accounts for Schedule 19 and special contract customers

These changes were presented to the EEAG in January 2005. The program was widely accepted by the large commercial and industrial customers in 2005.

Participation

Twenty-four different projects were completed among 12 companies at 19 separate locations in Idaho.

Idaho Power also increased activity in energy auditing and education in 2005. Over 30 walk-through energy audits were performed by company personnel during the year. In addition, a total of 16 initial scoping studies were performed by independent energy service companies. These scoping studies lead to the completion of three detailed studies in 2005.

Customer training and education was another factor in the overwhelming success of the program in 2005. A total of eight workshops were sponsored by Idaho Power. These

workshops were hosted in conjunction with the Alliance, Washington State University, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the Idaho Energy Division. Approximately 260 customers participated in these workshops.

Energy Impact

The IRP goal was set at 8,500 MWh for 2005. Actual savings achieved were 12,017 MWh.

Approximately 64% of the total energy savings were achieved through building controls, re-commissioning refrigeration condenser upgrades, and lighting retrofitting.

Customer Satisfaction

This program has been particularly well received with Idaho Power’s large commercial and industrial customers as evidenced by the high levels of interest and participation rates.

Plan for 2006

Energy targets for 2006 are 8,500 MWh for Idaho and Oregon.

A second round of stakeholder meetings is currently being planned in early 2006. Discussions will focus on additional improvements to the Industrial Efficiency program.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Irrigation Efficiency Rewards

Program Overview

Customer Segment ...	Irrigation
Target Customers	New irrigation systems and existing systems being modified
Program Life	October 2003—Ongoing
Program Manager	Quentin Nesbitt/Dennis Merrick

Summary 2005

Participation	38 customers
Total Utility Costs	\$150,577
<i>Idaho Rider</i>	\$103,823
<i>IPC O&M</i>	\$46,754
Savings in kWh	1,012,883

Description

The Irrigation Efficiency Rewards program was originally developed following selection by the 2004 IRP process. It was designed to improve the energy efficiency of irrigation customers in Idaho Power's service area. The program provides a wide range of financial incentives and educational programs designed to serve the diversity of irrigator needs.

The incentive programs are designed to encourage energy efficiency of irrigation systems by offering a wide range of options to irrigation systems in the service area. These options cover minor and major system improvements. In order to meet the needs of such a wide range of systems, two separate options were developed. For older, less efficient systems, the "Custom Incentive Option" provides for component upgrades and large-scale improvements. For systems where small or maintenance upgrades will provide energy savings, the "Menu Incentive Option" is offered.

Specifics for each of these two incentive alternatives are as follows:

Custom Incentive Option

- Based on irrigation system upgrade or replacement.
- Measures kWh and KW savings and total project cost.
- For system replacement, incentives are the lesser of:
 - \$0.25 per kWh saved **or**
 - 10% of total project cost.
- For system upgrade, incentives are the lesser of:
 - Greater of \$0.25 per annual kWh saved or \$450 per kW, **or**
 - 75% of total project cost.

Menu Incentive Option

- Based on specific component replacement.
- Paid on predetermined average kWh savings per component.
- See detail of Menu Incentive options in Table 7.

Table 7. Irrigation Efficiency Menu Incentive Options

Equipment and Measures	Per Unit	
	Incentive	Savings
New flow-control-type nozzles replacing existing brass nozzles.....	\$1.50	20 kWh/yr
New brass nozzles replacing existing worn nozzles.....	\$0.25	20 kWh/yr
Rebuilt or new brass impact sprinklers replacing existing nozzles	\$3.00	40 kWh/yr
New rotating-type sprinklers or low-pressure pivot sprinkler heads	\$3.00	40 kWh/yr
New low-pressure regulators.....	\$5.00	40 kWh/yr
New gaskets for existing wheel lines, hand lines, valve openers, riser caps	\$1.50	30 kWh/yr
New gaskets for existing portable lines	\$3.00	30 kWh/yr
New wheel line hubs (if applicable)	\$12.00	40 kWh/yr
New wheel line low pressure drains	\$0.50	30 kWh/yr
Complete pivot package	\$9.00 per outlet	100 kWh/yr
Pipe joint repair of leaking lines	\$8.00 per joint	60 kWh/yr

Program Operations

Each proposal for a system or component modification are reviewed and analyzed by an Idaho Power Agricultural Representative to determine and verify savings relative to menu options.

Idaho Power Agricultural Representatives also provide energy audits to customers to evaluate potential program savings.

In addition to incentives, the program provides significant educational and training opportunities for irrigation customers. Idaho Power Agricultural Representatives sponsor, coordinate, and participate in educational workshops for irrigation customers. The workshops provide customers with expert information and education across the service area.

Idaho Power Agricultural Representatives also engage agricultural irrigation equipment dealers in training sessions to increase awareness and product knowledge to promote the program throughout the irrigation equipment distribution channel.

Marketing communication efforts providing awareness of the program include direct mailing, advertisements in agricultural publications, and attendance at agricultural trade shows in the Idaho Power service area.

To participate in the program the customer must identify a project on their system, provide sufficient information indicating the viability of the conservation project, complete an application, and enter into an incentive agreement with Idaho Power.

Results

2005 Highlights

- Completion of stakeholder input process for evaluation and integration into new program design including increased options, higher incentive caps, and higher overall incentive payments.
- Development and rollout of new program design including the Custom and Menu Incentive Options in fall 2005.
- Increased staffing levels by an additional two Agricultural Representatives to meet additional field support.
- Approval by the OPUC for implementation starting in 2006.

Participation

The program is available to all agricultural irrigation customers. Each customer can evaluate the benefits of the options the program makes available and improvement projects can

range from very large to very small. In 2005, 38 payments were made to irrigation customers, 22 of which were incentives under the old program incentive structure and 16 were participants under the new Menu Incentive. Incentives paid to customers in 2005 totaled \$78,873.

Energy Impact

The energy impact of the program comes from efficiency in irrigation energy use in the summer months. This efficiency of energy use will impact loads during both peak and non-peak periods. Savings for 2005:

- Summer peak savings of 401 kW
- Summer energy savings of 1,012,883 kWh

Customer Satisfaction

The issue of high energy bills has been a recurring theme in Idaho Power irrigation customer satisfaction surveys. The Irrigation Efficiency Rewards program is designed to improve customer satisfaction by helping them find ways to reduce their energy bills through efficiency. In addition to financial incentives to reduce bills, the program provides assessment

services through its auditing process. The educational aspect of the program provides a broad sharing of state of the art knowledge and best practices. These services are available to all customers in this customer rate class.

In as much as modifications to the program were driven by customer needs, Idaho Power expects to see improvements in customer satisfaction from the program. Idaho Power will continue to monitor customer satisfaction in relation to the program offerings.

Plan for 2006

In anticipation of the increased participation rates, the program energy savings goals for 2006 have been increased to 2.6 MW and 5,200 MWh.

A Program Specialist will be added to the staff to aid in building customer awareness, understanding, and participation. Additional areas of support will include project administration and coordination to improve implementation time and general responsiveness.

MARKET TRANSFORMATION

Market Transformation is a method of achieving energy savings through engaging and influencing large national and regional organizations who are gatekeepers to decisions that impact energy usage in products, processes and procedures affecting electrical power consumption.

Such benefits are achieved by Idaho Power participation in the Alliance along with a consortium of other utilities throughout the Pacific Northwest to provide large-scale market transformation services.

The Market Transformation model is designed to return energy savings that would otherwise be unreachable individually by virtue of pooling resources into a single organization that is solely focused on large-scale programs.

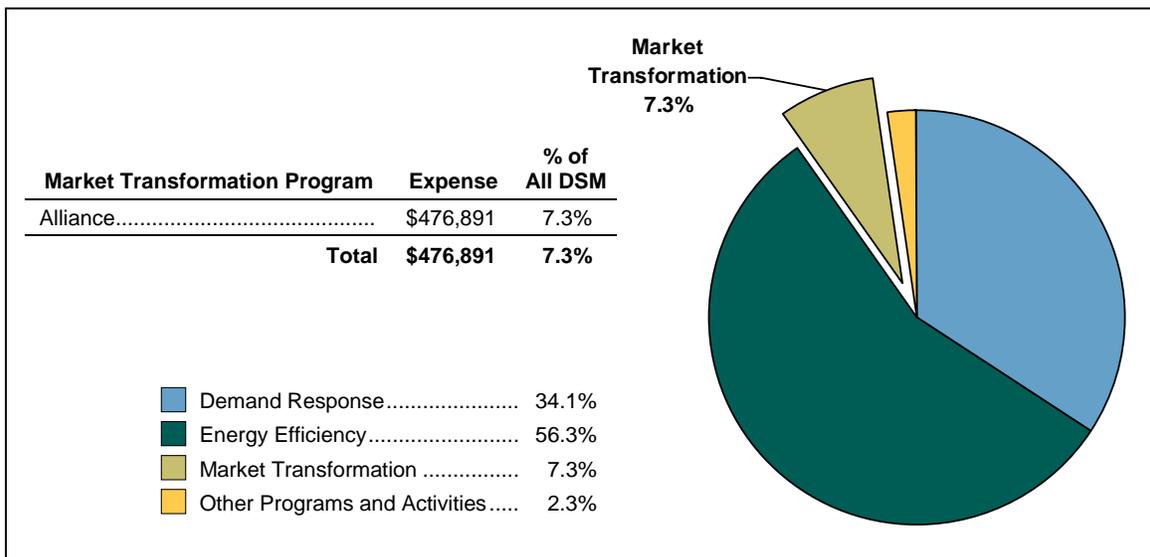
Activities include industry design standards, materials sourcing, advertising, process methodology, and others.

Many of the DSM programs implemented in Idaho Power’s service area have their genesis in Alliance activity, including ENERGY STAR® Homes Northwest, Savings with a Twist, and certain aspects of Commercial Building Efficiency.

The following pages describe Idaho Power’s relationship with the Alliance, the activities and accomplishments of 2005, and the benefits and costs associated with the Market Transformation activities in the past year.

Figure 5 provides a breakout of 2005 expenses for Market Transformation activities in the DSM portfolio.

Figure 5. Market Transformation 2005 Program Expense



MARKET TRANSFORMATION

Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance

Idaho Power accomplishes market transformation programs in Idaho Power's service area through membership and coordinated activities with the Alliance. The Alliance is a regional group whose mission is to catalyze the Northwest marketplace to embrace energy-efficient products and services.

Industrial Alliance Activities in Idaho

In Idaho, the Alliance focuses on selecting specific food-processing customers to provide support for management assessment and planning tools as well technical assistance in motors, pumps, and compressed air systems. Because Idaho Power's customers make up a significant portion of the region's food-processing load, focused effort is being made to select Idaho Power customers for demonstration sites. It is anticipated that in the next six months these customers' sites will be announced.

Underwritten by the Alliance in 2005, Idaho Power attracted many of the regional industrial technical training and technical workshops to Idaho.

And as described in the following pages, Idaho Power is participating in the Distribution Efficiency Initiative of the Alliance.

Commercial Alliance Activities in Idaho

In 2005, the Alliance launched a new Commercial Sector Initiative with the primary objectives of targeting the hospital and grocery sectors as well as development of integrated design products and services. In Idaho, the

Alliance increased support of the Boise Integrated Design Lab and BetterBricks trainings and workshops. This included sponsoring the 2nd Annual BetterBricks Awards which was very successful. Also, Boise was the demonstration site of a Desert CoolAire HVAC unit installed in the early winter 2005.

The Idaho Power Buildings Efficiency program is strategically designed to leverage the BetterBricks and Boise Integrated Design Lab offerings.

Residential Alliance Activities in Idaho

The Alliance has two primary programs in the residential sector—ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest and Consumer Products. Idaho Power is one of the leading regional partners in the ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest program, providing many of the newer marketing tools such as the ENERGY STAR[®] video and the Google search path. Idaho Power also was a partner with the Alliance in the Savings with a Twist CFL program. Both of these programs were reviewed in the previous section.

Other Alliance Activities in Idaho

In 2005, the Alliance initiated a new homes construction survey to monitor the building characteristics of new residential building stock in the region. Idaho Power has chosen to pay for an additional over-sample in the Treasure Valley in order to obtain statistically valid data for energy efficiency features of new homes in this area. Preliminary data will be provided mid-2006.

The Alliance continues to provide energy code support to jurisdictions in Idaho. This will help provide the technical and practical support needed when the state evaluates adopting the 2006 International Energy Code.

Each year the Alliance underwrites the Idaho Energy Conference through a contract with Association of Idaho Cities. The Alliance continues to provide general information support to the region by funding the Energy Ideas Clearinghouse and ConWeb.

Alliance Funding Review

In 2005, Idaho Power began the first year of the 2005–2009 contract and funding agreement with the Alliance. Idaho Power funds approximately \$1.3 million per year to the Alliance to implement market transformation programs in Idaho Power’s service area. Idaho Power had on account a \$1.9 million credit with the Alliance at the beginning of 2005 and chose to apply that money to the 1st and 2nd 2005 quarterly payments. Concurrently, Idaho Power requested that it be allowed to pay for future Alliance payments through the Idaho and Oregon DSM Riders. In Order No. 29784 the IPUC allowed funding in this manner. The OPUC subsequently allowed future funding for the Alliance in the Oregon DSM Rider through Advice No. 05-03. Idaho Power spread the remaining \$1.4 million credit across the rest of

the 2005–2009 contract time period. This was to attempt to reduce the rate swing impacts on Idaho Power customers.

In 2005, Idaho Power paid \$476,890 to the Alliance on a jurisdictional basis. Idaho’s share of the payments was \$440,619 (95%) and Oregon’s was \$36,271 (5%). These amounts reflect only payments for the 3rd and 4th quarters, because the payments due the first two quarters were covered by the credit balance accrued at the end of 2004. These amounts do not include other costs to participate in the Alliance, such as employees’ time and travel that were absorbed by the company.

Preliminary estimates reported by the Alliance indicate that Idaho Power’s share of regional market transformation MWh savings for 2005 is 20,054 which is 2.29 MWa. Idaho Power relies on the Alliance to report the energy savings and other benefits of the Alliance's regional portfolio of initiatives.

For further information about the Alliance visit their Web site at www.nwalliance.org.

OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Other Programs and Activities represent a wide range of small projects that are outside of the purview of the other DSM programs.

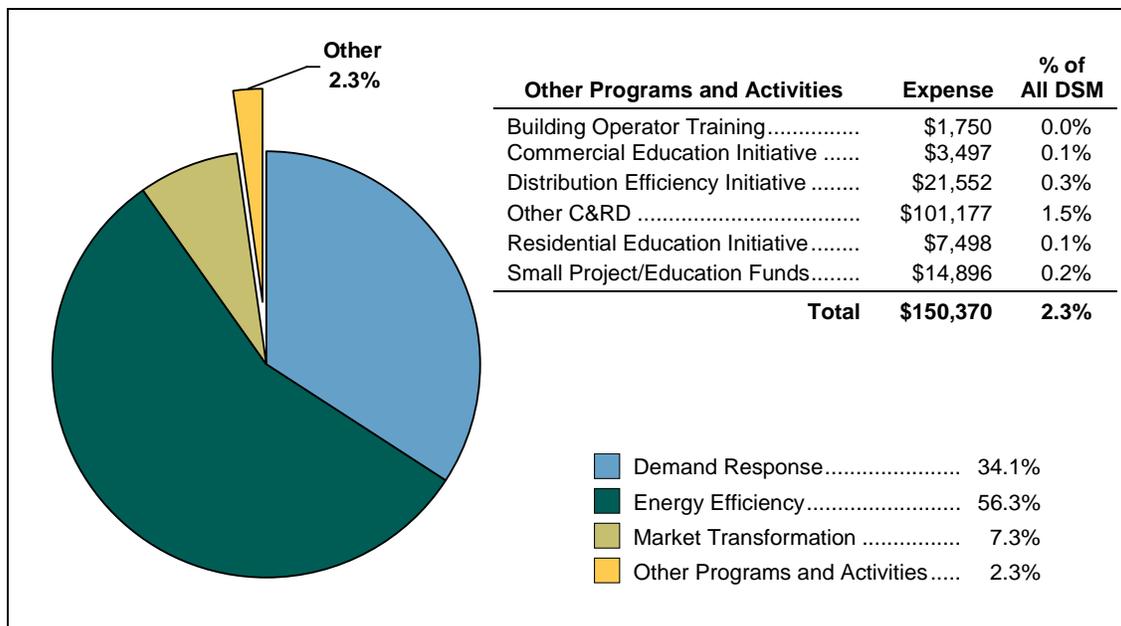
These programs can cover virtually any type of project within the scope of the DSM mission at Idaho Power including small demonstration projects of new technologies, supporting education opportunities in DSM in the service

area, development of new educational initiatives, and general support for the overall DSM effort.

Small by nature but valuable nonetheless, brief overviews of each of these 2005 Idaho Power projects are provided on the following pages.

Figure 6 provides a breakout of 2005 expenses and the relative ranking for these programs as a percent of the total DSM expense.

Figure 6. Other 2005 Program Expense



OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Building Operator Training

The training program that was formerly held in Boise and exclusive to school building operators was expanded to Pocatello and opened to building operators from institutional facilities in 2005. Scholarships were offered and seven building operators were trained. These people were responsible for 868,333 square feet of buildings. Energy savings for building operator certification is based on an Alliance evaluation that shows 0.5 kWh/square foot/year. This resulted in estimated savings of 434,167 annual kWh.

Commercial and Residential Education Initiatives

These two education-oriented initiatives were in the pre-formulation stage during 2005.

The goal of these initiatives is to identify the general education needs of these groups and to gather information and develop educational materials that are complementary to the existing programs in the Residential and Commercial sectors.

The year 2006 will see these initiatives developed and implemented to meet the comprehensive customer education needs for energy issues within the Idaho Power service area.

Distribution Efficiency Initiative

Substation Pilot Demonstration Project

The Alliance is conducting a Pilot Demonstration project with 10 Northwest utilities, both public and private, to determine

efficient ways to design and operate distribution feeders. The goal is to achieve energy savings by limiting the primary distribution system voltage drop to 4V to 5V and operate the feeder voltage in the lower bandwidth of the acceptable voltage range, which is 126V to 114V to the customer meter. In addition, using line drop compensation settings in the substation voltage regulators will help reduce the average feeder voltage during off-peak periods. The study anticipates that the average system voltage can be reduced by 3–5% and the expected energy savings will be from 1–3% on average. The Pilot Demonstration study will help determine the energy savings on the utility side of the meter and the energy savings for the customers.

Load Research Project

The Alliance is conducting a residential load survey project at 500 locations with 10 Northwest utilities, both public and private, to determine a relationship between the utility service voltage and the demand and energy consumed by residential customers. The study will use a Home Voltage Regulator (HVR) manufactured by MicroPlanet to adjust the service entrance voltage of the resident and recording meter will document the voltage, demand, and energy usage. The HVR will operate at normal utility voltage for 24 hours and then switch to regulate the service entrance voltage to 115V for the next 24 hours, toggling day on and day off of a one-year period. The voltage and energy relationship will be compared between the control days and the non-control days to determine the change in service entrance voltage and demand and energy used by the residential customer. An in-home survey will be conducted to determine end use load types, such as electric heating, air conditioning cooling, type of lights, and other energy related information. A sample design was developed by RLW, Inc. to determine the sample size and the strata to determine if different end use load types have a unique energy to voltage relationship.

2005 Highlights

- Sixty HVRs have been installed in Southern Idaho. Distribution line regulators have been installed on a Boise substation feeder in preparation for reducing the substation operating voltage.
- If the pilot demonstration and load research are successful, a saving of 1–3% per feeder is anticipated.
- The HVRs have produced some interference with AM radio and television channel 2. These interference issues have not been resolved by the manufacture, so the HVR has been removed. The research meter connection to the customer phone line has produced undesirable phone interference.

Plan for 2006

The substation pilot demonstration project will be expanded during 2006 and the remaining HVRs will be installed. Preliminary study results should be available by the end of 2006.

Other Conservation and Renewable Discount Expenses

In addition to general BPA C&RD general support expenses, in 2005 Idaho Power provided funding through the C&RD to the Regional Technical Forum (RTF) in the amount of \$25,000. The RTF serves as a regional resource for energy conservation, focusing on savings estimates and technical standards. The RTF's work is in the public domain and Idaho Power frequently consults with the RTF to support Idaho Power DSM evaluations.

Small Project/Education Fund

CoolTrol

Idaho Power participated in a demonstration for the field-testing of CoolTrol, a new retail refrigeration system control technology.

Two CoolTrol systems were installed as demonstration projects in the Boise metropolitan area during 2005. Idaho Power paid \$9,570 (the hardware cost of one system). The total project cost was \$21,430.

Expected total energy savings from these two systems is approximately 64,000 kWh/yr (just less than 10% of total store energy use). Early performance results are on track to meet the initial savings estimate. The system is under evaluation by the retailer for potential territorial expansion.

Habitat for Humanity Air Conditioning Unit

In 2005, Idaho Power contributed \$2,844 from rider funds toward the incremental cost of a high-efficiency heat pump at a newly constructed single-family home in Caldwell, Idaho. This was the first ENERGY STAR[®] certified home constructed by the Canyon County Habitat for Humanity. The installed unit was a 2-ton, York "Olympian" 14 SEER, 9.0 HSPF.

This unit, along with the other efficiencies provided within the ENERGY STAR[®] guidelines is expected to provide about 14,000 kWh of energy savings and 1.7 kW demand savings over a similar code-built home with a 10 SEER, 6.8 HSPF heat pump.

Residential Education Support

During 2005, Idaho Power provided funding for several general education opportunities in Idaho Power's service area. Idaho Power was a sponsor and helped organize the Sustainability in the Inland Northwest Conference, and also provided funding for the City of Boise Community Energy Efficiency Workshop.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY ADVISORY GROUP

The EEAG was formed in May 2002 to provide input on formulating, implementing, and evaluating energy efficiency and demand reduction programs that are funded by the Riders in Idaho and Oregon. The EEAG currently consists of 12 members from across Idaho Power's service area and the Northwest. Members represent a cross-section of customers including residential, industrial, commercial, irrigation, the elderly, low income, state agencies, the environment, the public utility commissions, and representatives from Idaho Power.

In 2005, the EEAG met three times, on January 28, April 20, and August 17. In the meetings, Idaho Power provided a status of the DSM Riders' (both Idaho and Oregon) funding and expenses, provided updates on ongoing programs and projects, requested recommendations on new program proposals and provided information to the group on DSM issues.

Customer representative members of EEAG are generally asked to serve for a three-year term. The 2005 April meeting marked three years since the group was formed, so eight of the original members rotated off the group. Rotating the customer representatives provides an opportunity for Idaho Power to get diverse customer input and provides the opportunity for more of our customers to provide input. In order to make the working group more manageable, the number of representatives for each of the four customer segments was reduced from two to one per segment. Four new customer representatives have been or are being added to the group. Also, a member representing the OPUC was added in August coincident with the implementation of the Rider in Oregon. Meeting minutes and other meeting materials are provided to all EEAG members and are available upon request.

One of the primary functions of the EEAG in 2005 was to review the six major DSM programs selected for implementation in the 2004 IRP. The programs presented to the EEAG for review throughout 2005 were each in various stages of implementation. For example, Commercial Building Efficiency was introduced to the EEAG for the first time, A/C Cool Credit and Irrigation Peak Rewards were both pilot programs in 2004 that were expanded to full programs in 2005, Industrial Efficiency and Irrigation Efficiency Rewards were existing programs that received major program enhancements in 2005, and the sixth program, ENERGY STAR[®] Homes Northwest, is an ongoing program with no major changes planned in 2006. Finally, the EEAG reviewed presentations about the expansion of DSM programs into Idaho Power's Oregon service area and the subsequent Rider funding proposal in Oregon.

EEAG Program Recommendations

The following section provides a review of the input provided to Idaho Power by the EEAG regarding major program implementation and operational issues in 2005. Please note that all DSM programs the company is operating have been reviewed by EEAG; however, only those suggestions where substantial changes or modifications to the program were received have been included below.

Commercial Building Efficiency Program

Idaho Power presented proposals to the EEAG during the January and April meetings to implement a program targeted to the commercial building sector. This program, launched in the spring of 2005, is available to commercial customers building new facilities or planning major renovations. The program encourages customers to build new buildings with specific components that would make the

building more energy efficient than current code and reduce summer peak. The EEAG had the following guidance:

- Because the initial budget appeared small, and it was thought there might be pent-up demand for this program, there were concerns that the original budget was inadequate.

Idaho Power's budget for this program was taken from the IRP approved expenditure stream. If it appeared that demand for the program necessitated more funding, Idaho Power was prepared to shift additional funding to this program.

- A suggestion was made to distribute brochures about this program at the county permit offices and to involve the Boise State University (BSU) construction management school.

Idaho Power has placed program brochures at several of the county permit offices where there is a lot of construction growth. Idaho Power coordinated with BSU's Center for Professional Development getting program stories added to their monthly newsletter and added the program head for their Center for Construction Technology to the monthly electronic Building Efficiency Update.

- Because the program was offering incentives for several newer measures, the basic design of the program was to make the initial offering valid only through the end of 2005. There was a concern that the transition to 2006 might not be smooth.

Idaho Power did decide in early fourth quarter 2005 to extend the same incentive structure through 2006. That

decision was widely reported to program participants, the local design community, and Idaho Power's field staff.

- It was suggested that information regarding the payback for various measures be included in the marketing material.

Paybacks for most technologies vary widely depending on operating hours and the cost of the system being installed. Idaho Power decided, at this time, not to provide a payback number for each measure since it may not have much meaning to the customer.

- Several members suggested that the company consider incentive "bonuses" for early adopters.

Idaho Power provided two Green Building wall calendars (featuring attractive photos of U.S. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) gold and platinum projects) for everyone who submitted their final application by December 15th. The intent of the free calendar was to encourage customers to apply by the end of the year. Two copies were provided, one for the owner and one to share with a key person on his/her design team.

- Several members suggested including a commissioning option in the program list of measures.

Idaho Power has included commissioning as a measure in the program. The program offers an additional incentive of as much as \$4,000 for whole building commissioning and less for system specific commissioning.

- It was suggested that Idaho Power provide clarity where there may be crossover between the commercial and industrial programs.

The program eligibility is clear except for a few large commercial customers that qualify for both programs. Idaho Power decided to allow customers to choose which program they wish to participate in but after that point they are not eligible for the other program. This process has worked fairly well thus far.

Generally the EEAG group was supportive of the final design of the Commercial Building Efficiency program and thought it had high potential for significant participation because it was simple and straightforward for customers to participate.

Irrigation Peak Rewards

During the April 2005 EEAG meeting, Idaho Power presented the details of the Irrigation Peak Rewards program. The company had conducted a pilot of this program in 2004 with input from the EEAG. The program structure presented at the meeting was for the full rollout structure to be implemented in the summer of 2005. This program was one of six selected for implementation in the 2004 IRP.

- It was suggested that Idaho Power might want to survey the customers to determine the reasons why they did or did not participate in the pilot program.

As part of the year-end program review, Idaho Power did survey customers on this question. Please see Irrigation Peak Rewards, Final Report, December 1, 2005 for the survey findings.

- It was suggested that more flexibility in the program would be an improvement from the customer's perspective.

Idaho Power designed three options with the intent to provide flexibility while reducing the probability of free ridership. Also, Idaho Power wanted to keep the program simple for the first year, with the idea that additional options could be included at a later time if deemed appropriate.

The EEAG group was supportive of the final design of the Irrigation Peak Rewards program.

Irrigation Efficiency Rewards

Idaho Power presented a proposal to the EEAG during the August meeting to redesign the program available to the irrigation sector and to rename the program Irrigation Efficiency Rewards. This program, which was selected by the 2004 IRP, provides incentives to make irrigation systems more efficient. The EEAG had the following guidance:

- It was noted that irrigation dealers are often considered local experts in irrigation system design. It was suggested that Idaho Power incorporate local dealers into the program delivery mechanism.

Idaho Power, through the field Agriculture Representatives, has educated most of the dealers on program specifics and plans to work closely with these important program partners in the future.

- There was a discussion on how to capture the energy efficiency potential of dairies.

The irrigation systems of dairy farms are eligible for the Irrigation Efficiency

Rewards program. Energy savings opportunities for the non-irrigation load of dairies will be evaluated in the commercial efficiency program area.

The group unanimously supported proceeding with the program and provided further suggestions including evaluating alternative energy sources, focusing on customer satisfaction, and ensuring that the program has strong marketing support.

Oregon School Efficiency Program

During the August 2005 meeting, Idaho Power discussed the program structure for a new program offering in Oregon, the Oregon School Efficiency Program. This program partners with the ODOE audit and evaluation program.

- The EEAG suggested that the program try to align with school budget and operating cycles.

Idaho Power has designed this program to be flexible so that schools with long planning horizons can participate.

- There were questions from the group regarding what programs other Oregon utilities are offering to schools.

Idaho Power will review this information as the company proceeds forward.

Savings with a Twist

During the August 2005 EEAG meeting, Idaho Power presented program details regarding participation in a region-wide CFL promotion program. This program was available to all electric utilities in the Pacific Northwest during the fall months.

- Suggestions were made for possible marketing efforts including media

outreach and radio shows, Habitat for Humanity, and Spanish ads.

A marketing plan including print and radio ads was executed for this program.

- There were questions on Idaho Power providing Vending Miser and refrigerator efficiency programs.

Programs like these for existing customers were not selected by the 2004 IRP, nor was there a turnkey option available to Idaho Power. The Savings with a Twist program was considered because it was offered turnkey and would be easy and relatively inexpensive to implement.

The EEAG gave general support to proceed with this program.

General EEAG Recommendations

EEAG members had a few suggestions for how the group could be more effective with the time and information available.

- A member commented that even though financial and energy savings information is provided at the meetings it would be helpful to include this data in future minutes.

Idaho Power is evaluating how to best provide this information in a timely manner to the EEAG.

- It was suggested that data be put out on the Web site or that all handouts be posted for members to access online. It was also suggested that any handouts that are e-mailed be in PDF format.

Those suggestions will be considered.

Appendix 1. Idaho Rider, Oregon Rider and BPA Account Balances**Idaho Energy Efficiency Rider**

Total Funding and Accrued Interest May 2002–December 2004	\$ 6,909,186.45
2005 Funding plus Accrued Interest.....	\$ 5,866,997.14
Funding through 2005	\$ 12,776,183.59
Total Expense—Inception through December 2004.....	\$ (2,095,464.83)
2005 Expenses	\$ (4,533,878.06)
Total Rider Expenses.....	\$ (6,629,342.89)
2005 Year-End Balance	\$ 6,146,840.70

Oregon Energy Efficiency Rider

Total Funding and Accrued Interest Beginning Balance (August 2005) ..	\$ 141,089.64
2005 Funding plus Accrued Interest.....	\$ 105,217.50
Funding through 2005	\$ 246,307.14
Total Rider Expenses.....	\$ (31,472.83)
2005 Year-End Balance	\$ 214,834.31

BPA Funding

Total Funding and Accrued Interest October 2001–2004.....	\$ 1,735,594.33
2005 Funding plus Accrued Interest.....	\$ 530,186.51
Funding through 2005	\$ 2,265,780.84
Total Expense—Inception through December 2004.....	\$ (1,479,628.70)
2005 Expenses	\$ (612,486.08)
Total Expenses.....	\$ (2,092,114.78)
2005 Year-End Balance	\$ 173,666.06

Appendix 2. 2005 DSM Expenses by Funding Source (Dollars)

Sector/Program	Rider			IPC O&M	Total Program
	Idaho	Oregon	BPA Funded		
Demand Response					
Residential					
A/C Cool Credit.....	718,066	–	–	35,996	\$ 754,062
Irrigation					
Irrigation Peak Rewards.....	1,435,581	–	–	32,700	\$ 1,468,282
Demand Response Total	2,153,647	–	–	68,696	\$ 2,222,344
Energy Efficiency					
Residential					
Energy House Calls	–	–	375,346	265	\$ 375,610
ENERGY STAR® Homes Northwest	247,071	–	–	6,034	\$ 253,105
Oregon Residential Weatherization	–	351	–	261	\$ 612
Rebate Advantage	–	–	45,993	180	\$ 46,173
Savings with a Twist	73,152	–	–	–	\$ 73,152
Weatherization Assistance.....	–	–	76,736	1,370,099	\$ 1,446,835
Commercial					
Commercial Building Efficiency.....	186,290	–	–	7,776	\$ 194,066
Oregon Commercial Audit.....	–	2,975	–	2,475	\$ 5,450
Oregon School Efficiency.....	–	86	–	–	\$ 86
Industrial					
Industrial Efficiency	1,125,470	2,486	–	120	\$ 1,128,076
Irrigation					
Irrigation Efficiency Rewards	103,823	–	–	46,754	\$ 150,577
Energy Efficiency Total	1,735,807	5,898	498,075	1,433,964	\$ 3,673,744
Market Transformation					
Alliance	441,409	23,231	–	12,250	\$ 476,891
Market Transformation Total	441,409	23,231	–	12,250	\$ 476,891
Other Programs and Activities					
Residential					
Residential Education Initiative	–	–	7,128	370	\$ 7,498
Commercial					
Building Operator Training	1,750	–	–	–	\$ 1,750
Commercial Education Initiative.....	–	–	3,497	–	\$ 3,497
Other					
Distribution Efficiency Initiative	15,470	–	–	6,082	\$ 21,552
Other C&RD Expenses.....	–	–	101,065	112	\$ 101,177
Small Project/Education Funds.....	14,896	–	–	–	\$ 14,896
Other Programs and Activities Total	32,116	–	111,690	6,564	\$ 150,370
Indirect Program Expense					
DSM Analysis and Accounting.....	158,577	2,266	–	1,661	\$ 162,504
EEAG Meetings	1,174	18	–	–	\$ 1,191
Special Accounting Entries	11,148	60	2,721	–	\$ 13,929
Indirect Program Expense	170,899	2,344	2,721	1,661	\$ 177,624
Totals	\$4,533,878	\$31,473	\$612,486	\$1,523,136	\$ 6,700,973

Appendix 3. 2005 DSM Program Activity

2005 DSM Program Activity		Participants		Costs		Savings		Measure Life	Nominal Levelized Costs ⁽³⁾	
Program	State			Total Utility Cost ⁽¹⁾	Total Resource Cost ⁽²⁾	Annual Energy	Summer Peak Demand	Years	Utility	Total Resource
		Number	Units	(dollars)	(dollars)	(kWh)	(kW)		(\$/kWh)	(\$/kWh)
Demand Response										
Residential										
A/C Cool Credit	ID	2,369	A/C units	\$754,062	\$717,902		2,748	10		
Irrigation										
Irrigation Peak Rewards	ID	894	service points	\$1,468,282	\$479,484		40,323	10		
Energy Efficiency										
Residential										
Energy House Calls	ID/OR	891	homes	\$375,610	\$375,610	1,775,770		20	\$0.018	\$0.018
ENERGY STAR [®] Homes Northwest	ID	203	homes	\$253,105	\$1,014,335	421,834		25	\$0.046	\$0.188
Oregon Residential Weatherization	OR	4	customers	\$612	\$3,608	7,927		25	\$0.006	\$0.036
Rebate Advantage	ID/OR	98	homes	\$46,173	\$158,462	312,311		45	\$0.010	\$0.034
Savings with a Twist	ID	35,008	CFL bulbs	\$73,152	\$107,810	1,386,317		9	\$0.007	\$0.011
Weatherization Assistance - OR	OR	28	homes	\$44,348	\$44,348	94,279		25	\$0.036	\$0.036
Weatherization Assistance - ID	ID	598	homes	\$1,402,487	\$1,402,487	3,179,311		25	\$0.034	\$0.034
Commercial										
Commercial Building Efficiency	ID	12	projects	\$194,066	\$233,149	494,239		30	\$0.028	\$0.035
Oregon Commercial Audit	OR	7	audits	\$5,450	\$5,450			7		
Oregon School Efficiency	OR			\$86	\$86					
Industrial										
Industrial Efficiency	ID	24	projects	\$1,128,076	\$3,653,152	12,016,678		12	\$0.010	\$0.034
Irrigation										
Irrigation Efficiency Rewards	ID	38	customers	\$150,577	\$657,460	1,012,883		15	\$0.014	\$0.064
Market Transformation										
Alliance	ID/OR			\$476,891	\$476,891	20,053,756				
Other Programs and Activities										
Residential										
Residential Education Initiative	ID/OR			\$7,498	\$7,498					
Commercial										
Building Operator Training	ID	7	students	\$1,750	\$4,480	434,167		5	\$0.001	\$0.002
Commercial Education Initiative	ID			\$3,497	\$3,497					
Other										
Distribution Efficiency Initiative	ID/OR			\$21,552	\$21,552					
Other C&RD	ID/OR			\$101,177	\$101,177					
Small Project/Education Funds	ID/OR	2	customers	\$14,896	\$26,756	78,000		10	\$0.024	\$0.044
Total Program Direct Expense				\$6,523,349	\$9,495,196	41,267,472	43,071			
Program Indirect Expense				\$177,624						
Total DSM Expense				\$6,700,973						

(1) Total Utility Costs - Idaho Power program direct and support costs

(2) Total Resource Costs = Total Utility Costs plus total Participant Costs net of incentives received

(3) Levelized Cost calculation increases kWh savings by 10.9% to account for line losses

Ver 2

Appendix 4. Financial Factors for DSM—2006 IRP

Initial Data						Discounting	Rate	Timing Factor	Adjustment Factor
Capital	Weight	Cost		Weighted Cost					
		Pre-tax	Post-tax	Pre-tax	Post-tax				
Debt	50.538%	5.651%	3.441%	2.856%	1.739%	Nominal	7.304%	0.5	1.03588
Preferred	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	Escalation	3.000%	1.0	1.03000
Common	49.462%	11.250%	11.250%	5.564%	5.564%	Real	4.178%		1.00570
	100.000%			8.420%	7.304%	Revenue Requirements	7.304%	0.5	
Tax Factors						Deferred tax rate		35%	
		Composite income tax rate		39.10%		Tax life (yrs)		1	
		Property tax %		41.00%		Declining balance rate (DBR)		100%	
		Deferred tax switch (true/false)		TRUE		Tax timing (months in 1st yr)		12	

Inputs in white

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Number of Years	Present Value Factor (PVF)		Capital Recovery Factor (CRF)		Conversion Factor	
	Present Value of \$1 per Year		Amount per Year with Present Value of \$1		Nominal to Real	Nominal to 30-yr Nominal
(n)	Nominal	Real	Nominal (1 ÷ B)	Real (1 ÷ C)	(E ÷ D)	(F ÷ F(30))
1	0.96537	0.96537	1.035875	1.035875	1.000000	1.364716
2	1.86503	1.89202	.536186	.528537	.985735	1.345248
3	2.70345	2.78150	.369898	.359518	.971940	1.326422
4	3.48480	3.63531	.286960	.275080	.958600	1.308216
5	4.21297	4.45487	.237362	.224473	.945701	1.290613
6	4.89158	5.24156	.204433	.190783	.933230	1.273594
7	5.52400	5.99670	.181028	.166758	.921173	1.257140
8	0.00000	6.72155	.163576	.148775	.909518	1.241233
9	6.66263	7.41733	.150091	.134819	.898251	1.225857
10	7.17450	8.08521	.139383	.123683	.887361	1.210995
11	7.65153	8.72630	.130693	.114596	.876836	1.196631
12	8.09609	9.34167	.123516	.107047	.866664	1.182750
13	8.51039	9.93236	.117503	.100681	.856834	1.169335
14	8.89649	10.49937	.112404	.095244	.847336	1.156372
15	9.25631	11.04363	.108034	.090550	.838158	1.143848
16	9.59164	11.56606	.104257	.086460	.829292	1.131748
17	9.90414	12.06754	.100968	.082867	.820726	1.120058
18	10.19537	12.54890	.098084	.079688	.812452	1.108766
19	10.46678	13.01096	.095540	.076858	.804459	1.097858
20	10.71972	13.45448	.093286	.074325	.796740	1.087323
22	11.17512	14.28888	.089485	.069984	.782085	1.067323
24	11.57063	15.05769	.086426	.066411	.768420	1.048675
25	11.74843	15.41913	.085118	.064855	.761939	1.039830
26	11.91413	15.76607	.083934	.063427	.755682	1.031291
28	12.21247	16.41876	.081884	.060906	.743812	1.015092
30	12.47157	17.02015	.080182	.058754	.732753	1.000000
32	12.69660	17.57426	.078761	.056901	.722454	0.985945
35	12.97990	18.32484	.077042	.054571	.708323	0.966659
38	13.20920	18.98868	.075705	.052663	.695635	0.949344
40	13.33723	19.38805	.074978	.051578	.687910	0.938801
42	13.44843	19.75603	.074358	.050617	.680725	0.928996
45	13.58842	20.25448	.073592	.049372	.670884	0.915567
48	13.70172	20.69533	.072984	.048320	.662068	0.903535
50	13.76499	20.96055	.072648	.047709	.656709	0.896222

Present Value Factor (PVF) for n years = Adjustment Factor × (1 - ((1 + Rate) ^ -n)) ÷ Rate
 Real Discount Rate = ((1 + Nominal Rate) ÷ (1 + Escalation Rate)) - 1
 Nominal Adjustment Factor = (1 + Nominal Rate) ^ Nominal Timing Factor
 Escalation Adjustment Factor = (1 + Escalation Rate) ^ Escalation Timing Factor
 Real Adjustment Factor = Nominal Adjustment Factor ÷ Escalation Adjustment Factor
 For timing factors, use 0 for end of period (ordinary annuity), 1 for beginning of period (annuity due), and 0.5 for midpoint.

updated February 2006

*Appendix C—Economic Forecast
For the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan*



*Appendix C–Economic Forecast
For the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan*



The information in the Economic Forecast was compiled and prepared by John Church, Idaho Economics.

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Idaho Economic Forecast	Historical									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	386,515	398,122	416,480	436,809	463,551	480,103	495,167	512,818	523,534	540,500
Annual Percent Change	5.6%	3.0%	4.6%	4.9%	6.1%	3.6%	3.1%	3.6%	2.1%	3.2%
Farm, Ag.Svcs., Forestry & Fisheries.....	49,455	49,385	48,304	49,396	50,270	53,971	55,141	54,189	54,081	57,650
Annual Percent Change	1.8%	-0.1%	-2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	7.4%	2.2%	-1.7%	-0.2%	6.6%
Mining.....	3,873	3,076	2,603	2,198	2,422	2,725	3,067	3,068	2,800	2,500
Annual Percent Change	5.3%	-20.6%	-15.4%	-15.6%	10.2%	12.5%	12.6%	0.0%	-8.7%	-10.7%
Metals Mining.....	2,756	1,963	1,449	1,005	1,216	1,594	1,850	1,829	1,727	1,400
Annual Percent Change	5.3%	-28.8%	-26.2%	-30.7%	21.0%	31.1%	16.1%	-1.2%	-5.6%	-18.9%
Construction.....	18,760	20,191	22,153	24,698	29,016	29,642	30,615	31,870	32,344	34,900
Annual Percent Change	16.4%	7.6%	9.7%	11.5%	17.5%	2.2%	3.3%	4.1%	1.5%	7.9%
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities.....	20,094	20,030	20,221	20,879	21,882	22,707	23,409	24,271	25,500	26,800
Annual Percent Change	4.3%	-0.3%	1.0%	3.3%	4.8%	3.8%	3.1%	3.7%	5.1%	5.1%
Transportation.....	20,094	20,030	20,221	20,879	21,882	22,707	23,409	24,271	25,500	26,800
Annual Percent Change	66.7%	-0.3%	1.0%	3.3%	4.8%	3.8%	3.1%	3.7%	5.1%	5.1%
Railroad.....	1,892	1,875	1,875	1,858	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,582	1,474	1,500
Annual Percent Change	2.3%	-0.9%	0.0%	-0.9%	-5.8%	-2.9%	0.0%	-6.9%	-6.8%	1.8%
Motor Freight Transp.....	7,269	7,393	7,528	7,901	8,557	9,416	9,042	9,390	9,600	10,000
Annual Percent Change	4.5%	1.7%	1.8%	5.0%	8.3%	10.0%	-4.0%	3.9%	2.2%	4.2%
Communications.....	3,683	3,651	3,623	3,544	3,589	3,620	3,700	4,013	5,000	5,900
Annual Percent Change	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-2.2%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%	8.5%	24.6%	18.0%
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Svcs.....	3,644	3,761	3,839	4,027	4,149	3,922	3,871	4,009	3,972	4,000
Annual Percent Change	3.9%	3.2%	2.1%	4.9%	3.0%	-5.5%	-1.3%	3.6%	-0.9%	0.7%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	97,092	101,000	105,914	109,394	118,500	123,200	127,500	131,900	134,300	137,900
Annual Percent Change	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%	3.3%	8.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%	1.8%	2.7%
Wholesale Trade.....	23,330	24,342	24,986	24,965	26,560	27,846	29,000	30,000	30,900	32,100
Annual Percent Change	4.6%	4.3%	2.6%	-0.1%	6.4%	4.8%	4.1%	3.4%	3.0%	3.9%
Retail Trade.....	73,763	76,659	80,928	84,429	90,147	93,562	98,500	101,900	103,400	105,800
Annual Percent Change	4.2%	3.9%	5.6%	4.3%	6.8%	3.8%	5.3%	3.5%	1.5%	2.3%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	19,827	20,623	21,473	22,759	24,109	24,981	25,183	25,430	22,890	23,600
Annual Percent Change	2.8%	4.0%	4.1%	6.0%	5.9%	3.6%	0.8%	1.0%	-10.0%	3.1%
Banking.....	6,954	6,921	6,822	6,767	7,275	7,478	7,733	7,275	7,276	7,400
Annual Percent Change	0.9%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-0.8%	7.5%	2.8%	3.4%	-5.9%	0.0%	1.7%
Services.....	81,797	85,637	90,399	97,231	102,852	110,130	115,500	121,700	127,000	133,200
Annual Percent Change	7.4%	4.7%	5.6%	7.6%	5.8%	7.1%	4.9%	5.4%	4.4%	4.9%
Medical Services.....	21,607	23,247	25,082	26,484	27,616	28,811	30,881	32,300	33,600	34,200
Annual Percent Change	4.9%	7.6%	7.9%	5.6%	4.3%	4.3%	7.2%	4.6%	4.0%	1.8%
Government.....	82,204	84,340	87,979	90,410	92,900	95,700	97,000	100,000	102,600	105,200
Annual Percent Change	5.5%	2.6%	4.3%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	1.4%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%
Federal Government.....	13,050	12,908	13,458	13,575	13,608	13,100	12,900	12,900	12,800	12,800
Annual Percent Change	2.9%	-1.1%	4.3%	0.9%	0.2%	-3.7%	-1.5%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%
State & Local Government.....	68,267	71,433	74,633	76,758	79,396	82,500	84,100	87,100	89,800	92,400
Annual Percent Change	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%	1.9%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%
Military.....	11,577	10,974	11,069	11,313	10,313	9,705	9,443	10,003	9,852	9,718
Annual Percent Change	-8.4%	-5.2%	0.9%	2.2%	-8.8%	-5.9%	-2.7%	5.9%	-1.5%	-1.4%

Idaho Economic Forecast	Historical					Forecast				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	559,600	567,700	568,200	572,000	586,900	600,492	614,974	628,699	642,303	656,700
Annual Percent Change	3.5%	1.4%	0.1%	0.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Farm, Ag.Svcs., Forestry & Fisheries.....	60,336	60,215	60,065	59,764	59,466	59,406	59,109	58,814	58,520	58,227
Annual Percent Change	4.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Mining.....	2,400	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,942	1,985	2,028	2,018	2,008
Annual Percent Change	-4.0%	-16.7%	-10.0%	0.0%	5.6%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Metals Mining.....	1,221	800	600	610	665	680	695	710	706	703
Annual Percent Change	-12.8%	-34.5%	-25.0%	1.7%	9.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Construction.....	36,400	37,900	36,500	36,800	39,600	42,174	43,777	45,002	46,217	47,465
Annual Percent Change	4.3%	4.1%	-3.7%	0.8%	7.6%	6.5%	3.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities.....	27,750	27,705	26,920	26,940	27,276	27,695	28,117	28,533	28,939	29,333
Annual Percent Change	3.5%	-0.2%	-2.8%	0.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
Transportation.....	27,750	27,705	26,920	26,940	27,276	27,695	28,117	28,533	28,939	29,333
Annual Percent Change	3.5%	-0.2%	-2.8%	0.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
Railroad.....	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,301	1,301	1,303	1,304	1,306	1,308	1,309
Annual Percent Change	0.0%	-13.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Motor Freight Transp.....	9,770	9,850	9,909	10,087	10,209	10,362	10,496	10,612	10,729	10,857
Annual Percent Change	-2.3%	0.8%	0.6%	1.8%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Communications.....	6,250	6,330	6,120	6,040	6,191	6,377	6,536	6,700	6,867	7,018
Annual Percent Change	5.9%	1.3%	-3.3%	-1.3%	2.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Svcs.....	4,000	4,175	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,113	4,125	4,134	4,142	4,152
Annual Percent Change	0.0%	4.4%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	142,360	139,000	138,144	137,849	140,289	143,869	147,144	150,163	153,455	157,232
Annual Percent Change	3.2%	-2.4%	-0.6%	-0.2%	1.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Wholesale Trade.....	33,160	33,800	33,259	32,860	33,714	34,524	35,283	35,953	36,619	37,241
Annual Percent Change	3.3%	1.9%	-1.6%	-1.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
Retail Trade.....	109,200	105,200	104,884	104,989	106,575	109,346	111,861	114,210	116,836	119,991
Annual Percent Change	3.2%	-3.7%	-0.3%	0.1%	1.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	2.7%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	23,500	23,225	24,080	25,220	26,128	26,925	27,436	27,958	28,433	28,916
Annual Percent Change	-0.4%	-1.2%	3.7%	4.7%	3.6%	3.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%
Banking.....	7,430	7,500	7,870	7,980	8,005	8,130	8,258	8,415	8,558	8,704
Annual Percent Change	0.4%	0.9%	4.9%	1.4%	0.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%
Services.....	140,300	147,500	151,500	157,600	163,904	171,362	177,359	183,390	189,625	196,072
Annual Percent Change	5.3%	5.1%	2.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Medical Services.....	35,900	38,300	40,300	41,800	43,263	44,734	46,255	47,643	49,072	50,421
Annual Percent Change	5.0%	6.7%	5.2%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%
Government.....	108,800	110,100	112,000	112,800	114,200	115,829	117,484	119,075	120,636	122,219
Annual Percent Change	3.4%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Federal Government.....	13,600	13,200	13,600	13,600	13,200	13,213	13,226	13,253	13,279	13,306
Annual Percent Change	6.3%	-2.9%	3.0%	0.0%	-2.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
State & Local Government.....	95,200	96,900	98,400	99,400	101,000	102,616	104,258	105,822	107,356	108,913
Annual Percent Change	3.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Military.....	9,536	9,441	9,365	9,337	9,281	9,244	9,207	9,170	9,143	9,115
Annual Percent Change	-1.9%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%

Idaho Economic Forecast	Forecast									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	671,250	685,644	699,002	713,060	727,685	742,998	758,460	774,101	790,024	806,502
Annual Percent Change	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Farm, Ag.Svcs., Forestry & Fisheries.....	57,645	57,068	56,498	55,933	55,373	54,820	54,271	53,729	53,191	52,659
Annual Percent Change	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Mining.....	1,994	1,980	1,970	1,960	1,950	1,943	1,933	1,923	1,914	1,904
Annual Percent Change	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Metals Mining.....	698	693	690	686	683	680	677	673	670	666
Annual Percent Change	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Construction.....	48,415	48,947	48,507	48,992	50,021	51,171	52,399	53,657	54,944	56,263
Annual Percent Change	2.0%	1.1%	-0.9%	1.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities.....	29,734	30,105	30,483	30,867	31,257	31,634	31,969	32,306	32,655	33,008
Annual Percent Change	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Transportation.....	29,734	30,105	30,483	30,867	31,257	31,634	31,969	32,306	32,655	33,008
Annual Percent Change	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Railroad.....	1,311	1,313	1,315	1,317	1,319	1,321	1,322	1,324	1,325	1,326
Annual Percent Change	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Motor Freight Transp.....	10,988	11,119	11,253	11,388	11,513	11,640	11,768	11,897	12,028	12,148
Annual Percent Change	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Communications.....	7,173	7,330	7,492	7,656	7,825	7,997	8,125	8,255	8,395	8,538
Annual Percent Change	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Svcs.....	4,163	4,173	4,186	4,198	4,211	4,223	4,236	4,247	4,257	4,268
Annual Percent Change	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	161,225	165,323	169,373	173,269	177,167	181,419	185,683	189,860	194,037	198,306
Annual Percent Change	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Wholesale Trade.....	37,874	38,518	39,173	39,839	40,516	41,164	41,823	42,492	43,172	43,820
Annual Percent Change	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Retail Trade.....	123,351	126,805	130,200	133,430	136,651	140,255	143,860	147,368	150,865	154,487
Annual Percent Change	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	29,408	29,878	30,356	30,842	31,336	31,837	32,346	32,832	33,324	33,824
Annual Percent Change	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Banking.....	8,852	9,023	9,168	9,314	9,463	9,647	9,833	9,981	10,131	10,282
Annual Percent Change	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Services.....	202,346	208,821	215,504	221,969	228,406	235,030	241,845	248,859	256,076	263,758
Annual Percent Change	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%
Medical Services.....	51,808	53,155	54,537	55,900	57,298	58,730	60,199	61,704	63,308	64,954
Annual Percent Change	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Government.....	123,868	125,543	127,242	129,137	131,005	132,903	134,771	136,669	138,599	140,559
Annual Percent Change	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Federal Government.....	13,322	13,338	13,354	13,370	13,386	13,402	13,418	13,434	13,454	13,475
Annual Percent Change	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
State & Local Government.....	110,546	112,205	113,888	115,767	117,619	119,501	121,353	123,234	125,144	127,084
Annual Percent Change	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Military.....	9,088	9,061	9,033	9,006	8,979	8,952	8,925	8,899	8,872	8,854
Annual Percent Change	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%

Idaho Economic Forecast	Forecast										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	823,856	840,903	859,107	877,437	896,034	914,608	933,371	952,199	971,446	990,408	1,009,796
Annual Percent Change	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Farm, Ag.Svcs., Forestry & Fisheries.....	52,133	51,611	51,095	50,584	50,079	49,728	49,330	48,936	48,544	48,156	47,770
Annual Percent Change	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Mining.....	1,895	1,885	1,876	1,857	1,838	1,820	1,802	1,784	1,766	1,748	1,731
Annual Percent Change	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Metals Mining.....	663	660	656	650	643	637	631	624	618	612	606
Annual Percent Change	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Construction.....	57,613	59,054	60,530	62,043	63,625	65,248	66,912	68,651	70,436	72,268	74,147
Annual Percent Change	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities.....	33,366	33,728	34,095	34,458	34,825	35,179	35,536	35,876	36,200	36,527	36,857
Annual Percent Change	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Transportation.....	33,366	33,728	34,095	34,458	34,825	35,179	35,536	35,876	36,200	36,527	36,857
Annual Percent Change	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Railroad.....	1,328	1,329	1,330	1,332	1,333	1,334	1,336	1,337	1,338	1,340	1,341
Annual Percent Change	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Motor Freight Transp.....	12,270	12,393	12,517	12,654	12,793	12,934	13,076	13,207	13,339	13,473	13,607
Annual Percent Change	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Communications.....	8,683	8,831	8,981	9,125	9,271	9,400	9,532	9,665	9,781	9,899	10,018
Annual Percent Change	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Svcs.....	4,279	4,289	4,300	4,311	4,322	4,333	4,344	4,356	4,367	4,378	4,390
Annual Percent Change	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	202,709	207,209	212,389	217,486	222,706	228,051	233,524	238,662	243,912	249,278	254,762
Annual Percent Change	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Wholesale Trade.....	44,477	45,144	45,821	46,509	47,113	47,726	48,346	48,975	49,611	50,256	50,910
Annual Percent Change	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Retail Trade.....	158,232	162,065	166,568	170,978	175,593	180,325	185,178	189,687	194,301	199,022	203,853
Annual Percent Change	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	34,331	34,846	35,334	35,829	36,330	36,839	37,318	37,803	38,295	38,792	39,297
Annual Percent Change	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Banking.....	10,437	10,593	10,742	10,892	11,044	11,199	11,345	11,492	11,642	11,793	11,789
Annual Percent Change	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Services.....	271,671	279,414	287,377	295,567	303,991	312,199	320,628	329,285	338,176	346,630	355,296
Annual Percent Change	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
Medical Services.....	66,643	68,309	70,016	71,767	73,489	75,253	76,984	78,754	80,566	82,338	84,150
Annual Percent Change	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Government.....	142,485	144,440	146,424	148,438	150,414	152,423	154,460	156,593	158,758	160,955	163,184
Annual Percent Change	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Federal Government.....	13,495	13,515	13,535	13,556	13,576	13,600	13,625	13,645	13,666	13,686	13,707
Annual Percent Change	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
State & Local Government.....	128,990	130,925	132,889	134,883	136,838	138,822	140,835	142,948	145,092	147,269	149,478
Annual Percent Change	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Military.....	8,837	8,819	8,801	8,784	8,766	8,748	8,731	8,722	8,714	8,705	8,696
Annual Percent Change	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%

Idaho Economic Forecast	Historical									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Manufacturing Employment Detail										
Total Manufacturing	62,868	63,225	65,738	69,240	71,870	71,018	72,893	74,579	76,100	76,300
Annual Percent Change	3.8%	0.6%	4.0%	5.3%	3.8%	-1.2%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	0.3%
Food Processing	16,809	17,325	17,819	18,566	18,023	17,501	17,462	17,604	17,300	17,400
Annual Percent Change	-1.1%	3.1%	2.9%	4.2%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-0.2%	0.8%	-1.7%	0.6%
Lumber & Wood Products	14,875	13,459	13,995	14,400	15,511	14,788	14,443	14,191	13,754	13,400
Annual Percent Change	0.8%	-9.5%	4.0%	2.9%	7.7%	-4.7%	-2.3%	-1.7%	-3.1%	-2.6%
Furniture & Fixtures	552	548	582	599	888	1,154	1,172	1,291	1,326	1,395
Annual Percent Change	6.8%	-0.7%	6.2%	2.9%	48.2%	30.0%	1.6%	10.2%	2.7%	5.2%
Paper & Allied Products	2,270	2,416	2,423	2,373	2,272	2,180	2,169	2,192	2,265	2,200
Annual Percent Change		6.4%	0.3%	-2.1%	-4.2%	-4.1%	-0.5%	1.0%	3.3%	-2.9%
Printing & Publishing	4,705	4,763	4,749	4,773	4,817	4,939	5,023	5,031	5,190	5,200
Annual Percent Change	2.8%	1.2%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	2.5%	1.7%	0.2%	3.2%	0.2%
Chemicals & Allied Products	3,556	3,908	4,282	4,253	4,133	2,344	2,330	2,277	2,400	2,300
Annual Percent Change	0.9%	9.9%	9.6%	-0.7%	-2.8%	-43.3%	-0.6%	-2.3%	5.4%	-4.2%
Rubber & Plastic Products	767	798	921	957	1,143	1,211	1,211	1,243	1,274	1,414
Annual Percent Change	28.3%	4.0%	15.4%	3.9%	19.4%	5.9%	0.0%	2.6%	2.5%	11.0%
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod	1,074	1,083	1,093	1,179	1,346	1,425	1,421	1,375	1,398	1,500
Annual Percent Change	13.9%	0.8%	1.0%	7.9%	14.1%	5.8%	-0.3%	-3.2%	1.7%	7.3%
Primary Metals	161	155	149	230	238	247	248	237	255	321
Annual Percent Change	13.1%	-3.8%	-4.4%	55.1%	3.3%	4.0%	0.4%	-4.6%	7.6%	25.9%
Fabricated Metal Products	2,312	2,206	2,102	2,184	2,507	2,784	2,921	3,029	2,989	3,000
Annual Percent Change	-1.2%	-4.6%	-4.7%	3.9%	14.8%	11.1%	4.9%	3.7%	-1.3%	0.4%
Nonelectrical Machinery	6,984	7,008	7,989	9,315	9,602	9,363	10,265	10,700	10,900	10,200
Annual Percent Change	12.4%	0.3%	14.0%	16.6%	3.1%	-2.5%	9.6%	4.2%	1.9%	-6.4%
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	5,611	6,133	6,484	6,954	7,507	8,824	9,998	10,919	12,349	13,000
Annual Percent Change	14.8%	9.3%	5.7%	7.3%	8.0%	17.5%	13.3%	9.2%	13.1%	5.3%
Transportation Equipment	1,484	1,432	1,344	1,519	1,783	2,157	2,243	2,259	2,400	2,500
Annual Percent Change	2.5%	-3.5%	-6.2%	13.0%	17.4%	21.0%	4.0%	0.7%	6.2%	4.2%
Other Manufacturing	1,708	1,992	1,808	1,940	2,101	2,102	1,989	2,232	2,300	2,470
Annual Percent Change	4.0%	16.7%	-9.2%	7.3%	8.3%	0.1%	-5.4%	12.2%	3.1%	7.4%

Idaho Economic Forecast	Historical					Forecast				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Manufacturing Employment Detail										
Total Manufacturing.....	77,200	75,500	72,222	70,261	69,805	70,696	71,672	72,551	72,981	73,454
Annual Percent Change	1.2%	-2.2%	-4.3%	-2.7%	-0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%
Food Processing.....	17,300	17,540	17,320	16,800	15,809	15,651	15,338	15,031	14,731	14,760
Annual Percent Change	-0.6%	1.4%	-1.3%	-3.0%	-5.9%	-1.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	0.2%
Lumber & Wood Products.....	12,600	11,500	10,800	10,500	10,511	10,532	10,563	10,584	10,595	10,605
Annual Percent Change	-6.0%	-8.7%	-6.1%	-2.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Furniture & Fixtures.....	1,521	1,500	1,480	1,460	1,478	1,495	1,513	1,528	1,544	1,559
Annual Percent Change	9.0%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Paper & Allied Products.....	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,130	2,151	2,173	2,177	2,171	2,160	2,162
Annual Percent Change	0.0%	0.0%	-2.3%	-0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.1%
Printing & Publishing.....	5,400	5,200	4,980	5,020	5,045	5,075	5,157	5,234	5,312	5,392
Annual Percent Change	3.8%	-3.7%	-4.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Chemicals & Allied Products.....	2,300	2,400	2,160	1,940	1,947	1,954	1,960	1,963	1,966	1,969
Annual Percent Change	0.0%	4.3%	-10.0%	-10.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Rubber & Plastic Products.....	1,460	1,440	1,460	1,490	1,514	1,537	1,560	1,583	1,597	1,612
Annual Percent Change	3.3%	-1.4%	1.4%	2.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	1,500	1,500	1,509	1,517	1,524	1,532	1,539	1,547	1,559	1,570
Annual Percent Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%
Primary Metals.....	378	360	362	364	365	367	369	369	366	366
Annual Percent Change	17.8%	-4.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3,000	3,000	2,910	2,905	2,934	2,963	3,008	3,053	3,099	3,145
Annual Percent Change	0.0%	0.0%	-3.0%	-0.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Nonelectrical Machinery.....	10,500	10,100	9,312	9,051	9,232	9,602	10,082	10,304	10,180	9,875
Annual Percent Change	2.9%	-3.8%	-7.8%	-2.8%	2.0%	4.0%	5.0%	2.2%	-1.2%	-3.0%
Electrical & Electronic Equipment.....	14,200	14,500	13,485	12,810	13,002	13,457	13,995	14,723	15,385	15,924
Annual Percent Change	9.2%	2.1%	-7.0%	-5.0%	1.5%	3.5%	4.0%	5.2%	4.5%	3.5%
Transportation Equipment.....	2,500	2,200	2,046	2,087	2,120	2,158	2,180	2,202	2,215	2,228
Annual Percent Change	0.0%	-12.0%	-7.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Other Manufacturing.....	2,341	2,060	2,248	2,187	2,173	2,200	2,231	2,258	2,272	2,286
Annual Percent Change	-5.2%	-12.0%	9.1%	-2.7%	-0.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%

Idaho Economic Forecast	Forecast									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Manufacturing Employment Detail										
Total Manufacturing.....	74,260	75,047	75,568	76,025	76,543	77,061	77,513	77,995	78,475	78,879
Annual Percent Change	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Food Processing.....	14,745	14,731	14,716	14,701	14,716	14,731	14,745	14,760	14,775	14,745
Annual Percent Change	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.2%
Lumber & Wood Products.....	10,552	10,479	10,405	10,332	10,260	10,188	10,086	9,985	9,886	9,787
Annual Percent Change	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Furniture & Fixtures.....	1,573	1,584	1,595	1,606	1,613	1,619	1,626	1,632	1,637	1,642
Annual Percent Change	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Paper & Allied Products.....	2,166	2,175	2,192	2,186	2,179	2,168	2,164	2,162	2,157	2,162
Annual Percent Change	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%
Printing & Publishing.....	5,457	5,539	5,622	5,650	5,622	5,594	5,566	5,588	5,610	5,593
Annual Percent Change	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.3%
Chemicals & Allied Products.....	1,972	1,977	1,982	1,987	1,992	1,994	1,996	1,990	1,984	1,978
Annual Percent Change	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Rubber & Plastic Products.....	1,626	1,641	1,667	1,694	1,721	1,748	1,762	1,776	1,791	1,798
Annual Percent Change	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	1,582	1,594	1,604	1,613	1,623	1,633	1,639	1,646	1,652	1,659
Annual Percent Change	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Primary Metals.....	362	359	360	357	358	360	362	364	366	368
Annual Percent Change	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.5%	-1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3,177	3,208	3,224	3,241	3,257	3,267	3,276	3,286	3,298	3,309
Annual Percent Change	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Nonelectrical Machinery.....	10,092	10,395	10,519	10,677	10,837	11,000	11,165	11,344	11,514	11,686
Annual Percent Change	2.2%	3.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Electrical & Electronic Equipment.....	16,402	16,812	17,131	17,439	17,788	18,144	18,507	18,840	19,179	19,524
Annual Percent Change	3.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Transportation Equipment.....	2,242	2,219	2,197	2,175	2,195	2,217	2,206	2,195	2,184	2,173
Annual Percent Change	0.6%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
Other Manufacturing.....	2,311	2,336	2,352	2,366	2,382	2,399	2,413	2,428	2,443	2,455
Annual Percent Change	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%

Idaho Economic Forecast
Manufacturing Employment Detail

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Forecast</u> <u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>
Total Manufacturing.....	79,786	80,327	81,082	81,759	82,303	82,850	83,192	83,545	83,904	84,210	84,522
Annual Percent Change	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Food Processing.....	14,716	14,686	14,657	14,628	14,598	14,569	14,540	14,518	14,497	14,468	14,439
Annual Percent Change	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Lumber & Wood Products.....	9,689	9,592	9,602	9,611	9,621	9,630	9,582	9,534	9,487	9,392	9,298
Annual Percent Change	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.0%
Furniture & Fixtures.....	1,647	1,652	1,668	1,683	1,699	1,714	1,726	1,738	1,750	1,762	1,775
Annual Percent Change	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Paper & Allied Products.....	2,157	2,153	2,149	2,140	2,132	2,123	2,119	2,115	2,110	2,106	2,102
Annual Percent Change	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Printing & Publishing.....	5,571	5,560	5,588	5,616	5,644	5,666	5,678	5,689	5,700	5,712	5,723
Annual Percent Change	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Chemicals & Allied Products.....	1,972	1,966	1,956	1,947	1,937	1,927	1,923	1,920	1,916	1,912	1,908
Annual Percent Change	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Rubber & Plastic Products.....	1,809	1,819	1,830	1,843	1,856	1,869	1,875	1,880	1,886	1,892	1,897
Annual Percent Change	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	1,666	1,672	1,679	1,686	1,689	1,692	1,696	1,699	1,703	1,706	1,709
Annual Percent Change	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Primary Metals.....	369	371	373	375	377	379	381	382	384	386	388
Annual Percent Change	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3,321	3,331	3,341	3,349	3,358	3,366	3,371	3,376	3,381	3,386	3,391
Annual Percent Change	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Nonelectrical Machinery.....	12,388	12,697	13,015	13,340	13,540	13,743	13,881	14,019	14,160	14,301	14,444
Annual Percent Change	6.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Electrical & Electronic Equipment.....	19,837	20,154	20,517	20,804	21,095	21,391	21,626	21,864	22,104	22,348	22,593
Annual Percent Change	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Transportation Equipment.....	2,162	2,173	2,183	2,192	2,197	2,201	2,205	2,210	2,214	2,219	2,223
Annual Percent Change	-0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Manufacturing.....	2,483	2,500	2,524	2,545	2,562	2,579	2,589	2,600	2,612	2,621	2,631
Annual Percent Change	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

Idaho Economic Forecast	<u>Historical</u>									
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Population & Households										
Population (Thousands)	1,012.38	1,041.32	1,071.69	1,108.77	1,145.14	1,177.32	1,203.08	1,228.52	1,252.33	1,275.67
Annual Percent Change	1.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
Households	360,723	372,645	384,161	396,188	407,357	420,812	430,059	439,280	449,273	459,313
Annual Percent Change	1.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	3.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Persons per Household	2.75	2.73	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.72	2.71

Idaho Economic Forecast	<u>Historical</u>					<u>Forecast</u>				
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Population & Households										
Population (Thousands)	1,299.61	1,321.23	1,343.19	1,367.03	1,393.26	1,420.43	1,446.00	1,472.03	1,497.43	1,522.89
Annual Percent Change	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Households	470,363	479,327	489,396	501,330	514,247	526,708	539,914	552,225	564,665	574,264
Annual Percent Change	2.4%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	1.7%
Persons per Household	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.66	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.59

Idaho Economic Forecast	<u>Forecast</u>									
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Population & Households										
Population (Thousands)	1,548.78	1,575.11	1,600.31	1,625.91	1,653.56	1,681.67	1,710.25	1,737.62	1,765.42	1,793.67
Annual Percent Change	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Households	583,140	594,646	604,167	613,666	623,531	633,174	644,193	654,760	665,500	676,417
Annual Percent Change	1.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Persons per Household	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59

Idaho Economic Forecast	<u>Forecast</u>										
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>
Population & Households											
Population (Thousands)	1,822.37	1,851.52	1,881.15	1,909.37	1,938.01	1,967.08	1,996.58	2,026.53	2,054.90	2,083.67	2,112.84
Annual Percent Change	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Households	687,513	698,790	710,253	721,194	732,303	743,583	755,038	766,668	777,711	788,914	800,278
Annual Percent Change	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Persons per Household	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.57

<u>Idaho Personal Income Detail</u>	<u>Historical</u>									
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Detailed Personal Income										
Personal Income (Millions)										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	15,918.2	16,692.3	18,318.0	20,072.5	21,422.3	22,870.9	24,359.8	25,366.8	27,286.9	29,068.1
Annual Percent Change	8.1%	4.9%	9.7%	9.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.5%	4.1%	7.6%	6.5%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	17,105.1	17,194.4	18,323.4	19,489.5	20,281.1	21,056.2	21,784.2	22,176.2	23,489.2	24,482.1
Annual Percent Change	2.6%	0.5%	6.6%	6.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.5%	1.8%	5.9%	4.2%
Per Capita Personal Income										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	15,724	16,030	17,093	18,103	18,707	19,426	20,248	20,648	21,789	22,786
Annual Percent Change	6.2%	1.9%	6.6%	5.9%	3.3%	3.8%	4.2%	2.0%	5.5%	4.6%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	16,896	16,512	17,098	17,577	17,710	17,885	18,107	18,051	18,756	19,191
Annual Percent Change	0.8%	-2.3%	3.5%	2.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	-0.3%	3.9%	2.3%
Disposable Personal Income (Millions)										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	14,161.3	14,869.5	16,220.5	17,813.4	19,001.5	20,257.3	21,532.2	22,326.2	24,035.0	25,497.9
Annual Percent Change	8.3%	5.0%	9.1%	9.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	3.7%	7.7%	6.1%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	15,217.2	15,316.8	16,225.3	17,296.0	17,989.2	18,650.0	19,255.5	19,518.1	20,689.8	21,475.1
Annual Percent Change	2.7%	0.7%	5.9%	6.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	1.4%	6.0%	3.8%
Disposable Per Capita Personal Income										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	13,988	14,280	15,135	16,066	16,593	17,206	17,898	18,173	19,192	19,988
Annual Percent Change	6.4%	2.1%	6.0%	6.2%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	1.5%	5.6%	4.1%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	15,031	14,710	15,139	15,599	15,709	15,841	16,006	15,887	16,521	16,835
Annual Percent Change	0.9%	-2.1%	2.9%	3.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	-0.7%	4.0%	1.9%
Components of Personal Income (Millions)										
Wage & Salary Disbursements.....	7,971.0	8,532.8	9,307.1	9,990.9	10,916.0	11,724.9	12,316.3	13,108.3	13,972.2	15,048.5
Annual Percent Change	10.0%	7.0%	9.1%	7.3%	9.3%	7.4%	5.0%	6.4%	6.6%	7.7%
Personal Contributions for Social Ins.....	640.7	703.6	756.4	816.6	899.6	949.2	987.4	1,044.4	1,102.1	1,186.3
Annual Percent Change	9.1%	9.8%	7.5%	8.0%	10.2%	5.5%	4.0%	5.8%	5.5%	7.6%
Residence Adjustment.....	154.3	168.5	173.3	182.2	204.0	230.2	259.7	291.8	333.5	394.6
Annual Percent Change	8.6%	9.2%	2.8%	5.2%	12.0%	12.8%	12.8%	12.3%	14.3%	18.3%
Dividends, Interest, & Rental Income.....	3,121.6	3,254.3	3,366.8	3,553.9	3,924.9	4,376.8	4,650.3	5,043.7	5,471.0	5,324.8
Annual Percent Change	7.2%	4.3%	3.5%	5.6%	10.4%	11.5%	6.2%	8.5%	8.5%	-2.7%
Transfer Payments.....	1,971.5	2,192.3	2,441.4	2,625.6	2,777.2	3,012.0	3,285.0	3,394.1	3,498.6	3,702.0
Annual Percent Change	8.8%	11.2%	11.4%	7.5%	5.8%	8.5%	9.1%	3.3%	3.1%	5.8%
Other Labor Income.....	1,143.3	1,265.1	1,414.3	1,591.1	1,725.3	1,714.2	1,727.7	1,681.1	1,725.2	1,790.8
Annual Percent Change	11.2%	10.7%	11.8%	12.5%	8.4%	-0.6%	0.8%	-2.7%	2.6%	3.8%
Proprietors' Income.....	2,333.6	2,115.9	2,435.7	2,978.3	2,751.6	2,760.1	2,921.7	2,751.9	3,180.8	3,497.8
Annual Percent Change	7.7%	-9.3%	15.1%	22.3%	-7.6%	0.3%	5.9%	-5.8%	15.6%	10.0%
Farm Proprietors' Income.....	770.8	600.8	602.7	839.3	409.5	495.8	584.4	343.8	578.8	663.9
Annual Percent Change	12.8%	-22.1%	0.3%	39.3%	-51.2%	21.1%	17.9%	-41.2%	68.4%	14.7%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income.....	1,562.8	1,515.1	1,833.0	2,139.0	2,342.1	2,264.2	2,337.3	2,408.1	2,602.0	2,833.9
Annual Percent Change	5.4%	-3.0%	21.0%	16.7%	9.5%	-3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	8.1%	8.9%
Federal Personal Income Taxes.....	1,265.9	1,301.7	1,430.4	1,574.5	1,729.9	1,876.0	2,036.8	2,163.4	2,303.4	2,496.8
Annual Percent Change	11.0%	2.8%	9.9%	10.1%	9.9%	8.4%	8.6%	6.2%	6.5%	8.4%
State & Local Personal Income Taxes.....	425.7	463.1	574.7	584.4	582.4	628.6	683.5	744.9	811.2	863.4
Annual Percent Change	13.3%	8.8%	24.1%	1.7%	-0.3%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%	8.9%	6.4%

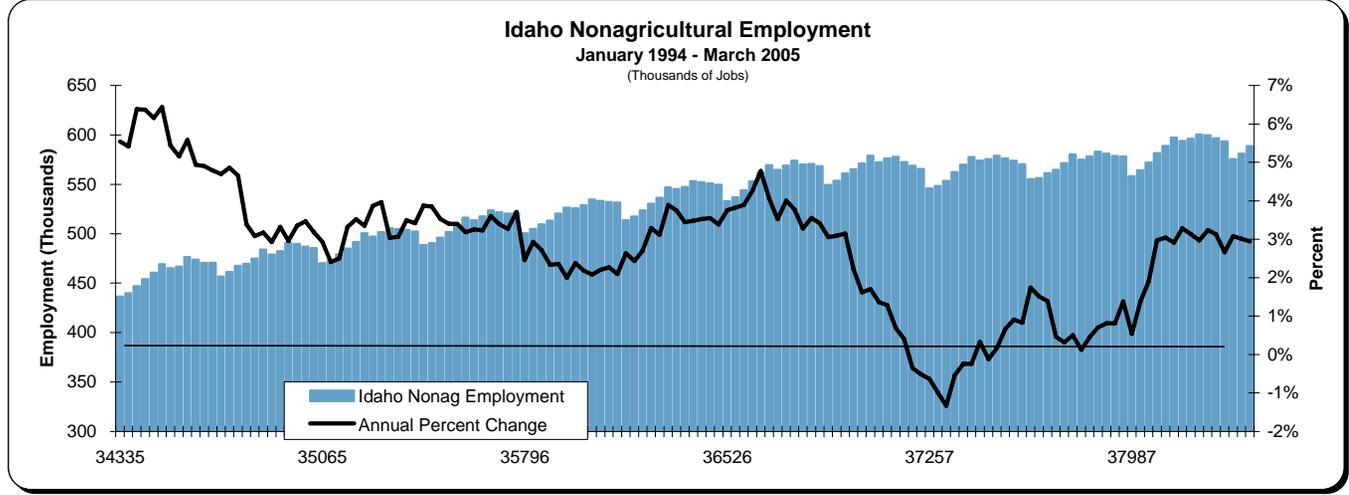
<u>Idaho Personal Income Detail</u>	<u>Historical</u>					<u>Forecast</u>				
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Detailed Personal Income										
Personal Income (Millions)										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	31,289.8	33,054.0	34,381.1	35,409.1	37,754.9	40,322.2	42,660.9	45,105.4	47,698.9	50,408.2
Annual Percent Change	7.6%	5.6%	4.0%	3.0%	6.6%	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	25,526.4	26,210.5	26,832.2	27,018.7	28,061.3	29,393.8	30,606.0	31,743.3	32,860.3	33,976.5
Annual Percent Change	4.3%	2.7%	2.4%	0.7%	3.9%	4.7%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%
Per Capita Personal Income										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	24,076	24,947	25,476	25,911	27,098	28,387	29,503	30,642	31,854	33,100
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	3.6%	2.1%	1.7%	4.6%	4.8%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	19,641	19,782	19,882	19,771	20,141	20,694	21,166	21,564	21,944	22,311
Annual Percent Change	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.6%	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Disposable Personal Income (Millions)										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	27,239.5	28,830.0	30,877.6	32,222.9	33,583.1	35,463.7	37,485.2	39,633.1	41,812.9	44,167.0
Annual Percent Change	6.8%	5.8%	7.1%	4.4%	4.2%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	22,222.1	22,861.0	24,097.9	24,587.5	25,268.3	26,358.4	27,453.9	28,477.4	29,411.5	30,382.4
Annual Percent Change	3.5%	2.9%	5.4%	2.0%	2.8%	4.3%	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%	3.3%
Disposable Per Capita Personal Income										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	20,960	21,819	22,989	23,584	24,180	25,120	26,133	27,196	28,240	29,360
Annual Percent Change	4.9%	4.1%	5.4%	2.6%	2.5%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	17,099	17,800	18,229	18,406	18,450	18,900	19,424	19,918	20,291	20,652
Annual Percent Change	1.6%	4.1%	2.4%	1.0%	0.2%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%
Components of Personal Income (Millions)										
Wage & Salary Disbursements.....	15,895.2	16,794.7	17,472.5	17,998.4	19,194.6	20,503.8	21,697.3	22,945.1	24,269.2	25,652.7
Annual Percent Change	5.6%	5.7%	4.0%	3.0%	6.6%	6.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%
Personal Contributions for Social Ins.....	1,279.1	1,378.4	1,433.7	1,476.6	1,574.4	1,681.4	1,779.0	1,880.9	1,989.0	2,102.0
Annual Percent Change	7.8%	7.8%	4.0%	3.0%	6.6%	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
Residence Adjustment.....	405.4	429.7	447.0	460.3	490.8	524.2	554.6	586.4	620.1	655.3
Annual Percent Change	2.7%	6.0%	4.0%	3.0%	6.6%	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
Dividends, Interest, & Rental Income.....	5,551.0	5,619.2	6,016.7	6,232.0	6,644.9	7,096.7	7,508.3	7,938.5	8,395.0	8,871.8
Annual Percent Change	4.2%	1.2%	7.1%	3.6%	6.6%	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
Transfer Payments.....	3,961.7	4,168.5	4,353.1	4,501.0	4,818.0	5,165.8	5,486.8	5,823.7	6,182.4	6,558.8
Annual Percent Change	7.0%	5.2%	4.4%	3.4%	7.0%	7.2%	6.2%	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%
Other Labor Income.....	1,913.6	2,054.5	2,171.4	2,271.8	2,460.0	2,667.6	2,865.0	3,074.3	3,298.7	3,536.5
Annual Percent Change	6.9%	7.4%	5.7%	4.6%	8.3%	8.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%
Proprietors' Income.....	3,625.5	3,839.7	4,069.5	4,314.7	4,572.2	4,843.3	5,125.2	5,419.1	5,722.1	6,062.4
Annual Percent Change	3.7%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.9%
Farm Proprietors' Income.....	583.0	556.8	590.1	632.1	663.0	692.6	738.0	750.5	772.5	818.4
Annual Percent Change	-12.2%	-4.5%	6.0%	7.1%	4.9%	4.5%	6.6%	1.7%	2.9%	5.9%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income.....	3,042.4	3,220.3	3,410.7	3,620.9	3,842.0	4,074.9	4,317.5	4,571.2	4,831.4	5,125.4
Annual Percent Change	7.4%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	5.9%	5.7%	6.1%
Federal Personal Income Taxes.....	2,959.1	3,150.1	2,612.8	2,376.1	2,815.6	3,007.1	3,181.5	3,363.8	3,557.2	3,759.3
Annual Percent Change	18.5%	6.5%	-17.1%	-9.1%	18.5%	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
State & Local Personal Income Taxes.....	1,008.8	1,073.9	890.7	810.0	959.9	1,025.1	1,084.6	1,146.7	1,212.7	1,281.5
Annual Percent Change	16.8%	6.5%	-17.1%	-9.1%	18.5%	6.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%

Idaho Personal Income Detail	Forecast									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Detailed Personal Income										
Personal Income (Millions)										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	53,261.3	56,403.7	59,759.8	63,196.0	66,829.7	70,639.0	74,665.4	78,921.4	83,419.9	88,174.8
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	35,041.7	36,176.7	37,323.3	38,443.3	39,590.3	40,763.3	41,948.9	43,165.4	44,397.8	45,664.9
Annual Percent Change	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Per Capita Personal Income										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	34,389	35,809	37,343	38,868	40,416	42,005	43,658	45,419	47,252	49,159
Annual Percent Change	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	22,625	22,968	23,323	23,644	23,943	24,240	24,528	24,842	25,149	25,459
Annual Percent Change	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Disposable Personal Income (Millions)										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	46,666.8	49,326.8	52,163.1	55,162.5	58,334.3	61,659.4	65,174.0	68,888.9	72,815.6	76,966.0
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	31,319.4	32,226.5	33,184.0	34,148.2	35,075.5	35,995.8	36,896.9	37,737.0	38,549.4	39,366.2
Annual Percent Change	3.1%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Disposable Per Capita Personal Income										
<i>Current year dollars</i>	30,563	31,828	33,160	34,549	35,995	37,522	39,113	40,772	42,459	44,216
Annual Percent Change	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	21,024	21,360	21,665	21,979	22,283	22,561	22,834	23,082	23,259	23,408
Annual Percent Change	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Components of Personal Income (Millions)										
Wage & Salary Disbursements.....	27,110.0	28,715.1	30,429.7	32,185.7	34,043.1	35,990.6	38,049.5	40,226.2	42,527.5	44,960.3
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Personal Contributions for Social Ins.....	2,221.0	2,352.0	2,492.0	2,635.3	2,786.8	2,945.6	3,113.5	3,291.0	3,478.6	3,676.9
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Residence Adjustment.....	692.4	733.2	776.9	821.5	868.8	918.3	970.7	1,026.0	1,084.5	1,146.3
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Dividends, Interest, & Rental Income.....	9,374.0	9,927.1	10,517.7	11,122.5	11,762.0	12,432.5	13,141.1	13,890.2	14,681.9	15,518.8
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Transfer Payments.....	6,983.3	7,451.7	7,954.8	8,475.4	9,029.6	9,614.9	10,237.6	10,900.1	11,604.8	12,354.5
Annual Percent Change	6.5%	6.7%	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Other Labor Income.....	3,789.9	4,069.9	4,371.9	4,686.4	5,022.7	5,379.7	5,761.0	6,168.3	6,603.3	7,067.9
Annual Percent Change	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%
Proprietors' Income.....	6,422.7	6,805.7	7,201.0	7,609.0	8,046.3	8,499.2	8,977.3	9,474.7	10,006.6	10,563.3
Annual Percent Change	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%
Farm Proprietors' Income.....	802.8	850.7	900.1	875.0	925.3	977.4	924.7	975.9	1,030.7	1,088.0
Annual Percent Change	-1.9%	6.0%	5.8%	-2.8%	5.7%	5.6%	-5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income.....	5,437.0	5,767.8	6,109.7	6,463.7	6,843.3	7,237.0	7,652.0	8,084.1	8,546.6	9,030.0
Annual Percent Change	6.1%	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%
Federal Personal Income Taxes.....	3,972.0	4,206.4	4,456.7	4,712.9	4,983.9	5,268.0	5,568.3	5,885.7	6,221.2	6,575.8
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
State & Local Personal Income Taxes.....	1,354.1	1,434.0	1,519.3	1,606.7	1,699.0	1,795.9	1,898.2	2,006.4	2,120.8	2,241.7
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%

Idaho Personal Income Detail	Forecast										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Detailed Personal Income											
Personal Income (Millions)											
<i>Current year dollars</i>	93,200.8	98,420.0	103,980.8	109,855.7	116,062.5	122,620.1	129,548.1	136,867.6	144,600.6	152,770.5	161,325.7
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	46,968.4	48,281.5	49,639.2	51,055.1	52,480.4	53,968.2	55,503.7	57,072.2	58,693.0	60,351.7	62,038.1
Annual Percent Change	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Per Capita Personal Income											
<i>Current year dollars</i>	51,143	53,156	55,275	57,535	59,888	62,336	64,885	67,538	70,369	73,318	76,355
Annual Percent Change	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	25,773	26,077	26,388	26,739	27,080	27,436	27,799	28,163	28,562	28,964	29,362
Annual Percent Change	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Disposable Personal Income (Millions)											
<i>Current year dollars</i>	81,353.1	85,908.9	90,719.8	95,800.1	101,164.9	106,830.1	112,812.6	119,130.1	125,801.4	132,846.3	140,285.7
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	40,204.1	40,984.1	41,774.5	42,577.8	43,396.1	44,244.7	45,099.3	45,988.1	46,899.9	47,836.9	48,294.3
Annual Percent Change	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Disposable Per Capita Personal Income											
<i>Current year dollars</i>	46,045	47,905	49,840	51,905	54,055	56,294	58,625	61,114	63,708	66,412	69,231
Annual Percent Change	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
<i>1992 dollars</i>	23,551	23,674	23,777	23,901	24,024	24,148	24,280	24,432	24,593	24,759	24,930
Annual Percent Change	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Components of Personal Income (Millions)											
Wage & Salary Disbursements.....	47,532.4	50,204.1	53,051.0	56,059.4	59,238.3	62,597.5	66,147.3	69,898.3	73,862.0	78,050.5	82,437.4
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
Personal Contributions for Social Ins.....	3,886.5	4,104.1	4,336.0	4,581.0	4,839.8	5,113.3	5,402.2	5,707.4	6,029.8	6,370.5	6,727.3
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
Residence Adjustment.....	1,211.6	1,279.5	1,351.7	1,428.1	1,508.8	1,594.1	1,684.1	1,779.3	1,879.8	1,986.0	2,097.2
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%
Dividends, Interest, & Rental Income.....	16,403.3	17,321.9	18,300.6	19,334.6	20,427.0	21,581.1	22,800.5	24,088.7	25,449.7	26,887.6	28,393.3
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
Transfer Payments.....	13,151.9	13,986.8	14,881.0	15,831.7	16,842.2	17,916.4	19,058.2	20,271.9	21,561.9	22,932.9	24,378.4
Annual Percent Change	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%
Other Labor Income.....	7,563.9	8,085.9	8,646.8	9,245.2	9,883.6	10,564.6	11,291.1	12,065.9	12,892.2	13,773.4	14,706.0
Annual Percent Change	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%
Proprietors' Income.....	11,141.7	11,748.6	12,392.9	13,073.5	13,790.0	14,561.1	14,561.1	14,561.1	14,561.1	14,561.1	14,561.1
Annual Percent Change	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farm Proprietors' Income.....	1,147.6	1,210.1	1,239.3	1,307.4	1,379.0	1,456.1	1,456.1	1,456.1	1,456.1	1,456.1	1,456.1
Annual Percent Change	5.5%	5.4%	2.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nonfarm Proprietors' Income.....	9,532.7	10,060.6	10,621.5	11,214.3	11,839.0	12,511.5	12,511.5	12,511.5	12,511.5	12,511.5	12,511.5
Annual Percent Change	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Personal Income Taxes.....	6,950.6	7,339.8	7,754.5	8,192.7	8,655.5	9,144.6	9,661.3	10,207.1	10,783.8	11,393.1	12,031.1
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%
State & Local Personal Income Taxes.....	2,369.5	2,502.2	2,643.5	2,792.9	2,950.7	3,117.4	3,293.6	3,479.6	3,676.2	3,883.9	4,101.4
Annual Percent Change	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%

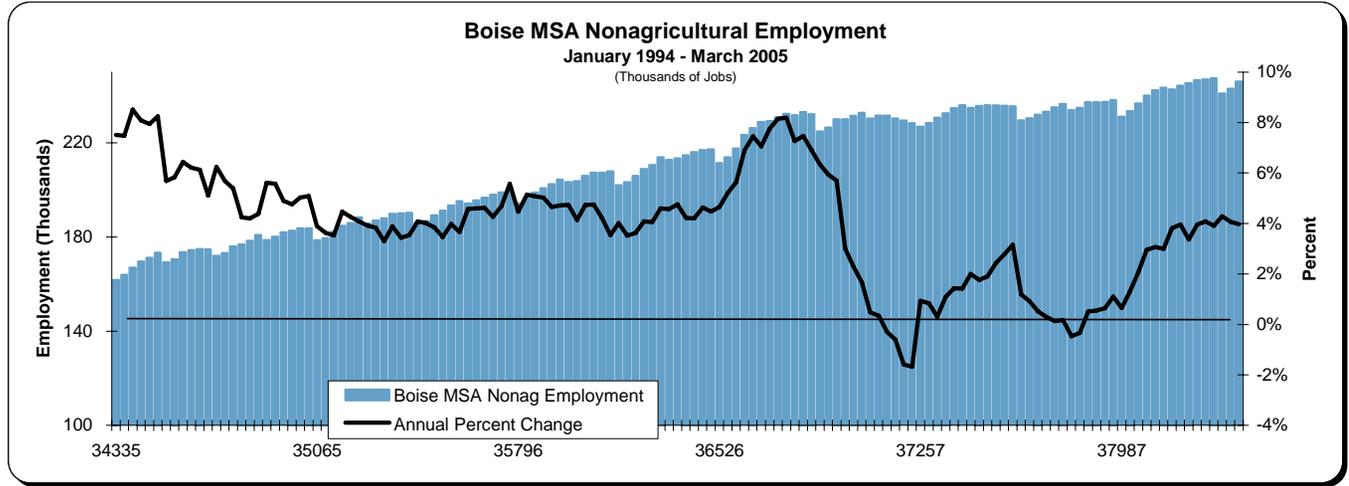
Idaho

Nonagricultural employment in Idaho has been regaining strength since the fourth quarter of 2002. While non-ag employment in Idaho only managed to post a modest 0.7% gain in 2003, the pace of growth accelerated again in 2004. At year-end 2004 a 2.7% gain in total non-ag employment had returned Idaho to the top ten of the fastestest growing states in the nation. In the first quarter of 2005 the pace of employment gains has quickened and is today increasing at a 3.0% pace. One can expect Idaho's non-ag employment to continue to gain strength in 2005.



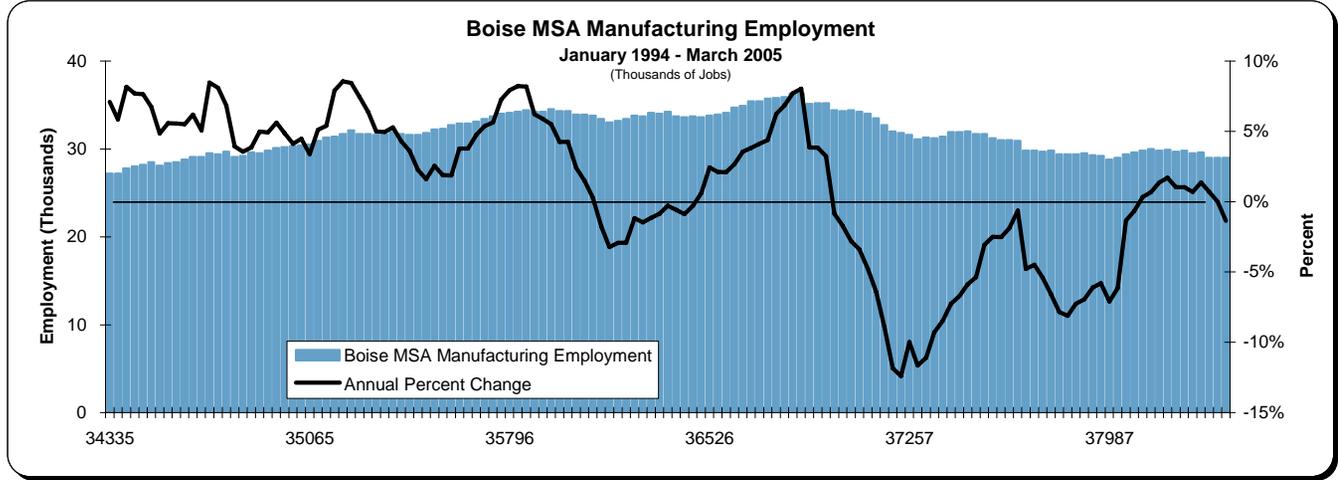
Boise MSA

In the Boise metro area (Ada and Canyon counties) the national recession briefly brought overall employment gains to a halt. However, this dynamic economy has not been stalled. A turnaround in job growth began in 2003 and accelerated to a 3.0% pace in 2004. Today (the first quarter of 2005), employment growth in the Boise MSA has surpassed an annual rate of 4.0%, making the Boise metro area the eighth fastest growing metro area in the nation. For the remainder of 2005, employment growth in the Boise MSA is expected to outpace the Idaho by nearly 50%, averaging 3.5% to 4.0% for the year—a pace that is over twice the national rate.



Manufacturing in the Boise MSA

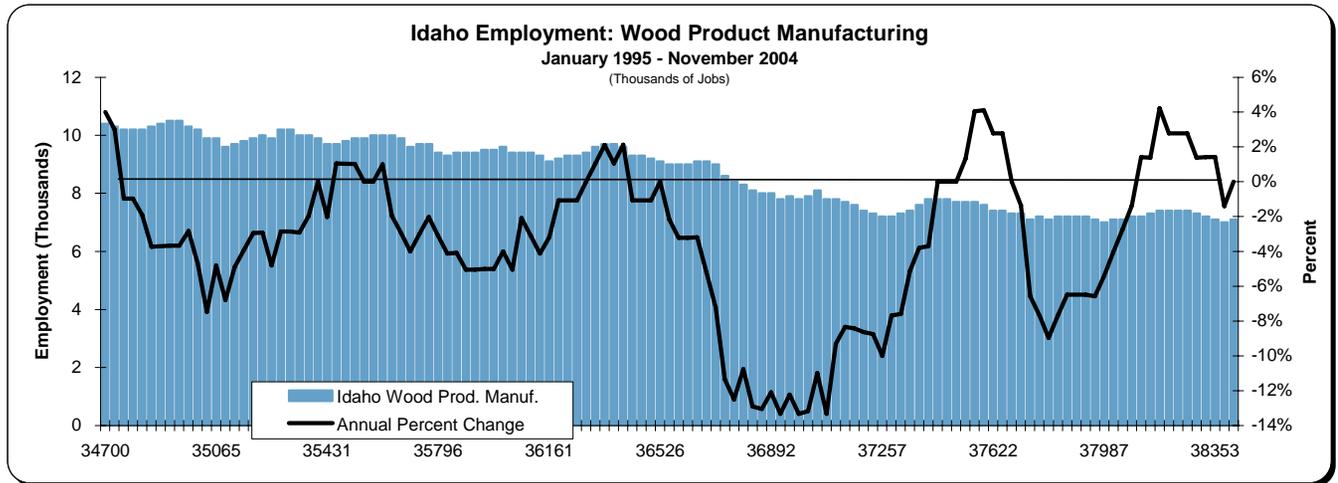
Manufacturing employment in the Boise MSA peaked at 36,200 in the fourth quarter of 2000. However, the national recession and the effect that it had on the high-tech industries created job losses. Nevertheless, in the first quarter of 2005 the number of manufacturing jobs in the Boise area economy is again on the rise (at a 1.4% pace at year-end 2004). Today, Micron Technology, the area's largest high-tech employer reports that employment at their Boise plant has again reached pre-recession levels. And, the upswing in manufacturing jobs is not over. Many existing firms are expanding and others, new firms, are considering Boise as a location.



Wood Products Manufacturing

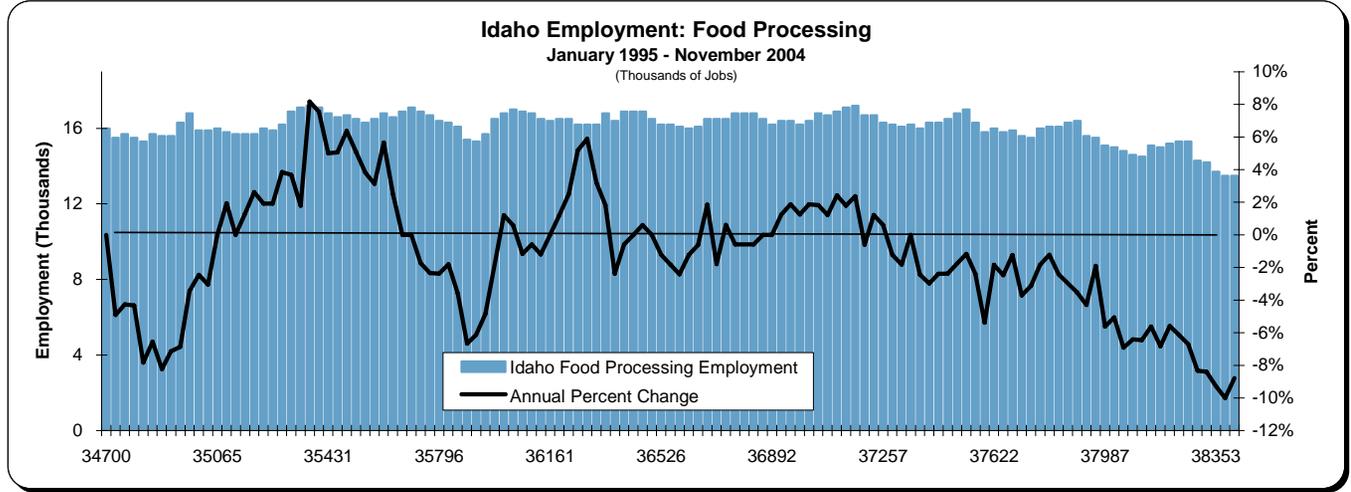
But let's be realistic, some of Idaho's manufacturing industries are in the midst of some dramatic changes. The Wood Products manufacturing sector has not fared as well. Employment in the lumber industry has declined by nearly 30% since 1995. However, the latest jobs numbers have shown the industry at least holding its own.

Nevertheless, the lumber industry downturn has had only a minor effect on the economy of the Boise metro area since nearly all of the industry job losses have been in rural Idaho.



Food Processing

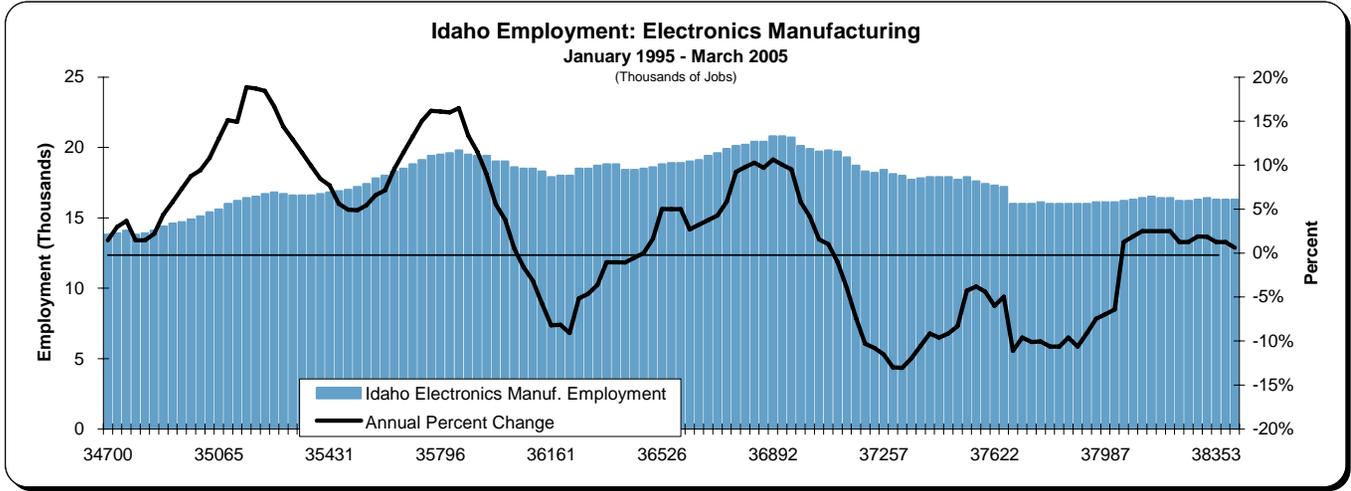
Another of Idaho's manufacturing industries in transition is Food Processing. Food Processing employment in Idaho peaked at 16,700 in 1997. Since then the industry has only managed to post overall job gains in only two out of the past seven years. These job losses continue today. However, a strong overall economy has managed to absorb nearly all of those displaced workers. Again, since many of these job losses have occurred in rural Idaho, they have not been a significant drag on the Boise metro area economy .



Electronics Manufacturing

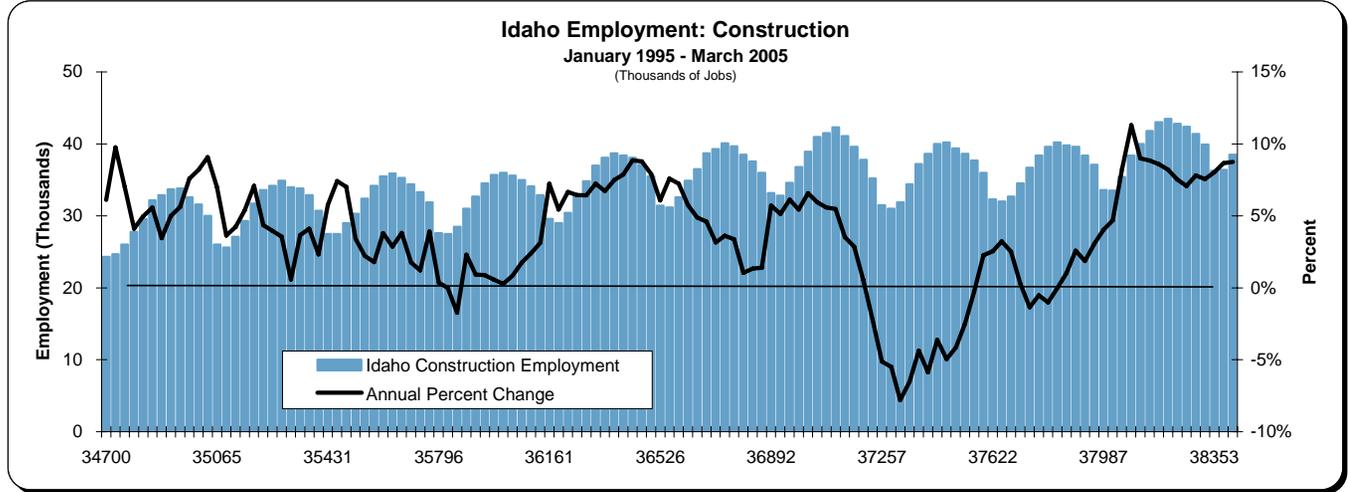
Electronics manufacturing in Idaho posted employment gains averaging close to 6.4% per year from 1995 to 2000. However, electronics job growth stalled in 2001 with the onset of the national recession.

Nevertheless, employment gains in the electronics manufacturing sector has returned to Idaho, and in particular to the Boise MSA. Since March 2004 the electronics industry has managed to consistently post overall job gains from the previous year's level. The bulk of those employment gains, close to 80%, have occurred in the Boise MSA.



Construction

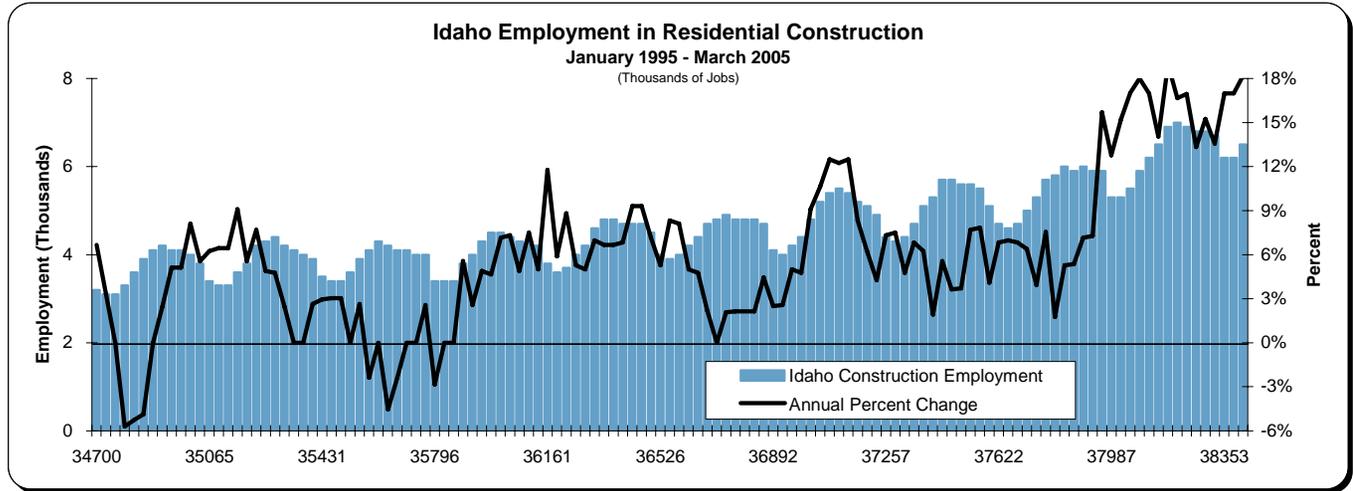
After a modest downturn in 2002 and 2003—3.7%—Idaho’s construction industry has managed to post a 7.6% gain in employment in 2004. While, an acceleration in residential building activity has accounted for a portion of those job gains it is commercial building activity that has experienced a notable turnaround. This is because the Boise area commercial building market was not overbuilt. When the economy in Southwest Idaho resumed its rapid pace of growth, the market for commercial office and retail space tightened quickly. Today, commercial construction activity in the Boise MSA is nearing a record setting pace.



Residential Construction

Yes, the residential construction sector is hot, but, not too hot. Residential housing construction in Idaho and the Boise MSA did not falter during the national recession. Since 1999, Idaho residential construction employment has increased at an annual average rate of 7.3% per year.

Today, it looks like the number of new single family housing units permitted in 2005 will be nearly 20-25% ahead of the very hot 2004 pace. Yet, the very strong growth in residential housing does not exhibit the characteristics of a housing "bubble" that can be seen in many other areas of the US.



Wholesale and Retail Trade

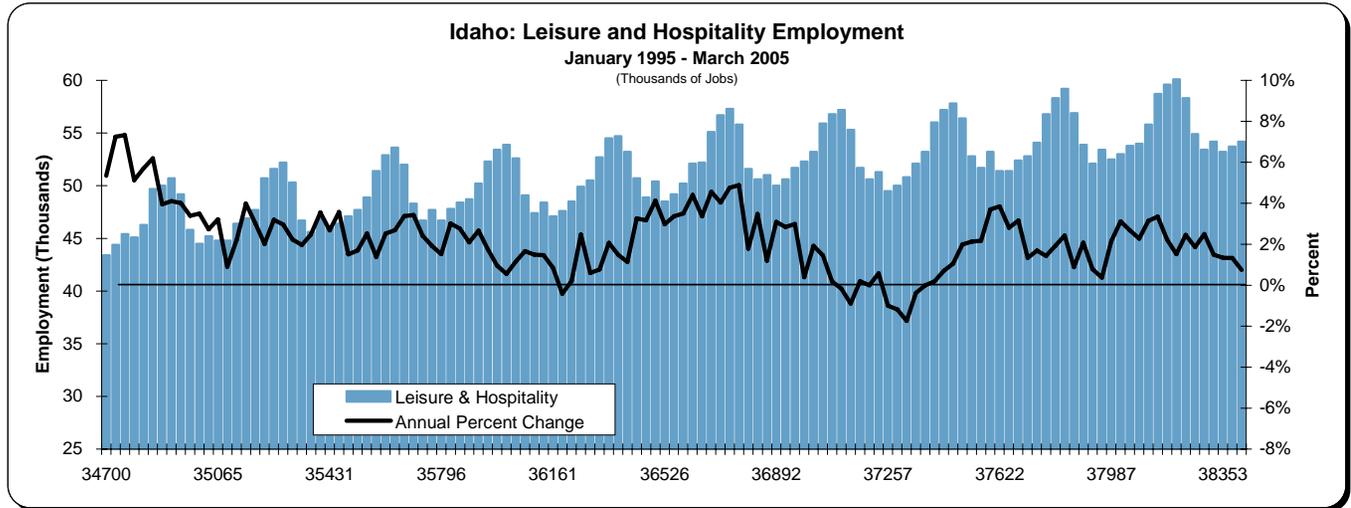
Trade industry employment in Idaho suffered during the 2001 recession, as it did in the nation. Nevertheless, modest job losses in Idaho's Trade industries in 2001 and 2002 were followed by gains in 2003 and 2004.

At year-end 2004 Wholesale and Retail Trade employment in the State and Boise MSA were up 1.6% and 2.3%, respectively. In the near-term one can expect the pace of Wholesale and Retail Trade employment gains to accelerate as many retailers attempt to catch up with the rapid pace of population growth in the Boise metro area.



Leisure and Hospitality

The national economic slowdown and the aftermath of the September 11th attacks caused jobs to be lost in Idaho's Hospitality industry. However, Idaho did not experience the severe downturn that was common in many other states. In 2004 employment gains in Idaho's Leisure and Hospitality industries returned to a sustainable 2.0% rate of job growth. However, because of the construction of new recreation facilities (the Tamarack Resort complex in Cascade, Idaho, and other projects in Sun Valley, Idaho) as well as numerous hotel projects in the Boise MSA, it is not unreasonable to expect an upswing in Leisure and Hospitality employment over the next 3 to 5 years.



A Comparison to the 2005 Economic Outlook

The 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast for the State of Idaho and its 44 counties is for a stronger economic outlook than contemplated in the Company's previous Idaho Economic Forecast that was completed in the summer of 2004.

During the years 2004 and through the first half of 2005, Idaho's economy was regaining strength after the national economic recession of 2001. The national economic slowdown of 2001 brought about the first significant overall slowdown in the State's economic growth since 1986.

During the economic downturn of 2001, the economic sectors of the Idaho economy that were the hardest hit were the natural resource industries (timber, lumber and wood products, mining, chemical products and processing, and food processing), the State's high-tech manufacturing industries, and, because of lower tax revenues during the economic slowdown, the government sector of the Idaho economy.

During the 1990s, Idaho's manufacturing industries had been the State's engine of economic growth. Nevertheless, Idaho's manufacturing industries could not withstand the economic forces of the 2001 national recession, and the number of manufacturing jobs in Idaho slipped by 2.3 percent, 5.0 percent, and 4.5 percent during the years of 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively.

In 2004 the rate of manufacturing job losses in Idaho slowed to -0.8 percent. At year-end 2004 Idaho's economy had shed nearly 9,500 manufacturing jobs from its August 2000 pre-recession peak of employment of nearly 71,000.

In addition, Idaho's natural resource industries of logging and mining (these are different than

the manufacturing industries that process these resources) were also affected by the national economic slowdown in 2001 and, in turn, experienced severe cutbacks in employment across the State. In total, Idaho employment in the natural resource industries of logging and mining shrank by nearly 25 percent from mid-year 2001 to year-end 2004.

Along with the 2001 national economic slowdown and the slowdown in the State's economy, the Idaho state government experienced a significant decline in state personal and corporate income tax and state sales tax collections. Faced with the prospect of annual operating budget deficits, and constrained by provisions in the Idaho State Constitution that require that the State balance its budget annually, the Idaho state government found it necessary to not only cut spending but to also curtail state government employment. Government employment in Idaho, which, prior to the 2001 national recession had been increasing at an annual average pace of 2.5 percent per year, slowed and posted increases of 1.3 percent in the years 2001 and 2002. In 2003 Idaho State Government employment declined by nearly 0.7 percent. Overall, total government employment in the State (employment at the federal, state, and local government levels) could only manage to post a modest overall gain of 0.9 percent during 2003.

The economic events of 2001 through 2003 caught the attention of the media in Idaho, and were felt by many citizens across the State. And, while the State's economic slowdown from 2001 through 2003 had a significant impact on many industries, communities, and people in Idaho, the bottom line was that at year-end 2003 it was widely perceived that Idaho's economy had not suffered as much as was initially expected.

Nevertheless, while 2003 really was the last year of lower than average economic growth in Idaho, it was a year that started with great expectations on the local economic front and

ended with the State's economy seemingly headed toward another period of stagnation.

Strong employment gains in the State during the first quarter of 2003 (1.5 percent) gave way to much weaker employment growth in the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year (0.4 percent overall). The first quarter of 2004 saw Idaho non-agricultural employment post a respectable 1.3 percent year-over-year gain. In the second quarter of 2004 non-agricultural employment growth in Idaho again surged ahead—to a 3.0 percent annual pace—and has not slowed since.

Similarly, the Boise MSA (Idaho's Ada and Canyon Counties), which had captured the lion's share of economic activity throughout most of the 1990s, came back with a renewed vigor in 2004. In total for the year 2004, non-agricultural employment in the Boise MSA posted a 3.0 percent increase over the annual average employment figures for 2003, and in the first six months of 2005 the pace of employment gains in the Boise MSA accelerated further to a 3.9 percent annual pace.

The stronger employment gains in Idaho, and throughout Southern Idaho in particular, are the primary drivers behind the stronger economic outlook presented in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast.

Projected Employment Growth

Idaho's construction and service industries provided much of the State's job growth during 2004 and into the first half of 2005.

Construction employment in Idaho posted a 7.6 percent gain in 2004, and at mid-year 2005 was running at an 11.6 percent pace ahead of 2004 levels creating nearly 4,600 additional jobs statewide. Residential construction activity remained strong throughout 2004 and into 2005. In the Company's Summer 2004 Economic Forecast it was anticipated that residential housing construction would slow as the Federal

Reserve Bank (the FED) began to increase short-term interest rates. And, while the FED increased short-term interest rates as expected, those short-term rate hikes did not directly translate to increases in long-term home mortgage interest rates. In addition to a continuation of favorable financing terms for homeownership, in spite of the FED's policy of increasing interest rates, an improving overall national economy provided more and more potential new home buyers with a boost in income. The outcome of this situation was a continuation of a strong residential housing market nationally and locally, and a continuation of the strong growth in construction employment in Idaho and the Boise MSA.

The service industry in Idaho has also experienced a notable increase in employment over the past 18 months. The professional and business services sector of the Idaho economy has consistently posted annual employment gains of greater than 5.0 percent in each of the last six calendar quarters. The bottom line is that the State's economic recovery that was anticipated in the Company's Summer 2004 Economic Forecast was not as strong as it was expected to be during 2004, but turned out to be much stronger than expected in 2005. In addition, an upward revision of Idaho's historic employment figures for the years 2003 and 2004 causes the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast to have a much more optimistic outlook for future economic gains in both the economy of the State of Idaho and within the Idaho Power Service Area economy over the 25-year forecast period.

In the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast, Idaho's total level of non-agricultural employment in the year 2010 is projected to be nearly 1.5 percent higher than level predicted in the Company's Summer 2004 Economic outlook and, by the year 2030, Idaho's non-agricultural employment in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast is projected to surpass the Company's 2004 Economic

Forecast figure for non-agricultural employment by 6.4 percent.

Manufacturing employment does not fare as well in the latest outlook. The forecasted level of Idaho manufacturing employment in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast is expected to be 3.2 percent below the levels projected in the last year's economic forecast by the year 2010 and nearly 5.2 percent below the 2030 level of manufacturing employment in the Company's Summer 2004 economic outlook. However, manufacturing employment is the only industry sector in Idaho and the Idaho Power service area that is projected in this 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Forecast to have lower future levels of employment.

Projected Population Growth

Projections of the future population of Idaho remain strong in the most recent economic outlook. The 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast predicts that Idaho's total population will reach nearly 1.55 million by 2010 and exceed 2.11 million by the year 2030. These estimates are 1.4 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively, above the levels anticipated in the Company's Summer 2004 Economic Forecast. The projected number of future households in the State and the Idaho Power Service area are similarly higher in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast.

A continued in-migration of residents from other states—and from overseas—have accounted for an increase of nearly 36,700 additional residents in the State since the 2000 Census. This is an in-migration that continued even as Idaho's economy slowed to its lowest level of economic growth seen in the past two decades.

Potential High and Low Economic Growth Scenarios of the 2006 IRP Economic Forecast

An examination of potential High and Low economic growth scenarios of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast was prepared and examined as a potential alternative view of the economic future of Idaho and its 44 counties. Preparation of alternative economic outlooks, while they may not be adopted as the baseline scenario or most likely economic outlook, they do provide a means of calibration—a “reality check” as to the reasonability of the baseline economic outlook. Therefore, the preparation of alternative economic scenarios is often a reasonable exercise in identifying potential flaws in an economic outlook, and as a test of the reasonability of a baseline economic forecast.

The potential High economic growth scenario of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast presents a long-term vision of rapidly growing economy in Idaho. For example, this potential High Growth scenario produces a projected statewide population of nearly 2,350,500 in the year 2030 versus a baseline economic forecast scenario of Idaho's population attaining nearly 2,112,800 in the same year. The high forecast scenario presents an absolute population gain of nearly 957,000 over Idaho's estimated 2004 population of 1,393,300, and an annual average compound rate of population growth of 2.2 percent per year.

Alternatively, the potential Low Growth scenario of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast does not present as rosy an economic outlook for the Idaho economy. In the potential Low Growth scenario, Idaho's 2030 population is projected to reach the much lower level of 1,822,850. The potential Low Growth scenario's projected 2030 population is 173,800 above Idaho's mid-year 2004 estimated population of 1,393,300, and represents an

annual average compound growth rate of population growth of 1.1 percent per year.

While the potential High and Low economic growth scenarios of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast represent two significantly different views of Idaho's economic future, they are not unprecedented. An examination of historic employment, population, and household growth over the 1970 through 2000 period was performed. This examination, using either 5-year or 10-year moving averages of the growth of 1-digit SIC code employment concepts, population, and households in order to dampen the effects of peak periods of economic growth, revealed that historic levels have exceeded the projected rates of growth in the potential High and Low economic growth scenarios of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast.

An examination of the possible economic and demographic events that could produce the economic and population growth projected in these potential High growth and Low growth economic forecast scenarios is outlined below.

High Growth Scenario

Since the mid-1980s, Idaho's engine of growth has been the extraordinary growth that it has experienced in the manufacturing industries. Today Idaho manufacturing firms are in the midst of an economic slowdown as are many manufacturing industries nationally and internationally. Nevertheless, the 2001 national recession has, in all likelihood, had a longer-term impact on Idaho's manufacturing industries.

Idaho manufacturing firms express many reasons for the State's attractiveness to manufacturing industries. Idaho has a relatively young and educated labor force. Many express that the cost of doing business in Idaho is lower than in many other areas of the nation. The facets of these lower costs most often cited are: lower property taxes, lower rates on workman's

compensation and unemployment insurance, a lower level of government regulation, mandates or restrictions that add costs to doing business, lower land costs, lower energy costs, and lower labor costs.

A few Idaho manufacturing firms that have operations in other areas of the U.S. have indicated that the lower labor costs available in Idaho have allowed them to maintain a competitive edge in the world marketplace for their products. And, indirectly have further cut their labor and training costs and have enhanced labor productivity. These firms indicate that in order to remain competitive in a worldwide marketplace for their product they must keep labor costs to a minimum. However, the cost of labor in other parts of the U.S. where the cost-of-living is high dictates that they must either pay a high wage rate or suffer high rates of labor turnover, with the adjunctive expense of higher training costs and lower levels of labor productivity. In Idaho these firms have found that they can compensate their labor with a wage that allows them remain competitive in the marketplace and provide the worker with a reasonable standard of living. This in turn cuts labor turnover, training expenses, and increases labor productivity.

However, even in the High Growth scenario, not all of the State's existing manufacturing firms will grow in the future. Idaho's manufacturing industries of Lumber and Wood Products, Food and Kindred Products, and Chemicals and Allied Products industries are likely to face a long-term decline in activity and employment levels in almost any scenario.

In addition, two other traditional mainstay Idaho industries, Mining and Agriculture, are likely to face a long-term future of no-growth or a slow level of decline in both levels of output and employment. The difference between the economic outlooks for these industries presented in the High and Low Growth Scenarios of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Economic Forecast is how rapid that rate of decline will be in the future.

Underpinning the High Growth scenario is a continuation of stellar growth of Idaho's manufacturing industries. The pattern of these future manufacturing employment gains are expected to look similar to the manufacturing growth experienced in Idaho during the 1990s—largely concentrated in the “high-tech” manufacturing industries of Non-electrical Machinery, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and Instruments. Furthermore, these future manufacturing employment gains are likely to be, as they were in the 1990s, spatially concentrated in the State. In the 1990s, five of Idaho's 44 counties, Ada, Canyon, Bannock, Bonneville, and Kootenai, captured nearly 90 percent of the State's total manufacturing employment gains. With the exception of Kootenai County, all of the above counties are within the Intermountain Gas Company service area.

Idaho remains attractive to the high-tech industries. New firms (to Idaho) continue to make inquiries about locating within the State. In addition to the probability of manufacturing firms locating operations in Idaho, is the continued development of many “spin-off” manufacturing or service industry firms from the State's existing manufacturing industries. In the Boise MSA alone, these “spin-off” establishments have directly created nearly 5,000 jobs locally over the past 15 years.

Specifically, the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast's potential high economic growth scenario assumes that manufacturing in Idaho will experience:

- The Food Processing industry regains strength and increases employment. By the years 2010 and 2020 the High Scenario forecast projects that Foods Processing industry employment will be nearly 375 jobs (2.5%) and 600 jobs (4.0%), respectively, higher than in the

baseline economic forecast. However, no new food processing plants are expected to be opened in Idaho.

- Employment in Idaho's Lumber and Wood Products manufacturing industry remains stable at levels that are slightly below those that the State experienced in 2000. This represents a High scenario and is an improvement in the economic outlook from the baseline economic forecast scenario in which the Lumber industry employment is projected to decline by nearly 1.0% per year over the 2000 to 2030 forecast period. No new manufacturing facilities are projected to be opened in the High Scenario forecast.
- Idaho's Electronics Industry rebounds in the High Case Scenario with the projected opening of a new production plant in the Boise MSA. This plant is projected to be roughly equivalent in size to AMI's facility in Pocatello and is expected in the High Case scenario to employ approximately 750 people by the year 2010 and 1,200 by the 2020. In the baseline economic forecast scenario it is projected that other, already existing, electronics industry manufacturers in Idaho are expected to add nearly 4,000 jobs over the 2000 to 2030 forecast period, with other new-to-Idaho manufacturers adding nearly 4,400 new jobs in the 2000 to 2030 forecast period.
- Idaho's employment in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products and Fabricated Metal Products manufacturing are projected to be nearly 5.0% greater in the High Case scenario than in the baseline economic forecast by the year 2010, and 15.0% higher than the baseline economic forecast by the year 2020. This assumption is based upon an economic outlook that anticipates a continuation of high levels of activity in the region's Construction Industry. This assumption

adds an additional 550 manufacturing jobs to the High Case scenario.

These projected manufacturing employment gains, in turn, spur employment growth in the secondary industries found in the affected and nearby communities. These secondary industries include employment in: Transportation, Communications, and Utilities; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; the Service industries; and local serving elements of Government.

In the High Growth scenario, other basic industry sectors of the Idaho economy would contribute to future employment gains. A renewed interest in nuclear power as a means of generating electricity would bring renewed vigor and increased levels of employment to the U.S. Department of Energy's Idaho Nuclear and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL). In addition, nuclear waste clean-up activities at INEEL are programmed to accelerate in the next decade, causing a further upswing in INEEL employment levels. Indirectly, these would boost secondary industry employment growth in the Eastern Idaho counties of Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Jefferson, and Madison—all within the Intermountain Gas Company service area.

In the High Growth scenario it is assumed that Mountain Home Air Force Base, 55 miles southeast of Boise, would experience a modest expansion of assigned personnel. The Gowen Field Idaho National Guard facility in Boise would also experience a modest expansion in the number of assigned personnel from its current level of nearly 1,000 to nearly 1,200.

Historically, federal government civilian employment in Idaho has been on a path of slow decline for many years. Federal government employment in the State has always had a very large proportion dedicated to the management and maintenance of the federal forests and rangelands. These management functions have been cut to the barest levels over the past two

decades. The High Growth Scenario anticipates that federal employment associated with the management of federal lands will stabilize in the future.

However, the federal employment in Idaho that is primarily serving the local population (the federal courts, IRS, EPA, OSHA, EDA, FBI, DEA) will increase in the future as Idaho's population increases. In addition, the National Fire Center (an inter-agency facility in Boise for the purpose of combating forest and rangeland fires anywhere in the U.S.) is likely to continue to gain employment in the future.

Many of Idaho's secondary industries, usually those industries that are deemed to be predominantly local serving, have a significant proportion of employment that could be classified as basic industry jobs. That is, they are serving a population or market that is much broader (perhaps international, national, or regional in scale) than just the local economic area. Some examples include: Washington Group construction, the corporate headquarters functions of Albertson's and Boise Cascade, the Sears Regional Credit Center, Capital One's Boise Call Center, Hewlett-Packard's Boise Call Center, or Direct TV. The expansion and enhancement of Idaho's telecommunications infrastructure has permitted these firms to locate these customer service functions in areas far-removed from the nation's large population centers, such as Boise.

It has been estimated that there were nearly 7,000 jobs within the Boise MSA in the year 2000 in these customer transaction centers. It is not difficult to imagine that 90 percent of those jobs would be classified as basic industry employment, employment serving a larger regional area than just the Boise or Idaho economies. The 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast's potential High Growth scenario assumes that this trend will continue in the future. Idaho will capture a greater number of customer transaction facilities. Most of those new facilities will be located, as they now, near

the State’s concentration of population and labor force, in Southwest Idaho and within the Intermountain Gas Company service area.

Specifically, the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast’s High Growth scenario assumes that these secondary industries in Idaho will experience:

- Transportation, Communications, and Utilities employment in the High Case scenario is projected to be nearly 7,000 jobs greater by the year 2030 than in the baseline economic forecast. The High Case scenario increases in Transportation Industry employment are expected to occur in Idaho’s air transportation sector. It is anticipated in the High Case scenario that growth in air transportation employment in Boise will accelerate, and that a long-rumored regional air-freight hub will be established at the Boise Air Terminal. In addition, a new airport for Wood River Valley will be put on a fast track. This new larger and safer airport facility will attract increased air transportation activity not only directly to the Wood River Valley, but also indirectly with connecting flights to Boise.
- Both the Communications and Utilities sectors are expected to see employment in the High Case scenario that is nearly 750 and 1,200 jobs greater than levels projected in the baseline economic forecast by the years 2010 and 2020, respectively. In both the Communications and Utilities industries, a large portion of this projected increase in employment is in reaction to faster population and household growth in the State of Idaho. However, another component of this projected higher level of Communications and Utilities industry employment is the assumed continuation of the growth in the Communications industry’s “call center” facilities in Idaho (T-Mobile, and others) and the possible establishment of two or three large independent electric power production facilities, including wind farms, in Idaho.
- Wholesale and Retail Trade industry employment in the High Case scenario is projected to be nearly 9,400 jobs (5.8%) jobs greater by the year 2010 than in the baseline economic forecast. This trend continues with the High Case scenario projected to have nearly 14,000 and 17,600 more Wholesale and Retail trade jobs than the baseline economic forecast by the years 2020 and 2030, respectively. This difference is largely due to the higher levels of population and households projected in the High Case scenario. It is also anticipated that most of this Wholesale and Retail Trade employment would be physically located on the Snake River plain of Southern Idaho near the population and household growth.
- Service industry employment in the High Case scenario is projected to be even more robust than in the already strong outlook found in the baseline economic forecast. In the High Case scenario, the outlook for employment in the Service industries is projected to be nearly 10,100 jobs (5.0%) greater than the Base Case outlook by the year 2010, and 40,750 jobs (15.0%) and 53,300 jobs (15.0%) higher than the baseline economic forecast scenario by the years 2020 and 2030, respectively. Again, a large portion of this difference is due to the higher levels of population and household growth anticipated in the High Case scenario. Hotel and motel accommodations and recreational activities are also classified in the Service industry category. The High scenario forecast assumes that tourism travel in Idaho increases, and as a result

employment in the lodging and recreation sectors also increase.

- The Service industry outlook in the High Case economic growth scenario assumes that there is a portion, roughly one-half, of the projected higher level of service industry employment that is caused by the relocation of firms new to Idaho.

Low Growth Scenario

In the potential Low Growth scenario of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast, Idaho's manufacturing industries do not provide the stimulus to growth as they have in the past. Today, many of Idaho's manufacturing firms are suffering under conditions caused by the current economic slowdown, as are many manufacturing industries nationally and internationally. However, a potential Low Growth Scenario assumes that many of today's struggling manufacturing facilities will not survive the current recession.

In the potential Low Growth scenario, the long-term employment decline in Idaho's Lumber and Wood Products industry accelerates. The State's Paper and Allied products manufacturing industry takes a serious hit to employment as its three corrugated cardboard box plants in southern Idaho close (Boise Cascade–Nampa, and Longview Fiber plants–Twin Falls and Burley, Idaho).

Changes in U.S. international trade policy cause the removal of the U.S.'s quotas on imported sugar. With the removal of these protective trade barriers, the U.S. domestic beet sugar industry is not competitive with imported sugar in the domestic and international marketplace. Idaho is particularly affected by this change in policy as the food processing plants involved in producing sugar from sugar beets cease operation in southern Idaho (at Nampa, Twin Falls, and Paul, Idaho) and eastern Oregon (Nyssa, Oregon). This causes the loss of nearly

3,500 seasonal and 1,200 full-time, food-processing jobs in southern Idaho. In addition, the transportation industry experiences a loss of another 350 jobs as the associated transportation services are no longer needed.

In addition, Idaho's Food Processing industry experiences a profound change in the marketplace for its primary Idaho product—the frozen processed potato in the form of a French fry. The baby-boom generation, the largest demographic component of the U.S. population, is aging and becoming more health conscious. Nationwide, demand for frozen French fries declines and productivity gains in the production of frozen potato products accelerated rate of job losses the State's Food Processing industry.

Increased restrictions and/or higher costs associated with the grazing of cattle on federal lands causes a decline in the number of cattle raised in Idaho and another decline in Idaho's food processing employment.

Idaho's Mining and Agricultural industries accelerate their rate-of-decline in terms of output and employment.

In the potential Low Growth scenario, Idaho's "high-tech" manufacturing industries of Non-electrical Machinery, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and Instruments are not immune from the slower rates of economic growth. The current recession permanently cripples some of the State's high-tech firms.

Furthermore, Micron Technology changes production practices at its Boise plant. Currently, Micron Technology produces a computer memory chip—needing no further processing—as a final product from the Boise fabrication plant. However, many other U.S. computer chip makers only manufacture the "wafer" at their U.S. production plants. The "wafer," with its hundreds of computer chips etched and imprinted upon them, is then shipped to an overseas production facility for testing,

final processing, and packaging. They commonly cite lower labor costs overseas as their primary reason for splitting the production process in this manner. Within the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast's potential Low Growth economic forecast scenario it is assumed that Micron Technology changes their Boise operations in order to take advantage of the potential labor cost savings available overseas. In the Low Growth scenario, this policy change causes the loss of nearly 5,000 manufacturing jobs in Idaho Electrical and Electronic Equipment Industry.

Specifically, the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast's potential Low Growth Scenario assumes that manufacturing in Idaho will experience:

- The State's loss of jobs in the Food Processing industry accelerates and nearly 2,200 additional jobs are lost over and above the 2,900 already anticipated to be lost in the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast. Potato processing plants would realize most of the job losses with the assumption that the JR Simplot plant in Caldwell would cut its workforce by nearly half. In addition, it is anticipated in the Low Case Scenario that the sugar processing plants in Southern Idaho would also feel increased pressure from competition and would find it necessary to close one or both of the plants in Paul or Twin Falls, Idaho. The dairy industry and its associated food processing plants would reach a point where no further capacity could be added due to increased population and environmental pressures.
- Employment losses in Idaho's Lumber and Wood Products manufacturing industry are assumed to accelerate in the Low Case Scenario. In this scenario, the brunt of these additional losses would be felt in those portions of the wood products industry that could be increasingly

vulnerable to low-cost, foreign-produced products—the Wood Grain Molding plants in Fruitland and Nampa, Idaho.

- Idaho's Electronics Industry continues to add jobs over the 2000 to 2030 period in the Low Case Scenario, but at a pace that is slower than in the baseline economic forecast. The baseline 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast projects that nearly 12,300 jobs will be added in the Machinery and Electronics manufacturing sectors over the 2000 to 2030 forecast period.
- The Low Case Scenario projects that the total number of additional jobs added to statewide employment in machinery and Electronics manufacturing will be nearly 6,800, nearly 5,500 less than the baseline economic forecast, over the 2000 to 2030 period. No existing firms are assumed to close in this scenario, on the contrary, the forecast can accommodate the addition of one or two Electronics manufacturing plants equivalent to AMI's Pocatello facility.
- Idaho's employment in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products and Fabricated Metal Products manufacturing both are projected to be at lower levels in the potential Low Case Scenario. This projection is based upon an economic outlook that foresees lower levels of construction activity in the State.

The potential Low Growth Scenario's projected manufacturing employment losses and accelerated rates of declining employment, in turn, dampen employment growth in the secondary industries found in the affected and nearby communities. Again, these secondary industries include employment in: Transportation, Communications, and Utilities; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; the Service

industries; and local serving elements of Government.

Specifically, the potential Low Growth economic forecast scenario assumes that that these secondary industries in Idaho will experience:

- Transportation, Communications, and Utilities employment in the potential Low Case Scenario is projected to have nearly 2,800 fewer jobs by the year 2030 than in the baseline economic forecast. Lower overall economic growth produces lower levels of demand for transportation. A scenario with the closure of food processing facilities, which require large amounts of truck transportation, and a scenario where transportation industry job losses is not too far away.
- Wholesale and Retail Trade industry employment in the potential Low Case Scenario is projected to be nearly 4,030 jobs (2.5%) jobs lower than the baseline 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Forecast in the year 2010. This trend continues with the potential Low Case Scenario projected to have 6,080 and 7,640 fewer Wholesale and Retail trade jobs in the years 2020 and 2030, respectively, than does the baseline forecast. The difference is largely due to the lower levels of population and household growth found in the potential Low Case Scenario. Nevertheless, the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry employment growth represented in the potential Low Case Scenario averages 1.9% per year over the 2000 to 2030 period.
- The forecasted potential Low Case Scenario employment in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sector falls 4.9% below the baseline economic forecast by the year 2010 and slips further to 14.4% below the baseline by

the years 2020 and 2030. Again, the difference is largely due to the lower levels of population and household growth found in this scenario.

- The outlook for the Service industry outlook in the potential Low Case Scenario assumes that employment growth in the Service sector will slow to a 2.3% pace in the 2005 to 2010 period from the robust 4.3% rate that the State experienced between 2000 and 2005. By the end of the forecast period, the year 2030, the potential Low Case Scenario forecast of Service industry employment is nearly 51,300 jobs below the baseline economic outlook. However, by any standard, the 2.6% annual average increase in Service industry employment over the 2000 to 2030 period that is in the potential Low Case Scenario remains respectable.

In the potential Low Growth Scenario, other industry sectors economy do not provide significant contributions to future employment gains. Employment at the U.S. Department of Energy's Idaho Nuclear and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) is cut as federal funding is further curtailed.

Mountain Home Air Force Base would experience a slow attrition in its capability and a gradual contraction in the number of total assigned military personnel in the potential Low Growth Scenario. The Gowen Field National Guard facility in Boise would also contract from its current level of nearly 1,000 full-time assigned military personnel to nearly 800 in the potential Low Growth Scenario.

Historically, federal government civilian employment in Idaho has been on a path of slow decline for many years. Federal government employment in the State has always had a very large proportion dedicated to the management and maintenance of the federal forests and rangelands. The number of employees in these

management functions has been cut to the barest of levels over the last two decades. The potential High Growth Scenario anticipates that federal employment associated with the management of federal lands will stabilize in the future. However, the rate of growth in Idaho federal government employment that is primarily serving the local population would decrease as the State's population growth slows.

Future Government employment growth a potential Low Case Scenario is projected to be 4.1% lower than the baseline economic forecast in the year 2010 and 12.1% below the baseline economic forecast in the years 2020 and 2030. Again, the difference is largely due to the lower levels of population and household growth.

In the potential Low Case Scenario some of Idaho's corporate headquarters would also experience employment losses as market forces and financial conditions force them to cut operating expenses. In addition, corporate mergers and/or acquisitions could force the closure of one of the State's larger call center operations with a resultant loss of nearly 1,000 jobs.

By the year 2010, the potential low case scenario of the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Economic Forecast of population and the number of households in Idaho slips 4.5% below the baseline economic forecast figures. This represents nearly 70,100 fewer people in the State by the year 2010 and nearly 26,400 fewer households. The projected gap between the potential Low Case Scenario and the baseline economic forecast widens by the years 2020 and 2030.

By the years 2020 and 2030, the population of Idaho in the potential Low Case Scenario is projected to be nearly 250,100 and 290,000 less, respectively, than that predicted in the baseline economic forecast. Similarly, the forecasted number of Idaho households in the potential Low Case Scenario is lower than the baseline economic forecast by 94,360 in the year 2020

and 109,840 less than the baseline economic forecast scenario in the year 2030.

OVERVIEW OF THE IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECASTING MODEL

The Idaho economic and demographic forecasting model was completely revamped in 1997. This revision removed from the model the previously forecasted concepts of gross output by industry. Underlying this action were the inherent statistical difficulties of using the gross output series in subsequent (recursive) equations and methodological uncertainties of using the Kendrix-Jaycox method of data construction. Today, the Idaho economic forecasting model uses personal income and employment by industry with increased importance. These are the main economic drivers of the forecast.

In addition, the forecasts of primary metals manufacturing employment, which were part of the forecast in the past, were also discontinued. Employment in primary metals manufacturing is currently too small to have a significant effect on overall employment in Idaho.

Forecasts of additional Idaho employment incorporated into the model revision are state government, local government, retail trade, wholesale trade, and medical services. Adding these sectors responds to interest expressed for these employment projections.

Lastly, the model was revised so that it will no longer automatically produce economic forecasts of the Idaho Power service area economy. Before the revision, these projections were produced as an integral part of the overall forecast, and subsequently were shown in the economic outlook for the state of Idaho. Our findings were that forecasts of economic activity within the Idaho Power service area were of minimal interest to the public.

The economic forecasting model provides projections for Idaho employment by industry, average wages and salaries by industry, total wage and salary payments by industry, population by age cohort and sex, total labor force, and personal income by component. The historical databases of economic and demographic series utilized in the forecast process may be of monthly, quarterly, or annual frequency. The forecasts of economic and demographic series presented herein will be of annual frequency.

As is the case with any forecast, a great deal of judgment is necessary and all forecasted sectors are subject to review and possible modification.

The availability and utilization of this data at the state or county level should provide its users with a solid framework for increased accuracy in performing business planning, market evaluations, or corporate or agency budgeting.

The Idaho economic model is a simultaneous equation model, which uses forecasts of national inputs and demands for particular sectors of the Idaho economy having a national or international exposure. For example, the large majority of output from Idaho's electronics firms is not for consumption within Idaho. Rather, these products will be shipped to other areas for consumption and use. Production decisions of Idaho's electronics firms are driven by national product demand. Industries with these characteristics are often called basic industries. The economic model treats manufacturing, mining, agriculture, and the federal government sectors of the Idaho economy as basic industries. Furthermore, personal income from federal military duty within Idaho is treated as a basic industry, although the jobs are not classified in the state's total employment

Other industries not having a national profile and are local serving are referred to as secondary industries. For example, many firms provide products only into the local economy.

Demand for these products is determined by local economic factors, rather than the national economy.

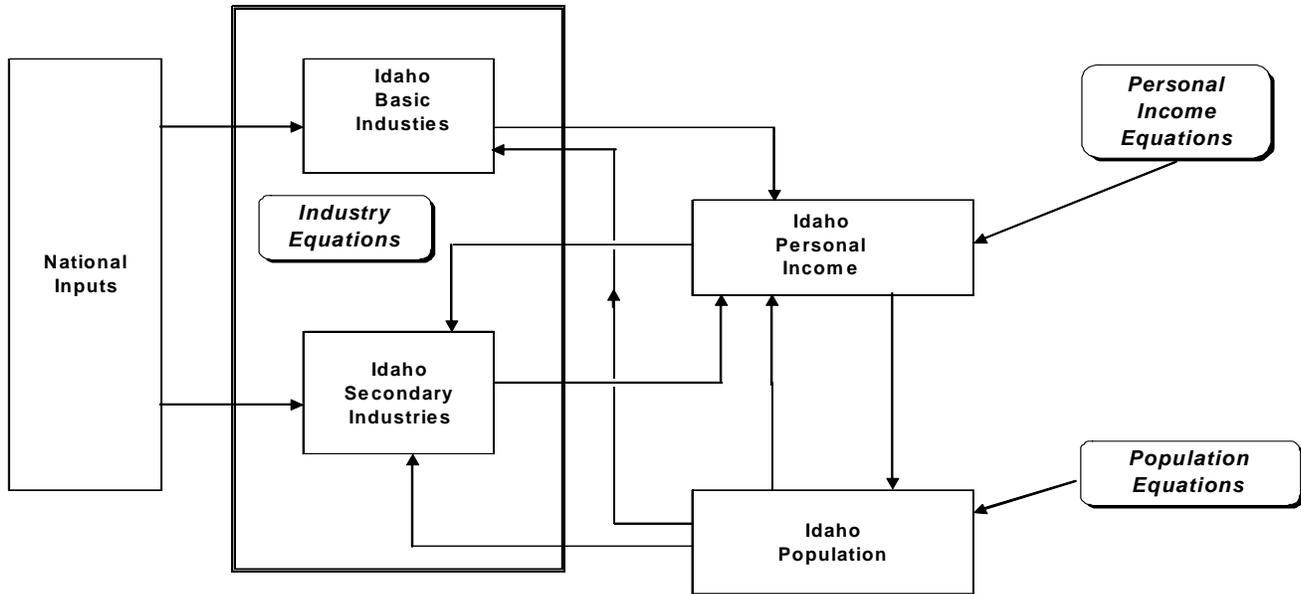
However, in recent years this basic industry/secondary industry distinction has blurred. Idaho's employment in facilities such as the Sears Credit Facility, Key Bank's consumer loan unit, Direct TV's customer service center, and Capital One, all in Boise, would traditionally be classified as local serving, secondary industries. A closer examination of these operations would reveal that they are performing a business activity, very little of which is local serving. The geographic reach of these call centers is much wider, providing their company's services by interfacing with customers in all parts of U.S. Periodic monitoring of these types of "back-room" facilities and their functions is used to monitor and maintain accuracy in the forecast.

The economic model makes a further distinction in attempting to model the factors that affect the location decisions of a firm or industry. When a firm evaluates a location for a plant, many cost factors are examined: taxes, energy costs, wages, and labor availability. Therefore, the model incorporates factors such as wage rates and energy costs that influence location choices.

Figure 1 presents an overview of the model structure. In the figure, a flow-chart depicts the interrelationships within the model shown as if broken into four large segments. Each segment is examined in additional detail.

In reality, the model is not solved in distinct blocks, rather it is simultaneous with many equations dependent upon each other. In other words, the personal income equations are dependent upon the population, secondary and basic industry equations. And, in a like fashion, the secondary industry equations are dependent upon personal income and population.

Figure 1. Schematic Presentation of the Idaho Economic–Demographic Forecasting Model

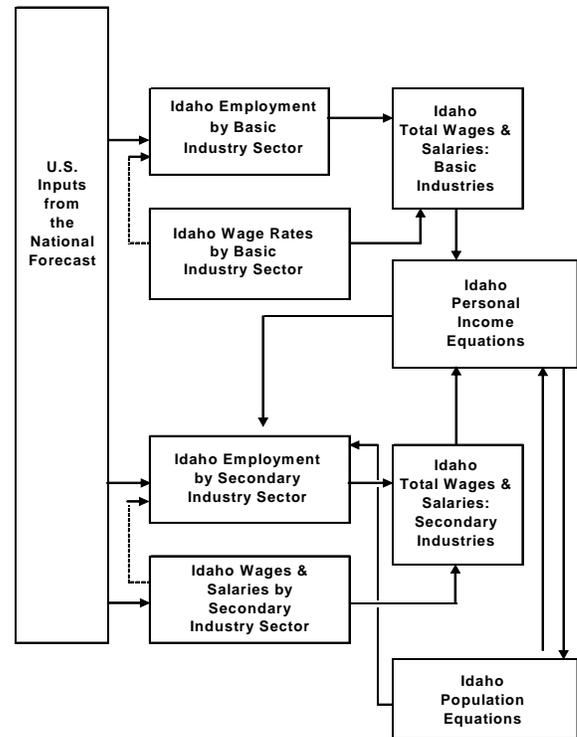


Industry Models

The Idaho economic model industry equations relate national demand (an index of industry output) to local activity of the basic industries. The secondary industries are a function of local product and service demand, and are modeled as a function of Idaho disposable income per capita, Idaho population, and wage rates. (See Figure 2)

In Figure 2, demand for products and services from Idaho’s basic industries are a function of national industry demand. In addition, Idaho wage rates by industry also are treated as a function of national wages in each industry. In turn, Idaho basic industry employment is a function of local output and wage rates. The agriculture and mining sectors of Idaho’s economy could not be successfully modeled as a function of national activity measures. Although econometric methods were used for these sectors of the economy, the resulting forecasts were heavily managed with a degree of judgment. The agricultural industry forecast assumes that Idaho will maintain its historical share of national agricultural output. Implicit in that assumption is an outlook of future agricultural industry productivity gains and slow or no growth in Idaho agricultural cropland.

Figure 2. Flow Chart of Economic Model Industry Equations



Idaho secondary industry employment is a function of local economic activity as measured by Idaho real per capita disposable income and industry specific real wages. As in the basic industry equations, average wage and salary rates by industry are a function of U.S. industry wage trends, and employment by industry is a

function of local economic activity and wage rates.

The transition to the personal income sector of the model occurs through the concept of wage bills, the money paid in wages and salaries in each industry sector. Total wages and salaries are the sum of basic and secondary industry employment multiplied by each specific industry's wage rate.

Per Capita Personal Income

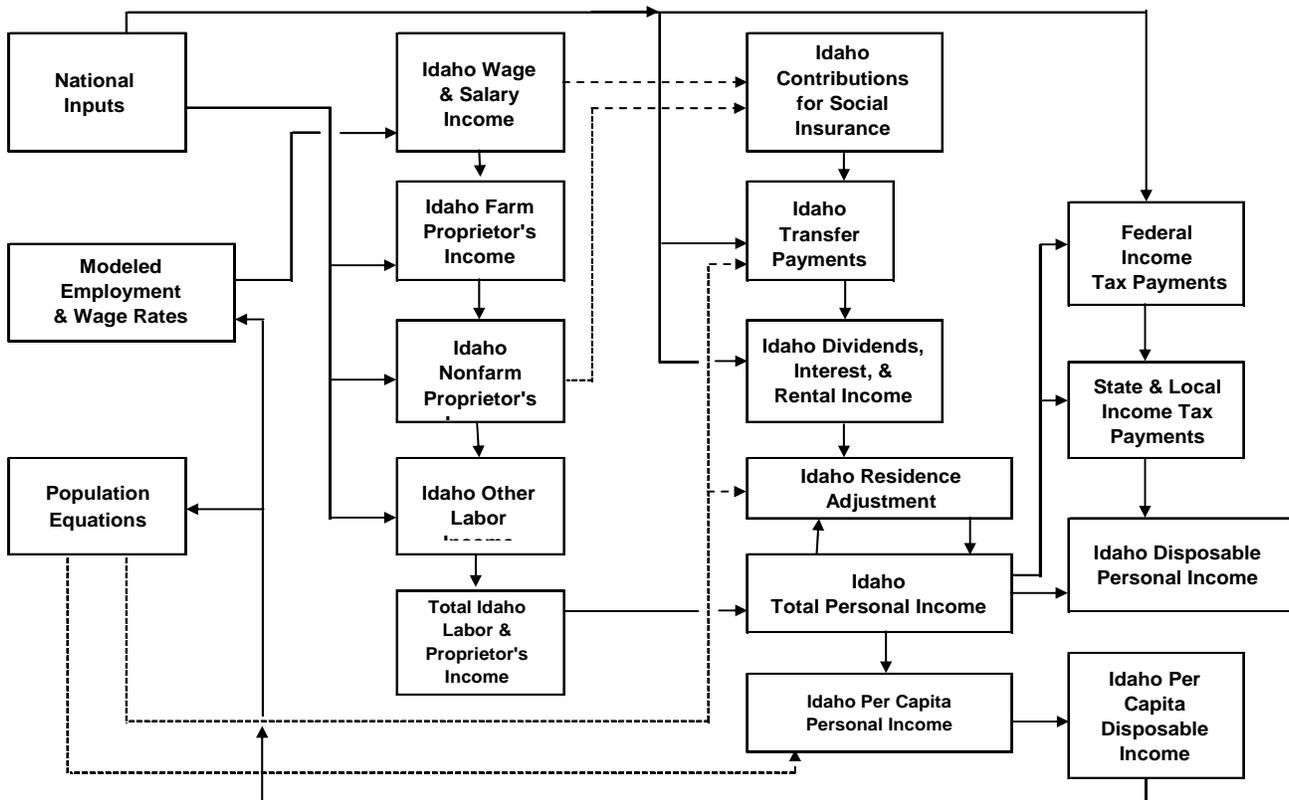
Per capita personal income is the ratio of total personal income, from all sources and before income taxes, to total resident population. It is one indicator of the economic well-being of a state and plays an important role in any modeling effort of regional economic activity.

National per capita personal income has been consistently higher than that in the State of

Idaho. Stronger economic conditions in the state have helped close the gap in the 1960 to 1980 period, and during the most recent expansion, 1987 through 1995. However, despite faster growth, Idaho's per capita income has consistently been below the national average in absolute terms throughout this period.

Differences between state and national per capita income stem from several sources: industry mix, sources of unearned income, labor-force participation rates, fertility rates, and the age distribution of the population. Per capita income in Idaho averages several hundred dollars below the national average. Part of this difference is due to Idaho's relatively large proportion of non-working age population, the result of Idaho's higher birth rates. This relationship reduces total earnings relative to "older" populations of the same number. Idaho's industry mix also contributes to the differences in per capita personal income. The predominance of relatively lower-paying basic

Figure 3. Idaho Economic Forecast Flow Chart of Personal Income Determination



industry jobs in Idaho are also a cause of the state's lower per capita income when compared to other regions having a higher proportion of higher-wage rate basic industry jobs.

Idaho's total personal income is projected within the economic model by major income component, as depicted in Figure 3. The forecasts of total wage and salary income is found as the sum of the products of employment by industry times average annual wage and salary earnings by industry. Projections of non-farm proprietors' income, farm proprietors' income, and other labor income are added to the total wage and salary income to obtain a projection of total labor and proprietors' income. In the next step, total personal income is obtained by adding property income (dividends, interest, and rent) and transfer payments to the labor and proprietors' income, subtracting contributions to Social Security, and making a "residence adjustment." This adjustment estimates the net difference of income inflows and outflows resulting from commuting employees, absentee landlords, and proprietors.

Property income and transfer payments are modeled as a function of projected regional population, national property income, and transfer payments per capita. Projected contributions to Social Security are expressed as a function of projected regional employment and national contributions per employee. Finally, per capita personal income is derived by dividing total personal income by the projected population.

The model further determines disposable personal income (personal income less personal income taxes) using an effective tax rate equation for federal and state taxes. Per capita disposable personal income is derived by dividing the total disposable personal income by the projected population.

Finally, projected disposable personal income per capita is one of the determinants of

employment in the secondary industry sectors, therefore causing the system of equations (employment, personal income, and population) to be simultaneous in their solution.

Population

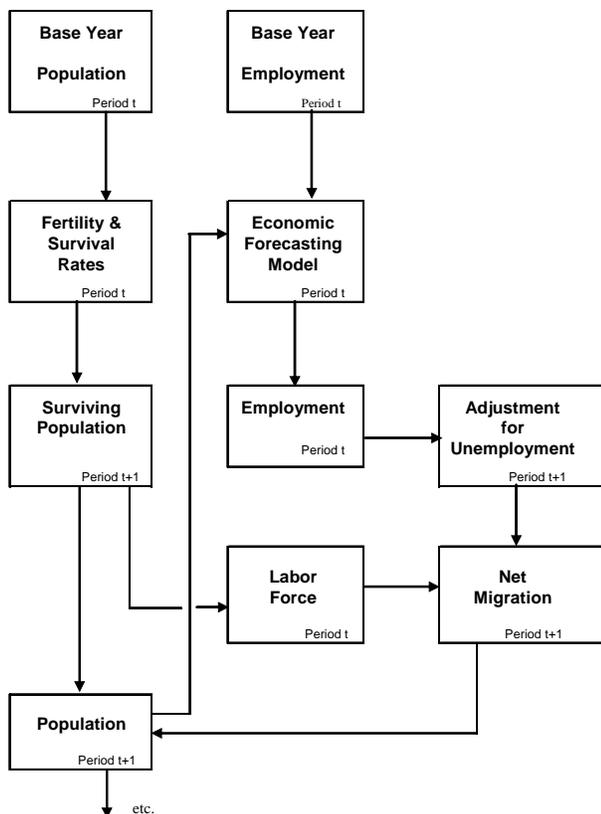
The population forecast utilizes a cohort-component method that forecasts components of population change for each cohort in a five-year age grouping; (i.e., ages 0 to 4, 5 to 9, etc). The components of change in population are births, deaths, and migration. Births and deaths are projected by applying age and sex-specific fertility rates and death rates to the base-year population, which is carried forward into the next year.

The migration component of population change is projected by incorporating a total employment and labor force forecast. Labor force participation rates are applied to the existing working-age population, resulting in a locally supplied labor force. The net migration of workers makes up the difference between the labor force supplied by the existing population and the labor force produced by total employment and an "unemployment adjustment." The migrating workers are converted by an appropriate factor to a migrating population. This is then distributed by age, in accordance with historical patterns. The migrating population is added to the "survived" base-year population, and carried forward to the next year.

The population model projects net migration from the difference between the labor force supplied by the existing population and the required labor force projected by the employment forecast and the unemployment adjustment. In actuality, some portion of the population migrates out of the region (gross out-migration) and others migrate in (gross in-migration). Net migration is dependent on the level of employment and the size of the labor force supplied by the existing population.

Net migration is a critical component in the growth or decline of regional or local area population. The contribution of natural population increases, while important, is less subject to wide fluctuations because it is largely dependent on a gradually changing age structure. Even in a 20-year population forecast, the change in population and the age structure resulting from natural increases alone is fairly certain because most of the population is already born and mortality rates behave predictably.

Figure 4. Flow Chart of Population Determination



Population

County	Historical			Forecast									Annual Average Percent Change				
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 - '00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	112,998	141,060	174,090	189,811	207,722	256,860	303,043	345,577	392,118	441,420	495,347	555,401	620,998	3.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%
Adams	2,880	3,169	3,333	3,372	3,257	3,676	3,467	3,431	3,517	3,640	3,754	3,864	3,987	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6
Bannock	52,301	57,076	65,650	67,051	66,258	73,603	75,590	76,680	81,366	86,135	90,752	95,505	100,628	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.0
Bear Lake	5,816	6,235	6,973	6,896	6,082	6,459	6,425	6,349	6,527	6,828	7,078	7,338	7,653	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8
Benewah	6,259	7,040	8,314	8,532	7,944	8,795	9,195	9,169	9,807	10,403	10,951	11,564	12,282	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.2
Bingham	29,251	32,112	36,626	38,290	37,603	40,648	41,810	43,395	45,730	48,118	50,439	52,813	55,445	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Blaine	5,815	8,448	9,937	12,159	13,791	17,108	19,126	21,510	24,076	26,625	27,982	31,065	34,478	3.3	2.3	1.5	2.1
Boise	1,809	2,209	3,017	3,285	3,568	5,184	6,746	7,579	8,200	8,927	9,729	10,622	11,645	6.6	2.0	1.7	1.8
Bonner	15,636	19,526	24,301	26,458	26,767	33,206	37,024	40,483	44,017	47,542	51,383	55,731	60,652	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
Bonneville	52,567	58,965	66,219	68,630	72,608	79,527	82,895	90,940	98,100	104,771	111,525	118,422	125,910	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2
Boundary	5,523	6,660	7,312	7,942	8,345	9,468	9,926	10,537	11,316	12,156	13,078	14,093	15,251	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5
Butte	2,918	3,044	3,365	3,270	2,912	3,017	2,899	2,842	2,832	2,821	2,807	2,787	2,788	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Camas	722	786	817	795	739	893	981	1,060	1,110	1,166	1,221	1,281	1,350	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
Canyon	62,123	75,128	83,944	87,815	90,676	109,976	133,085	161,038	178,498	195,777	214,297	233,772	252,563	3.9	3.0	1.8	1.7
Caribou	6,543	7,769	8,718	8,314	6,958	7,290	7,309	7,298	7,443	7,494	7,639	7,826	8,094	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Cassia	17,080	18,533	19,506	20,315	19,601	20,996	21,411	21,818	23,334	24,921	26,449	27,989	29,656	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2
Clark	753	901	798	801	760	866	1,027	908	941	977	1,013	1,051	1,092	3.1	-0.9	0.7	0.8
Clearwater	10,909	9,952	10,393	9,688	8,485	8,982	8,895	8,463	8,772	9,118	9,408	9,664	9,962	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.6
Custer	2,992	3,192	3,460	5,118	4,164	4,409	4,340	4,210	4,387	4,501	4,664	4,810	4,990	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7
Elmore	17,650	19,883	21,685	21,764	21,301	25,052	29,087	29,191	31,096	33,001	35,097	37,565	40,299	3.2	0.7	1.2	1.4
Franklin	7,373	7,930	8,961	9,539	9,259	10,192	11,363	11,889	12,234	12,585	12,937	13,306	13,771	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Fremont	8,762	9,975	10,862	10,856	10,939	11,557	11,791	12,527	13,417	14,386	15,343	16,318	17,415	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Gem	9,462	10,665	11,967	11,789	11,937	13,794	15,217	16,215	17,356	18,474	19,592	20,505	21,216	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.8
Gooding	8,750	10,863	11,933	12,246	11,667	12,987	14,200	14,640	15,880	17,161	18,241	19,362	20,655	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.3
Idaho	12,964	13,023	14,800	14,386	13,830	15,103	15,472	15,506	15,563	15,714	15,773	15,785	15,887	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jefferson	11,763	13,201	15,385	16,230	16,589	18,245	19,226	20,749	21,944	23,123	24,363	25,670	27,127	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
Jerome	10,375	13,576	14,920	15,792	15,216	16,911	18,441	19,425	21,056	23,078	25,093	27,169	29,506	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.6
Kootenai	35,579	47,365	59,996	66,783	70,443	92,677	109,533	125,564	142,772	161,171	181,720	204,711	230,611	4.5	2.7	2.4	2.4
Latah	25,099	27,364	28,812	30,731	30,714	34,339	34,856	35,079	35,799	36,948	37,891	38,688	39,690	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Lemhi	5,608	6,423	7,540	7,515	6,926	8,029	7,745	7,899	8,399	8,945	9,493	10,022	10,628	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1
Lewis	3,911	4,347	4,118	3,769	3,515	3,846	3,746	3,720	3,724	3,746	3,747	3,736	3,746	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Lincoln	3,083	3,398	3,459	3,508	3,349	3,794	4,057	4,391	4,798	5,231	5,693	6,187	6,747	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Madison	13,591	17,261	19,661	22,187	23,823	26,102	27,420	31,261	34,859	38,696	42,384	46,064	49,977	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.7
Minidoka	15,873	18,542	19,786	20,792	19,383	20,759	20,096	19,268	19,683	20,141	20,535	20,923	21,386	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.4
Nez Perce	30,378	31,321	33,225	32,872	33,860	36,824	37,385	37,967	39,221	40,621	41,766	42,772	43,954	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
Oneida	2,869	3,112	3,271	3,501	3,513	3,847	4,129	4,113	4,192	4,298	4,388	4,471	4,583	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Owyhee	6,493	7,736	8,358	8,445	8,413	9,568	10,691	11,282	11,935	12,539	13,219	13,994	14,857	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Payette	12,432	14,483	15,878	16,289	16,433	19,237	20,634	21,540	23,070	24,730	26,398	28,105	29,970	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.3
Power	4,848	5,712	6,866	7,233	7,054	7,720	7,514	7,427	7,704	7,910	8,096	8,291	8,429	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
Shoshone	19,680	20,128	19,250	16,519	13,973	14,125	13,746	13,173	14,323	15,362	16,515	17,651	18,828	-0.2	0.4	1.4	1.3
Teton	2,359	2,570	2,929	3,392	3,458	4,820	6,108	7,312	7,746	8,183	8,615	9,049	9,508	5.9	2.4	1.1	1.0
Twin Falls	42,134	48,488	53,063	54,185	53,817	59,679	64,345	68,810	74,392	80,330	86,158	92,047	98,012	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3
Valley	3,624	4,579	5,656	6,525	6,142	7,697	7,642	8,095	9,141	10,358	11,743	13,361	15,198	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.6
Washington	7,700	8,231	8,829	8,662	8,590	9,455	9,974	10,101	10,650	11,177	11,684	12,184	12,726	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
State of Idaho	717,255	831,981	947,983	994,052	1,012,384	1,177,322	1,299,610	1,420,431	1,553,046	1,691,249	1,835,999	1,993,531	2,164,154	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	14,919	15,527	16,134	15,600	15,421	16,673	16,741	17,940	18,940	19,872	20,910	22,026	23,139	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0
Harney	7,215	7,765	8,314	7,350	7,059	7,064	7,609	7,853	8,199	8,529	8,894	9,285	9,681	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Malheur	23,169	25,033	26,896	28,000	26,091	28,741	31,615	33,148	35,172	37,157	39,309	41,626	43,974	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1

Households

County	1970	1975	1980	Historical				Forecast					Annual Average Percent Change				
				1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 - '00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	36,276	48,228	63,139	70,005	77,462	97,071	114,226	133,332	152,581	171,301	193,321	219,262	249,072	4.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%
Adams	956	1,105	1,212	1,253	1,251	1,409	1,423	1,450	1,550	1,654	1,729	1,771	1,819	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.5
Bannock	15,802	18,322	22,489	23,263	23,409	24,994	27,232	29,219	31,520	33,586	35,307	36,765	38,559	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9
Bear Lake	1,813	1,957	2,211	2,222	2,005	2,110	2,262	2,402	2,491	2,598	2,683	2,756	2,861	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
Benewah	2,078	2,405	2,932	3,096	2,991	3,261	3,585	3,949	4,371	4,730	5,005	5,260	5,561	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.1
Bingham	7,866	9,063	10,772	11,449	11,512	12,383	13,343	14,422	15,433	16,305	17,000	17,631	18,425	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8
Blaine	2,001	3,130	3,978	4,900	5,505	6,845	7,801	8,719	9,803	10,726	11,246	12,578	13,896	3.5	2.3	1.4	2.1
Boise	603	779	1,107	1,233	1,357	2,020	2,627	3,081	3,404	3,730	4,090	4,499	4,909	6.8	2.6	1.9	1.8
Bonner	5,209	6,789	8,814	9,862	10,268	12,863	14,747	16,252	17,745	18,962	20,446	22,342	24,202	3.7	1.9	1.4	1.7
Bonneville	14,797	17,905	21,307	22,487	24,286	27,072	28,795	32,223	35,146	37,509	39,794	41,905	44,349	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1
Boundary	2,024	2,193	2,479	2,694	2,857	3,237	3,712	3,991	4,346	4,679	5,010	5,338	5,750	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Butte	858	917	1,072	1,078	997	1,023	1,091	1,088	1,131	1,163	1,199	1,228	1,224	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2
Camas	242	274	291	290	275	335	397	440	480	519	558	596	626	3.7	1.9	1.5	1.1
Canyon	19,475	24,609	28,458	30,026	31,284	38,112	44,376	56,926	64,982	71,141	77,487	83,582	89,885	3.6	3.9	1.8	1.5
Caribou	1,860	2,298	2,674	2,613	2,262	2,338	2,564	2,694	2,911	3,074	3,221	3,377	3,477	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8
Cassia	4,997	5,603	6,119	6,475	6,372	6,698	7,070	7,261	7,924	8,540	9,063	9,564	10,087	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1
Clark	221	280	262	274	277	315	341	310	336	359	382	405	419	2.1	-0.1	1.3	0.9
Clearwater	3,391	3,286	3,636	3,492	3,213	3,268	3,456	3,549	3,667	3,772	3,886	3,928	3,928	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1
Custer	964	1,098	1,237	1,891	1,561	1,581	1,773	1,771	1,904	1,984	2,109	2,239	2,312	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.9
Elmore	4,817	5,896	6,832	7,066	7,135	7,869	9,105	9,219	10,050	10,791	11,475	12,232	13,062	2.5	1.0	1.3	1.3
Franklin	2,209	2,354	2,662	2,872	2,824	3,165	3,481	3,770	4,046	4,261	4,479	4,692	4,834	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.8
Fremont	2,518	2,955	3,277	3,339	3,453	3,616	3,891	4,131	4,534	4,895	5,289	5,637	5,988	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.2
Gem	3,030	3,589	4,219	4,249	4,423	5,144	5,547	5,949	6,418	6,804	7,209	7,506	7,730	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.7
Gooding	2,853	3,683	4,143	4,377	4,319	4,715	5,023	5,288	5,911	6,478	6,993	7,486	7,950	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3
Idaho	3,892	4,200	5,150	5,185	5,186	5,912	6,093	6,122	6,275	6,369	6,351	6,375	6,387	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Jefferson	3,240	3,740	4,437	4,719	4,870	5,432	5,910	6,619	7,185	7,511	8,073	8,679	9,129	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2
Jerome	3,330	4,518	5,084	5,455	5,324	5,795	6,307	6,904	7,799	8,811	9,813	10,779	11,653	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7
Kootenai	11,704	16,249	21,404	24,660	26,939	35,450	41,369	48,081	55,018	61,558	68,814	76,642	85,941	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.2
Latah	7,771	9,087	10,256	11,035	11,228	12,412	13,078	13,090	13,423	13,814	14,140	14,550	14,858	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Lemhi	1,845	2,202	2,681	2,839	2,769	3,102	3,280	3,411	3,735	4,049	4,397	4,746	5,010	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3
Lewis	1,261	1,481	1,510	1,428	1,393	1,534	1,556	1,552	1,551	1,552	1,545	1,538	1,535	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Lincoln	948	1,110	1,185	1,229	1,191	1,311	1,449	1,613	1,824	2,036	2,261	2,492	2,705	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.8
Madison	2,988	4,137	5,009	5,536	5,800	6,189	7,142	8,101	9,083	10,028	10,915	11,744	12,689	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.5
Minidoka	4,483	5,515	6,192	6,700	6,471	6,778	6,983	6,685	6,920	7,068	7,254	7,483	7,655	0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.5
Nez Perce	10,096	11,053	12,490	12,744	13,616	14,922	15,309	15,604	16,272	16,658	17,170	17,564	17,967	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Oneida	967	1,041	1,094	1,163	1,159	1,239	1,432	1,464	1,544	1,621	1,695	1,770	1,806	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.6
Owyhee	1,895	2,365	2,646	2,754	2,820	3,349	3,728	4,086	4,508	4,884	5,274	5,684	6,006	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
Payette	4,196	5,021	5,576	5,844	6,039	7,052	7,386	7,728	8,375	8,977	9,573	10,139	10,763	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Power	1,446	1,767	2,195	2,356	2,370	2,537	2,567	2,592	2,803	2,971	3,108	3,241	3,280	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5
Shoshone	6,418	6,831	6,870	6,265	5,629	5,721	5,915	5,555	6,073	6,444	6,941	7,473	7,934	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.3
Teton	658	760	891	1,069	1,159	1,676	2,103	2,574	2,814	3,024	3,200	3,386	3,541	6.1	3.0	1.3	1.0
Twin Falls	13,886	16,640	18,888	19,533	19,776	22,468	23,888	26,353	28,891	31,174	33,625	36,192	38,360	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.3
Valley	1,164	1,575	2,063	2,469	2,417	2,987	3,213	3,341	3,831	4,305	4,911	5,629	6,374	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.6
Washington	2,612	2,871	3,164	3,190	3,272	3,506	3,781	4,065	4,367	4,603	4,841	5,086	5,288	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9
State of Idaho	221,659	270,884	324,107	346,679	360,723	420,813	470,358	526,973	584,979	637,014	692,879	753,770	819,801	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	5,093	5,634	6,169	6,105	6,111	6,701	6,883	7,135	7,374	7,610	7,793	7,923	7,923	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2
Harney	2,313	2,458	2,942	2,728	2,749	2,809	3,036	3,053	3,155	3,255	3,331	3,387	3,387	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
Malheur	6,964	7,736	9,279	9,907	9,422	9,979	10,221	9,883	10,255	10,626	10,996	11,352	11,352	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3

Total Nonagricultural Employment

County	Historical										Forecast			Annual Average Percent Change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 -'00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	42,292	62,237	80,989	86,120	108,098	144,055	181,723	196,871	225,179	253,932	286,643	324,017	363,300	5.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
Adams	867	955	856	908	928	948	980	1,006	1,081	1,154	1,232	1,316	1,402	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3
Bannock	18,288	22,137	25,769	25,315	24,160	29,270	32,511	34,242	36,952	39,579	42,379	45,427	48,523	3.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Bear Lake	1,181	1,215	1,364	1,232	1,155	1,449	1,527	1,601	1,713	1,826	1,952	2,092	2,247	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.4
Benewah	1,606	2,041	2,578	2,755	2,873	3,306	3,491	3,764	4,215	4,697	5,250	5,877	6,574	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3
Bingham	6,276	8,919	9,527	10,215	11,486	13,222	13,082	13,020	14,250	15,489	16,833	18,291	19,822	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.6
Blaine	2,169	3,756	4,619	5,910	8,012	9,683	11,575	13,544	15,928	18,324	21,173	24,430	27,971	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.8
Boise	695	862	916	834	927	1,353	1,327	1,673	1,990	2,348	2,764	3,244	3,784	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.2
Bonner	3,789	4,718	6,343	7,546	8,600	10,906	12,092	13,078	15,117	17,311	19,862	22,825	26,096	3.5	2.3	2.8	2.8
Bonneville	18,863	20,003	24,044	26,350	29,726	34,916	40,284	44,070	49,532	54,982	60,961	67,449	74,204	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Boundary	1,463	1,703	1,811	2,004	2,497	3,097	3,438	3,494	3,999	4,542	5,170	5,888	6,683	3.2	1.5	2.6	2.6
Butte	398	3,041	4,337	3,673	4,618	5,540	5,772	5,745	5,610	5,469	5,358	5,264	5,191	2.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3
Camas	225	212	283	231	184	264	255	274	312	354	399	449	504	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.4
Canyon	17,736	22,682	25,638	26,223	30,135	37,264	45,831	48,589	52,792	56,576	60,826	65,352	69,122	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Caribou	1,972	3,072	3,660	3,054	2,633	3,054	3,019	3,193	3,429	3,599	3,835	4,103	4,404	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4
Cassia	5,289	6,225	6,398	5,901	6,467	7,918	8,102	8,513	9,218	9,928	10,678	11,479	12,302	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Clark	207	302	197	205	208	417	505	529	563	598	634	672	712	9.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Clearwater	4,408	3,227	3,658	2,910	3,214	3,378	3,259	3,466	3,655	3,853	4,056	4,264	4,485	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Custer	653	878	890	1,562	1,639	1,775	1,613	1,707	1,817	1,901	2,017	2,135	2,265	-0.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Elmore	3,231	3,563	3,994	4,250	4,935	5,623	6,198	6,628	7,294	7,963	8,709	9,542	10,434	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.8
Franklin	1,270	1,362	1,676	1,644	1,683	1,944	2,395	2,474	2,636	2,797	2,979	3,181	3,401	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.3
Fremont	1,750	2,482	2,576	2,293	2,352	2,369	2,525	3,608	3,978	4,370	4,792	5,248	5,740	0.7	4.6	1.9	1.8
Gem	2,004	2,285	2,650	2,324	2,485	2,979	3,208	2,988	3,269	3,540	3,836	4,153	4,484	2.6	0.2	1.6	1.6
Gooding	1,978	2,293	2,784	2,688	2,842	3,482	3,971	4,366	4,833	5,306	5,845	6,434	7,080	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.9
Idaho	3,215	3,436	3,815	3,400	4,017	4,235	4,344	4,291	4,504	4,729	4,956	5,185	5,433	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.9
Jefferson	2,092	2,929	2,990	2,944	3,328	4,154	4,398	4,849	5,379	5,908	6,501	7,153	7,842	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Jerome	1,703	4,206	3,703	3,792	3,514	4,324	5,726	5,949	6,666	7,417	8,269	9,246	10,310	5.0	1.5	2.2	2.2
Kootenai	8,854	12,298	17,394	20,061	25,469	36,843	43,645	49,090	57,218	65,916	76,101	87,902	100,939	5.5	2.7	2.9	2.9
Latah	5,731	8,005	11,312	11,293	11,534	12,989	13,566	14,410	15,263	16,158	17,080	18,021	19,030	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
Lemhi	1,278	1,595	1,963	1,789	2,057	2,553	2,418	2,625	2,820	3,011	3,222	3,443	3,685	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Lewis	909	943	933	923	1,164	1,281	1,179	1,173	1,222	1,274	1,328	1,382	1,441	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8
Lincoln	794	718	804	747	939	930	1,026	1,131	1,274	1,423	1,593	1,782	1,990	0.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
Madison	3,084	5,000	8,028	6,543	6,949	8,065	10,615	11,969	13,623	15,357	17,254	19,353	21,552	4.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
Minidoka	4,227	4,835	5,646	5,842	6,205	6,946	7,031	7,299	7,872	8,446	9,051	9,693	10,351	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
Nez Perce	11,420	13,200	15,131	14,443	16,682	19,159	21,519	22,052	23,109	24,182	25,257	26,349	27,480	2.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Oneida	579	669	707	574	693	745	920	941	997	1,056	1,119	1,186	1,259	2.9	0.8	1.2	1.2
Owyhee	868	1,151	1,485	1,469	1,447	1,775	2,093	2,223	2,400	2,562	2,743	2,934	3,133	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Payette	2,222	2,501	3,026	3,466	4,217	5,033	5,622	5,661	6,116	6,546	7,007	7,499	7,998	2.9	0.8	1.4	1.3
Power	2,472	3,196	3,127	3,521	3,487	3,719	3,833	3,633	3,929	4,185	4,459	4,758	5,019	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.2
Shoshone	7,491	7,806	8,244	5,280	5,174	4,673	4,736	4,823	5,623	6,475	7,460	8,598	9,859	-0.9	1.7	2.9	2.8
Teton	308	388	429	498	684	1,099	1,584	1,697	1,886	2,076	2,288	2,523	2,772	8.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Twin Falls	13,099	16,304	19,438	18,998	22,106	26,495	29,151	31,407	34,254	37,129	40,173	43,411	46,549	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Valley	1,431	1,589	2,175	2,199	2,811	3,743	3,662	3,746	4,399	5,130	5,967	6,932	8,009	2.7	1.8	3.1	3.0
Washington	1,648	1,842	2,105	1,988	2,178	3,128	2,959	3,079	3,335	3,580	3,844	4,125	4,413	3.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
State of Idaho	212,037	272,781	330,008	335,916	386,515	480,103	558,710	600,492	671,250	742,998	823,856	914,608	1,009,796	3.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	3,880	4,100	4,244	4,150	4,750	5,110	5,408	5,750	6,212	6,667	7,172	7,720	8,283	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Harney	2,150	2,440	2,109	2,190	2,430	2,320	3,001	3,572	3,791	4,008	4,246	4,502	4,767	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.2
Malheur	10,880	8,520	8,966	8,971	9,705	11,450	12,263	12,919	13,883	14,853	15,909	17,055	18,237	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4

Mining Employment

County	1970	1975	1980	Historical				Forecast						Annual Average Percent Change			
				1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 - '00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	69	63	93	65	115	95	95	80	80	74	69	64	61	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.3%
Adams	5	49	51	24	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.9
Bannock	11	28	19	28	9	15	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-0.9
Bear Lake	15	11	13	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Benewah	14	10	26	30	43	39	40	36	37	37	36	35	33	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.9
Bingham	217	282	202	0	136	91	95	98	106	109	112	113	112	-3.5	1.1	0.6	0.0
Blaine	34	22	8	59	34	41	36	35	36	36	35	34	32	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.9
Boise	3	4	22	12	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	-2.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.9
Bonner	5	13	6	18	21	41	60	55	52	46	41	35	29	10.9	-1.5	-2.4	-3.4
Bonneville	59	40	45	64	2	2	7	9	15	19	24	27	31	12.8	8.0	4.9	2.5
Boundary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Butte	0	0	0	0	78	69	0	3	8	13	17	21	24			8.1	3.6
Camas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Canyon	20	26	107	93	30	28	40	38	38	38	37	37	35	3.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6
Caribou	210	322	957	617	511	452	404	388	407	406	404	394	380	-2.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.6
Cassia	1	18	33	21	33	81	32	25	21	15	10	5	1	-0.2	-4.3	-6.5	-22.0
Clark	7	5	8	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.9
Clearwater	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Custer	84	100	92	490	461	415	194	173	168	143	134	119	102	-8.3	-1.5	-2.2	-2.7
Elmore	2	0	11	0	30	19	19	17	17	15	11	11	10	-4.1	-1.5	-3.7	-0.9
Franklin	4	0	16	15	15	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	10	-2.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.9
Fremont	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	9.0	-2.1	-0.3	-0.9
Gem	9	14	10	14	16	11	13	10	11	11	10	10	10	-2.6	-1.6	-0.3	-0.9
Gooding	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Idaho	11	18	28	117	94	106	86	71	73	73	71	69	65	-0.8	-1.6	-0.3	-0.9
Jefferson	0	0	0	15	12	17	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	-10.9	0.1	-0.3	-0.9
Jerome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Kootenai	0	0	0	35	167	159	155	150	155	153	150	145	138	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	-0.9
Latah	61	0	0	26	3	5	23	19	20	19	19	18	17	22.5	-1.7	-0.3	-0.9
Lemhi	17	17	0	23	34	145	97	14	15	15	14	14	13	11.1	-17.2	-0.3	-0.9
Lewis	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2		-6.6	-0.3	-0.9
Minidoka	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Nez Perce	4	3	3	3	3	1	105	89	86	85	78	72	66	42.5	-1.9	-1.0	-1.6
Oneida	6	15	33	0	59	49	61	56	56	54	53	51	49	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.9
Owyhee	5	22	187	199	170	139	17	15	16	15	15	15	14	-20.3	-1.1	-0.3	-0.9
Payette	7	7	9	9	15	18	11	9	10	10	10	9	9	-3.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.9
Power	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Shoshone	2,673	2,564	2,653	1,774	1,549	515	717	470	480	463	445	427	404	-7.4	-3.9	-0.8	-1.0
Teton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Twin Falls	15	22	22	30	38	39	34	28	29	29	29	27	24	-1.0	-1.4	-0.3	-1.9
Valley	14	13	14	10	163	89	6	8	13	17	22	26	29	-28.3	8.1	5.6	2.8
Washington	14	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
State of Idaho	3,600	3,700	4,675	3,833	3,873	2,725	2,400	1,942	1,994	1,943	1,895	1,820	1,731	-4.7%	-1.8%	-0.5%	-0.9%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	0	0	103	35	30	40	41	46	51	56	61	66	66	3.1	2.2	1.8	0.8
Harney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Malheur	0	0	13	1	45	100	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Construction Employment

County	1970	1975	1980	Historical				Forecast					Annual Average Percent Change				
				1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 - '00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	2,724	5,351	6,231	5,513	6,295	10,472	12,596	15,194	17,666	18,757	21,306	24,324	27,838	7.2%	3.4%	1.9%	2.7%
Adams	78	78	12	0	4	20	59	84	92	95	104	113	124	29.9	4.6	1.2	1.8
Bannock	972	1,282	1,124	1,023	915	1,387	1,683	2,100	2,421	2,561	2,888	3,271	3,713	6.3	3.7	1.8	2.5
Bear Lake	11	54	10	0	14	36	46	55	72	80	100	125	157	12.6	4.7	3.3	4.6
Benewah	62	31	54	48	76	122	131	188	219	233	266	305	351	5.6	5.3	2.0	2.8
Bingham	203	430	450	402	599	477	626	741	844	889	993	1,113	1,250	0.4	3.0	1.6	2.3
Blaine	202	256	471	475	1,334	1,490	1,929	2,136	2,490	2,647	3,013	3,449	3,957	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.8
Boise	15	0	0	0	16	36	84	76	82	85	91	97	104	17.9	-0.3	1.0	1.4
Bonner	100	136	266	355	367	693	842	1,027	1,199	1,276	1,456	1,669	1,919	8.6	3.6	2.0	2.8
Bonneville	1,447	1,741	2,135	1,930	2,530	2,472	2,785	3,057	3,483	3,668	4,095	4,591	5,158	1.0	2.3	1.6	2.3
Boundary	99	95	66	94	100	160	230	200	237	254	293	339	393	8.7	0.3	2.1	3.0
Butte	3	50	0	21	13	159	59	287	327	344	384	431	484	16.4	18.7	1.6	2.3
Camas	0	0	0	0	2	3	10	15	18	19	22	25	29	16.8	5.8	2.0	2.9
Canyon	748	1,049	1,024	851	1,165	2,511	3,775	4,283	5,013	5,336	6,096	7,000	8,060	12.5	2.9	2.0	2.8
Caribou	94	491	308	172	97	205	213	311	405	450	559	700	877	8.1	6.6	3.3	4.6
Cassia	144	262	232	233	273	415	474	469	504	519	551	586	624	5.7	0.6	0.9	1.3
Clark	8	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	4	4	5	5	6	6.6	7.0	1.4	2.0
Clearwater	1,126	162	105	85	79	92	126	116	109	106	100	94	88	4.8	-1.4	-0.8	-1.2
Custer	5	4	13	35	7	137	145	132	155	166	190	219	253	34.5	0.7	2.0	2.9
Elmore	235	177	155	138	137	258	251	378	461	499	591	704	843	6.2	6.3	2.5	3.6
Franklin	37	46	78	86	32	51	112	115	140	152	181	219	266	13.3	2.3	2.6	3.9
Fremont	61	423	62	43	41	84	157	177	191	197	210	225	241	14.5	2.0	0.9	1.4
Gem	23	31	51	44	61	111	215	239	273	288	321	360	405	13.4	2.4	1.6	2.4
Gooding	76	75	120	64	115	156	241	224	261	277	315	361	414	7.7	0.8	1.9	2.8
Idaho	98	134	172	78	138	229	283	238	223	217	205	193	181	7.4	-2.4	-0.8	-1.2
Jefferson	53	110	96	122	198	311	497	532	588	612	667	729	799	9.6	1.7	1.3	1.8
Jerome	84	136	150	104	129	222	400	404	475	506	579	665	766	12.0	1.7	2.0	2.8
Kootenai	361	583	833	1,222	1,516	3,203	3,324	4,210	4,919	5,233	5,969	6,845	7,870	8.2	4.0	2.0	2.8
Latah	191	268	390	187	239	441	372	356	334	326	307	289	271	4.5	-1.1	-0.8	-1.2
Lemhi	31	45	76	74	46	144	103	118	138	147	169	195	225	8.4	2.9	2.0	2.9
Lewis	15	24	9	0	22	26	32	23	22	21	20	19	18	3.7	-3.9	-0.8	-1.2
Lincoln	1	8	18	0	13	27	89	75	87	92	105	120	138	21.0	-0.3	1.9	2.8
Madison	98	240	410	180	167	207	333	378	420	438	479	526	579	7.1	2.4	1.3	1.9
Minidoka	156	210	165	152	167	281	254	313	337	347	368	392	417	4.3	2.9	0.9	1.3
Nez Perce	52	95	141	178	244	554	811	805	753	732	690	647	605	12.8	-0.7	-0.9	-1.3
Oneida	42	24	27	0	2	4	31	32	34	35	38	41	45	30.6	1.1	0.9	1.7
Owyhee	23	79	69	46	26	150	137	181	209	221	249	283	323	18.2	4.3	1.8	2.6
Payette	131	136	99	61	104	192	280	226	271	291	336	389	449	10.4	-0.3	2.2	2.9
Power	28	56	33	34	71	157	278	205	237	250	282	320	363	14.6	-1.6	1.8	2.5
Shoshone	186	440	87	57	102	189	304	259	303	322	367	421	484	11.6	0.0	2.0	2.8
Teton	0	0	0	0	48	97	219	167	187	195	215	237	261	16.4	-1.6	1.4	2.0
Twin Falls	781	1,136	1,312	877	1,049	1,296	1,385	1,601	1,721	1,771	1,881	2,001	2,130	2.8	2.2	0.9	1.3
Valley	39	63	146	80	162	264	326	264	286	296	316	339	364	7.2	-1.3	1.0	1.4
Washington	54	91	152	45	44	99	151	179	205	216	241	270	304	13.2	3.1	1.6	2.4
State of Idaho	10,900	16,100	17,350	15,108	18,760	29,642	36,400	42,174	48,415	51,171	57,613	65,248	74,147	6.9%	2.9%	1.8%	2.6%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	210	160	113	65	120	160	237	278	322	341	387	442	507	7.1	3.1	1.9	2.7
Harney	50	50	83	50	80	80	111	130	150	159	181	206	237	3.3	3.1	1.9	2.7
Malheur	390	270	322	240	260	460	362	423	490	520	590	674	773	3.4	3.1	1.9	2.7

Manufacturing Employment

County	Historical			Forecast										Annual Average Percent Change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 - '00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	4,665	5,959	8,579	10,917	16,496	21,614	25,962	21,647	23,828	25,574	27,331	29,330	30,439	4.6%	-0.9%	1.4%	1.1%
Adams	304	387	327	305	313	231	183	155	164	171	178	185	188	-5.3	-1.0	0.8	0.6
Bannock	1,179	2,641	3,019	2,873	1,952	2,446	2,856	2,556	2,697	2,862	2,970	3,151	3,250	3.9	-0.6	1.0	0.9
Bear Lake	28	69	92	59	81	149	78	70	74	77	80	83	85	-0.3	-0.5	0.8	0.6
Benewah	573	818	969	1,139	1,034	994	863	928	952	969	985	1,001	1,009	-1.8	1.0	0.3	0.2
Bingham	1,504	1,751	2,129	2,528	2,452	2,293	2,397	2,257	2,296	2,322	2,346	2,370	2,381	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.1
Blaine	56	295	130	282	311	307	314	316	316	315	315	314	313	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Boise	373	496	411	245	169	140	71	65	66	67	68	68	69	-8.3	-0.7	0.2	0.2
Bonner	1,103	1,202	1,475	1,839	2,250	2,013	1,810	1,823	1,870	1,902	1,934	1,966	1,982	-2.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bonneville	2,121	2,199	1,677	1,943	1,791	1,662	2,322	2,435	2,477	2,504	2,531	2,556	2,569	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1
Boundary	336	426	349	408	495	612	621	607	622	633	644	655	661	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Butte	15	0	3	10	10	10	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Camas	50	10	45	12	0	7	1	6	11	16	21	26	31		27.5	6.5	3.8
Canyon	5,307	6,189	6,210	6,448	8,049	9,970	11,310	10,716	11,062	11,312	11,552	11,802	11,933	3.5	-0.2	0.4	0.3
Caribou	404	938	861	756	664	747	786	790	821	843	864	886	898	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cassia	1,709	1,676	1,517	1,361	1,577	1,635	1,190	1,291	1,320	1,340	1,360	1,379	1,389	-2.8	1.0	0.3	0.2
Clark	0	0	0	0	22	155	199	218	224	228	233	237	239	24.4	1.2	0.4	0.3
Clearwater	1,467	1,280	1,438	940	974	838	751	759	769	775	782	787	790	-2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Custer	5	8	16	9	9	14	13	9	9	10	10	10	10	3.6	-3.1	0.1	0.0
Elmore	114	225	161	187	291	396	464	411	453	486	520	559	580	4.8	-0.3	1.4	1.1
Franklin	185	164	181	205	292	245	222	226	234	241	247	253	257	-2.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Fremont	193	215	236	217	275	77	64	86	88	90	91	93	94	-13.6	3.2	0.3	0.3
Gem	745	734	621	647	651	634	553	105	110	114	118	122	127	-1.6	-14.9	0.8	0.7
Gooding	266	123	429	245	253	410	594	623	623	622	621	619	618	8.9	0.5	0.0	-0.1
Idaho	899	994	1,045	673	874	613	647	414	420	423	426	429	431	-3.0	-4.2	0.2	0.1
Jefferson	557	525	698	757	482	667	559	621	642	657	672	687	695	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.3
Jerome	173	1,047	1,055	1,132	570	621	999	993	993	991	990	987	985	5.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Kootenai	1,954	2,613	3,153	3,349	3,631	4,981	5,263	5,010	5,138	5,227	5,314	5,401	5,446	3.8	-0.2	0.3	0.2
Latah	757	813	846	703	937	751	737	726	735	741	747	752	755	-2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Lemhi	220	202	281	189	238	187	176	157	157	156	156	155	155	-2.9	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1
Lewis	231	196	126	144	349	299	133	131	133	134	135	136	136	-9.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Lincoln	25	34	39	73	142	66	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	-8.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Madison	253	365	714	1,167	1,202	1,207	1,233	1,141	1,182	1,212	1,240	1,271	1,286	0.3	-0.4	0.5	0.4
Minidoka	1,693	1,736	2,282	2,187	1,968	1,964	1,830	1,886	1,928	1,957	1,985	2,013	2,027	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Nez Perce	4,309	3,797	3,858	3,413	4,020	3,870	3,749	3,689	3,737	3,768	3,798	3,825	3,838	-0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
Oneida	57	10	19	16	15	15	19	15	16	16	17	17	18	2.2	-2.0	0.7	0.5
Owyhee	64	29	144	184	61	102	133	144	148	152	155	158	160	8.1	1.1	0.4	0.3
Payette	538	594	703	994	1,131	1,437	1,596	1,440	1,482	1,512	1,541	1,570	1,585	3.5	-0.7	0.4	0.3
Power	1,676	2,225	1,965	2,220	1,854	1,881	1,699	1,545	1,675	1,777	1,879	1,994	2,056	-0.9	-0.1	1.2	0.9
Shoshone	1,563	1,737	1,696	305	357	328	291	295	302	308	313	318	320	-2.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Teton	4	0	10	18	27	48	68	92	95	98	100	102	103	9.5	3.4	0.5	0.3
Twin Falls	2,171	2,503	3,318	3,053	3,986	3,672	3,634	3,644	3,722	3,777	3,829	3,881	3,908	-0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
Valley	292	225	186	205	186	189	194	33	34	34	34	35	35	0.4	-16.1	0.2	0.1
Washington	205	331	301	293	426	521	541	544	560	571	582	593	599	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
State of Idaho	40,344	47,781	53,317	54,650	62,868	71,018	77,200	70,696	74,260	77,061	79,786	82,850	84,522	2.1%	-0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	680	640	560	630	680	690	620	598	611	620	629	638	644	-0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.2
Harney	700	850	383	450	570	310	608	587	598	607	616	626	631	0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.2
Malheur	2,400	1,730	1,640	1,540	1,540	1,420	1,504	1,451	1,480	1,502	1,524	1,547	1,560	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2

Transportation, Communication, & Utilities Employment

County	Historical				Forecast									Annual Average Percent Change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 -'00	'00 -'10	'10 -'20	'20 -'30
Ada	2,172	3,797	5,226	5,529	6,081	6,921	9,939	10,279	11,368	12,386	13,308	14,290	15,348	5.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Adams	16	9	14	28	28	28	21	19	20	22	24	25	27	-3.2	0.0	1.4	1.3
Bannock	3,258	2,949	3,536	2,902	2,592	2,527	2,078	2,032	2,069	2,096	2,117	2,137	2,173	-2.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
Bear Lake	256	127	146	88	31	48	46	68	67	67	66	65	65	3.9	3.9	-0.2	-0.1
Benewah	99	87	152	149	168	200	275	227	234	239	243	247	253	5.1	-1.6	0.4	0.4
Bingham	199	271	277	280	326	447	405	401	445	485	521	558	598	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.4
Blaine	64	100	161	163	273	268	274	274	305	334	359	386	415	0.1	1.1	1.6	1.5
Boise	8	15	11	22	17	30	31	18	19	21	22	23	24	6.3	-4.5	1.2	1.1
Bonner	286	299	393	369	357	447	427	415	427	437	446	454	465	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.4
Bonneville	869	873	1,153	980	923	1,246	1,801	1,753	1,892	2,018	2,129	2,245	2,374	6.9	0.5	1.2	1.1
Boundary	96	101	56	80	101	163	128	120	125	129	132	135	139	2.5	-0.3	0.6	0.5
Butte	11	5	27	63	8	10	9	11	12	12	13	14	15	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.1
Camas	8	17	15	11	13	11	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	-4.8	0.7	1.4	1.3
Canyon	987	1,489	1,797	1,716	1,589	1,722	1,955	2,214	2,393	2,571	2,744	2,911	2,929	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.7
Caribou	122	87	90	92	78	147	104	97	96	95	94	93	93	2.9	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1
Cassia	223	267	215	180	195	393	506	459	467	472	476	480	488	10.0	-0.8	0.2	0.2
Clark	8	12	17	15	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	16	17	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.6
Clearwater	92	101	133	90	91	113	89	86	89	92	94	96	98	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5
Custer	46	41	41	66	71	64	69	74	75	76	77	77	79	-0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3
Elmore	299	158	167	159	184	239	255	226	231	235	239	242	247	3.3	-1.0	0.3	0.3
Franklin	109	85	117	84	61	62	75	73	72	72	71	70	70	2.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Fremont	116	126	124	126	103	135	165	165	182	198	212	228	244	4.9	1.0	1.6	1.4
Gem	58	62	63	78	110	121	134	129	142	153	163	174	186	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.3
Gooding	189	194	269	330	322	362	413	408	452	493	530	568	610	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.4
Idaho	87	82	99	86	152	176	200	205	211	217	221	225	231	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Jefferson	41	36	136	149	117	132	145	147	163	178	191	205	220	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.4
Jerome	103	132	192	230	336	477	868	752	796	836	871	908	951	10.0	-0.9	0.9	0.9
Kootenai	661	641	1,044	992	1,244	1,266	1,596	1,512	1,519	1,523	1,523	1,524	1,538	2.5	-0.5	0.0	0.1
Latah	346	363	453	354	335	409	363	284	295	305	312	320	329	0.8	-2.0	0.6	0.5
Lemhi	47	53	58	92	96	93	66	74	75	77	78	79	80	-3.8	1.4	0.3	0.3
Lewis	22	25	8	6	34	25	55	58	59	60	60	61	61	5.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Lincoln	119	78	66	66	55	46	38	36	40	44	47	51	55	-3.5	0.5	1.8	1.5
Madison	129	203	212	187	222	203	211	212	238	262	284	307	331	-0.5	1.2	1.8	1.6
Minidoka	176	195	187	170	254	342	577	519	526	531	534	538	545	8.6	-0.9	0.2	0.2
Nez Perce	918	890	986	884	859	1,044	1,479	1,445	1,481	1,511	1,534	1,557	1,591	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.4
Oneida	26	14	11	10	9	9	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	10.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Owyhee	48	49	106	100	123	105	78	73	77	81	85	88	92	-4.4	-0.1	0.9	0.8
Payette	199	284	365	372	478	433	383	355	394	430	462	496	533	-2.2	0.3	1.6	1.4
Power	89	147	135	197	201	287	314	292	298	302	305	307	313	4.6	-0.5	0.2	0.3
Shoshone	231	185	233	189	175	176	107	105	108	111	113	115	118	-4.8	0.1	0.4	0.4
Teton	0	0	0	0	7	14	76	73	80	87	93	100	107	26.7	0.5	1.5	1.4
Twin Falls	1,265	1,256	1,399	1,348	1,457	1,534	1,646	1,681	1,841	2,007	2,179	2,361	2,376	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.9
Valley	109	118	114	108	94	122	184	158	170	182	192	202	214	7.0	-0.8	1.2	1.1
Washington	92	77	119	139	117	99	120	123	135	145	155	165	176	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.3
State of Idaho	14,300	16,100	20,125	19,283	20,094	22,707	27,750	27,695	29,734	31,634	33,366	35,179	36,857	3.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	320	310	217	210	290	300	308	308	325	340	353	367	380	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7
Harney	100	80	78	100	90	90	81	81	86	90	94	98	101	-1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8
Malheur	590	730	452	480	490	630	491	490	517	541	562	585	605	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.7

Wholesale & Retail Trade Employment

County				Historical					Forecast					Annual Average Percent Change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 -'00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	11,739	16,400	21,055	22,290	26,933	35,318	45,681	47,393	54,936	63,886	73,492	85,115	97,551	5.4%	1.9%	3.0%	2.9%
Adams	55	45	63	118	121	151	206	222	240	260	280	302	325	5.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Bannock	4,155	5,112	6,331	6,709	6,619	8,101	8,645	8,772	9,442	10,168	10,882	11,672	12,447	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.4
Bear Lake	261	341	378	359	372	405	483	487	528	574	620	671	721	2.6	0.9	1.6	1.5
Benewah	229	291	354	387	429	577	534	487	573	678	792	932	1,085	2.2	0.7	3.3	3.2
Bingham	1,578	2,192	2,160	2,348	2,649	3,645	3,752	3,559	3,953	4,392	4,836	5,341	5,850	3.5	0.5	2.0	1.9
Blaine	486	925	1,355	1,631	2,247	2,745	3,146	3,339	3,907	4,579	5,297	6,163	7,085	3.4	2.2	3.1	3.0
Boise	70	83	83	74	145	212	206	242	291	350	414	493	578	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4
Bonner	770	1,026	1,516	1,750	1,930	2,916	3,572	3,552	4,183	4,946	5,778	6,804	7,920	6.3	1.6	3.3	3.2
Bonneville	5,088	6,594	6,968	8,210	9,325	11,388	12,854	12,425	13,648	15,012	16,387	17,952	19,526	3.3	0.6	1.8	1.8
Boundary	259	334	418	427	506	577	585	547	645	762	890	1,048	1,220	1.5	1.0	3.3	3.2
Butte	133	189	201	171	164	191	189	193	212	233	254	279	303	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.8
Camas	19	24	44	37	37	95	71	66	82	101	121	146	172	6.8	1.4	4.0	3.5
Canyon	4,226	5,617	6,527	6,738	7,343	8,540	10,758	11,099	12,016	13,019	14,012	15,121	16,217	3.9	1.1	1.5	1.5
Caribou	266	443	514	471	425	509	507	488	533	582	631	685	739	1.8	0.5	1.7	1.6
Cassia	1,271	1,816	1,856	1,750	1,800	2,224	2,278	2,309	2,525	2,762	2,997	3,260	3,521	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.6
Clark	41	57	33	32	23	58	73	75	83	92	102	113	124	12.2	1.3	2.0	2.0
Clearwater	445	434	534	413	447	529	445	461	460	458	455	451	447	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Custer	109	112	139	199	207	335	345	373	377	381	384	386	388	5.2	0.9	0.2	0.1
Elmore	576	812	955	1,037	1,170	1,459	1,744	1,773	1,999	2,258	2,528	2,845	3,173	4.1	1.4	2.4	2.3
Franklin	401	435	521	495	504	625	749	783	846	915	984	1,061	1,137	4.0	1.2	1.5	1.5
Fremont	489	623	748	576	614	641	595	573	640	717	796	887	981	-0.3	0.7	2.2	2.1
Gem	481	598	691	547	590	745	822	810	884	966	1,048	1,141	1,233	3.4	0.7	1.7	1.6
Gooding	479	641	682	682	635	814	828	746	744	740	736	729	722	2.7	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2
Idaho	526	613	712	700	784	878	862	890	887	882	876	868	859	1.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Jefferson	622	881	768	679	882	912	1,041	1,068	1,193	1,336	1,484	1,655	1,830	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.1
Jerome	522	877	1,046	918	1,035	1,264	1,576	1,758	2,031	2,352	2,696	3,111	3,553	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8
Kootenai	2,070	2,956	4,245	4,927	6,812	10,384	11,886	11,912	14,029	16,587	19,380	22,818	26,561	5.7	1.7	3.3	3.2
Latah	1,359	1,801	2,383	2,629	3,178	3,595	3,616	3,562	3,550	3,530	3,505	3,471	3,434	1.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Lemhi	293	473	490	443	516	622	559	607	614	620	625	629	632	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1
Lewis	255	253	322	281	275	363	340	338	337	335	333	330	326	2.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Lincoln	105	111	123	109	137	155	191	195	226	261	300	346	395	3.4	1.7	2.9	2.8
Madison	681	1,275	1,534	1,553	2,025	2,651	2,795	2,976	3,351	3,779	4,220	4,732	5,258	3.3	1.8	2.3	2.2
Minidoka	770	1,051	1,167	1,436	1,549	1,682	1,690	1,605	1,739	1,886	2,031	2,194	2,354	0.9	0.3	1.6	1.5
Nez Perce	2,918	3,763	4,034	3,803	4,254	4,985	4,997	4,636	4,621	4,595	4,562	4,518	4,470	1.6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2
Oneida	136	163	195	136	127	167	195	201	218	237	256	277	297	4.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
Owyhee	195	386	302	272	244	306	364	362	394	429	464	503	542	4.1	0.8	1.7	1.6
Payette	517	537	708	670	762	985	1,149	1,143	1,247	1,363	1,479	1,610	1,741	4.2	0.8	1.7	1.6
Power	239	265	337	405	540	465	465	482	520	563	604	650	696	-1.5	1.1	1.5	1.4
Shoshone	933	976	1,073	826	840	919	1,114	1,165	1,372	1,622	1,895	2,231	2,597	2.9	2.1	3.3	3.2
Teton	91	98	119	149	184	341	424	467	517	573	632	700	769	8.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Twin Falls	4,104	5,351	5,885	5,705	6,464	8,108	8,376	8,227	8,914	9,666	10,411	11,245	12,069	2.6	0.6	1.6	1.5
Valley	215	257	497	560	674	958	996	925	1,086	1,281	1,493	1,753	2,035	4.0	0.9	3.2	3.1
Washington	425	572	560	517	577	662	656	578	631	689	748	814	880	1.3	-0.4	1.7	1.6
State of Idaho	50,600	67,800	80,625	84,167	97,092	123,200	142,360	143,869	161,225	181,419	202,709	228,051	254,762	3.9%	1.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	980	1,020	1,139	960	1,110	1,230	1,255	1,262	1,337	1,418	1,500	1,591	1,683	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.2
Harney	390	430	510	450	490	510	586	590	624	663	701	743	786	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.2
Malheur	3,100	2,660	3,116	3,000	3,090	3,570	3,530	3,549	3,758	3,988	4,217	4,474	4,731	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.2

Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate Employment

County	Historical										Forecast				Annual Average Percent Change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 - '00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30	
Ada	3,871	5,216	9,224	8,243	8,211	10,549	10,212	11,769	12,901	14,007	15,139	16,273	17,381	2.2%	2.4%	1.6%	1.4%	
Adams	21	24	37	97	18	31	27	29	31	34	37	39	42	4.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	
Bannock	1,438	1,680	2,464	2,192	1,629	1,748	1,484	1,535	1,578	1,618	1,656	1,691	1,724	-0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	
Bear Lake	64	83	177	128	58	70	68	71	76	80	85	89	93	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	
Benewah	47	46	71	67	98	91	63	72	80	89	97	107	115	-4.4	2.5	2.0	1.7	
Bingham	192	259	352	371	254	311	303	338	370	401	432	463	493	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	
Blaine	73	263	372	857	483	682	664	836	985	1,140	1,309	1,490	1,676	3.2	4.0	2.9	2.5	
Boise	4	8	30	44	8	24	10	16	18	19	21	23	25	1.5	6.0	1.9	1.6	
Bonner	113	190	335	640	313	579	440	522	584	645	710	775	841	3.5	2.9	2.0	1.7	
Bonneville	673	1,004	1,306	1,673	1,418	1,426	1,473	1,634	1,781	1,922	2,065	2,206	2,342	0.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	
Boundary	64	66	93	114	95	93	66	78	93	108	124	139	155	-3.6	3.5	2.9	2.3	
Butte	15	13	35	18	19	26	31	36	38	41	44	47	50	4.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	
Camas	0	0	0	2	4	3	5	10	11	13	15	17	19	4.2	7.6	2.9	2.5	
Canyon	664	858	1,164	1,451	1,250	1,433	1,402	1,593	1,715	1,832	1,949	2,065	2,176	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	
Caribou	40	70	116	143	68	63	61	67	72	76	80	85	89	-1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	
Cassia	191	230	342	356	234	289	294	308	326	342	359	375	390	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	
Clark	3	3	3	4	7	10	18	16	18	20	21	23	24	9.2	0.2	1.6	1.4	
Clearwater	58	74	90	87	75	102	71	79	86	92	98	103	108	-0.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	
Custer	26	21	43	62	44	53	40	43	46	50	53	57	60	-1.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	
Elmore	165	254	252	272	228	256	215	222	228	233	238	242	247	-0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	
Franklin	41	45	91	52	49	83	82	85	92	98	104	109	115	5.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	
Fremont	44	48	140	81	52	71	52	62	72	82	91	101	111	-0.1	3.4	2.4	1.9	
Gem	65	83	116	126	70	112	87	103	115	127	140	152	164	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.6	
Gooding	76	86	120	173	101	153	100	184	224	266	311	359	409	-0.1	8.4	3.3	2.8	
Idaho	111	123	169	163	118	154	127	134	141	147	154	160	166	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	
Jefferson	59	95	253	180	56	99	82	138	152	165	178	192	205	4.0	6.3	1.6	1.4	
Jerome	68	104	143	260	90	117	112	146	177	209	243	280	319	2.2	4.7	3.3	2.7	
Kootenai	366	545	1,101	1,480	1,144	2,062	1,872	2,353	2,647	2,940	3,245	3,556	3,865	5.1	3.5	2.1	1.8	
Latah	220	258	369	382	311	348	361	421	441	460	478	496	513	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.7	
Lemhi	35	52	88	70	63	91	64	89	95	102	109	115	121	0.1	4.1	1.3	1.1	
Lewis	48	67	63	98	38	49	49	45	48	50	51	53	55	2.8	-0.4	0.8	0.7	
Lincoln	13	18	54	29	21	16	13	16	21	25	31	36	42	-4.4	4.6	4.1	3.2	
Madison	126	214	377	247	214	287	278	309	345	381	418	455	491	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	
Minidoka	94	124	170	177	148	115	89	98	107	115	124	131	139	-5.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	
Nez Perce	483	600	1,064	927	969	1,170	1,361	1,433	1,501	1,565	1,627	1,687	1,743	3.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	
Oneida	53	81	65	70	83	42	47	52	55	58	61	64	66	-5.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	
Owyhee	33	46	74	65	40	55	20	21	23	24	26	28	29	-6.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	
Payette	73	110	207	206	245	255	132	142	155	168	181	194	206	-6.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	
Power	30	41	64	46	56	61	69	76	78	80	82	84	85	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	
Shoshone	180	222	464	265	155	191	97	111	127	143	160	177	193	-4.6	2.8	2.3	1.9	
Teton	11	0	30	37	30	36	49	62	66	70	75	79	83	5.2	3.0	1.2	1.1	
Twin Falls	734	932	1,390	1,385	1,035	1,234	1,181	1,275	1,350	1,421	1,491	1,559	1,623	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	
Valley	42	80	125	205	114	205	147	198	230	261	294	326	359	2.6	4.6	2.5	2.0	
Washington	66	66	116	129	110	136	84	99	108	117	126	135	144	-2.6	2.5	1.5	1.3	
State of Idaho	10,793	14,400	23,358	23,675	19,827	24,981	23,500	26,925	29,408	31,837	34,331	36,839	39,297	1.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	
Oregon Counties:																		
Baker	150	190	189	210	250	220	233	237	240	242	244	246	248	-0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Harney	60	80	46	80	70	60	78	80	80	81	81	81	82	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Malheur	330	310	281	350	340	370	363	369	373	376	380	383	386	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	

Services Employment

County	1970	1975	1980	Historical					Forecast					Annual Average Percent Change			
				1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 -'00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	6,283	9,600	14,376	17,569	24,114	35,441	49,250	61,849	75,181	89,446	105,629	123,712	143,107	7.4%	4.3%	3.5%	3.1%
Adams	80	88	77	72	113	68	66	69	77	85	93	102	110	-5.1	1.5	1.9	1.7
Bannock	2,145	2,981	3,524	3,999	4,249	5,326	7,642	8,681	9,728	10,761	11,846	12,972	14,099	6.0	2.4	2.0	1.8
Bear Lake	174	194	136	120	83	179	180	194	189	184	178	173	168	8.0	0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Benewah	164	256	340	321	315	533	418	577	723	884	1,072	1,287	1,525	2.9	5.6	4.0	3.6
Bingham	632	1,717	1,654	1,856	2,223	2,859	2,080	1,939	2,248	2,563	2,904	3,269	3,644	-0.7	0.8	2.6	2.3
Blaine	901	1,274	1,417	1,684	2,335	2,970	3,842	5,226	6,389	7,641	9,068	10,672	12,401	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.2
Boise	59	40	69	178	243	457	397	651	833	1,038	1,283	1,569	1,889	5.0	7.7	4.4	3.9
Bonner	451	530	892	1,157	1,577	2,133	2,578	3,122	3,911	4,781	5,796	6,962	8,245	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.6
Bonneville	6,017	4,453	7,152	7,914	9,250	11,480	13,370	16,840	19,802	22,819	26,087	29,580	33,173	3.8	4.0	2.8	2.4
Boundary	133	97	134	231	458	664	709	788	988	1,208	1,464	1,759	2,083	4.5	3.4	4.0	3.6
Butte	64	2,552	3,843	3,184	4,110	4,819	5,214	4,938	4,711	4,495	4,283	4,080	3,887	2.4	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0
Camas	63	70	78	65	25	29	39	46	48	49	50	52	53	4.5	1.9	0.5	0.5
Canyon	2,891	3,899	4,877	4,976	5,940	7,651	9,821	11,200	12,350	13,454	14,588	15,738	16,864	5.2	2.3	1.7	1.5
Caribou	377	238	257	217	167	278	265	347	337	327	318	309	300	4.7	2.4	-0.6	-0.6
Cassia	678	938	1,007	820	1,003	1,375	1,607	1,871	2,134	2,399	2,681	2,978	3,280	4.8	2.9	2.3	2.0
Clark	22	32	18	10	7	15	14	14	17	21	25	29	34	7.1	2.1	3.7	3.1
Clearwater	255	240	277	222	276	385	528	665	744	821	901	983	1,064	6.7	3.5	1.9	1.7
Custer	82	210	127	279	379	238	301	364	397	429	461	493	524	-2.3	2.8	1.5	1.3
Elmore	333	312	351	525	807	744	783	865	951	1,033	1,118	1,203	1,287	-0.3	2.0	1.6	1.4
Franklin	118	127	163	160	140	178	292	298	290	282	273	265	258	7.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6
Fremont	201	363	347	376	289	312	435	551	672	799	940	1,095	1,259	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.0
Gem	194	212	460	324	353	468	537	740	827	912	1,001	1,093	1,184	4.3	4.4	1.9	1.7
Gooding	285	485	420	418	596	636	660	971	1,222	1,492	1,800	2,146	2,518	1.0	6.3	3.9	3.4
Idaho	357	376	402	377	449	570	688	829	923	1,015	1,110	1,208	1,305	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.6
Jefferson	83	567	238	206	569	881	810	1,025	1,231	1,448	1,690	1,956	2,236	3.6	4.3	3.2	2.8
Jerome	296	1,441	535	514	607	738	808	995	1,224	1,471	1,752	2,067	2,407	2.9	4.2	3.6	3.2
Kootenai	1,427	1,922	2,800	3,690	5,650	8,236	10,926	14,639	18,410	22,569	27,421	32,990	39,117	6.8	5.4	4.1	3.6
Latah	877	970	1,627	1,828	1,890	2,352	2,546	3,239	3,641	4,032	4,439	4,857	5,271	3.0	3.6	2.0	1.7
Lemhi	187	205	227	230	286	441	479	608	669	727	786	846	904	5.3	3.4	1.6	1.4
Lewis	66	70	74	63	59	128	132	142	155	168	182	196	210	8.4	1.6	1.6	1.4
Lincoln	113	80	23	47	55	88	137	196	241	289	343	405	471	9.6	5.8	3.6	3.2
Madison	1,276	2,015	3,836	2,271	1,799	2,107	4,091	5,178	6,186	7,245	8,427	9,728	11,102	8.6	4.2	3.1	2.8
Minidoka	395	454	531	598	796	1,027	1,052	1,240	1,461	1,683	1,919	2,167	2,419	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.3
Nez Perce	1,291	1,940	2,951	3,131	3,758	4,551	5,698	5,806	6,463	7,104	7,770	8,455	9,134	4.3	1.3	1.9	1.6
Oneida	54	108	56	70	75	68	97	97	94	92	89	86	84	2.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6
Owyhee	70	109	124	138	236	264	652	705	776	843	913	983	1,052	10.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
Payette	241	189	268	481	655	760	968	1,157	1,288	1,417	1,552	1,691	1,829	4.0	2.9	1.9	1.7
Power	60	93	172	179	206	273	271	299	348	397	448	500	553	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1
Shoshone	556	521	681	569	679	830	888	1,159	1,506	1,888	2,334	2,845	3,406	2.7	5.4	4.5	3.9
Teton	60	101	76	86	106	180	300	385	458	534	620	713	813	10.9	4.3	3.1	2.8
Twin Falls	1,927	2,117	2,769	3,288	4,136	5,888	7,403	9,132	10,421	11,712	13,089	14,540	16,012	6.0	3.5	2.3	2.0
Valley	198	251	361	284	442	712	685	964	1,234	1,538	1,900	2,324	2,799	4.5	6.1	4.4	3.9
Washington	262	164	278	332	292	796	641	759	849	936	1,027	1,122	1,215	8.2	2.8	1.9	1.7
State of Idaho	32,400	44,600	60,025	65,058	81,797	110,130	140,300	171,362	202,346	235,030	271,671	312,199	355,296	5.5%	3.7%	3.0%	2.7%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	510	660	705	900	980	1,130	1,337	1,581	1,817	2,060	2,325	2,612	2,910	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.3
Harney	230	200	218	310	300	340	434	509	582	656	738	826	918	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.2
Malheur	1,410	1,120	1,259	1,430	1,720	2,220	2,545	3,009	3,458	3,920	4,425	4,971	5,539	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.3

Government Employment

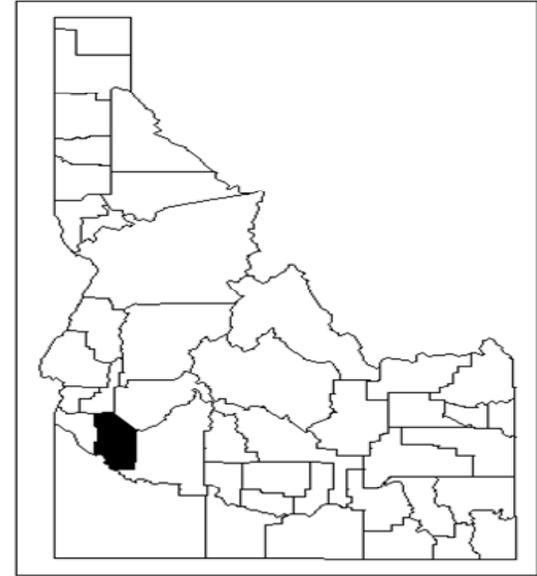
County	Historical			Forecast										Annual Average Percent Change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 -'00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	10,768	15,851	16,203	15,995	19,853	23,645	27,989	28,660	29,219	29,802	30,369	30,908	31,574	3.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Adams	308	276	274	264	326	415	414	423	451	481	513	545	582	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.3
Bannock	5,131	5,464	5,753	5,588	6,194	7,720	8,113	8,556	9,008	9,503	10,012	10,524	11,108	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.0
Bear Lake	373	336	412	448	515	560	626	655	706	763	823	885	957	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.5
Benewah	418	502	612	614	710	750	1,167	1,249	1,396	1,568	1,758	1,963	2,202	5.1	1.8	2.3	2.3
Bingham	1,750	2,016	2,304	2,430	2,847	3,099	3,425	3,687	3,988	4,327	4,688	5,064	5,493	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
Blaine	352	622	705	758	996	1,180	1,369	1,382	1,500	1,633	1,775	1,922	2,091	3.2	0.9	1.7	1.6
Boise	163	216	289	258	318	448	520	598	673	760	858	963	1,087	5.0	2.6	2.5	2.4
Bonner	961	1,322	1,461	1,419	1,784	2,085	2,362	2,563	2,891	3,276	3,702	4,161	4,697	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.4
Bonneville	2,590	3,100	3,607	3,637	4,488	5,239	5,673	5,917	6,434	7,019	7,643	8,291	9,032	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.7
Boundary	475	585	695	650	743	828	1,100	1,153	1,289	1,448	1,624	1,813	2,034	4.0	1.6	2.3	2.3
Butte	157	232	227	205	215	256	256	265	290	318	348	379	415	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.8
Camas	83	93	101	104	104	116	120	123	134	146	159	173	189	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.7
Canyon	2,893	3,554	3,932	3,949	4,770	5,410	6,770	7,445	8,206	9,015	9,848	10,678	10,908	3.6	1.9	1.8	1.0
Caribou	457	483	558	586	623	654	678	704	759	820	884	951	1,028	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.5
Cassia	1,072	1,018	1,197	1,180	1,353	1,506	1,721	1,782	1,921	2,078	2,244	2,415	2,611	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
Clark	118	193	118	131	135	163	184	188	202	216	232	248	266	3.2	0.9	1.4	1.4
Clearwater	966	937	1,079	1,073	1,272	1,315	1,249	1,298	1,398	1,509	1,627	1,749	1,888	-0.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
Custer	295	383	418	422	460	518	506	538	589	647	709	775	850	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8
Elmore	1,509	1,626	1,941	1,933	2,089	2,252	2,467	2,737	2,955	3,202	3,464	3,736	4,047	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
Franklin	375	460	510	545	591	689	852	882	951	1,027	1,108	1,192	1,288	3.7	1.1	1.5	1.5
Fremont	645	684	919	875	977	1,047	1,052	1,990	2,129	2,285	2,448	2,615	2,806	0.7	7.3	1.4	1.4
Gem	429	551	639	544	633	777	848	852	908	970	1,034	1,100	1,175	3.0	0.7	1.3	1.3
Gooding	607	690	744	775	820	945	1,134	1,210	1,307	1,416	1,532	1,652	1,789	3.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Idaho	1,126	1,097	1,188	1,206	1,409	1,509	1,451	1,510	1,625	1,755	1,892	2,034	2,196	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.5
Jefferson	676	715	801	836	1,011	1,136	1,259	1,314	1,406	1,508	1,616	1,726	1,852	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
Jerome	458	467	581	635	748	885	962	900	971	1,052	1,138	1,227	1,329	2.5	0.1	1.6	1.6
Kootenai	2,014	3,037	4,217	4,367	5,306	6,552	8,622	9,304	10,401	11,684	13,099	14,624	16,405	5.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
Latah	1,921	3,533	5,244	5,184	4,642	5,088	5,547	5,803	6,246	6,745	7,272	7,817	8,439	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.5
Lemhi	449	548	743	666	778	830	873	960	1,056	1,166	1,285	1,411	1,555	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
Lewis	271	308	331	332	386	389	436	436	469	507	546	587	634	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.5
Lincoln	416	389	481	423	518	532	498	552	598	651	706	763	829	-0.4	1.9	1.7	1.6
Madison	522	689	945	940	1,320	1,398	1,671	1,775	1,899	2,038	2,183	2,332	2,503	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Minidoka	942	1,066	1,144	1,122	1,323	1,535	1,538	1,638	1,774	1,928	2,090	2,258	2,449	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
Nez Perce	1,445	2,112	2,094	2,104	2,577	2,984	3,319	4,148	4,466	4,822	5,199	5,588	6,033	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.5
Oneida	206	255	300	271	323	390	446	464	499	540	582	626	677	3.3	1.1	1.5	1.5
Owyhee	429	430	478	465	547	655	691	722	757	796	836	876	921	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.0
Payette	515	644	666	673	826	953	1,104	1,189	1,268	1,355	1,446	1,539	1,645	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.3
Power	351	369	416	440	550	596	737	734	773	815	859	903	953	3.0	0.5	1.1	1.0
Shoshone	1,171	1,161	1,356	1,294	1,316	1,525	1,220	1,260	1,425	1,619	1,834	2,065	2,335	-0.8	1.6	2.6	2.4
Teton	142	189	194	208	282	383	447	451	483	518	555	593	636	4.7	0.8	1.4	1.4
Twin Falls	2,101	2,987	3,343	3,312	3,942	4,724	5,494	5,818	6,255	6,746	7,263	7,797	8,407	3.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Valley	522	581	730	747	976	1,204	1,124	1,196	1,345	1,521	1,715	1,927	2,174	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.4
Washington	530	531	580	533	610	814	764	797	849	906	965	1,026	1,095	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
State of Idaho	49,100	62,300	70,533	70,142	82,204	95,700	108,800	115,829	123,868	132,903	142,485	152,423	163,184	2.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	1,030	1,120	1,218	1,140	1,290	1,340	1,375	1,439	1,511	1,590	1,673	1,756	1,845	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
Harney	620	750	791	750	830	930	1,002	1,130	1,210	1,290	1,370	1,456	1,545	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2
Malheur	2,660	1,700	1,883	1,930	2,220	2,680	3,438	3,598	3,778	3,975	4,181	4,391	4,614	4.5	0.9	1.0	1.0

Total Personal Income (\$ x 1,000,000)

County	Historical							Forecast					Annual Average Percent Change				
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	'90 - '00	'00 - '10	'10 - '20	'20 - '30
Ada	492,691	963,372	1,876,358	2,813,897	4,097,222	6,870,367	9,964,827	13,461,959	18,386,504	25,228,806	34,471,249	46,796,004	63,711,915	9.3%	6.3%	6.5%	6.3%
Adams	10,715	19,083	30,052	39,187	44,632	57,306	73,154	92,897	117,533	149,848	190,499	240,794	305,253	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8
Bannock	173,962	317,818	572,643	783,178	930,347	1,275,502	1,638,903	2,088,273	2,712,018	3,535,777	4,594,612	5,935,092	7,688,935	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.3
Bear Lake	16,162	27,950	53,468	58,381	65,767	87,177	108,360	135,074	174,587	223,912	281,877	352,857	442,994	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.6
Benewah	20,603	36,915	68,184	91,712	110,197	150,107	184,399	235,029	312,352	416,872	554,299	732,485	970,763	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.8
Bingham	95,856	163,995	264,155	378,600	528,835	642,166	815,265	1,038,793	1,333,616	1,718,488	2,207,636	2,819,512	3,611,443	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.0
Blaine	25,588	53,637	116,585	192,124	341,279	540,593	764,790	979,780	1,301,679	1,736,643	2,308,364	3,049,384	4,039,989	8.4	5.5	5.9	5.8
Boise	6,367	12,461	25,824	34,784	51,474	85,379	126,271	164,588	214,248	279,255	362,795	468,528	606,835	9.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Bonner	45,788	85,582	182,574	269,025	354,835	530,754	741,506	953,692	1,267,454	1,691,568	2,249,218	2,972,254	3,939,131	7.6	5.5	5.9	5.8
Bonneville	195,340	348,801	609,664	897,606	1,240,754	1,563,954	1,961,393	2,461,006	3,159,472	4,071,274	5,230,115	6,679,713	8,555,878	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.0
Boundary	18,972	32,179	50,593	70,361	94,873	133,231	189,374	243,456	323,552	431,819	574,174	758,749	1,005,571	7.2	5.5	5.9	5.8
Butte	10,438	15,228	26,367	33,809	37,696	49,991	61,485	75,036	96,332	124,133	159,466	203,664	260,868	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.0
Camas	3,981	4,976	8,937	9,352	10,747	14,017	19,451	24,281	32,259	43,039	57,207	75,572	100,121	6.1	5.2	5.9	5.8
Canyon	205,226	377,383	628,746	891,018	1,234,676	1,781,037	2,477,039	3,145,431	4,239,345	5,718,243	7,449,367	9,925,830	12,638,339	7.2	5.5	5.8	5.4
Caribou	27,249	58,131	89,190	97,180	99,239	132,501	153,065	185,542	233,405	294,621	370,891	464,286	582,887	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.6
Cassia	59,907	102,972	157,193	221,871	321,361	368,274	497,598	605,709	763,916	966,782	1,220,171	1,531,289	1,927,321	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7
Clark	4,843	6,155	9,622	15,752	23,608	19,005	22,407	27,149	35,036	45,386	58,607	75,235	96,862	-0.5	4.6	5.3	5.2
Clearwater	39,999	50,439	96,760	95,992	116,756	149,179	183,590	223,746	278,139	346,880	431,541	533,918	662,501	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.4
Custer	9,263	15,654	28,941	50,532	62,266	82,610	101,043	125,326	158,886	202,146	256,456	323,505	409,270	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8
Elmore	64,226	112,527	178,591	259,858	366,217	422,433	608,721	766,329	962,219	1,212,288	1,523,292	1,903,376	2,385,206	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.6
Franklin	21,625	34,161	54,798	78,095	101,775	133,141	183,441	221,166	278,219	351,188	442,102	553,428	694,801	6.1	4.3	4.7	4.6
Fremont	26,929	50,697	81,175	107,722	140,427	162,630	197,200	244,580	315,631	408,871	527,978	677,778	872,609	3.5	4.8	5.3	5.2
Gem	27,946	50,633	94,877	131,396	160,195	222,677	298,628	375,135	476,574	607,605	772,435	976,372	1,237,737	6.4	4.8	4.9	4.8
Gooding	26,502	52,431	93,124	131,149	182,272	246,635	383,365	500,753	665,271	887,575	1,179,775	1,558,501	2,064,786	7.7	5.7	5.9	5.8
Idaho	43,271	66,819	119,528	144,531	194,006	227,224	282,093	344,583	428,352	534,217	664,602	822,268	1,020,294	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.4
Jefferson	35,278	62,492	105,361	145,948	209,964	279,739	369,155	464,007	598,803	775,694	1,001,659	1,285,854	1,655,479	5.8	5.0	5.3	5.2
Jerome	34,094	70,185	109,242	158,236	230,619	314,743	444,726	564,545	750,022	1,000,646	1,330,069	1,757,042	2,327,824	6.8	5.4	5.9	5.8
Kootenai	123,826	247,212	523,710	768,536	1,117,711	1,797,032	2,599,676	3,364,486	4,471,393	5,967,608	7,934,913	10,485,679	13,896,682	8.8	5.6	5.9	5.8
Latah	77,517	137,826	241,083	324,511	447,907	598,598	753,711	932,705	1,159,449	1,446,002	1,798,922	2,225,688	2,761,699	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
Lemhi	17,060	29,273	60,718	70,387	90,371	130,957	156,856	191,508	242,791	308,896	391,885	494,342	625,397	5.7	4.5	4.9	4.8
Lewis	18,001	26,862	34,854	43,820	59,315	65,865	81,117	99,540	123,739	154,321	191,985	237,530	294,735	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.4
Lincoln	10,055	17,757	28,545	32,694	49,057	58,371	81,006	102,238	135,827	181,215	240,873	318,197	421,564	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.8
Madison	32,757	70,163	130,325	173,801	225,062	296,435	410,235	526,290	679,179	879,814	1,136,109	1,458,452	1,877,691	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
Minidoka	52,528	94,636	141,284	184,429	257,661	322,943	374,617	461,570	582,128	736,719	929,809	1,166,892	1,468,680	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.7
Nez Perce	114,537	194,019	320,784	424,915	572,712	756,934	973,744	1,176,245	1,462,194	1,823,569	2,268,640	2,806,840	3,482,810	5.5	4.1	4.5	4.4
Oneida	10,516	14,351	24,373	33,917	40,859	52,581	66,911	81,638	102,698	129,633	163,192	204,286	256,470	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.6
Owyhee	21,022	35,667	57,779	73,447	105,946	135,141	183,412	222,301	283,675	363,311	463,926	588,995	749,954	5.6	4.5	5.0	4.9
Payette	37,394	65,168	110,551	162,210	205,271	286,447	399,840	481,592	611,818	780,033	991,640	1,253,450	1,588,987	6.9	4.3	4.9	4.8
Power	22,109	40,564	67,045	92,049	126,472	143,117	160,859	194,347	252,396	329,060	427,602	552,355	715,578	2.4	4.6	5.4	5.3
Shoshone	68,622	109,167	191,186	180,631	197,323	220,554	283,225	354,861	471,529	629,311	836,773	1,105,763	1,465,468	3.7	5.2	5.9	5.8
Teton	7,283	11,279	22,855	28,106	41,382	63,715	91,196	106,999	138,082	178,873	230,980	296,514	381,749	8.2	4.2	5.3	5.2
Twin Falls	156,271	278,743	473,626	619,032	818,887	1,095,145	1,438,910	1,810,972	2,328,514	2,952,045	3,725,762	4,675,755	5,885,028	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.7
Valley	16,408	30,506	56,624	79,642	108,417	165,373	207,767	255,308	331,485	432,066	561,318	724,910	938,899	6.7	4.8	5.4	5.3
Washington	23,053	39,508	62,597	83,838	101,834	139,309	175,449	211,748	269,007	342,968	436,008	551,122	698,653	5.6	4.4	4.9	4.8
State of Idaho	2,551,780	4,635,377	8,280,491	11,577,261	15,918,227	22,870,890	31,289,782	40,322,209	53,261,329	70,639,019	93,200,791	122,620,059	161,325,658	7.0%	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%
Oregon Counties:																	
Baker	49,100	72,800	126,930	162,736	218,000	293,035	419,187	524,971	672,016	863,356	1,104,071	1,408,349	1,796,485	6.8	4.8	5.1	5.0
Harney	24,600	39,700	68,250	79,720	106,000	137,801	207,095	259,356	332,003	426,532	545,455	695,781	887,535	6.9	4.8	5.1	5.0
Malheur	76,100	124,700	197,700	276,260	359,000	487,053	698,665	874,977	1,120,059	1,438,969	1,840,174	2,347,318	2,994,230	6.9	4.8	5.1	5.0

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Ada County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	174,090	207,722	303,043	345,577	392,118	441,420	495,347	555,401	620,998
Population per Square Mile	165.5	197.5	288.1	328.6	372.8	419.7	471.0	528.0	590.4
Total Households:	63,139	77,462	114,226	133,332	152,581	171,301	193,321	219,262	249,072
Persons per Household	2.69	2.60	2.59	2.53	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.47	2.43
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	80,989	108,098	181,723	196,871	225,179	253,932	286,643	324,017	363,300
Manufacturing:	8,579	16,496	25,962	21,647	23,828	25,574	27,331	29,330	30,439
Wholesale & Retail Trade	21,055	26,933	45,681	47,393	54,936	63,886	73,492	85,115	97,551

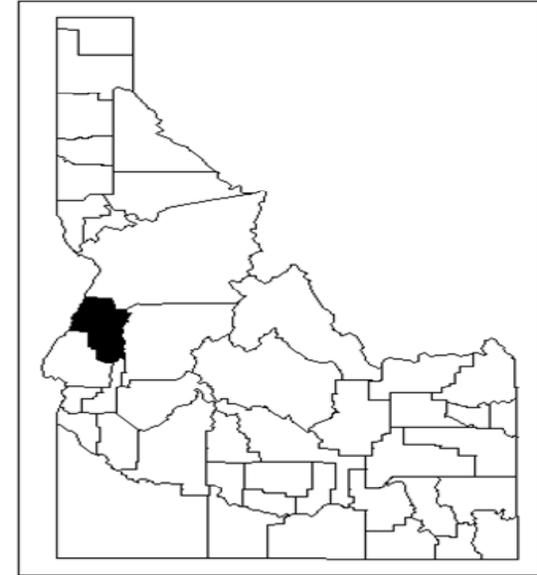
<u>Ada County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	8,579	10,917	10,523	11,185	13,379	15,081	16,496	17,489	18,593	20,555	21,764	21,614	22,642	23,287	25,226
Mining	93	65	96	55	61	81	115	97	68	77	100	95	85	85	80
Construction	6,231	5,513	4,997	4,651	4,965	5,792	6,295	6,764	7,848	8,755	10,578	10,472	10,490	10,847	10,829
Transp., Comm., & Util.	5,226	5,529	5,643	5,192	5,240	5,556	6,081	6,155	6,032	6,317	6,581	6,921	7,084	7,744	8,601
Wholesale & Retail Trade	21,055	22,290	20,785	22,685	23,906	26,112	26,933	27,489	28,929	30,604	33,890	35,318	37,105	38,847	40,523
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	9,224	8,243	9,534	7,411	7,658	7,726	8,211	8,808	8,940	9,853	10,553	10,549	10,500	10,169	9,858
Services	14,376	17,569	18,855	19,187	20,621	21,978	24,114	25,593	26,769	30,055	32,422	35,441	37,647	41,309	44,012
Government	16,203	15,995	16,518	16,915	17,548	18,573	19,853	20,406	21,475	22,170	22,535	23,645	23,602	24,597	25,685
Total Nonagricultural	80,989	86,120	86,950	87,281	93,378	100,898	108,098	112,799	118,654	128,387	138,423	144,055	149,154	156,886	164,814
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	174,090	189,811	191,039	192,926	195,508	200,950	207,722	216,798	225,266	236,477	247,225	256,860	266,290	274,325	284,946
Households:	63,139	70,005	70,786	71,913	73,469	75,855	77,462	81,470	85,097	89,359	92,970	97,071	100,400	103,772	107,312
Persons per Household:	2.69	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.59
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	1,876.4	2,813.9	2,925.6	3,094.0	3,395.6	3,765.2	4,097.2	4,404.9	5,010.7	5,615.2	6,353.4	6,870.4	7,273.0	7,625.1	8,310.0
1992 \$:	3,196.8	3,672.8	3,747.5	3,823.1	4,031.4	4,264.4	4,402.7	4,537.4	5,012.2	5,452.1	6,014.9	6,325.2	6,504.0	6,666.0	7,153.4
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	10,778	14,825	15,314	16,037	17,368	18,737	19,725	20,318	22,244	23,745	25,699	26,748	27,312	27,796	29,163
1992 \$:	18,363	19,350	19,616	19,816	20,620	21,221	21,195	20,929	22,250	23,056	24,330	24,625	24,424	24,300	25,104

Ada County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	25,137	25,962	26,182	22,565	21,389	21,118	21,647	22,231	22,768	23,029	23,333	23,828	24,315	24,638	24,923	25,248
Mining	107	95	91	77	75	79	80	82	84	80	80	80	77	77	75	74
Construction	11,801	12,596	13,316	12,946	13,065	14,174	15,194	15,829	16,314	16,796	17,290	17,666	17,877	17,702	17,894	18,302
Transp., Comm., & Util.	9,172	9,939	10,262	9,902	9,887	10,058	10,279	10,502	10,726	10,942	11,153	11,368	11,566	11,768	11,975	12,184
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42,573	45,681	45,238	44,940	44,814	45,857	47,393	48,804	50,110	51,540	53,187	54,936	56,738	58,526	60,253	61,987
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	10,288	10,212	9,930	10,460	10,983	11,370	11,769	12,002	12,240	12,457	12,677	12,901	13,116	13,334	13,555	13,779
Services	45,659	49,250	52,006	53,432	56,006	58,677	61,849	64,413	66,999	69,682	72,464	75,181	77,992	80,901	83,723	86,541
Government	26,578	27,989	28,144	28,400	28,443	28,541	28,660	28,778	28,891	28,999	29,107	29,219	29,331	29,441	29,566	29,685
Total Nonagricultural	171,316	181,723	185,168	182,721	184,662	189,875	196,871	202,641	208,133	213,525	219,292	225,179	231,010	236,387	241,964	247,800
Population & Households:																
Population:	294,292	303,043	312,855	319,839	325,482	334,697	345,577	354,416	363,842	373,063	382,475	392,118	401,821	411,438	421,262	431,155
Households:	111,040	114,226	117,915	121,884	124,835	128,477	133,332	137,315	141,772	145,835	149,309	152,581	156,957	160,347	163,976	167,848
Persons per Household:	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.56	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.52	2.50	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.50
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	9,041.7	9,964.8	10,750.4	11,253.2	11,617.5	12,494.3	13,462.0	14,336.3	15,255.6	16,248.3	17,286.5	18,386.5	19,606.4	20,919.4	22,271.6	23,710.9
1992 \$:	7,615.2	8,129.4	8,524.6	8,782.4	8,864.7	9,286.4	9,813.4	10,285.2	10,736.3	11,193.6	11,651.6	12,096.8	12,575.3	13,065.3	13,548.3	14,046.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	30,724	32,883	34,362	35,184	35,693	37,330	38,955	40,450	41,929	43,554	45,196	46,890	48,794	50,845	52,869	54,994
1992 \$:	25,876	26,826	27,248	27,459	27,236	27,746	28,397	29,020	29,508	30,005	30,464	30,850	31,296	31,755	32,161	32,579

Ada County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	25,574	25,859	26,174	26,479	26,747	27,331	27,681	28,171	28,613	28,970	29,330	29,556	29,790	30,028	30,231	30,439
Mining	74	72	71	70	70	69	67	67	65	65	64	63	63	62	62	61
Construction	18,757	19,243	19,741	20,250	20,772	21,306	21,876	22,460	23,058	23,683	24,324	24,982	25,669	26,374	27,097	27,838
Transp., Comm., & Util.	12,386	12,562	12,740	12,927	13,118	13,308	13,504	13,702	13,899	14,099	14,290	14,514	14,728	14,932	15,139	15,348
Wholesale & Retail Trade	63,886	65,797	67,675	69,560	71,492	73,492	75,542	77,909	80,247	82,648	85,115	87,649	90,034	92,479	94,984	97,551
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	14,007	14,239	14,459	14,683	14,909	15,139	15,372	15,593	15,817	16,044	16,273	16,490	16,708	16,930	17,154	17,381
Services	89,446	92,443	95,534	98,721	102,120	105,629	109,071	112,617	116,271	120,036	123,712	127,493	131,383	135,384	139,195	143,107
Government	29,802	29,916	30,030	30,144	30,259	30,369	30,478	30,587	30,698	30,803	30,908	31,039	31,174	31,308	31,442	31,574
Total Nonagricultural	253,932	260,130	266,425	272,834	279,489	286,643	293,590	301,106	308,668	316,348	324,017	331,786	339,548	347,496	355,303	363,300
Population & Households:																
Population:	441,420	451,901	462,335	472,976	483,857	495,347	506,735	518,609	530,660	542,955	555,401	568,164	581,084	594,271	607,557	620,998
Households:	171,301	175,330	179,958	184,067	188,134	193,321	198,148	203,631	208,658	213,744	219,262	225,015	232,870	238,220	243,613	249,072
Persons per Household:	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	25,228.8	26,864.8	28,605.7	30,458.0	32,403.1	34,471.2	36,631.0	38,945.7	41,405.4	44,018.9	46,796.0	49,784.4	52,961.5	56,339.0	59,929.3	63,711.9
1992 \$:	14,558.7	15,093.3	15,645.7	16,210.4	16,781.2	17,371.7	17,969.9	18,592.2	19,243.0	19,904.2	20,596.1	21,329.7	22,084.3	22,867.9	23,674.9	24,500.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	57,154	59,448	61,872	64,397	66,968	69,590	72,288	75,096	78,026	81,073	84,256	87,623	91,143	94,804	98,640	102,596
1992 \$:	32,981	33,400	33,841	34,273	34,682	35,070	35,462	35,850	36,262	36,659	37,083	37,541	38,005	38,481	38,967	39,454

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Adams County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	3,330	3,260	3,470	3,430	3,520	3,640	3,750	3,860	3,990
Population per Square Mile	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Total Households:	1,210	1,250	1,420	1,450	1,550	1,650	1,730	1,770	1,820
Persons per Household	2.75	2.59	2.41	2.34	2.24	2.18	2.15	2.16	2.17
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	860	930	980	1,010	1,080	1,150	1,230	1,320	1,400
Manufacturing:	330	310	180	160	160	170	180	180	190
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60	120	210	220	240	260	280	300	320

Adams County

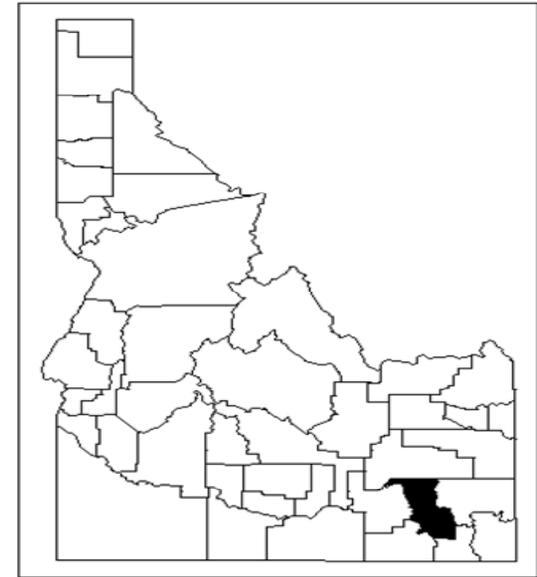
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	330	310	290	280	290	340	310	290	330	320	300	230	250	230	200
Mining	50	20	10	10	0	20	10	10	10	0	0	0	10	10	0
Construction	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	30	20	30	50	60
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	30	30	30	40	20	30	40	30	30	30	30	30	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60	120	100	100	100	110	120	130	140	140	140	150	150	160	170
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	40	100	80	50	30	30	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30
Services	80	70	100	90	120	110	110	70	60	70	60	70	70	50	50
Government	270	260	260	280	290	310	330	360	370	400	410	420	410	430	420
Total Nonagricultural	860	910	880	840	870	940	930	920	960	1,010	1,000	950	970	960	950
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	3,330	3,370	3,380	3,200	3,320	3,220	3,260	3,310	3,460	3,580	3,690	3,680	3,690	3,570	3,530
Households:	1,210	1,250	1,270	1,210	1,270	1,240	1,250	1,270	1,340	1,380	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,420	1,430
Persons per Household:	2.75	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.61	2.50	2.45
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	30.1	39.2	40.1	40.9	43.8	44.7	44.6	46.1	49.5	54.0	56.4	57.3	59.8	64.8	68.0
1992 \$:	51.2	51.2	51.3	50.6	52.0	50.6	48.0	47.4	49.6	52.4	53.4	52.8	53.4	56.7	58.5
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	13,700	13,930	14,330	15,060	15,280	15,590	16,180	18,150	19,250
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	14,730	14,350	14,330	14,630	14,460	14,350	14,470	15,860	16,570

Adams County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	190	180	160	160	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	170	170	170	170
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	50	60	100	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	190	210	220	220	220	220	220	230	230	230	240	240	240	250	250	260
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	30	30	30	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Services	60	70	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80
Government	410	410	390	410	410	420	420	430	430	440	450	450	460	460	470	470
Total Nonagricultural	940	980	980	970	970	980	1,010	1,020	1,040	1,050	1,070	1,080	1,100	1,110	1,120	1,140
Population & Households:																
Population:	3,520	3,470	3,440	3,480	3,470	3,440	3,430	3,420	3,450	3,470	3,490	3,520	3,540	3,560	3,590	3,610
Households:	1,440	1,420	1,430	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,450	1,460	1,480	1,510	1,530	1,550	1,570	1,590	1,620	1,630
Persons per Household:	2.41	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.23	2.21	2.20	2.19
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	70.0	73.2	75.7	78.4	81.6	87.4	92.9	97.1	101.8	106.9	112.1	117.5	123.5	129.8	136.2	142.9
1992 \$:	59.0	59.7	60.0	61.2	62.2	64.9	67.7	69.7	71.7	73.6	75.6	77.3	79.2	81.1	82.8	84.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,910	21,100	22,000	22,540	23,510	25,360	27,080	28,410	29,550	30,800	32,090	33,420	34,870	36,410	37,930	39,520
1992 \$:	16,770	17,210	17,440	17,590	17,940	18,850	19,740	20,380	20,790	21,220	21,630	21,990	22,360	22,740	23,070	23,410

Adams County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	170	170	170	170	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	190
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	120
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wholesale & Retail Trade	260	260	270	270	280	280	280	290	290	300	300	310	310	320	320	320
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Services	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
Government	480	490	490	500	510	510	520	530	530	540	540	550	560	570	570	580
Total Nonagricultural	1,150	1,170	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,230	1,250	1,270	1,280	1,300	1,320	1,330	1,350	1,370	1,380	1,400
Population & Households:																
Population:	3,640	3,660	3,690	3,710	3,730	3,750	3,780	3,800	3,820	3,840	3,860	3,890	3,910	3,940	3,960	3,990
Households:	1,650	1,680	1,690	1,710	1,710	1,730	1,740	1,750	1,750	1,760	1,770	1,780	1,780	1,790	1,810	1,820
Persons per Household:	2.18	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	149.9	157.3	165.1	173.3	181.7	190.5	199.6	209.2	219.2	229.8	240.8	252.5	264.8	277.7	291.2	305.3
1992 \$:	86.5	88.4	90.3	92.2	94.1	96.0	97.9	99.9	101.9	103.9	106.0	108.2	110.4	112.7	115.1	117.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	41,170	42,920	44,770	46,700	48,700	50,750	52,860	55,070	57,390	59,810	62,310	64,960	67,700	70,570	73,510	76,570
1992 \$:	23,760	24,120	24,490	24,850	25,220	25,580	25,930	26,290	26,670	27,040	27,420	27,830	28,230	28,640	29,040	29,440

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Bannock County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	65,650	66,260	75,590	76,680	81,370	86,130	90,750	95,500	100,630
Population per Square Mile	59.0	59.5	67.9	68.9	73.1	77.4	81.5	85.8	90.4
Total Households:	22,490	23,410	27,230	29,220	31,520	33,590	35,310	36,760	38,560
Persons per Household	2.85	2.78	2.69	2.54	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.52	2.53
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	25,600	23,970	32,510	34,240	36,950	39,580	42,380	45,430	48,520
Manufacturing:	3,020	1,950	2,860	2,560	2,700	2,860	2,970	3,150	3,250
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,330	6,620	8,640	8,770	9,440	10,170	10,880	11,670	12,450

Bannock County

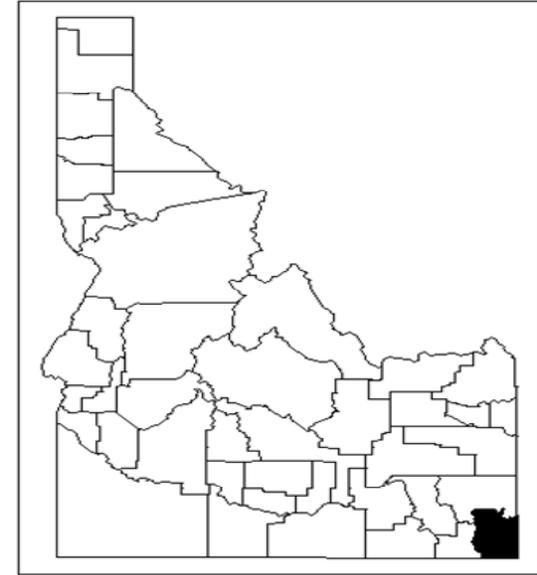
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	3,020	2,870	2,280	2,230	2,160	2,190	1,950	1,980	2,110	2,390	2,620	2,450	2,730	2,790	2,830
Mining	20	30	20	30	20	20	10	0	10	10	20	10	10	10	10
Construction	1,120	1,020	850	770	710	820	910	900	1,100	1,230	1,330	1,390	1,540	1,850	1,820
Transp., Comm., & Util.	3,540	2,900	2,590	2,390	2,340	2,470	2,590	2,560	2,470	2,470	2,510	2,530	2,490	2,250	1,980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,330	6,710	6,160	6,450	6,470	6,600	6,620	7,020	7,340	7,480	7,910	8,100	8,200	8,250	8,550
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2,460	2,190	1,990	1,640	1,690	1,660	1,630	1,600	1,620	1,700	1,720	1,750	1,810	1,600	1,400
Services	3,520	4,000	3,930	3,730	3,840	4,100	4,250	4,190	4,460	4,980	5,290	5,330	5,550	6,230	6,570
Government	5,750	5,590	5,560	5,710	5,970	5,940	6,190	6,340	6,760	7,050	7,300	7,720	7,670	8,370	8,570
Total Nonagricultural	25,600	25,230	23,250	22,950	23,280	23,990	23,970	24,540	26,090	27,460	28,430	28,770	29,570	30,650	31,100
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	65,650	67,050	67,040	66,140	65,590	65,870	66,260	67,340	69,170	70,770	72,470	73,600	74,030	74,640	74,860
Households:	22,490	23,260	23,370	23,190	23,180	23,390	23,410	23,910	24,450	24,340	24,640	24,990	25,280	25,540	25,850
Persons per Household:	2.85	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.76	2.77	2.85	2.87	2.87	2.85	2.84	2.81
<u>Personal Income:</u>															
	(Millions)														
Current Year \$:	572.6	783.2	776.7	794.2	823.0	882.9	930.4	987.3	1,072.8	1,153.2	1,216.5	1,275.5	1,350.5	1,406.5	1,472.5
1992 \$:	975.6	1,022.2	994.9	981.3	977.1	999.9	999.7	1,017.0	1,073.1	1,119.7	1,151.7	1,174.3	1,207.7	1,229.6	1,267.6
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,040	14,660	15,510	16,300	16,790	17,330	18,240	18,850	19,670
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,090	15,100	15,510	15,820	15,890	15,950	16,310	16,480	16,930

Bannock County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	2,870	2,860	2,790	2,650	2,530	2,500	2,560	2,610	2,640	2,670	2,650	2,700	2,740	2,770	2,800	2,830
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	1,900	1,680	1,830	1,810	1,820	1,970	2,100	2,180	2,250	2,310	2,370	2,420	2,450	2,430	2,450	2,500
Transp., Comm., & Util.	2,060	2,080	2,060	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,030	2,040	2,050	2,060	2,060	2,070	2,070	2,080	2,090	2,090
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8,740	8,640	8,250	8,540	8,530	8,630	8,770	8,900	9,020	9,150	9,290	9,440	9,590	9,740	9,880	10,020
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,460	1,480	1,510	1,480	1,500	1,520	1,530	1,540	1,550	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,590	1,600	1,610
Services	6,900	7,640	7,970	7,970	8,190	8,420	8,680	8,890	9,100	9,310	9,520	9,730	9,940	10,150	10,360	10,560
Government	8,880	8,110	8,070	8,340	8,380	8,460	8,560	8,650	8,740	8,830	8,920	9,010	9,100	9,190	9,300	9,400
Total Nonagricultural	32,820	32,510	32,480	32,820	32,990	33,530	34,240	34,830	35,360	35,890	36,390	36,950	37,490	37,970	38,480	39,020
Population & Households:																
Population:	75,530	75,590	75,920	75,810	75,490	75,520	76,680	77,620	78,610	79,590	80,420	81,370	82,300	83,240	84,220	85,170
Households:	26,200	27,230	27,460	27,850	28,380	28,710	29,220	29,750	30,210	30,780	31,130	31,520	31,970	32,410	32,830	33,190
Persons per Household:	2.80	2.69	2.68	2.64	2.58	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.49
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,539.9	1,638.9	1,728.8	1,796.8	1,845.1	1,961.4	2,088.3	2,201.3	2,319.0	2,445.0	2,575.3	2,712.0	2,862.1	3,022.0	3,184.9	3,356.6
1992 \$:	1,296.9	1,337.0	1,370.8	1,402.3	1,407.9	1,457.8	1,522.3	1,579.3	1,632.0	1,684.4	1,735.8	1,784.3	1,835.7	1,887.4	1,937.4	1,988.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	20,390	21,680	22,770	23,700	24,440	25,970	27,230	28,360	29,500	30,720	32,020	33,330	34,770	36,300	37,820	39,410
1992 \$:	17,170	17,690	18,060	18,500	18,650	19,300	19,850	20,350	20,760	21,160	21,580	21,930	22,300	22,670	23,000	23,350

Bannock County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	2,860	2,890	2,890	2,920	2,920	2,970	3,000	3,050	3,090	3,120	3,150	3,170	3,190	3,210	3,230	3,250
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	2,560	2,620	2,690	2,750	2,820	2,890	2,960	3,030	3,110	3,190	3,270	3,350	3,440	3,530	3,620	3,710
Transp., Comm., & Util.	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,110	2,110	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,130	2,130	2,140	2,140	2,150	2,160	2,170	2,170
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10,170	10,310	10,460	10,600	10,740	10,880	11,030	11,190	11,350	11,510	11,670	11,840	11,990	12,140	12,290	12,450
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,620	1,630	1,630	1,640	1,650	1,660	1,660	1,670	1,680	1,680	1,690	1,700	1,700	1,710	1,720	1,720
Services	10,760	10,970	11,180	11,390	11,620	11,850	12,070	12,290	12,520	12,750	12,970	13,200	13,430	13,660	13,880	14,100
Government	9,500	9,600	9,700	9,810	9,910	10,010	10,110	10,220	10,320	10,420	10,520	10,640	10,750	10,870	10,990	11,110
Total Nonagricultural	39,580	40,130	40,670	41,230	41,770	42,380	42,960	43,580	44,200	44,820	45,430	46,050	46,660	47,290	47,900	48,520
Population & Households:																
Population:	86,130	87,110	87,990	88,930	89,800	90,750	91,700	92,640	93,580	94,530	95,500	96,500	97,520	98,540	99,590	100,630
Households:	33,590	34,040	34,310	34,660	35,020	35,310	35,600	35,870	36,180	36,490	36,760	37,120	37,340	37,740	38,150	38,560
Persons per Household:	2.49	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	3,535.8	3,727.5	3,929.4	4,142.0	4,362.5	4,594.6	4,834.6	5,089.1	5,357.0	5,638.7	5,935.1	6,251.6	6,584.7	6,935.2	7,304.2	7,688.9
1992 \$:	2,040.4	2,094.2	2,149.1	2,204.5	2,259.3	2,315.5	2,371.7	2,429.5	2,489.6	2,549.7	2,612.2	2,678.4	2,745.7	2,815.0	2,885.5	2,956.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	41,050	42,790	44,660	46,570	48,580	50,630	52,720	54,940	57,240	59,650	62,140	64,780	67,520	70,380	73,340	76,410
1992 \$:	23,690	24,040	24,420	24,790	25,160	25,510	25,860	26,230	26,600	26,970	27,350	27,750	28,160	28,570	28,970	29,380

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Bear Lake County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	6,970	6,080	6,420	6,350	6,530	6,830	7,080	7,340	7,650
Population per Square Mile	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8
Total Households:	2,210	2,000	2,260	2,400	2,490	2,600	2,680	2,760	2,860
Persons per Household	3.12	3.01	2.82	2.62	2.60	2.60	2.62	2.64	2.65
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	1,360	1,150	1,530	1,600	1,710	1,830	1,950	2,090	2,250
Manufacturing:	90	80	80	70	70	80	80	80	90
Wholesale & Retail Trade	380	370	480	490	530	570	620	670	720

Bear Lake County

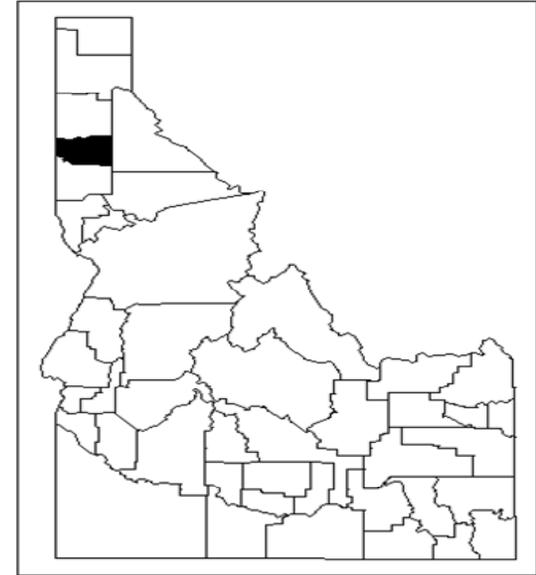
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	90	60	80	120	160	90	80	90	150	180	180	150	160	70	90
Mining	10	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	30	30	30	40	40	40	50
Transp., Comm., & Util.	150	90	80	70	70	50	30	30	50	60	50	50	50	80	80
Wholesale & Retail Trade	380	360	310	330	350	360	370	340	360	390	400	410	430	440	490
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	180	130	130	70	80	70	60	50	60	70	70	70	70	90	70
Services	140	120	110	100	110	100	80	120	150	170	170	180	180	140	160
Government	410	450	460	490	500	500	520	510	510	510	530	560	590	610	620
Total Nonagricultural	1,360	1,230	1,180	1,190	1,270	1,190	1,150	1,160	1,310	1,410	1,440	1,450	1,510	1,480	1,560
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	6,970	6,900	6,650	6,350	6,070	6,100	6,080	6,090	6,240	6,300	6,310	6,460	6,380	6,380	6,350
Households:	2,210	2,220	2,150	2,070	1,990	2,010	2,000	2,000	2,040	2,050	2,050	2,110	2,100	2,150	2,190
Persons per Household:	3.12	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.03	3.02	3.01	3.03	3.03	3.04	3.05	3.04	3.00	2.95	2.87
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	53.5	58.4	56.8	57.3	61.6	63.1	65.8	68.2	75.2	80.2	79.2	87.2	88.9	95.4	101.6
1992 \$:	91.1	76.2	72.7	70.8	73.2	71.4	70.7	70.3	75.2	77.9	75.0	80.3	79.5	83.4	87.4
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	10,810	11,190	12,040	12,730	12,550	13,500	13,950	14,940	16,010
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	11,620	11,530	12,050	12,360	11,890	12,430	12,470	13,060	13,780

Bear Lake County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	90	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	40	50	40	40	40	50	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	80
Transp., Comm., & Util.	80	50	40	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wholesale & Retail Trade	580	480	480	470	470	480	490	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	560
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	70	70	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80
Services	180	180	200	200	200	200	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	180
Government	600	630	600	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750
Total Nonagricultural	1,640	1,530	1,490	1,550	1,550	1,570	1,600	1,620	1,650	1,670	1,690	1,710	1,740	1,750	1,780	1,800
Population & Households:																
Population:	6,390	6,420	6,420	6,300	6,330	6,310	6,350	6,370	6,420	6,450	6,470	6,530	6,590	6,640	6,710	6,770
Households:	2,240	2,260	2,280	2,310	2,350	2,370	2,400	2,420	2,450	2,460	2,470	2,490	2,520	2,540	2,560	2,580
Persons per Household:	2.83	2.82	2.79	2.71	2.67	2.64	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.59	2.60	2.60
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	104.2	108.4	112.5	116.4	119.8	127.1	135.1	142.3	149.7	157.7	165.9	174.6	184.0	194.1	204.3	213.9
1992 \$:	87.8	88.4	89.2	90.9	91.4	94.5	98.5	102.1	105.4	108.6	111.9	114.9	118.0	121.2	124.3	126.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	16,310	16,870	17,520	18,470	18,930	20,150	21,280	22,320	23,300	24,460	25,660	26,750	27,950	29,210	30,450	31,580
1992 \$:	13,740	13,760	13,890	14,410	14,440	14,970	15,510	16,010	16,400	16,850	17,300	17,600	17,920	18,250	18,520	18,710

Bear Lake County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	80	80	90	90	100	100	100	110	110	120	130	130	140	140	150	160
Transp., Comm., & Util.	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wholesale & Retail Trade	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Services	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Government	760	770	790	800	810	820	840	850	860	870	890	900	910	930	940	960
Total Nonagricultural	1,830	1,850	1,880	1,900	1,930	1,950	1,980	2,010	2,040	2,060	2,090	2,120	2,150	2,180	2,210	2,250
Population & Households:																
Population:	6,830	6,880	6,930	6,980	7,030	7,080	7,130	7,180	7,230	7,280	7,340	7,400	7,460	7,520	7,590	7,650
Households:	2,600	2,620	2,630	2,650	2,670	2,680	2,700	2,710	2,730	2,740	2,760	2,780	2,790	2,810	2,840	2,860
Persons per Household:	2.60	2.60	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.62	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	223.9	234.6	245.7	257.4	269.3	281.9	294.8	308.3	322.5	337.4	352.9	369.3	386.6	404.6	423.5	443.0
1992 \$:	129.2	131.8	134.4	137.0	139.5	142.1	144.6	147.2	149.9	152.5	155.3	158.2	161.2	164.2	167.3	170.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	32,790	34,080	35,440	36,850	38,300	39,820	41,340	42,950	44,610	46,330	48,090	49,930	51,840	53,810	55,820	57,880
1992 \$:	18,920	19,150	19,380	19,610	19,830	20,070	20,280	20,500	20,730	20,950	21,160	21,390	21,610	21,840	22,050	22,260

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Benewah County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	8,310	7,940	9,190	9,170	9,810	10,400	10,950	11,560	12,280
Population per Square Mile	10.7	10.2	11.8	11.8	12.6	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.8
Total Households:	2,930	2,990	3,590	3,950	4,370	4,730	5,000	5,260	5,560
Persons per Household	2.81	2.63	2.52	2.29	2.21	2.16	2.15	2.16	2.17
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	2,580	2,870	3,490	3,760	4,210	4,700	5,250	5,880	6,570
Manufacturing:	970	1,030	860	930	950	970	980	1,000	1,010
Wholesale & Retail Trade	350	430	530	490	570	680	790	930	1,090

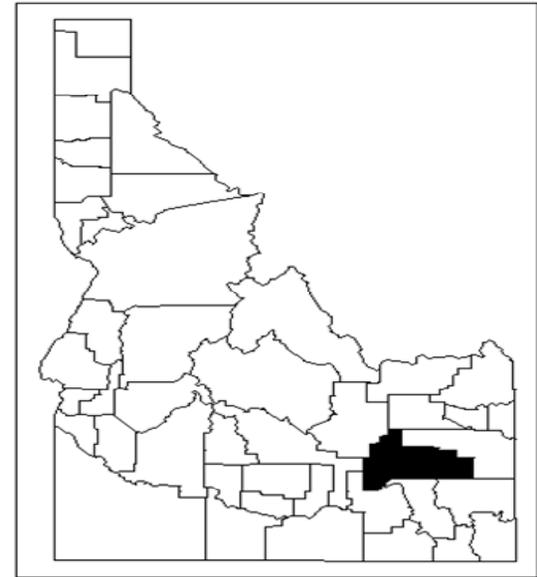
<u>Benewah County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	970	1,140	1,030	1,050	1,120	1,030	1,030	970	970	1,000	1,020	990	1,040	1,060	980
Mining	30	30	40	30	40	40	40	50	40	40	40	40	40	50	50
Construction	50	50	50	60	60	80	80	80	100	120	120	120	130	140	130
Transp., Comm., & Util.	150	150	160	160	160	180	170	160	200	180	180	200	220	230	230
Wholesale & Retail Trade	350	390	340	350	320	350	430	450	450	450	490	580	590	610	570
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	70	70	70	80	90	90	100	70	80	90	90	90	90	110	80
Services	340	320	340	310	330	340	320	370	430	480	490	530	590	670	700
Government	610	610	610	640	660	670	710	720	690	710	750	750	760	780	770
Total Nonagricultural	2,580	2,760	2,630	2,690	2,790	2,770	2,870	2,870	2,960	3,070	3,170	3,310	3,460	3,640	3,520
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	8,310	8,530	8,570	8,310	8,000	7,990	7,940	8,010	8,080	8,280	8,570	8,800	8,940	8,990	9,120
Households:	2,930	3,100	3,140	3,070	2,990	3,010	2,990	3,000	3,030	3,070	3,160	3,260	3,310	3,390	3,470
Persons per Household:	2.81	2.72	2.70	2.68	2.67	2.65	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.66	2.68	2.66	2.67	2.62	2.59
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	68.2	91.7	90.7	88.1	98.5	103.1	110.2	111.1	127.0	131.2	140.5	150.1	161.5	165.7	169.3
1992 \$:	116.2	119.7	116.2	108.9	116.9	116.7	118.4	114.4	127.1	127.4	133.0	138.2	144.4	144.8	145.7
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	13,870	13,860	15,710	15,850	16,400	17,070	18,050	18,430	18,570
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	14,910	14,280	15,720	15,390	15,520	15,710	16,140	16,110	15,990

Benewah County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	870	860	920	940	930	920	930	930	940	940	950	950	960	960	960	970
Mining	50	40	40	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Construction	130	130	110	160	160	170	190	200	200	210	210	220	220	220	220	230
Transp., Comm., & Util.	250	280	290	230	220	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	240	240	240
Wholesale & Retail Trade	530	530	470	460	460	470	490	500	520	530	550	570	590	620	640	660
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90
Services	760	420	480	490	510	540	580	600	630	660	690	720	750	790	820	850
Government	760	1,170	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,250	1,280	1,310	1,340	1,370	1,400	1,430	1,460	1,500	1,530
Total Nonagricultural	3,430	3,490	3,510	3,550	3,580	3,660	3,760	3,860	3,940	4,030	4,120	4,210	4,310	4,400	4,490	4,590
Population & Households:																
Population:	9,090	9,190	9,030	9,010	9,030	8,940	9,170	9,260	9,400	9,540	9,670	9,810	9,950	10,090	10,200	10,300
Households:	3,550	3,590	3,600	3,670	3,760	3,810	3,950	4,030	4,120	4,220	4,290	4,370	4,460	4,540	4,610	4,670
Persons per Household:	2.52	2.52	2.47	2.42	2.36	2.31	2.29	2.26	2.25	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.17
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	175.5	184.4	190.6	199.6	205.4	219.6	235.0	248.9	263.4	279.0	295.3	312.4	331.2	351.4	372.1	393.9
1992 \$:	147.8	150.4	151.2	155.8	156.8	163.2	171.3	178.6	185.4	192.2	199.0	205.5	212.4	219.5	226.3	233.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,300	20,060	21,120	22,150	22,740	24,550	25,630	26,870	28,010	29,260	30,540	31,850	33,300	34,820	36,490	38,250
1992 \$:	16,260	16,360	16,740	17,280	17,360	18,250	18,690	19,280	19,720	20,160	20,580	20,950	21,360	21,750	22,200	22,660

Benewah County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	970	970	970	980	980	980	990	990	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,010	1,010	1,010
Mining	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	230	240	250	250	260	270	270	280	290	300	310	310	320	330	340	350
Transp., Comm., & Util.	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Wholesale & Retail Trade	680	700	720	740	770	790	820	850	870	900	930	960	990	1,020	1,050	1,090
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	120
Services	880	920	950	990	1,030	1,070	1,110	1,150	1,200	1,240	1,290	1,330	1,380	1,430	1,480	1,520
Government	1,570	1,600	1,640	1,680	1,720	1,760	1,800	1,840	1,880	1,920	1,960	2,010	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200
Total Nonagricultural	4,700	4,800	4,910	5,020	5,130	5,250	5,370	5,490	5,620	5,750	5,880	6,010	6,150	6,290	6,430	6,570
Population & Households:																
Population:	10,400	10,510	10,620	10,730	10,840	10,950	11,070	11,190	11,310	11,430	11,560	11,700	11,840	11,980	12,130	12,280
Households:	4,730	4,790	4,840	4,890	4,960	5,000	5,050	5,100	5,160	5,210	5,260	5,320	5,360	5,420	5,490	5,560
Persons per Household:	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	416.9	441.5	467.6	495.1	523.9	554.3	585.9	619.6	655.1	692.7	732.5	775.1	820.1	867.7	918.0	970.8
1992 \$:	240.6	248.0	255.7	263.5	271.3	279.3	287.4	295.8	304.5	313.2	322.4	332.1	342.0	352.2	362.7	373.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	40,070	42,000	44,040	46,160	48,350	50,610	52,940	55,380	57,930	60,580	63,340	66,250	69,270	72,400	75,670	79,040
1992 \$:	23,120	23,600	24,090	24,570	25,040	25,510	25,970	26,440	26,920	27,390	27,880	28,380	28,880	29,390	29,890	30,390

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Bingham County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	36,630	37,600	41,810	43,400	45,730	48,120	50,440	52,810	55,450
Population per Square Mile	17.5	17.9	20.0	20.7	21.8	23.0	24.1	25.2	26.5
Total Households:	10,770	11,510	13,340	14,420	15,430	16,300	17,000	17,630	18,420
Persons per Household	3.35	3.23	3.10	2.98	2.94	2.92	2.94	2.97	2.98
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	9,530	11,490	13,080	13,020	14,250	15,490	16,830	18,290	19,820
Manufacturing:	2,130	2,450	2,400	2,260	2,300	2,320	2,350	2,370	2,380
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,160	2,650	3,750	3,560	3,950	4,390	4,840	5,340	5,850

Bingham County

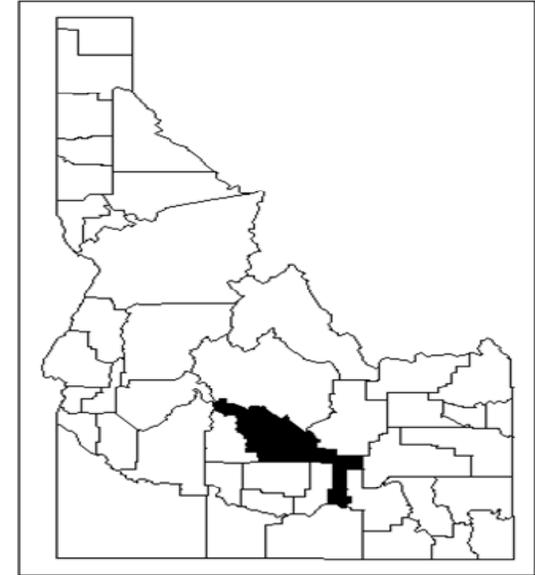
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	2,130	2,530	2,190	2,290	2,320	2,300	2,450	2,430	2,530	2,700	2,600	2,290	2,240	2,390	2,370
Mining	200	0	0	140	0	190	140	110	100	100	90	90	100	100	30
Construction	450	400	390	400	370	490	600	640	410	470	490	480	500	550	570
Transp., Comm., & Util.	280	280	290	270	280	320	330	330	340	350	390	450	470	330	360
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,160	2,350	2,190	2,360	2,360	2,400	2,650	2,870	3,220	3,180	3,400	3,650	3,700	3,520	3,470
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	350	370	380	290	300	270	250	260	300	310	320	310	330	310	310
Services	1,650	1,860	1,800	1,670	1,730	1,820	2,220	2,470	2,530	2,700	2,750	2,860	2,940	1,730	1,860
Government	2,300	2,430	2,440	2,560	2,520	2,750	2,850	2,890	3,010	3,000	3,130	3,100	3,220	3,260	3,330
Total Nonagricultural	9,530	10,220	9,680	9,990	9,890	10,540	11,490	12,000	12,440	12,800	13,180	13,220	13,500	12,190	12,300
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	36,630	38,290	37,970	38,160	37,860	37,580	37,600	38,360	39,510	40,180	40,620	40,650	40,850	41,070	41,410
Households:	10,770	11,450	11,410	11,550	11,550	11,530	11,510	11,770	12,150	12,260	12,280	12,380	12,490	12,690	12,930
Persons per Household:	3.35	3.29	3.28	3.27	3.25	3.24	3.23	3.21	3.19	3.17	3.16	3.15	3.13	3.12	3.11
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	264.2	378.6	379.0	404.7	416.8	470.1	528.8	541.1	575.6	608.3	607.1	642.2	683.7	666.0	706.2
1992 \$:	450.0	494.2	485.5	500.1	494.8	532.4	568.3	557.4	575.8	590.6	574.8	591.2	611.4	582.3	607.9
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,060	14,110	14,570	15,140	14,950	15,800	16,740	16,220	17,050
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,110	14,530	14,580	14,700	14,150	14,540	14,970	14,180	14,680

Bingham County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	2,390	2,400	2,300	2,270	2,250	2,250	2,260	2,270	2,280	2,280	2,290	2,300	2,300	2,310	2,310	2,320
Mining	20	100	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110
Construction	620	630	730	640	650	700	740	770	790	810	830	840	850	850	850	870
Transp., Comm., & Util.	370	400	400	390	390	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	450	460	470	480
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,590	3,750	3,450	3,430	3,420	3,480	3,560	3,630	3,700	3,780	3,860	3,950	4,040	4,130	4,220	4,300
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	300	300	300	300	320	330	340	340	350	360	360	370	380	380	390	390
Services	2,030	2,080	1,710	1,740	1,800	1,860	1,940	2,000	2,060	2,120	2,190	2,250	2,310	2,380	2,440	2,500
Government	3,410	3,420	4,030	3,550	3,570	3,630	3,690	3,750	3,810	3,870	3,930	3,990	4,050	4,110	4,190	4,260
Total Nonagricultural	12,740	13,080	13,010	12,400	12,480	12,720	13,020	13,270	13,510	13,750	14,000	14,250	14,500	14,730	14,970	15,230
Population & Households:																
Population:	41,550	41,810	42,260	42,360	42,910	43,120	43,400	43,880	44,360	44,820	45,270	45,730	46,190	46,660	47,160	47,630
Households:	13,180	13,340	13,550	13,750	14,040	14,290	14,420	14,680	14,870	15,110	15,270	15,430	15,620	15,810	15,990	16,140
Persons per Household:	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.05	3.03	2.99	2.98	2.96	2.95	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.93	2.92	2.92	2.92
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	753.8	815.3	867.1	899.7	922.8	978.3	1,038.8	1,092.5	1,148.2	1,207.8	1,269.3	1,333.6	1,404.1	1,479.0	1,555.1	1,635.1
1992 \$:	634.8	665.1	687.5	702.2	704.1	727.2	757.3	783.8	808.1	832.1	855.5	877.4	900.6	923.7	946.0	968.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,140	19,500	20,520	21,240	21,510	22,690	23,940	24,900	25,890	26,950	28,040	29,160	30,400	31,690	32,970	34,330
1992 \$:	15,280	15,910	16,270	16,570	16,410	16,860	17,450	17,860	18,220	18,560	18,900	19,190	19,500	19,800	20,060	20,340

Bingham County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	2,320	2,330	2,330	2,330	2,340	2,350	2,350	2,360	2,360	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,380	2,380	2,380
Mining	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Construction	890	910	930	950	970	990	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,090	1,110	1,140	1,170	1,190	1,220	1,250
Transp., Comm., & Util.	490	490	500	510	510	520	530	540	540	550	560	570	570	580	590	600
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,390	4,480	4,570	4,660	4,750	4,840	4,930	5,030	5,130	5,240	5,340	5,450	5,550	5,650	5,750	5,850
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	400	410	410	420	430	430	440	440	450	460	460	470	480	480	490	490
Services	2,560	2,630	2,690	2,760	2,830	2,900	2,970	3,050	3,120	3,200	3,270	3,340	3,420	3,500	3,570	3,640
Government	4,330	4,400	4,470	4,540	4,620	4,690	4,760	4,840	4,910	4,990	5,060	5,140	5,230	5,320	5,400	5,490
Total Nonagricultural	15,490	15,750	16,020	16,280	16,550	16,830	17,110	17,410	17,700	17,990	18,290	18,600	18,900	19,210	19,510	19,820
Population & Households:																
Population:	48,120	48,610	49,070	49,530	49,990	50,440	50,910	51,370	51,850	52,320	52,810	53,330	53,850	54,370	54,910	55,450
Households:	16,300	16,460	16,580	16,730	16,880	17,000	17,130	17,240	17,380	17,510	17,630	17,790	17,880	18,060	18,240	18,420
Persons per Household:	2.92	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,718.5	1,807.5	1,901.0	1,999.3	2,100.9	2,207.6	2,317.7	2,434.2	2,556.5	2,684.8	2,819.5	2,963.1	3,113.9	3,272.2	3,438.5	3,611.4
1992 \$:	991.7	1,015.5	1,039.8	1,064.1	1,088.1	1,112.5	1,137.0	1,162.1	1,188.1	1,214.0	1,240.9	1,269.5	1,298.5	1,328.2	1,358.4	1,388.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	35,710	37,190	38,740	40,360	42,030	43,770	45,530	47,380	49,310	51,310	53,390	55,560	57,830	60,190	62,620	65,140
1992 \$:	20,610	20,890	21,190	21,480	21,770	22,060	22,330	22,620	22,920	23,200	23,500	23,810	24,110	24,430	24,740	25,050

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Blaine County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	9,940	13,790	19,130	21,510	24,080	26,620	27,980	31,070	34,480
Population per Square Mile	3.8	5.2	7.2	8.1	9.1	10.1	10.6	11.7	13.0
Total Households:	3,980	5,510	7,800	8,720	9,800	10,730	11,250	12,580	13,900
Persons per Household	2.44	2.43	2.41	2.42	2.40	2.43	2.44	2.42	2.43
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	4,620	8,010	11,570	13,540	15,930	18,320	21,170	24,430	27,970
Manufacturing:	130	310	310	320	320	320	310	310	310
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,360	2,250	3,150	3,340	3,910	4,580	5,300	6,160	7,090

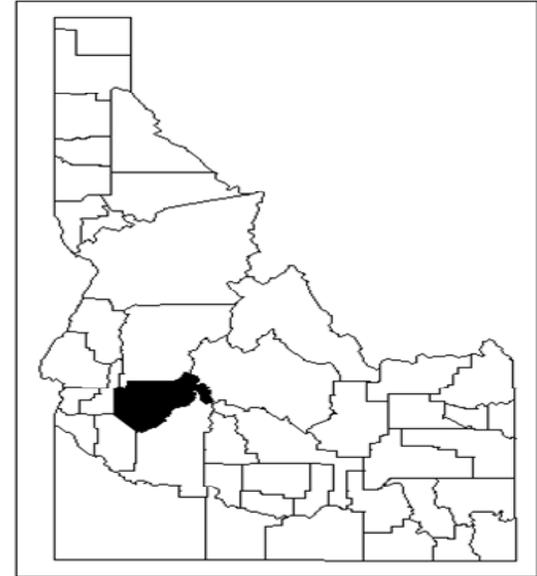
<u>Blaine County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	130	280	210	220	210	250	310	290	270	260	300	310	320	320	350
Mining	10	60	30	20	40	30	30	40	30	30	50	40	50	40	40
Construction	470	480	490	620	740	980	1,330	1,240	1,110	1,150	1,380	1,490	1,510	1,430	1,510
Transp., Comm., & Util.	160	160	190	200	220	230	270	250	240	230	260	270	270	290	280
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,360	1,630	1,570	1,690	1,740	1,960	2,250	2,290	2,370	2,470	2,590	2,750	3,000	3,080	3,070
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	370	860	780	480	430	440	480	450	520	610	670	680	710	900	580
Services	1,420	1,680	1,710	1,900	1,950	2,180	2,340	2,470	2,570	2,720	2,790	2,970	3,140	3,150	3,240
Government	710	760	800	840	880	910	1,000	1,010	1,090	1,130	1,170	1,180	1,290	1,310	1,340
Total Nonagricultural	4,620	5,910	5,790	5,960	6,210	6,970	8,010	8,050	8,200	8,600	9,200	9,680	10,280	10,510	10,390
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	9,940	12,160	12,150	12,720	12,660	12,920	13,790	14,460	15,080	15,670	16,500	17,110	17,710	18,080	18,270
Households:	3,980	4,900	4,910	5,150	5,160	5,270	5,510	5,860	6,120	6,310	6,590	6,840	7,120	7,290	7,480
Persons per Household:	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.45	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.40
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	116.6	192.1	204.1	218.3	255.1	289.9	341.3	367.0	409.5	448.3	492.5	540.6	590.5	642.3	679.8
1992 \$:	198.6	250.8	261.4	269.8	302.8	328.3	366.7	378.0	409.6	435.3	466.2	497.7	528.1	561.5	585.2
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	24,750	25,380	27,150	28,610	29,850	31,600	33,350	35,520	37,220
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	26,590	26,150	27,160	27,780	28,260	29,090	29,820	31,060	32,040

Blaine County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	350	310	340	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Mining	40	40	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Construction	1,690	1,930	2,170	1,810	1,830	1,990	2,140	2,230	2,300	2,370	2,440	2,490	2,520	2,500	2,520	2,580
Transp., Comm., & Util.	280	270	270	260	260	270	270	280	290	290	300	310	310	320	320	330
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,060	3,150	3,190	3,150	3,140	3,220	3,340	3,450	3,540	3,650	3,780	3,910	4,040	4,180	4,310	4,440
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	620	660	680	680	740	790	840	870	900	930	950	980	1,010	1,040	1,080	1,110
Services	3,600	3,840	4,270	4,500	4,720	4,950	5,230	5,450	5,670	5,910	6,150	6,390	6,630	6,890	7,140	7,390
Government	1,380	1,370	1,150	1,330	1,340	1,360	1,380	1,410	1,430	1,450	1,480	1,500	1,520	1,550	1,580	1,610
Total Nonagricultural	11,030	11,570	12,100	12,080	12,380	12,930	13,540	14,030	14,480	14,950	15,440	15,930	16,400	16,820	17,290	17,790
Population & Households:																
Population:	18,520	19,130	19,770	20,300	20,730	21,060	21,510	21,980	22,430	22,880	23,490	24,080	24,640	25,180	25,770	26,380
Households:	7,670	7,800	8,020	8,190	8,420	8,530	8,720	8,950	9,140	9,360	9,600	9,800	10,030	10,230	10,450	10,660
Persons per Household:	2.37	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.41	2.42	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.42
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	725.9	764.8	798.0	832.1	856.5	915.3	979.8	1,037.6	1,098.0	1,163.0	1,230.5	1,301.7	1,380.2	1,464.1	1,550.2	1,641.2
1992 \$:	611.4	623.9	632.8	649.4	653.6	680.3	714.2	744.4	772.7	801.2	829.4	856.4	885.2	914.4	943.0	972.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	39,190	39,990	40,360	41,000	41,320	43,460	45,550	47,200	48,960	50,820	52,380	54,060	56,010	58,150	60,160	62,210
1992 \$:	33,010	32,620	32,010	32,000	31,530	32,300	33,200	33,870	34,460	35,010	35,300	35,570	35,920	36,320	36,590	36,860

Blaine County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	320	320	320	320	320	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
Mining	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	2,650	2,720	2,790	2,860	2,940	3,010	3,100	3,180	3,270	3,360	3,450	3,540	3,640	3,740	3,850	3,960
Transp., Comm., & Util.	330	340	340	350	350	360	360	370	380	380	390	390	400	400	410	420
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,580	4,720	4,860	5,000	5,150	5,300	5,450	5,630	5,800	5,980	6,160	6,350	6,530	6,710	6,900	7,090
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,140	1,170	1,210	1,240	1,270	1,310	1,350	1,380	1,420	1,450	1,490	1,530	1,560	1,600	1,640	1,680
Services	7,640	7,900	8,180	8,460	8,760	9,070	9,370	9,690	10,010	10,350	10,670	11,010	11,350	11,710	12,050	12,400
Government	1,630	1,660	1,690	1,720	1,750	1,780	1,800	1,830	1,860	1,890	1,920	1,950	1,990	2,020	2,060	2,090
Total Nonagricultural	18,320	18,870	19,420	19,980	20,570	21,170	21,780	22,430	23,080	23,760	24,430	25,120	25,820	26,540	27,250	27,970
Population & Households:																
Population:	26,620	26,890	27,150	27,410	27,700	27,980	28,570	29,180	29,790	30,430	31,070	31,730	32,410	33,090	33,780	34,480
Households:	10,730	10,830	10,920	11,030	11,140	11,250	11,510	11,750	12,010	12,290	12,580	12,840	13,050	13,330	13,610	13,900
Persons per Household:	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,736.6	1,839.1	1,947.5	2,062.2	2,181.9	2,308.4	2,439.7	2,579.8	2,727.8	2,884.1	3,049.4	3,226.4	3,413.6	3,611.6	3,820.8	4,040.0
1992 \$:	1,002.2	1,033.3	1,065.2	1,097.6	1,130.0	1,163.3	1,196.9	1,231.6	1,267.7	1,304.1	1,342.1	1,382.3	1,423.5	1,465.9	1,509.4	1,553.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	65,230	68,400	71,740	75,230	78,770	82,500	85,380	88,420	91,560	94,790	98,160	101,680	105,340	109,130	113,100	117,180
1992 \$:	37,640	38,430	39,240	40,040	40,800	41,570	41,890	42,210	42,550	42,860	43,200	43,560	43,930	44,300	44,680	45,060

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Boise County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	3,020	3,570	6,750	7,580	8,200	8,930	9,730	10,620	11,650
Population per Square Mile	1.6	1.9	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.1
Total Households:	1,110	1,360	2,630	3,080	3,400	3,730	4,090	4,500	4,910
Persons per Household	2.71	2.59	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.33
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	920	930	1,330	1,670	1,990	2,350	2,760	3,240	3,780
Manufacturing:	410	170	70	60	70	70	70	70	70
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80	140	210	240	290	350	410	490	580

Boise County

<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	410	250	210	210	190	170	170	170	160	150	190	140	137	123	100
Mining	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	40	36	36	43	56
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	40	40	40	40	30	29	32	37
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80	70	70	80	100	110	140	150	170	190	190	208	221	192	199
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	30	40	30	20	10	10	10	10	20	30	30	24	23	21	11
Services	70	180	160	140	200	200	240	270	310	400	400	457	475	460	452
Government	290	260	260	270	300	290	320	350	390	390	440	444	473	513	533
Total Nonagricultural	920	830	760	730	820	790	930	1,020	1,120	1,210	1,330	1,346	1,402	1,393	1,395
Population & Households:															
Population:	3,020	3,290	3,270	3,360	3,300	3,320	3,570	3,810	4,150	4,550	4,850	5,178	5,543	5,821	6,036
Households:	1,110	1,230	1,240	1,280	1,270	1,280	1,360	1,470	1,620	1,770	1,860	2,020	2,137	2,259	2,383
Persons per Household:	2.71	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.56	2.59	2.55	2.58	2.56	2.51
Personal Income: (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	26	35	35	36	42	46	51	54	62	67	80	85	92	98	107
1992 \$:	44	45	44	45	50	53	55	56	62	65	75	79	82	86	93
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,430	14,320	14,920	14,770	16,410	16,488	16,568	16,862	17,808
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,500	14,750	14,930	14,340	15,540	15,180	14,816	14,741	15,330

Boise County

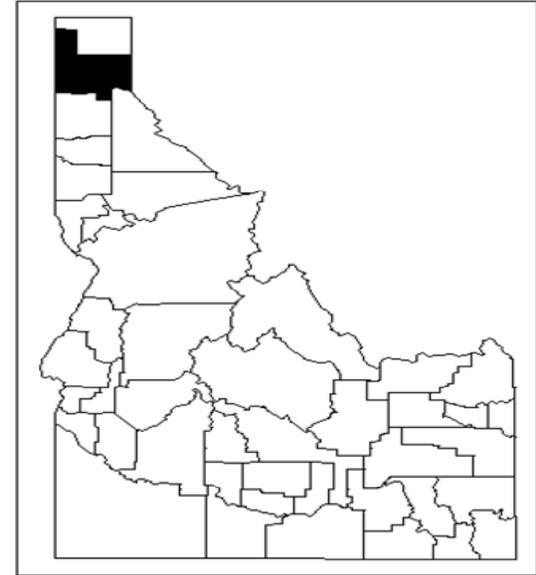
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	86	70	60	70	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Mining	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	75	80	80	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Transp., Comm., & Util.	35	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	210	210	220	230	230	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	330	340
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	11	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Services	462	400	540	540	570	610	650	680	720	760	800	830	870	910	950	1,000
Government	515	520	540	560	570	580	600	610	630	640	660	670	690	700	720	740
Total Nonagricultural	1,403	1,330	1,480	1,510	1,540	1,600	1,670	1,730	1,790	1,860	1,920	1,990	2,060	2,130	2,200	2,270
Population & Households:																
Population:	6,390	6,750	6,920	7,060	7,240	7,350	7,580	7,700	7,820	7,940	8,070	8,200	8,340	8,490	8,640	8,780
Households:	2,511	2,630	2,720	2,800	2,930	2,970	3,080	3,150	3,220	3,290	3,350	3,400	3,470	3,540	3,610	3,670
Persons per Household:	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.36	2.36
Personal Income:	(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	114	126	135	141	145	154	165	174	183	193	203	214	226	239	252	265
1992 \$:	96	103	107	110	110	115	120	125	129	133	137	141	145	149	153	157
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	17,828	18,720	19,480	19,920	20,000	20,990	21,720	22,600	23,440	24,320	25,200	26,130	27,120	28,120	29,120	30,200
1992 \$:	15,016	15,270	15,450	15,550	15,260	15,600	15,830	16,210	16,490	16,750	16,990	17,190	17,400	17,570	17,720	17,890

Boise County

Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	350	360	380	390	400	410	430	440	460	480	490	510	530	540	560	580
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Services	1,040	1,080	1,130	1,180	1,230	1,280	1,340	1,390	1,450	1,510	1,570	1,630	1,690	1,760	1,820	1,890
Government	760	780	800	820	840	860	880	900	920	940	960	990	1,010	1,040	1,060	1,090
Total Nonagricultural	2,350	2,430	2,510	2,590	2,670	2,760	2,850	2,950	3,040	3,140	3,240	3,350	3,450	3,560	3,670	3,780
Population & Households:																
Population:	8,930	9,080	9,230	9,390	9,560	9,730	9,900	10,070	10,250	10,440	10,620	10,820	11,020	11,230	11,440	11,650
Households:	3,730	3,790	3,870	3,940	4,020	4,090	4,170	4,240	4,320	4,410	4,500	4,580	4,640	4,730	4,820	4,910
Persons per Household:	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33
Personal Income:	(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	279	294	310	327	344	363	382	402	423	445	469	493	520	547	576	607
1992 \$:	161	165	170	174	178	183	187	192	197	201	206	211	217	222	228	233
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	31,280	32,420	33,610	34,820	36,030	37,290	38,560	39,890	41,250	42,650	44,110	45,620	47,160	48,740	50,410	52,110
1992 \$:	18,050	18,210	18,380	18,530	18,660	18,790	18,920	19,040	19,170	19,280	19,410	19,540	19,660	19,780	19,910	20,040

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Bonner County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	24,300	26,770	36,835	40,133	43,528	47,167	51,027	54,895	60,650
Population per Square Mile	14.0	15.4	21.2	23.1	25.1	27.1	29.4	31.6	34.9
Total Households:	8,810	10,270	14,747	16,283	17,741	19,157	20,615	22,003	24,200
Persons per Household	2.73	2.58	2.48	2.44	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.47	2.48
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	6,340	8,600	12,376	13,752	15,792	17,621	19,558	21,466	26,100
Manufacturing:	1,480	2,250	1,877	1,869	1,943	1,986	2,021	2,052	1,980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,520	1,930	3,758	4,018	4,708	5,502	6,399	7,432	7,920

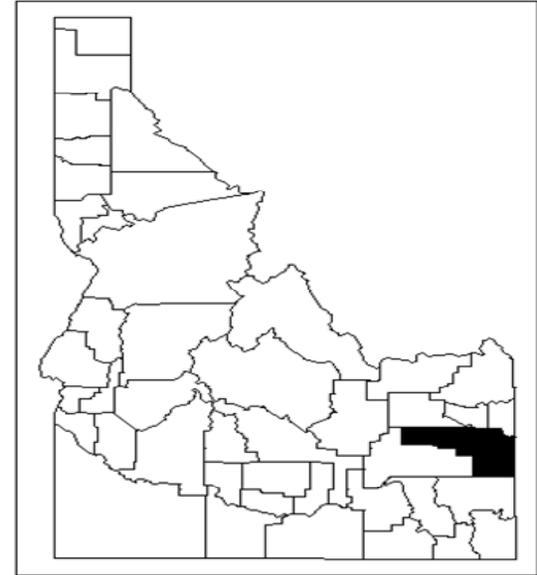
<u>Bonner County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,480	1,840	1,800	2,210	2,180	2,180	2,250	2,000	2,040	2,000	2,060	2,013	1,827	1,854	1,896
Mining	10	20	20	20	30	20	20	20	30	40	40	41	42	53	63
Construction	270	350	340	280	230	270	370	410	530	580	690	693	679	738	762
Transp., Comm., & Util.	390	370	370	370	350	350	360	380	390	430	440	447	443	439	447
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,520	1,750	1,590	1,700	1,780	1,850	1,930	2,150	2,350	2,500	2,800	2,874	3,003	3,621	3,760
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	340	640	580	400	370	370	310	420	500	530	570	579	578	594	405
Services	890	1,160	1,170	1,290	1,370	1,430	1,580	1,610	1,680	1,860	1,920	2,133	2,214	2,184	2,284
Government	1,460	1,420	1,400	1,510	1,590	1,660	1,780	1,820	1,960	2,010	2,040	2,065	2,143	2,136	2,252
Total Nonagricultural	6,340	7,550	7,260	7,790	7,910	8,140	8,600	8,810	9,490	9,940	10,560	10,844	10,931	11,619	11,868
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	24,300	26,460	26,290	25,700	25,500	26,130	26,770	27,960	28,970	30,340	31,980	33,252	34,233	35,055	35,717
Households:	8,810	9,860	9,870	9,730	9,750	10,060	10,270	10,780	11,260	11,800	12,260	12,863	13,305	13,710	14,120
Persons per Household:	2.73	2.66	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.60	2.58	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.59	2.57	2.55	2.54	2.51
<u>Personal Income:</u>															
	(Millions)														
Current Year \$:	182.6	269.0	275.1	289.6	310.0	326.9	354.8	380.2	431.8	473.4	508.5	530.7	565.0	598.5	645.6
1992 \$:	311.1	351.1	352.4	357.8	368.1	370.2	381.3	391.6	432.0	459.7	481.4	488.6	505.2	523.2	555.7
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	13,260	13,600	14,910	15,600	15,900	15,960	16,503	17,073	18,075
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	14,240	14,010	14,910	15,150	15,050	14,694	14,758	14,926	15,560

Bonner County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	1,916	1,877	1,877	1,839	1,839	1,845	1,869	1,891	1,911	1,922	1,932	1,943	1,953	1,959	1,968	1,977
Mining	65	59	53	48	47	48	48	48	49	49	48	48	47	46	46	45
Construction	859	864	904	878	897	911	927	940	955	969	982	995	1,008	1,019	1,035	1,050
Transp., Comm., & Util.	440	448	446	441	445	448	450	451	453	454	455	456	457	458	458	459
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,691	3,758	3,640	3,634	3,744	3,878	4,018	4,197	4,291	4,430	4,556	4,708	4,878	5,004	5,175	5,315
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	422	420	449	465	479	493	502	511	520	528	537	545	554	563	573	582
Services	2,430	2,644	2,893	3,014	3,188	3,382	3,537	3,720	3,876	4,084	4,277	4,481	4,603	4,731	4,859	4,991
Government	2,272	2,307	2,377	2,324	2,339	2,368	2,402	2,441	2,483	2,527	2,572	2,616	2,661	2,706	2,752	2,803
Total Nonagricultural	12,096	12,376	12,638	12,644	12,979	13,373	13,752	14,199	14,536	14,963	15,359	15,792	16,162	16,487	16,865	17,222
Population & Households:																
Population:	36,507	36,835	37,507	38,133	38,804	39,462	40,133	40,799	41,473	42,153	42,847	43,528	44,239	44,939	45,669	46,415
Households:	14,537	14,747	15,020	15,321	15,669	15,993	16,283	16,616	16,898	17,226	17,485	17,741	18,053	18,340	18,614	18,898
Persons per Household:	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	682.4	728.3	758.0	797.5	840.1	887.1	938.5	993.0	1,050.9	1,110.4	1,174.4	1,242.5	1,314.9	1,392.3	1,474.2	1,560.9
1992 \$:	574.8	593.9	601.1	622.0	638.5	657.1	677.6	699.1	721.6	743.8	767.7	792.2	816.5	840.2	863.8	886.9
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,693	19,773	20,210	20,912	21,651	22,480	23,385	24,338	25,340	26,343	27,410	28,544	29,723	30,982	32,280	33,630
1992 \$:	15,744	16,122	16,026	16,312	16,455	16,651	16,884	17,135	17,399	17,645	17,918	18,201	18,456	18,697	18,915	19,109

Bonner County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	1,986	1,992	1,999	2,006	2,013	2,021	2,029	2,037	2,043	2,048	2,052	1,970	1,970	1,980	1,980	1,980
Mining	45	45	43	44	44	44	43	43	43	43	43	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	1,063	1,067	1,079	1,092	1,103	1,104	1,115	1,125	1,133	1,141	1,168	1,720	1,760	1,810	1,870	1,920
Transp., Comm., & Util.	459	458	458	459	459	459	460	461	461	462	462	460	460	460	460	470
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,502	5,658	5,855	6,020	6,224	6,399	6,617	6,824	7,000	7,225	7,432	7,030	7,240	7,460	7,690	7,920
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	591	600	609	619	628	637	647	657	666	675	684	790	800	810	830	840
Services	5,121	5,257	5,395	5,535	5,657	5,783	5,901	5,993	6,085	6,180	6,272	7,210	7,470	7,730	7,980	8,240
Government	2,854	2,903	2,955	3,006	3,059	3,110	3,160	3,211	3,258	3,306	3,353	4,260	4,370	4,470	4,580	4,700
Total Nonagricultural	17,621	17,980	18,395	18,779	19,187	19,558	19,973	20,352	20,690	21,079	21,466	23,460	24,100	24,760	25,420	26,100
Population & Households:																
Population:	47,167	47,888	48,640	49,430	50,228	51,027	51,833	52,644	53,358	54,085	54,895	56,690	57,650	58,640	59,640	60,650
Households:	19,157	19,426	19,698	19,994	20,338	20,615	20,916	21,221	21,461	21,731	22,003	22,710	22,990	23,390	23,790	24,200
Persons per Household:	2.44	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,651.9	1,749.5	1,852.7	1,962.0	2,076.0	2,196.6	2,321.8	2,454.1	2,593.8	2,741.4	2,897.3	3,145.1	3,327.8	3,520.9	3,725.1	3,939.1
1992 \$:	909.4	931.8	953.3	974.2	994.8	1,015.6	1,035.6	1,055.0	1,075.0	1,094.5	1,113.8	1,347.5	1,387.6	1,429.1	1,471.6	1,514.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	35,022	36,532	38,091	39,693	41,332	43,048	44,794	46,616	48,611	50,687	52,779	55,480	57,720	60,040	62,460	64,950
1992 \$:	19,281	19,459	19,599	19,709	19,806	19,902	19,980	20,041	20,147	20,237	20,289	23,770	24,070	24,370	24,670	24,980

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Bonneville County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	66,220	72,610	82,522	87,603	93,355	99,515	106,001	112,353	125,910
Population per Square Mile	35.4	38.9	44.2	46.9	50.0	53.3	56.7	60.1	67.4
Total Households:	21,310	24,290	28,795	31,207	33,401	35,467	37,613	39,676	44,350
Persons per Household	3.08	2.94	2.83	2.76	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.79	2.79
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	24,040	29,730	39,913	43,641	48,231	53,383	58,792	64,142	74,200
Manufacturing:	1,680	1,790	2,269	2,278	2,339	2,372	2,399	2,421	2,570
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,970	9,320	12,971	13,750	15,269	16,938	18,765	20,593	19,530

Bonneville County

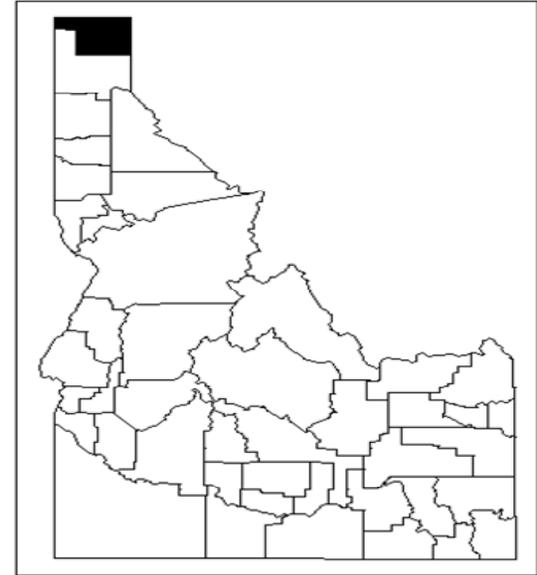
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,680	1,940	1,700	1,630	1,700	1,690	1,790	1,990	2,040	2,120	2,170	1,662	1,745	1,885	2,024
Mining	40	60	50	20	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	10
Construction	2,140	1,930	2,210	1,950	1,750	2,110	2,530	2,430	2,260	2,380	2,540	2,472	2,439	2,558	2,652
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,150	980	950	890	920	890	920	940	970	1,040	1,110	1,246	1,421	1,530	1,548
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,970	8,210	7,640	8,450	8,870	9,150	9,320	9,930	10,290	10,490	10,990	11,223	11,430	12,098	12,225
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,310	1,670	1,610	1,280	1,410	1,360	1,420	1,400	1,380	1,460	1,510	1,426	1,432	1,494	1,425
Services	7,150	7,910	7,680	7,530	7,720	8,470	9,250	9,790	10,050	10,740	10,850	11,480	11,625	11,920	12,218
Government	3,610	3,640	3,690	3,800	3,970	4,230	4,490	4,870	4,990	5,150	5,290	5,190	5,365	5,236	5,345
Total Nonagricultural	24,040	26,350	25,520	25,550	26,370	27,930	29,730	31,350	31,970	33,380	34,450	34,701	35,459	36,723	37,448
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	66,220	68,630	69,350	70,430	70,810	71,300	72,610	75,030	77,150	78,310	79,200	79,769	79,770	80,501	81,253
Households:	21,310	22,490	22,850	23,380	23,730	24,030	24,290	25,140	25,860	26,650	26,870	27,072	26,929	27,225	27,657
Persons per Household:	3.08	3.01	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.95	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.93	2.92	2.90
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	609.7	897.6	934.4	984.1	1,048.6	1,145.5	1,240.8	1,310.8	1,408.7	1,477.7	1,533.3	1,563.8	1,603.6	1,668.0	1,752.6
1992 \$:	1,038.7	1,171.6	1,196.8	1,216.0	1,244.9	1,297.4	1,333.3	1,350.2	1,409.1	1,434.7	1,451.6	1,439.7	1,434.1	1,458.2	1,508.7
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	17,090	17,470	18,260	18,870	19,360	19,604	20,103	20,720	21,570
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	18,360	18,000	18,260	18,320	18,330	18,049	17,978	18,114	18,568

Bonneville County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	2,169	2,269	2,278	2,249	2,251	2,257	2,278	2,297	2,313	2,322	2,330	2,339	2,347	2,351	2,358	2,365
Mining	7	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Construction	2,779	2,643	2,748	2,683	2,731	2,767	2,807	2,841	2,877	2,914	2,947	2,979	3,010	3,039	3,078	3,115
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,660	1,705	1,675	1,646	1,688	1,717	1,739	1,757	1,776	1,793	1,810	1,825	1,841	1,857	1,868	1,882
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12,678	12,971	12,950	12,945	13,174	13,458	13,750	14,124	14,421	14,701	14,975	15,269	15,599	15,966	16,281	16,601
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,460	1,414	1,462	1,498	1,527	1,557	1,588	1,609	1,630	1,650	1,670	1,690	1,711	1,732	1,753	1,774
Services	12,609	13,368	14,147	14,456	14,818	15,437	15,835	16,297	16,723	17,067	17,628	18,212	18,763	19,338	19,909	20,470
Government	5,522	5,537	5,656	5,553	5,563	5,595	5,637	5,686	5,741	5,798	5,855	5,912	5,968	6,025	6,083	6,146
Total Nonagricultural	38,884	39,913	40,923	41,035	41,758	42,794	43,641	44,616	45,487	46,251	47,221	48,231	49,245	50,313	51,335	52,359
Population & Households:																
Population:	82,166	82,522	83,539	84,186	85,339	86,457	87,603	88,736	89,879	91,035	92,211	93,355	94,561	95,739	96,977	98,241
Households:	28,115	28,795	29,170	29,653	30,220	30,744	31,207	31,747	32,195	32,730	33,129	33,401	33,897	34,345	34,770	35,080
Persons per Household:	2.88	2.83	2.82	2.80	2.78	2.77	2.76	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.75	2.76
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,823.6	1,930.7	2,010.8	2,102.8	2,201.2	2,309.1	2,426.5	2,549.7	2,679.8	2,812.8	2,954.8	3,104.6	3,263.0	3,431.2	3,607.9	3,793.6
1992 \$:	1,535.9	1,574.2	1,594.5	1,640.2	1,673.0	1,710.4	1,751.9	1,795.1	1,840.0	1,884.1	1,931.5	1,979.6	2,026.2	2,070.7	2,114.0	2,155.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	22,194	23,396	24,070	24,978	25,794	26,708	27,699	28,734	29,816	30,898	32,043	33,256	34,507	35,839	37,203	38,615
1992 \$:	18,693	19,076	19,086	19,484	19,604	19,783	19,998	20,230	20,472	20,696	20,946	21,205	21,427	21,628	21,800	21,941

Bonneville County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	2,372	2,376	2,382	2,387	2,393	2,399	2,405	2,410	2,415	2,418	2,421	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,570	2,570
Mining	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	3,149	3,182	3,213	3,244	3,272	3,299	3,326	3,350	3,370	3,388	3,406	4,700	4,810	4,920	5,040	5,160
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,894	1,902	1,914	1,926	1,938	1,950	1,961	1,977	1,989	2,000	2,010	2,270	2,300	2,320	2,350	2,370
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16,938	17,282	17,642	18,014	18,378	18,765	19,143	19,506	19,884	20,265	20,593	18,280	18,590	18,900	19,210	19,530
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,795	1,815	1,835	1,856	1,876	1,897	1,918	1,939	1,959	1,978	1,998	2,230	2,260	2,290	2,310	2,340
Services	21,022	21,598	22,174	22,754	23,348	23,960	24,540	25,121	25,705	26,312	26,912	30,290	31,020	31,760	32,460	33,170
Government	6,208	6,268	6,331	6,393	6,457	6,517	6,576	6,636	6,689	6,742	6,795	8,430	8,580	8,730	8,880	9,030
Total Nonagricultural	53,383	54,428	55,497	56,579	57,669	58,792	59,875	60,945	62,016	63,109	64,142	68,790	70,140	71,510	72,850	74,200
Population & Households:																
Population:	99,515	100,717	101,978	103,314	104,660	106,001	107,352	108,706	109,855	111,020	112,353	119,900	121,400	122,910	124,410	125,910
Households:	35,467	35,864	36,244	36,690	37,201	37,613	38,068	38,535	38,875	39,273	39,676	42,390	42,720	43,270	43,810	44,350
Persons per Household:	2.76	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.79	2.78	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.79
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	3,987.0	4,193.6	4,410.7	4,638.9	4,874.7	5,122.3	5,377.8	5,645.8	5,926.9	6,221.9	6,531.4	7,019.9	7,377.2	7,752.2	8,146.1	8,555.9
1992 \$:	2,195.0	2,233.7	2,269.4	2,303.4	2,335.9	2,368.2	2,398.8	2,427.2	2,456.4	2,484.1	2,510.8	3,007.6	3,076.2	3,146.6	3,218.1	3,290.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	40,065	41,637	43,252	44,901	46,576	48,324	50,095	51,936	53,952	56,043	58,133	58,550	60,770	63,070	65,480	67,950
1992 \$:	22,057	22,178	22,254	22,295	22,319	22,342	22,345	22,328	22,361	22,376	22,348	25,080	25,340	25,600	25,870	26,130

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Boundary County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	7,310	8,350	9,871	10,755	11,665	12,640	13,674	14,711	15,250
Population per Square Mile	5.8	6.6	7.8	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.6	12.0
Total Households:	2,480	2,860	3,712	4,095	4,474	4,844	5,210	5,561	5,750
Persons per Household	2.92	2.78	2.60	2.57	2.55	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.60
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	1,810	2,500	3,495	3,785	4,180	4,603	5,055	5,478	6,680
Manufacturing:	350	500	634	631	657	671	683	693	660
Wholesale & Retail Trade	420	510	615	644	735	854	999	1,120	1,220

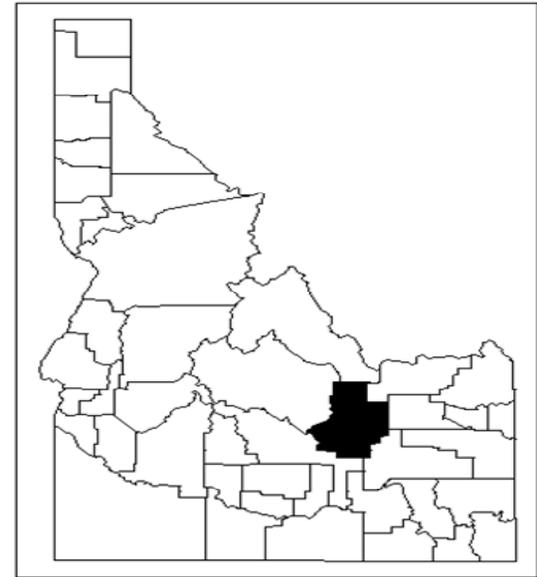
<u>Boundary County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	350	410	370	390	470	530	500	470	540	550	610	612	626	704	657
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	70	90	60	70	70	90	100	100	110	140	150	160	156	189	215
Transp., Comm., & Util.	60	80	60	80	80	80	100	100	120	110	160	163	164	150	155
Wholesale & Retail Trade	420	430	410	440	480	510	510	550	600	560	570	568	581	585	607
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	90	110	100	80	70	60	90	100	90	90	90	93	92	112	72
Services	130	230	250	380	450	430	460	450	480	520	610	664	691	763	805
Government	700	650	640	670	680	730	740	750	780	790	830	820	830	827	858
Total Nonagricultural	1,810	2,000	1,880	2,120	2,300	2,440	2,500	2,520	2,720	2,750	3,030	3,081	3,141	3,331	3,369
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	7,310	7,940	7,860	7,950	8,040	8,240	8,350	8,360	8,590	8,920	9,150	9,228	9,309	9,295	9,207
Households:	2,480	2,690	2,670	2,710	2,760	2,830	2,860	2,840	2,930	3,060	3,120	3,237	3,321	3,404	3,488
Persons per Household:	2.92	2.85	2.84	2.82	2.81	2.79	2.78	2.81	2.81	2.80	2.83	2.75	2.71	2.65	2.57
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	50.6	70.4	71.2	73.5	81.9	91.4	94.9	100.4	113.7	121.2	127.2	133.2	144.2	154.5	166.2
1992 \$:	86.2	91.8	91.2	90.8	97.3	103.5	102.0	103.5	113.7	117.7	120.4	122.6	128.9	135.1	143.0
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	11,370	12,010	13,240	13,590	13,900	14,436	15,489	16,623	18,049
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	12,220	12,370	13,240	13,200	13,160	13,291	13,851	14,532	15,537

Boundary County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	633	634	634	621	621	623	631	639	645	649	653	657	660	662	665	668
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	242	230	239	234	238	241	244	247	250	253	256	259	261	264	267	270
Transp., Comm., & Util.	130	140	140	138	140	141	142	142	143	143	144	144	145	145	145	146
Wholesale & Retail Trade	594	615	614	603	613	628	644	667	684	700	716	735	757	782	804	828
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	66	69	73	75	77	79	81	83	85	87	89	91	93	95	97	99
Services	862	926	1,002	1,039	1,068	1,096	1,126	1,156	1,189	1,229	1,261	1,293	1,325	1,360	1,394	1,429
Government	876	879	906	886	892	904	917	933	950	967	985	1,003	1,020	1,038	1,057	1,077
Total Nonagricultural	3,402	3,495	3,608	3,596	3,649	3,712	3,785	3,866	3,946	4,028	4,104	4,180	4,261	4,346	4,430	4,517
Population & Households:																
Population:	9,279	9,871	10,051	10,219	10,399	10,575	10,755	10,933	11,114	11,296	11,482	11,665	11,855	12,043	12,238	12,438
Households:	3,572	3,712	3,770	3,847	3,937	4,020	4,095	4,181	4,254	4,339	4,407	4,474	4,555	4,630	4,702	4,776
Persons per Household:	2.53	2.60	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	173.4	186.0	193.5	203.6	214.5	226.5	239.6	253.5	268.3	283.5	299.8	317.2	335.7	355.4	376.3	398.5
1992 \$:	146.0	151.7	153.4	158.8	163.0	167.7	173.0	178.5	184.2	189.9	196.0	202.2	208.4	214.5	220.5	226.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,684	18,844	19,252	19,921	20,624	21,414	22,277	23,185	24,139	25,094	26,111	27,191	28,314	29,514	30,750	32,036
1992 \$:	15,736	15,365	15,266	15,539	15,675	15,862	16,084	16,323	16,574	16,809	17,069	17,338	17,582	17,811	18,018	18,203

Boundary County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	671	673	675	678	680	683	685	688	690	692	693	660	660	660	660	660
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	273	276	279	281	284	286	288	290	292	294	295	350	360	370	380	390
Transp., Comm., & Util.	146	146	146	146	147	147	147	148	148	148	148	140	140	140	140	140
Wholesale & Retail Trade	854	871	909	938	967	999	1,021	1,042	1,075	1,099	1,120	1,080	1,120	1,150	1,180	1,220
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	119	121	123	140	150	150	150	160
Services	1,460	1,493	1,527	1,560	1,594	1,630	1,663	1,698	1,732	1,768	1,803	1,820	1,890	1,950	2,020	2,080
Government	1,097	1,117	1,137	1,158	1,179	1,199	1,219	1,239	1,258	1,277	1,296	1,850	1,900	1,940	1,990	2,030
Total Nonagricultural	4,603	4,679	4,778	4,868	4,960	5,055	5,139	5,221	5,313	5,397	5,478	6,040	6,200	6,360	6,520	6,680
Population & Households:																
Population:	12,640	12,833	13,034	13,246	13,460	13,674	13,890	14,108	14,299	14,494	14,711	14,310	14,540	14,780	15,010	15,250
Households:	4,844	4,912	4,979	5,054	5,140	5,210	5,286	5,363	5,424	5,492	5,561	5,420	5,480	5,570	5,660	5,750
Persons per Household:	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.57	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	421.7	446.6	473.0	500.9	530.0	560.7	592.7	626.5	662.1	699.8	739.6	802.9	849.5	898.8	950.9	1,005.6
1992 \$:	232.1	237.9	243.4	248.7	254.0	259.2	264.4	269.3	274.4	279.4	284.3	344.0	354.2	364.8	375.7	386.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	33,362	34,801	36,286	37,812	39,373	41,007	42,671	44,407	46,307	48,285	50,277	56,090	58,410	60,830	63,340	65,930
1992 \$:	18,367	18,536	18,670	18,775	18,867	18,959	19,033	19,091	19,192	19,278	19,328	24,030	24,360	24,690	25,020	25,350

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Butte County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	3,370	2,910	2,900	2,840	2,830	2,820	2,810	2,790	2,790
Population per Square Mile	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total Households:	1,070	1,000	1,090	1,090	1,130	1,160	1,200	1,230	1,220
Persons per Household	3.04	2.87	2.62	2.58	2.47	2.39	2.31	2.24	2.25
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	4,340	4,620	5,770	5,740	5,610	5,470	5,360	5,260	5,190
Manufacturing:	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200	160	190	190	210	230	250	280	300

Butte County

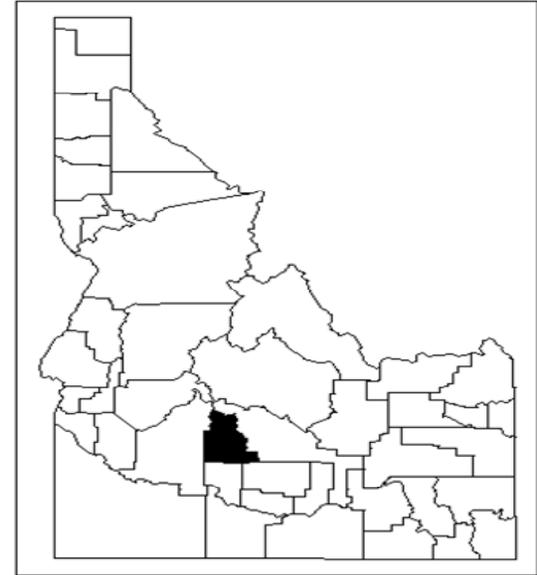
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	70	70	70	70	80	0	0
Construction	0	20	0	0	230	10	10	30	30	30	30	160	190	90	30
Transp., Comm., & Util.	30	60	70	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200	170	170	170	170	180	160	180	170	170	200	190	190	180	180
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	40	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	40	30
Services	3,840	3,180	3,490	3,720	3,680	3,940	4,110	4,240	4,220	4,250	4,350	4,820	5,180	5,320	5,130
Government	230	210	210	240	230	220	210	230	230	240	250	260	270	290	290
Total Nonagricultural	4,340	3,670	3,960	4,170	4,340	4,380	4,620	4,790	4,760	4,800	4,940	5,540	5,960	5,930	5,690
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	3,370	3,270	3,170	3,120	2,970	2,950	2,910	2,860	2,930	2,970	3,040	3,020	3,020	3,000	2,940
Households:	1,070	1,080	1,050	1,040	1,010	1,000	1,000	980	1,010	1,020	1,030	1,020	1,030	1,040	1,050
Persons per Household:	3.04	2.96	2.94	2.92	2.90	2.89	2.87	2.84	2.84	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.89	2.84	2.74
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	26.4	33.8	35.4	35.4	33.4	37.3	37.7	35.1	38.7	44.0	43.5	50.0	51.1	54.5	58.1
1992 \$:	44.9	44.1	45.4	43.8	39.7	42.3	40.5	36.1	38.7	42.7	41.1	46.0	45.7	47.6	50.0
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	12,950	12,290	13,220	14,790	14,300	16,570	16,890	18,140	19,780
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	13,910	12,660	13,230	14,360	13,540	15,260	15,100	15,860	17,030

Butte County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	30	60	330	250	250	270	290	300	300	310	320	330	330	330	330	340
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	190	190	170	190	190	190	190	200	200	200	210	210	220	220	220	230
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Services	5,150	5,210	5,000	5,090	5,040	4,990	4,940	4,890	4,850	4,800	4,760	4,710	4,670	4,620	4,580	4,540
Government	250	260	240	250	260	260	260	270	270	280	280	290	290	300	310	310
Total Nonagricultural	5,670	5,770	5,800	5,830	5,790	5,770	5,740	5,720	5,690	5,660	5,640	5,610	5,580	5,540	5,520	5,490
Population & Households:																
Population:	2,890	2,900	2,860	2,930	2,860	2,830	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,830	2,830	2,820	2,820	2,820
Households:	1,070	1,090	1,090	1,100	1,110	1,080	1,090	1,100	1,110	1,120	1,130	1,130	1,140	1,150	1,150	1,160
Persons per Household:	2.67	2.62	2.59	2.63	2.53	2.60	2.58	2.55	2.53	2.50	2.49	2.47	2.45	2.43	2.42	2.41
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	59.3	61.5	62.6	65.0	66.7	70.7	75.0	78.9	82.9	87.2	91.7	96.3	101.4	106.8	112.3	118.1
1992 \$:	49.9	50.2	49.7	50.7	50.9	52.5	54.7	56.6	58.4	60.1	61.8	63.4	65.1	66.7	68.3	70.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	20,490	21,210	21,880	22,200	23,320	24,950	26,400	27,790	29,200	30,720	32,330	34,020	35,870	37,820	39,770	41,840
1992 \$:	17,260	17,300	17,350	17,320	17,800	18,550	19,240	19,930	20,550	21,160	21,790	22,380	23,010	23,620	24,190	24,780

Butte County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mining	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Construction	340	350	360	370	380	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	230	240	240	250	250	250	260	260	270	270	280	280	290	290	300	300
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Services	4,490	4,450	4,410	4,370	4,330	4,280	4,240	4,200	4,160	4,120	4,080	4,040	4,000	3,960	3,920	3,890
Government	320	320	330	340	340	350	350	360	370	370	380	390	390	400	410	420
Total Nonagricultural	5,470	5,450	5,420	5,400	5,380	5,360	5,340	5,320	5,300	5,280	5,260	5,250	5,230	5,220	5,200	5,190
Population & Households:																
Population:	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,810	2,810	2,800	2,800	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790	2,790
Households:	1,160	1,170	1,180	1,180	1,190	1,200	1,210	1,210	1,220	1,220	1,230	1,230	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220
Persons per Household:	2.39	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	124.1	130.6	137.3	144.4	151.8	159.5	167.4	175.8	184.7	193.9	203.7	214.0	224.9	236.4	248.4	260.9
1992 \$:	71.6	73.4	75.1	76.9	78.6	80.4	82.1	83.9	85.8	87.7	89.6	91.7	93.8	95.9	98.1	100.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	44,000	46,300	48,740	51,300	53,970	56,820	59,710	62,840	66,100	69,530	73,090	76,840	80,760	84,870	89,120	93,560
1992 \$:	25,390	26,010	26,660	27,300	27,950	28,630	29,290	30,000	30,720	31,440	32,170	32,920	33,670	34,450	35,210	35,980

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Camas County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	820	740	980	1,060	1,110	1,170	1,220	1,280	1,350
Population per Square Mile	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Total Households:	290	270	400	440	480	520	560	600	630
Persons per Household	2.81	2.64	2.47	2.41	2.31	2.24	2.18	2.14	2.15
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	280	180	260	270	310	350	400	450	500
Manufacturing:	50	0	0	10	10	20	20	30	30
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40	40	70	70	80	100	120	150	170

Camas County

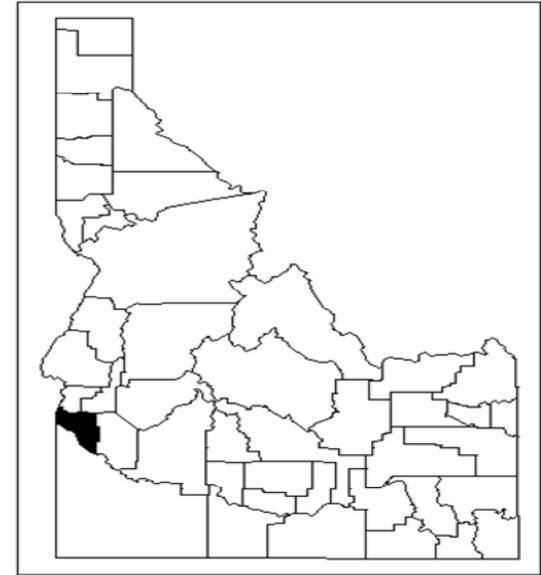
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	50	10	10	10	20	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40	40	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	70	100	90	100	90	80
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
Services	80	60	50	10	20	30	30	20	20	30	30	30	30	50	40
Government	100	100	100	110	110	100	100	110	120	110	110	120	110	130	130
Total Nonagricultural	280	230	220	190	190	180	180	190	200	240	250	260	270	290	270
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	820	800	830	750	730	680	740	770	780	790	830	890	950	920	950
Households:	290	290	300	280	270	260	270	290	290	290	310	330	350	360	370
Persons per Household:	2.81	2.73	2.71	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.64	2.65	2.64	2.66	2.68	2.66	2.74	2.57	2.54
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	8.9	9.4	10.0	9.9	11.1	11.2	10.8	9.9	11.3	13.4	12.7	14.0	14.6	17.1	18.8
1992 \$:	15.2	12.2	12.7	12.2	13.2	12.6	11.6	10.2	11.3	13.0	12.0	12.9	13.0	14.9	16.2
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,540	12,930	14,540	17,050	15,270	15,700	15,300	18,500	19,870
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,630	13,320	14,540	16,550	14,460	14,450	13,680	16,170	17,100

Camas County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80	70	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	80	80	90	90	90	100
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Services	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Government	110	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	130	130	140	140	140	140
Total Nonagricultural	260	260	260	250	260	270	270	280	290	300	300	310	320	330	340	340
Population & Households:																
Population:	1,010	980	1,010	1,040	1,040	1,010	1,060	1,070	1,080	1,090	1,100	1,110	1,120	1,130	1,140	1,150
Households:	380	400	400	410	420	420	440	450	460	470	470	480	490	500	500	510
Persons per Household:	2.61	2.47	2.50	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.36	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.25
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	19.0	19.5	19.8	20.6	21.2	22.7	24.3	25.7	27.2	28.8	30.5	32.3	34.2	36.3	38.4	40.7
1992 \$:	16.0	15.9	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.2	19.9	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,810	19,830	19,560	19,870	20,510	22,440	22,900	24,020	25,200	26,450	27,730	29,050	30,520	32,070	33,610	35,230
1992 \$:	15,840	16,180	15,510	15,500	15,650	16,680	16,690	17,230	17,730	18,220	18,690	19,120	19,580	20,030	20,440	20,870

Camas County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	100	110	110	110	120	120	130	130	140	140	150	150	160	160	170	170
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Services	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Government	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	170	170	170	180	180	180	190	190
Total Nonagricultural	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
Population & Households:																
Population:	1,170	1,180	1,190	1,200	1,210	1,220	1,230	1,240	1,260	1,270	1,280	1,290	1,310	1,320	1,340	1,350
Households:	520	530	530	540	550	560	570	570	580	590	600	600	610	610	620	630
Persons per Household:	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	43.0	45.6	48.3	51.1	54.1	57.2	60.5	63.9	67.6	71.5	75.6	80.0	84.6	89.5	94.7	100.1
1992 \$:	24.8	25.6	26.4	27.2	28.0	28.8	29.7	30.5	31.4	32.3	33.3	34.3	35.3	36.3	37.4	38.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	36,900	38,670	40,570	42,570	44,640	46,840	49,060	51,370	53,810	56,360	58,990	61,750	64,680	67,740	70,890	74,160
1992 \$:	21,290	21,730	22,190	22,660	23,120	23,600	24,060	24,530	25,010	25,480	25,960	26,460	26,970	27,500	28,010	28,520

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Canyon County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	83,940	90,680	133,090	161,040	178,500	195,780	214,300	233,770	252,560
Population per Square Mile	142.3	153.7	225.7	273.0	302.6	331.9	363.3	396.4	428.2
Total Households:	28,460	31,280	44,380	56,930	64,980	71,140	77,490	83,580	89,880
Persons per Household	2.86	2.79	2.93	2.77	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.73	2.75
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	25,640	30,140	45,830	48,590	52,790	56,580	60,830	65,350	69,120
Manufacturing:	6,210	8,050	11,310	10,720	11,060	11,310	11,550	11,800	11,930
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,530	7,340	10,760	11,100	12,020	13,020	14,010	15,120	16,220

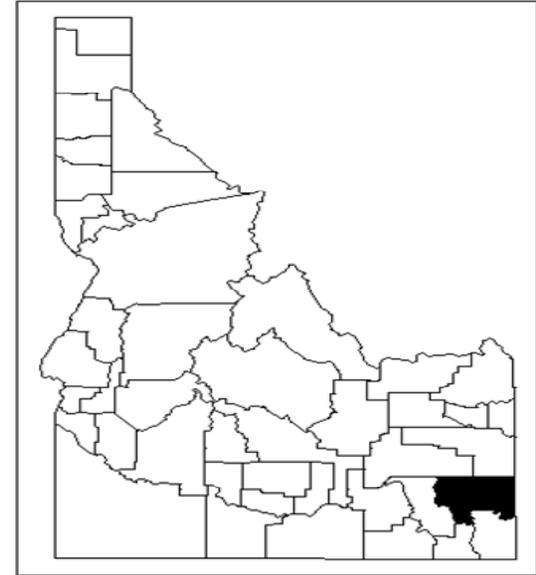
<u>Canyon County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	6,210	6,450	6,760	6,750	7,410	8,080	8,050	7,680	8,320	8,860	9,440	9,970	10,900	11,510	11,210
Mining	110	90	50	20	20	30	30	40	40	30	30	30	20	40	40
Construction	1,020	850	800	880	870	1,050	1,170	1,470	1,680	1,860	2,490	2,510	2,630	2,890	3,070
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,800	1,720	1,410	1,490	1,740	1,790	1,590	1,580	1,600	1,670	1,730	1,720	1,830	1,890	1,950
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,530	6,740	6,480	7,080	6,920	7,290	7,340	7,850	7,750	7,660	8,310	8,540	8,810	9,120	9,070
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,160	1,450	1,400	1,010	1,070	1,200	1,250	1,270	1,370	1,530	1,480	1,430	1,350	1,410	1,290
Services	4,880	4,980	5,080	5,180	5,580	5,570	5,940	6,100	6,600	6,760	7,480	7,650	8,180	8,720	8,630
Government	3,930	3,950	3,980	4,250	4,220	4,500	4,770	4,870	5,090	5,120	5,320	5,410	5,670	5,800	6,170
Total Nonagricultural	25,640	26,220	25,970	26,650	27,840	29,510	30,140	30,850	32,440	33,490	36,280	37,260	39,390	41,380	41,430
Population & Households:															
Population:	83,940	87,820	88,460	87,590	87,680	88,800	90,680	93,980	97,010	101,090	105,490	109,980	113,740	118,120	122,380
Households:	28,460	30,030	30,370	30,230	30,480	30,990	31,280	32,640	33,750	35,010	36,330	38,110	39,610	40,430	41,340
Persons per Household:	2.86	2.83	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.80	2.79	2.81	2.83	2.81	2.80	2.85	2.89
Personal Income:															
	(Millions)														
Current Year \$:	628.8	891.0	921.8	960.4	1,033.3	1,125.6	1,234.7	1,308.9	1,415.4	1,574.3	1,655.0	1,781.0	1,904.1	2,002.7	2,178.3
1992 \$:	1,071.2	1,163.0	1,180.8	1,186.7	1,226.7	1,274.8	1,326.7	1,348.3	1,415.8	1,528.6	1,566.8	1,639.7	1,702.8	1,750.8	1,875.1
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	13,620	13,930	14,590	15,570	15,690	16,190	16,740	16,950	17,800
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	14,630	14,350	14,600	15,120	14,850	14,910	14,970	14,820	15,320

Canyon County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	11,380	11,310	10,610	10,860	10,670	10,630	10,720	10,810	10,900	10,940	10,990	11,060	11,130	11,180	11,220	11,270
Mining	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Construction	3,480	3,780	3,750	3,620	3,660	3,980	4,280	4,470	4,610	4,760	4,900	5,010	5,080	5,020	5,080	5,200
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,960	1,950	2,110	2,100	2,140	2,180	2,210	2,250	2,290	2,320	2,360	2,390	2,430	2,460	2,500	2,530
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9,480	10,760	11,070	10,780	10,770	10,900	11,100	11,280	11,440	11,610	11,810	12,020	12,220	12,430	12,620	12,810
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,280	1,400	1,440	1,450	1,510	1,550	1,590	1,620	1,640	1,670	1,690	1,720	1,740	1,760	1,780	1,810
Services	9,220	9,820	10,080	10,400	10,650	10,910	11,200	11,430	11,660	11,890	12,130	12,350	12,580	12,810	13,020	13,240
Government	6,600	6,770	6,790	6,990	7,130	7,290	7,450	7,610	7,750	7,900	8,050	8,210	8,360	8,520	8,680	8,840
Total Nonagricultural	43,460	45,830	45,880	46,250	46,560	47,470	48,590	49,500	50,330	51,130	51,970	52,790	53,570	54,220	54,940	55,740
Population & Households:																
Population:	126,720	133,090	139,180	145,550	152,000	157,710	161,040	164,660	168,220	171,680	175,080	178,500	181,860	185,080	188,560	192,120
Households:	42,300	44,380	46,200	48,000	50,820	55,150	56,930	59,100	61,040	62,600	63,790	64,980	66,280	67,500	68,730	69,890
Persons per Household:	2.93	2.93	2.95	2.97	2.92	2.80	2.77	2.72	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	2,308.7	2,477.0	2,577.5	2,672.3	2,770.5	2,949.9	3,145.4	3,341.1	3,546.2	3,766.7	3,996.7	4,239.4	4,505.2	4,789.4	5,082.3	5,392.4
1992 \$:	1,944.5	2,020.8	2,043.9	2,085.5	2,114.0	2,192.5	2,292.9	2,397.0	2,495.7	2,594.9	2,693.9	2,789.2	2,889.6	2,991.3	3,091.7	3,194.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,220	18,610	18,520	18,360	18,230	18,700	19,530	20,290	21,080	21,940	22,830	23,750	24,770	25,880	26,950	28,070
1992 \$:	15,340	15,180	14,690	14,330	13,910	13,900	14,240	14,560	14,840	15,110	15,390	15,630	15,890	16,160	16,400	16,630

Canyon County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	11,310	11,350	11,400	11,440	11,480	11,550	11,600	11,660	11,710	11,760	11,800	11,830	11,860	11,880	11,910	11,930
Mining	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	30
Construction	5,340	5,480	5,630	5,780	5,940	6,100	6,270	6,440	6,620	6,810	7,000	7,200	7,400	7,620	7,840	8,060
Transp., Comm., & Util.	2,570	2,610	2,640	2,680	2,710	2,740	2,780	2,810	2,850	2,880	2,910	2,920	2,920	2,920	2,930	2,930
Wholesale & Retail Trade	13,020	13,220	13,420	13,610	13,810	14,010	14,210	14,440	14,670	14,890	15,120	15,350	15,560	15,780	16,000	16,220
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,830	1,860	1,880	1,900	1,930	1,950	1,970	2,000	2,020	2,040	2,060	2,090	2,110	2,130	2,150	2,180
Services	13,450	13,670	13,890	14,120	14,350	14,590	14,820	15,050	15,280	15,510	15,740	15,970	16,200	16,430	16,640	16,860
Government	9,010	9,180	9,350	9,520	9,680	9,850	10,010	10,180	10,350	10,510	10,680	10,720	10,770	10,820	10,860	10,910
Total Nonagricultural	56,580	57,410	58,240	59,080	59,930	60,830	61,700	62,620	63,530	64,440	65,350	66,110	66,860	67,620	68,360	69,120
Population & Households:																
Population:	195,780	199,500	203,140	206,840	210,510	214,300	218,120	221,960	225,830	229,740	233,770	237,370	241,070	244,800	248,680	252,560
Households:	71,140	72,440	73,620	74,920	76,300	77,490	78,710	79,860	81,120	82,390	83,580	84,800	85,720	87,070	88,480	89,880
Persons per Household:	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	5,718.2	6,007.2	6,310.5	6,628.8	7,027.6	7,449.4	7,888.8	8,356.7	8,851.1	9,373.7	9,925.8	10,419.0	10,936.1	11,478.5	12,047.2	12,638.3
1992 \$:	3,299.8	3,375.0	3,451.5	3,528.0	3,639.5	3,754.1	3,870.0	3,989.4	4,113.5	4,238.5	4,368.6	4,463.9	4,560.2	4,659.1	4,759.2	4,860.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	29,210	30,110	31,060	32,050	33,380	34,760	36,170	37,650	39,190	40,800	42,460	43,890	45,370	46,890	48,440	50,040
1992 \$:	16,850	16,920	16,990	17,060	17,290	17,520	17,740	17,970	18,220	18,450	18,690	18,810	18,920	19,030	19,140	19,240

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Caribou County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	8,720	6,960	7,310	7,300	7,440	7,490	7,640	7,830	8,090
Population per Square Mile	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6
Total Households:	2,670	2,260	2,560	2,690	2,910	3,070	3,220	3,380	3,480
Persons per Household	3.22	3.06	2.83	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.35	2.30	2.31
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	3,660	2,630	3,020	3,190	3,430	3,600	3,840	4,100	4,400
Manufacturing:	860	660	790	790	820	840	860	890	900
Wholesale & Retail Trade	510	430	510	490	530	580	630	690	740

Caribou County

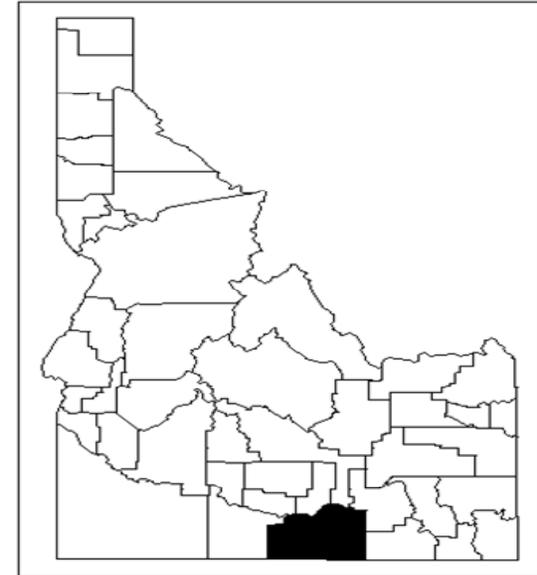
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	860	760	560	520	690	680	660	670	740	700	670	750	760	770	780
Mining	960	620	390	450	580	490	510	540	540	550	500	450	500	430	440
Construction	310	170	190	210	240	120	100	120	290	200	180	200	210	270	200
Transp., Comm., & Util.	90	90	60	50	60	80	80	100	130	140	140	150	150	160	160
Wholesale & Retail Trade	510	470	380	420	500	510	430	420	460	470	480	510	520	500	480
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	120	140	120	90	100	80	70	50	60	70	70	60	60	80	70
Services	260	220	190	150	160	160	170	170	180	260	260	280	290	220	210
Government	560	590	580	560	570	600	620	640	640	640	650	650	660	670	660
Total Nonagricultural	3,660	3,050	2,470	2,460	2,890	2,730	2,630	2,720	3,030	3,030	2,940	3,050	3,150	3,080	3,010
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	8,720	8,310	7,910	7,240	7,080	7,040	6,960	7,080	7,120	7,240	7,230	7,290	7,370	7,290	7,410
Households:	2,670	2,610	2,500	2,310	2,280	2,290	2,260	2,320	2,330	2,320	2,310	2,340	2,370	2,420	2,470
Persons per Household:	3.22	3.14	3.12	3.11	3.09	3.08	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.10	3.11	3.10	3.09	2.99	2.97
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	89.2	97.2	90.1	91.2	89.6	92.7	99.2	102.3	112.5	116.6	116.6	132.5	136.8	143.6	146.2
1992 \$:	152.0	126.8	115.4	112.7	106.4	105.0	106.6	105.4	112.5	113.3	110.4	122.0	122.3	125.6	125.8
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,260	14,450	15,800	16,100	16,140	18,180	18,550	19,710	19,720
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,330	14,890	15,810	15,630	15,280	16,730	16,590	17,230	16,980

Caribou County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	800	790	800	800	790	780	790	800	810	810	810	820	830	830	830	840
Mining	410	400	400	350	360	380	390	400	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
Construction	210	210	270	230	240	270	310	330	350	370	390	410	410	410	410	430
Transp., Comm., & Util.	160	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	470	510	480	470	470	480	490	500	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	60	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80
Services	250	260	350	350	350	350	350	340	340	340	340	340	330	330	330	330
Government	660	680	680	680	680	690	700	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	810
Total Nonagricultural	3,010	3,020	3,130	3,060	3,050	3,120	3,190	3,250	3,300	3,340	3,390	3,430	3,460	3,480	3,510	3,560
Population & Households:																
Population:	7,290	7,310	7,390	7,240	7,190	7,200	7,300	7,340	7,380	7,400	7,420	7,440	7,450	7,430	7,440	7,470
Households:	2,530	2,560	2,600	2,650	2,720	2,630	2,690	2,750	2,790	2,840	2,880	2,910	2,950	2,970	3,000	3,040
Persons per Household:	2.86	2.83	2.81	2.71	2.62	2.72	2.69	2.65	2.62	2.58	2.56	2.53	2.51	2.48	2.46	2.44
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	148.2	153.1	157.1	162.6	166.4	175.6	185.5	194.3	203.4	213.1	223.0	233.4	244.7	256.7	268.8	281.5
1992 \$:	124.8	124.9	124.6	126.9	127.0	130.5	135.3	139.4	143.2	146.8	150.3	153.6	157.0	160.3	163.5	166.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	20,330	20,940	21,270	22,460	23,130	24,390	25,420	26,470	27,580	28,790	30,050	31,360	32,840	34,540	36,110	37,700
1992 \$:	17,130	17,090	16,860	17,530	17,650	18,130	18,530	18,990	19,410	19,830	20,250	20,630	21,070	21,570	21,970	22,330

Caribou County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	840	850	850	850	860	860	870	870	880	880	890	890	890	890	900	900
Mining	410	410	410	410	410	400	400	400	400	400	390	390	390	390	380	380
Construction	450	470	490	510	540	560	580	610	640	670	700	730	770	800	840	880
Transp., Comm., & Util.	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wholesale & Retail Trade	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	690	700	710	720	730	740
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90
Services	330	330	320	320	320	320	320	310	310	310	310	310	310	300	300	300
Government	820	830	850	860	870	880	900	910	920	940	950	970	980	1,000	1,010	1,030
Total Nonagricultural	3,600	3,640	3,690	3,740	3,780	3,840	3,890	3,940	3,990	4,050	4,100	4,160	4,220	4,280	4,340	4,400
Population & Households:																
Population:	7,490	7,520	7,550	7,580	7,610	7,640	7,670	7,710	7,750	7,780	7,830	7,870	7,920	7,970	8,030	8,090
Households:	3,070	3,100	3,130	3,160	3,190	3,220	3,250	3,280	3,310	3,340	3,380	3,390	3,400	3,420	3,450	3,480
Persons per Household:	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.34	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	294.6	308.6	323.3	338.6	354.4	370.9	387.8	405.7	424.4	443.9	464.3	486.0	508.7	532.4	557.2	582.9
1992 \$:	170.0	173.4	176.8	180.2	183.5	186.9	190.3	193.7	197.2	200.7	204.3	208.2	212.1	216.1	220.1	224.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	39,310	41,020	42,810	44,670	46,590	48,550	50,540	52,630	54,790	57,040	59,330	61,740	64,210	66,770	69,360	72,020
1992 \$:	22,690	23,050	23,410	23,770	24,130	24,470	24,790	25,120	25,460	25,790	26,110	26,450	26,780	27,100	27,400	27,690

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Cassia County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	19,510	19,600	21,416	22,357	23,265	24,213	25,176	26,043	29,660
Population per Square Mile	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.1	11.6
Total Households:	6,120	6,370	7,070	7,480	7,890	8,260	8,579	8,881	10,090
Persons per Household	3.16	3.04	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.88	2.89	2.89	2.89
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	6,400	6,470	8,127	8,722	9,426	10,110	10,822	11,508	12,300
Manufacturing:	1,520	1,580	1,202	1,320	1,367	1,393	1,414	1,433	1,390
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,860	1,800	2,253	2,383	2,634	2,905	3,199	3,488	3,520

Cassia County

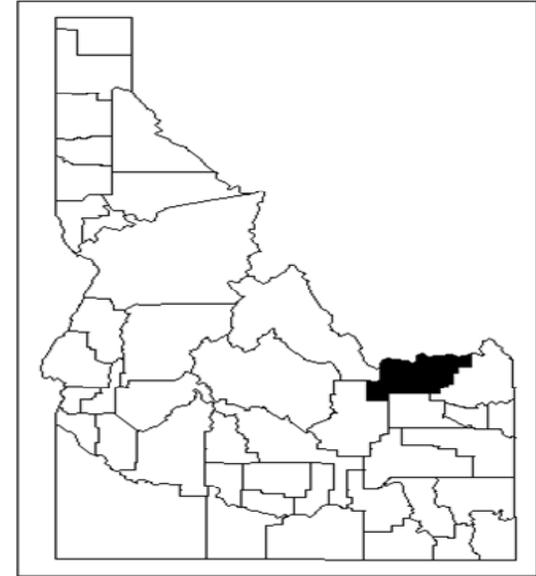
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,520	1,360	1,410	1,330	1,430	1,470	1,580	1,730	1,700	1,710	1,650	1,635	1,680	1,271	1,271
Mining	30	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	80	80	80	81	90	93	82
Construction	230	230	230	170	200	240	270	270	270	320	380	415	394	363	382
Transp., Comm., & Util.	210	180	140	130	130	140	200	210	250	350	360	393	426	482	502
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,860	1,750	1,560	1,670	1,650	1,700	1,800	1,940	2,000	2,120	2,170	2,191	2,231	2,211	2,162
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	340	360	330	280	280	230	230	240	260	280	300	289	293	337	288
Services	1,010	820	840	870	890	940	1,000	1,100	1,190	1,240	1,300	1,375	1,414	1,414	1,457
Government	1,200	1,180	1,180	1,200	1,280	1,310	1,350	1,340	1,480	1,470	1,520	1,492	1,523	1,537	1,590
Total Nonagricultural	6,400	5,900	5,700	5,680	5,880	6,060	6,470	6,870	7,230	7,570	7,770	7,871	8,051	7,707	7,733
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	19,510	20,320	20,150	19,860	19,710	19,450	19,600	19,750	20,150	20,410	20,710	20,524	20,627	20,630	20,402
Households:	6,120	6,480	6,450	6,400	6,410	6,360	6,370	6,380	6,480	6,510	6,580	6,698	6,754	6,824	6,907
Persons per Household:	3.16	3.10	3.09	3.08	3.06	3.05	3.04	3.07	3.08	3.10	3.11	3.03	3.02	2.98	2.91
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	157.2	221.9	224.0	240.1	254.1	286.6	321.4	314.1	323.5	351.1	344.2	368.2	401.3	392.1	425.0
1992 \$:	267.8	289.6	286.9	296.7	301.7	324.6	345.3	323.5	323.6	340.9	325.9	339.0	358.9	342.8	365.9
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	16,400	15,900	16,050	17,200	16,620	17,942	19,456	19,007	20,833
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	17,620	16,380	16,060	16,700	15,730	16,150	17,070	16,200	17,420

Cassia County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	1,227	1,202	1,324	1,301	1,301	1,305	1,320	1,334	1,346	1,354	1,360	1,367	1,373	1,377	1,382	1,387
Mining	85	80	71	65	64	64	65	66	66	66	66	65	64	64	64	62
Construction	418	421	432	426	431	434	438	441	444	447	450	453	455	458	461	464
Transp., Comm., & Util.	519	513	510	505	508	510	511	511	511	512	512	512	512	513	512	512
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,233	2,253	2,249	2,249	2,287	2,334	2,383	2,445	2,494	2,541	2,586	2,634	2,688	2,748	2,799	2,851
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	291	298	301	305	307	310	313	316	319	321	324	327	330	333	335	338
Services	1,577	1,685	1,772	1,816	1,876	1,940	1,997	2,055	2,116	2,186	2,244	2,305	2,362	2,422	2,481	2,538
Government	1,633	1,674	1,707	1,677	1,678	1,686	1,696	1,708	1,722	1,736	1,750	1,764	1,778	1,792	1,806	1,822
Total Nonagricultural	7,983	8,127	8,367	8,344	8,452	8,584	8,722	8,876	9,018	9,161	9,291	9,426	9,562	9,705	9,839	9,975
Population & Households:																
Population:	20,527	21,416	21,621	21,792	21,987	22,170	22,357	22,540	22,722	22,906	23,091	23,265	23,453	23,632	23,823	24,018
Households:	6,998	7,070	7,102	7,192	7,299	7,396	7,480	7,580	7,660	7,759	7,825	7,890	7,978	8,055	8,126	8,200
Persons per Household:	2.89	2.98	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.95	2.94	2.93	2.92	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.89	2.89	2.88	2.88
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	455.8	490.3	502.0	523.3	546.0	570.9	597.8	625.9	655.5	685.7	717.8	751.6	787.1	824.7	864.1	905.4
1992 \$:	383.9	399.8	398.0	408.2	415.0	422.9	431.6	440.7	450.1	459.3	469.2	479.2	488.8	497.7	506.3	514.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	22,207	22,896	23,216	24,015	24,834	25,750	26,739	27,770	28,850	29,937	31,087	32,304	33,561	34,899	36,272	37,695
1992 \$:	18,230	18,960	18,840	19,190	19,220	19,940	20,240	20,580	20,850	21,110	21,350	21,540	21,740	21,910	22,060	22,220

Cassia County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	1,393	1,396	1,401	1,405	1,409	1,414	1,419	1,424	1,428	1,430	1,433	1,380	1,380	1,390	1,390	1,390
Mining	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	61	61	61	61	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	467	470	472	475	477	479	481	483	485	486	488	590	600	610	620	620
Transp., Comm., & Util.	511	509	509	509	509	508	508	508	508	508	507	480	480	490	490	490
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,905	2,960	3,018	3,078	3,137	3,199	3,259	3,317	3,377	3,437	3,488	3,310	3,370	3,420	3,470	3,520
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	341	344	347	349	352	355	358	361	363	366	368	380	380	380	390	390
Services	2,594	2,653	2,712	2,770	2,830	2,892	2,949	3,007	3,064	3,124	3,183	3,040	3,100	3,160	3,220	3,280
Government	1,837	1,852	1,867	1,882	1,898	1,913	1,927	1,942	1,955	1,967	1,980	2,450	2,490	2,530	2,570	2,610
Total Nonagricultural	10,110	10,246	10,388	10,531	10,674	10,822	10,963	11,103	11,240	11,380	11,508	11,640	11,810	11,970	12,140	12,300
Population & Households:																
Population:	24,213	24,389	24,575	24,777	24,978	25,176	25,374	25,570	25,715	25,860	26,043	28,320	28,650	28,980	29,320	29,660
Households:	8,260	8,317	8,369	8,437	8,518	8,579	8,649	8,724	8,766	8,823	8,881	9,670	9,740	9,850	9,970	10,090
Persons per Household:	2.88	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.88	2.89	2.88	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.89	2.89	2.89
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	948.2	993.8	1,041.5	1,091.5	1,143.0	1,196.8	1,252.1	1,309.9	1,370.4	1,433.6	1,499.7	1,603.6	1,679.3	1,758.5	1,841.4	1,927.3
1992 \$:	522.0	529.3	535.9	542.0	547.7	553.3	558.5	563.1	568.0	572.4	576.5	687.1	700.3	713.8	727.4	741.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	39,159	40,747	42,382	44,054	45,758	47,537	49,346	51,230	53,292	55,436	57,585	56,630	58,620	60,690	62,800	64,990
1992 \$:	22,390	22,560	22,740	22,920	23,080	23,250	23,410	23,570	23,750	23,910	24,080	24,260	24,450	24,630	24,810	24,990

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Clark County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	800	760	1,022	1,078	1,132	1,187	1,242	1,292	1,090
Population per Square Mile	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Total Households:	260	280	341	370	403	434	466	497	420
Persons per Household	2.99	2.67	2.90	2.81	2.71	2.64	2.57	2.51	2.52
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	200	210	500	511	533	547	569	589	710
Manufacturing:	0	20	195	193	192	182	178	173	240
Wholesale & Retail Trade	30	20	67	72	81	92	103	115	120

Clark County

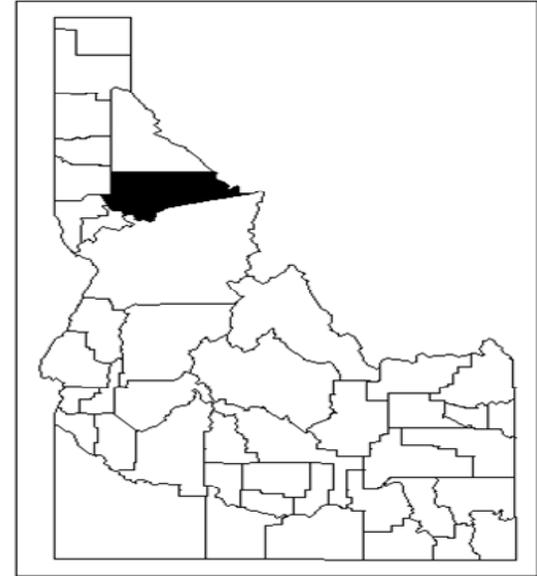
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	190	150	150	155	164	206	196
Mining	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	13	14
Wholesale & Retail Trade	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	30	30	40	60	57	63	75	69
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	0	0	10	0	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	13	14	17
Services	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	17	16
Government	120	130	130	130	140	140	130	140	150	150	160	161	163	180	185
Total Nonagricultural	200	200	190	190	190	210	210	230	410	380	410	415	435	509	500
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	800	800	840	810	800	780	760	780	840	840	870	889	885	926	995
Households:	260	270	290	290	280	280	280	280	300	300	310	315	316	320	329
Persons per Household:	2.99	2.83	2.80	2.77	2.73	2.70	2.67	2.73	2.74	2.67	2.69	2.73	2.71	2.80	2.93
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	9.6	15.8	16.7	17.8	20.9	23.7	23.6	21.4	20.4	22.8	19.4	19.0	20.2	16.5	17.0
1992 \$:	16.4	20.6	21.4	22.0	24.8	26.9	25.4	22.1	20.5	22.1	18.4	17.5	18.1	14.4	14.7
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	31,060	27,480	24,480	27,240	22,320	21,387	22,883	17,826	17,108
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	33,380	28,300	24,490	26,450	21,130	19,690	20,464	15,584	14,727

Clark County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	182	195	194	189	189	190	193	196	196	195	193	192	191	189	188	188
Mining	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Construction	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Transp., Comm., & Util.	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69	67	67	67	68	70	72	74	76	78	79	81	83	85	87	90
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	16	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
Services	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Government	177	188	192	188	188	189	190	191	192	193	195	196	197	198	200	201
Total Nonagricultural	473	500	504	496	499	504	511	518	523	527	530	533	537	540	543	548
Population & Households:																
Population:	1,037	1,022	1,034	1,044	1,056	1,067	1,078	1,089	1,100	1,111	1,121	1,132	1,143	1,153	1,165	1,176
Households:	338	341	342	349	357	364	370	378	384	392	397	403	410	416	422	429
Persons per Household:	2.96	2.90	2.92	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.81	2.78	2.76	2.74	2.73	2.71	2.69	2.68	2.66	2.65
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	20.1	22.0	22.1	23.1	24.2	25.4	26.8	28.1	29.6	31.1	32.7	34.4	36.2	38.1	40.1	42.2
1992 \$:	16.9	18.0	17.5	18.0	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,358	21,574	21,365	22,139	22,944	23,845	24,824	25,852	26,931	28,021	29,177	30,405	31,681	33,044	34,450	35,914
1992 \$:	16,304	17,591	16,942	17,269	17,439	17,663	17,922	18,200	18,492	18,768	19,072	19,387	19,672	19,942	20,186	20,407

Clark County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	182	182	178	179	174	178	173	171	172	172	173	240	240	240	240	240
Mining	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10	10
Transp., Comm., & Util.	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	92	94	96	98	101	103	106	108	110	113	115	120	120	120	120	120
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	20	20
Services	30	31	33	34	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	30	30	30	30	30
Government	202	204	205	206	208	209	210	211	213	214	215	250	250	260	260	270
Total Nonagricultural	547	552	553	559	560	569	569	572	578	584	589	680	690	700	700	710
Population & Households:																
Population:	1,187	1,197	1,208	1,220	1,231	1,242	1,254	1,265	1,273	1,282	1,292	1,060	1,070	1,070	1,080	1,090
Households:	434	440	446	453	460	466	473	480	485	491	497	410	410	410	420	420
Persons per Household:	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.60	2.58	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	44.4	46.8	49.3	51.9	54.5	57.4	60.3	63.4	66.6	70.0	73.5	79.2	83.3	87.6	92.1	96.9
1992 \$:	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.6	27.9	28.3	33.9	34.7	35.6	36.4	37.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	37,427	39,069	40,767	42,514	44,305	46,181	48,098	50,102	52,297	54,585	56,896	74,740	78,040	81,490	85,040	88,730
1992 \$:	20,605	20,810	20,976	21,110	21,230	21,351	21,454	21,539	21,675	21,793	21,872	32,020	32,540	33,080	33,600	34,120

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Clearwater County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	10,390	8,490	8,930	9,122	9,326	9,565	9,823	10,054	9,960
Population per Square Mile	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
Total Households:	3,640	3,210	3,456	3,549	3,667	3,772	3,886	3,928	3,930
Persons per Household	2.81	2.51	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.39	2.36
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	3,660	3,210	3,455	3,567	3,724	3,867	4,013	4,145	4,480
Manufacturing:	1,440	970	765	771	786	794	801	807	790
Wholesale & Retail Trade	530	450	463	465	469	472	476	478	450

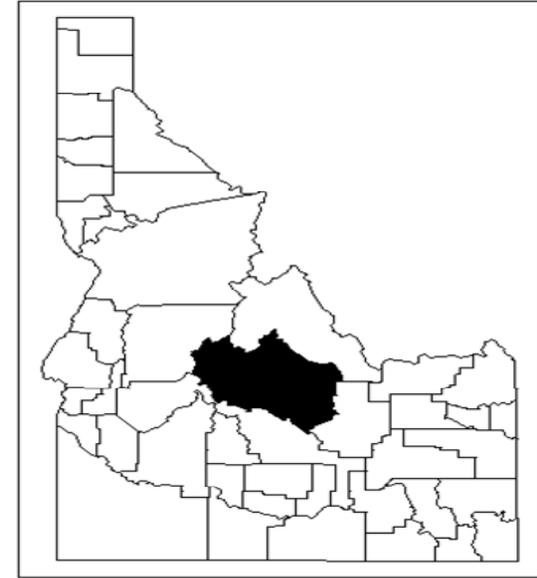
<u>Clearwater County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,440	940	1,120	1,060	1,000	1,010	970	890	850	810	850	838	843	850	827
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4
Construction	100	90	80	100	100	110	80	70	80	80	90	92	110	143	124
Transp., Comm., & Util.	130	90	80	90	80	80	90	90	100	90	100	113	120	112	120
Wholesale & Retail Trade	530	410	410	480	490	510	450	480	480	490	520	521	528	494	484
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	90	90	80	80	80	80	80	70	90	90	100	102	104	86	77
Services	280	220	220	240	260	230	280	310	340	270	290	385	391	333	429
Government	1,080	1,070	1,030	1,100	1,110	1,190	1,270	1,290	1,310	1,320	1,330	1,303	1,362	1,393	1,303
Total Nonagricultural	3,660	2,910	3,020	3,150	3,120	3,210	3,210	3,200	3,260	3,170	3,280	3,358	3,462	3,415	3,369
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	10,390	9,690	9,270	9,060	8,750	8,600	8,490	8,510	8,590	8,640	8,900	9,004	9,198	9,127	9,033
Households:	3,640	3,490	3,370	3,340	3,260	3,240	3,210	3,200	3,210	3,210	3,250	3,268	3,292	3,273	3,268
Persons per Household:	2.81	2.66	2.63	2.60	2.57	2.54	2.51	2.51	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.59	2.62	2.61	2.59
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	96.8	96.0	99.0	101.9	106.9	116.0	116.8	123.3	131.5	138.2	145.3	149.2	158.9	166.8	169.6
1992 \$:	164.9	125.3	126.8	126.0	126.9	131.4	125.5	127.0	131.5	134.2	137.5	137.3	142.1	145.8	146.0
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	13,760	14,480	15,300	15,990	16,330	16,566	17,281	18,279	18,778
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	14,790	14,920	15,300	15,530	15,460	15,252	15,453	15,980	16,165

Clearwater County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	785	765	769	762	763	764	771	775	780	782	784	786	788	789	791	793
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	121	124	123	124	123	122	122	121	120	119	119	118	117	117	116	115
Transp., Comm., & Util.	105	108	108	107	108	109	109	110	110	110	111	111	111	112	112	112
Wholesale & Retail Trade	450	463	462	463	463	464	465	467	468	468	469	469	470	471	471	472
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	71	68	70	71	72	73	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Services	568	599	622	635	651	669	684	699	716	735	751	767	782	797	813	828
Government	1,270	1,328	1,353	1,330	1,331	1,336	1,344	1,353	1,363	1,374	1,384	1,395	1,405	1,416	1,427	1,439
Total Nonagricultural	3,371	3,455	3,507	3,491	3,511	3,537	3,567	3,599	3,631	3,665	3,694	3,724	3,753	3,782	3,810	3,840
Population & Households:																
Population:	9,006	8,930	8,973	9,003	9,044	9,081	9,122	9,161	9,202	9,244	9,287	9,326	9,372	9,415	9,463	9,514
Households:	3,269	3,456	3,459	3,467	3,492	3,521	3,549	3,578	3,603	3,619	3,647	3,667	3,696	3,717	3,735	3,754
Persons per Household:	2.57	2.41	2.42	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	172.2	181.1	187.6	195.1	203.0	211.6	221.0	230.7	241.0	251.3	262.4	273.9	286.0	298.8	312.2	326.2
1992 \$:	145.0	147.6	148.7	152.2	154.3	156.8	159.6	162.4	165.4	168.4	171.5	174.7	177.6	180.4	182.9	185.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,116	20,277	20,903	21,668	22,443	23,305	24,228	25,186	26,185	27,192	28,252	29,370	30,522	31,742	32,992	34,283
1992 \$:	16,100	16,533	16,575	16,901	17,058	17,263	17,492	17,732	17,979	18,213	18,468	18,727	18,952	19,156	19,332	19,480

Clearwater County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	794	796	797	798	800	801	803	804	805	806	807	790	790	790	790	790
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	115	114	113	113	112	112	111	111	111	110	110	90	90	90	90	90
Transp., Comm., & Util.	112	112	112	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	100	100	100	100	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	472	472	473	474	475	476	476	477	478	479	478	450	450	450	450	450
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	83	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	89	90	91	100	110	110	110	110
Services	842	857	872	886	901	917	931	945	959	973	987	1,000	1,020	1,030	1,050	1,060
Government	1,450	1,461	1,473	1,485	1,496	1,508	1,519	1,529	1,539	1,549	1,558	1,780	1,800	1,830	1,860	1,890
Total Nonagricultural	3,867	3,895	3,925	3,953	3,983	4,013	4,040	4,068	4,094	4,120	4,145	4,310	4,350	4,400	4,440	4,480
Population & Households:																
Population:	9,565	9,609	9,658	9,713	9,769	9,823	9,878	9,932	9,968	10,003	10,054	9,720	9,780	9,840	9,900	9,960
Households:	3,772	3,794	3,814	3,837	3,868	3,886	3,896	3,895	3,907	3,924	3,928	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930
Persons per Household:	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.35	2.36
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	340.6	356.0	372.0	388.7	405.9	423.8	442.1	461.2	481.1	501.9	523.6	557.6	582.2	607.9	634.8	662.5
1992 \$:	187.5	189.6	191.4	193.0	194.5	195.9	197.2	198.3	199.4	200.4	201.3	238.9	242.8	246.8	250.8	254.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	35,609	37,045	38,518	40,022	41,550	43,142	44,757	46,436	48,271	50,175	52,078	57,370	59,540	61,790	64,110	66,500
1992 \$:	19,604	19,731	19,819	19,872	19,910	19,946	19,964	19,963	20,006	20,033	20,020	24,580	24,830	25,080	25,330	25,570

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Custer County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	3,460	4,160	4,342	4,492	4,634	4,781	4,926	5,048	4,990
Population per Square Mile	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Households:	1,240	1,560	1,773	1,900	2,008	2,098	2,215	2,345	2,310
Persons per Household	2.73	2.63	2.41	2.31	2.26	2.23	2.18	2.11	2.11
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	890	1,640	1,510	1,444	1,513	1,577	1,649	1,715	2,260
Manufacturing:	20	10	21	21	21	21	21	21	10
Wholesale & Retail Trade	140	210	369	374	383	390	399	406	390

Custer County

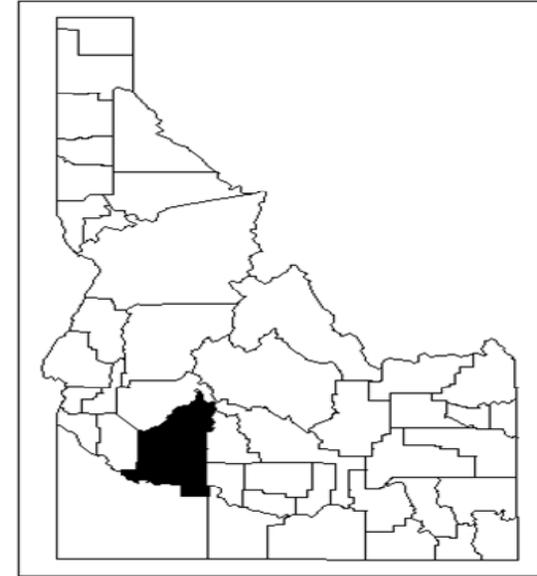
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	14	21	16	15
Mining	90	490	540	370	470	500	460	410	290	70	260	415	447	379	282
Construction	10	40	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	170	137	132	21	41
Transp., Comm., & Util.	40	70	80	60	70	60	70	80	70	60	70	64	63	65	72
Wholesale & Retail Trade	140	200	170	210	210	210	210	260	280	270	310	330	347	344	369
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	40	60	60	40	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	53	51	44	38
Services	130	280	270	240	280	330	380	150	170	190	220	238	246	299	305
Government	420	420	420	440	430	440	460	470	490	500	510	513	478	506	497
Total Nonagricultural	890	1,560	1,550	1,380	1,520	1,600	1,640	1,430	1,370	1,150	1,600	1,765	1,784	1,673	1,619
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	3,460	5,120	4,780	4,570	4,170	4,050	4,160	4,230	4,100	3,920	4,070	4,381	4,519	4,431	4,295
Households:	1,240	1,890	1,770	1,710	1,570	1,530	1,560	1,580	1,530	1,450	1,490	1,581	1,617	1,651	1,687
Persons per Household:	2.73	2.68	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.74	2.76	2.65	2.51
<u>Personal Income:</u>															
	(Millions)														
Current Year \$:	28.9	50.5	49.4	48.6	52.5	61.1	62.3	58.7	62.2	64.7	73.1	82.6	82.3	90.4	92.0
1992 \$:	49.3	66.0	63.2	60.1	62.3	69.2	66.9	60.5	62.3	62.8	69.2	76.0	73.6	79.0	79.2
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,950	13,880	15,160	16,490	17,960	18,853	18,209	20,394	21,417
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	16,070	14,290	15,170	16,010	17,010	17,358	16,284	17,829	18,437

Custer County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Mining	221	131	44	17	11	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	48	50	52	51	52	53	54	54	55	56	57	58	58	59	60	61
Transp., Comm., & Util.	76	76	75	74	75	75	75	75	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Wholesale & Retail Trade	364	369	369	369	370	372	374	376	378	380	381	383	384	387	388	389
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	41	43	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	47	48	48	49	49
Services	305	322	333	338	346	353	360	367	374	383	390	396	403	410	416	422
Government	482	499	510	501	502	505	510	515	520	526	532	538	544	550	556	562
Total Nonagricultural	1,558	1,510	1,447	1,415	1,421	1,432	1,444	1,452	1,469	1,485	1,499	1,513	1,523	1,538	1,552	1,563
Population & Households:																
Population:	4,319	4,342	4,375	4,402	4,434	4,462	4,492	4,521	4,550	4,578	4,607	4,634	4,663	4,691	4,720	4,751
Households:	1,725	1,773	1,798	1,826	1,851	1,874	1,900	1,924	1,941	1,964	1,978	2,008	2,028	2,045	2,061	2,085
Persons per Household:	2.47	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.23
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	94.2	99.5	103.4	107.9	112.7	118.0	123.7	129.6	135.9	142.3	149.1	156.3	163.8	171.8	180.2	189.0
1992 \$:	79.4	81.2	82.0	84.2	85.7	87.4	89.3	91.2	93.3	95.3	97.5	99.6	101.7	103.7	105.6	107.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	21,814	22,924	23,639	24,518	25,424	26,434	27,525	28,668	29,866	31,077	32,359	33,719	35,129	36,632	38,181	39,790
1992 \$:	18,373	18,692	18,745	19,124	19,323	19,580	19,873	20,183	20,507	20,816	21,153	21,500	21,814	22,107	22,372	22,609

Custer County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	10	10	10	10	10
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	110	110	110	100
Construction	62	63	63	64	65	65	66	67	67	68	68	230	230	240	250	250
Transp., Comm., & Util.	76	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	80	80	80	80	80
Wholesale & Retail Trade	390	391	393	395	397	399	400	402	404	406	406	390	390	390	390	390
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	55	60	60	60	60	60
Services	428	435	441	447	453	459	465	471	476	482	487	500	510	510	520	520
Government	569	575	582	588	595	601	608	614	620	626	631	790	800	820	830	850
Total Nonagricultural	1,577	1,588	1,603	1,618	1,634	1,649	1,663	1,677	1,690	1,703	1,715	2,160	2,180	2,210	2,240	2,260
Population & Households:																
Population:	4,781	4,807	4,835	4,866	4,896	4,926	4,956	4,984	5,003	5,022	5,048	4,840	4,880	4,910	4,950	4,990
Households:	2,098	2,119	2,140	2,164	2,184	2,215	2,240	2,274	2,292	2,314	2,345	2,250	2,260	2,280	2,290	2,310
Persons per Household:	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	198.2	207.9	218.1	228.8	239.9	251.4	263.3	275.8	288.8	302.4	316.7	339.1	355.5	372.7	390.6	409.3
1992 \$:	109.1	110.7	112.2	113.6	114.9	116.2	117.5	118.6	119.7	120.7	121.7	145.3	148.3	151.3	154.3	157.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	41,452	43,256	45,119	47,033	48,991	51,041	53,137	55,324	57,719	60,214	62,731	70,040	72,880	75,840	78,880	82,010
1992 \$:	22,821	23,040	23,215	23,354	23,476	23,598	23,702	23,784	23,922	24,041	24,115	30,010	30,390	30,780	31,160	31,540

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Elmore County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	21,690	21,230	29,130	29,740	31,650	33,560	35,650	38,120	40,850
Population per Square Mile	7.0	6.9	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.9	11.6	12.4	13.3
Total Households:	6,830	7,140	9,110	9,220	10,050	10,790	11,480	12,230	13,060
Persons per Household	2.92	2.81	2.75	2.72	2.66	2.63	2.63	2.64	2.65
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	3,990	4,940	6,200	6,630	7,290	7,960	8,710	9,540	10,430
Manufacturing:	160	290	460	410	450	490	520	560	580
Wholesale & Retail Trade	950	1,170	1,740	1,770	2,000	2,260	2,530	2,840	3,170

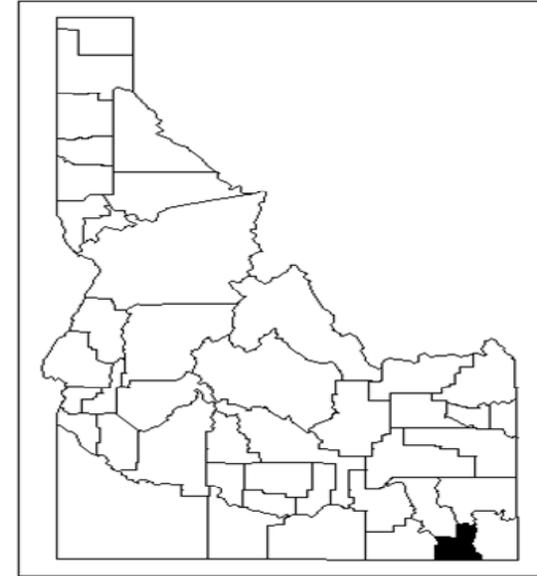
<u>Elmore County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	160	190	240	290	360	280	290	300	340	360	400	400	400	510	480
Mining	10	0	0	10	20	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Construction	160	140	130	210	220	130	140	160	190	260	260	260	260	260	250
Transp., Comm., & Util.	170	160	140	150	160	180	180	190	180	190	210	240	240	240	260
Wholesale & Retail Trade	950	1,040	960	1,050	1,080	1,170	1,170	1,200	1,200	1,230	1,330	1,460	1,500	1,580	1,580
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	250	270	250	210	190	210	230	220	230	240	250	260	250	250	200
Services	350	520	530	580	610	750	810	790	710	690	690	740	750	720	810
Government	1,940	1,930	1,890	1,910	1,940	2,030	2,090	2,050	2,060	2,200	2,240	2,250	2,300	2,360	2,360
Total Nonagricultural	3,990	4,250	4,150	4,410	4,570	4,780	4,940	4,940	4,920	5,190	5,410	5,620	5,730	5,950	5,960
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	21,690	21,760	21,590	21,340	21,220	21,270	21,230	20,910	20,980	22,970	23,590	24,660	25,170	26,580	27,590
Households:	6,830	7,070	7,060	7,050	7,080	7,150	7,140	7,000	7,000	7,580	7,550	7,870	8,210	8,600	8,760
Persons per Household:	2.92	2.87	2.85	2.84	2.83	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.89	2.88	2.80	2.80	2.83
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	178.6	259.9	264.1	278.5	332.1	346.6	366.2	348.5	353.9	395.8	383.4	422.4	466.0	497.8	531.2
1992 \$:	304.3	339.2	338.3	344.1	394.2	392.5	393.5	359.0	354.0	384.3	363.0	388.9	416.8	435.2	457.3
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	17,190	16,560	16,730	17,050	16,040	16,860	18,170	18,320	18,790
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	18,470	17,060	16,740	16,560	15,180	15,520	16,250	16,020	16,180

Elmore County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	480	460	440	430	410	400	410	420	430	440	440	450	460	470	470	480
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Construction	290	250	310	310	310	340	380	400	410	430	450	460	470	460	470	480
Transp., Comm., & Util.	250	250	230	220	220	220	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,610	1,740	1,730	1,700	1,690	1,730	1,770	1,820	1,860	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	210	220	220	210	220	220	220	220	220	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Services	790	780	780	810	820	840	870	880	900	920	930	950	970	990	1,000	1,020
Government	2,440	2,470	2,570	2,630	2,650	2,690	2,740	2,780	2,820	2,870	2,910	2,960	3,000	3,050	3,100	3,150
Total Nonagricultural	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,330	6,350	6,470	6,630	6,770	6,900	7,020	7,160	7,290	7,430	7,540	7,680	7,820
Population & Households:																
Population:	28,160	29,130	29,100	29,230	29,290	29,370	29,740	30,140	30,530	30,900	31,270	31,650	32,020	32,370	32,760	33,150
Households:	8,880	9,110	9,160	9,250	9,360	9,080	9,220	9,420	9,580	9,770	9,910	10,050	10,210	10,360	10,510	10,640
Persons per Household:	2.83	2.75	2.73	2.72	2.64	2.73	2.72	2.70	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.63
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	570.1	608.7	649.9	672.2	687.8	725.5	766.3	802.3	839.5	879.1	919.8	962.2	1,008.4	1,057.3	1,106.8	1,158.6
1992 \$:	480.1	496.6	515.3	524.6	524.8	539.3	558.6	575.6	590.8	605.7	620.0	633.1	646.8	660.4	673.3	686.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,730	20,930	22,330	23,000	23,930	25,180	26,250	27,110	28,000	28,970	29,950	30,940	32,050	33,240	34,370	35,540
1992 \$:	16,620	17,070	17,710	17,950	18,260	18,710	19,140	19,450	19,710	19,960	20,180	20,360	20,560	20,760	20,910	21,060

Elmore County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	490	490	500	500	510	520	530	540	540	550	560	560	570	570	580	580
Mining	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	500	520	530	550	570	590	610	630	660	680	700	730	760	780	810	840
Transp., Comm., & Util.	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	250	250	250
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,260	2,310	2,370	2,420	2,470	2,530	2,580	2,650	2,710	2,780	2,840	2,910	2,980	3,040	3,110	3,170
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	230	230	230	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	250	250
Services	1,030	1,050	1,070	1,080	1,100	1,120	1,130	1,150	1,170	1,190	1,200	1,220	1,240	1,250	1,270	1,290
Government	3,200	3,250	3,310	3,360	3,410	3,460	3,520	3,570	3,630	3,680	3,740	3,790	3,860	3,920	3,980	4,050
Total Nonagricultural	7,960	8,110	8,250	8,400	8,550	8,710	8,860	9,030	9,200	9,370	9,540	9,720	9,890	10,070	10,250	10,430
Population & Households:																
Population:	33,560	33,960	34,350	34,740	35,190	35,650	36,130	36,620	37,110	37,600	38,120	38,650	39,180	39,720	40,290	40,850
Households:	10,790	10,920	11,040	11,170	11,340	11,480	11,620	11,770	11,920	12,080	12,230	12,390	12,510	12,690	12,870	13,060
Persons per Household:	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,212.3	1,269.5	1,329.3	1,391.8	1,456.1	1,523.3	1,592.3	1,665.0	1,741.0	1,820.4	1,903.4	1,991.6	2,083.8	2,180.1	2,280.9	2,385.2
1992 \$:	699.6	713.2	727.0	740.8	754.1	767.7	781.1	794.9	809.1	823.1	837.7	853.3	868.9	884.9	901.1	917.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	36,730	38,010	39,340	40,720	42,050	43,400	44,760	46,170	47,630	49,130	50,670	52,280	53,940	55,660	57,400	59,190
1992 \$:	21,200	21,350	21,510	21,670	21,770	21,870	21,960	22,040	22,130	22,220	22,300	22,400	22,490	22,590	22,680	22,760

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Franklin County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	8,960	9,260	11,360	11,890	12,230	12,590	12,940	13,310	13,770
Population per Square Mile	13.5	13.9	17.1	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.4	20.0	20.7
Total Households:	2,660	2,820	3,480	3,770	4,050	4,260	4,480	4,690	4,830
Persons per Household	3.33	3.25	3.24	3.13	3.00	2.93	2.87	2.81	2.83
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	1,680	1,680	2,400	2,470	2,640	2,800	2,980	3,180	3,400
Manufacturing:	180	290	220	230	230	240	250	250	260
Wholesale & Retail Trade	520	500	750	780	850	920	980	1,060	1,140

Franklin County

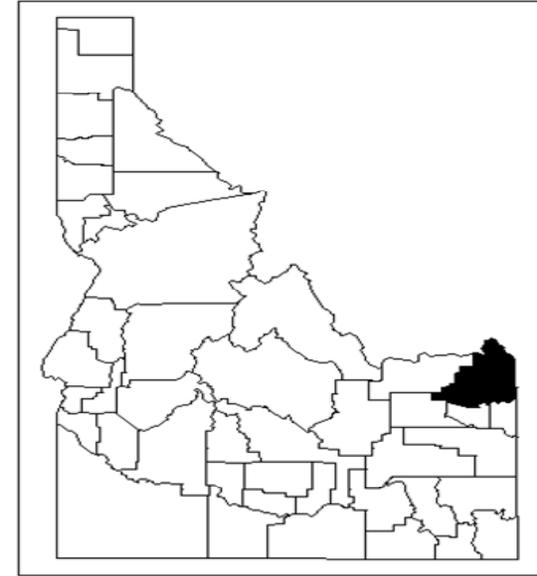
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	180	210	190	230	250	260	290	250	340	330	310	240	230	230	220
Mining	20	20	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	80	90	80	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	60	90	80
Transp., Comm., & Util.	120	80	80	70	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	80	80
Wholesale & Retail Trade	520	500	440	480	500	500	500	540	550	610	590	620	660	690	720
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	90	50	40	50	70	60	50	60	70	80	80	80	90	80	80
Services	160	160	170	170	170	160	140	140	140	150	180	180	210	240	280
Government	510	540	550	570	580	590	590	600	610	640	670	690	740	810	810
Total Nonagricultural	1,680	1,640	1,560	1,620	1,660	1,680	1,680	1,710	1,840	1,930	1,950	1,940	2,070	2,230	2,280
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	8,960	9,540	9,340	9,280	9,230	9,230	9,260	9,440	9,510	9,790	10,070	10,190	10,480	10,770	11,050
Households:	2,660	2,870	2,820	2,820	2,830	2,840	2,820	2,880	2,890	2,950	3,090	3,170	3,240	3,340	3,400
Persons per Household:	3.33	3.29	3.28	3.27	3.27	3.26	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.30	3.24	3.20	3.22	3.20	3.23
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	54.8	78.1	81.2	88.1	86.5	98.3	101.8	103.9	112.4	120.4	126.0	133.1	146.7	154.3	170.7
1992 \$:	93.4	101.9	104.1	108.9	102.7	111.3	109.4	107.1	112.4	116.9	119.3	122.6	131.1	134.9	147.0
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	10,990	11,010	11,830	12,310	12,520	13,060	13,990	14,330	15,450
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	11,810	11,340	11,830	11,950	11,850	12,030	12,510	12,530	13,300

Franklin County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	220	220	240	230	220	220	230	230	230	230	230	230	240	240	240	240
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	100	110	120	90	90	110	110	120	130	130	140	140	140	140	140	150
Transp., Comm., & Util.	70	70	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wholesale & Retail Trade	720	750	770	760	760	770	780	790	810	820	830	850	860	870	890	900
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	70	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	100
Services	290	290	290	300	300	300	300	300	290	290	290	290	290	290	280	280
Government	800	850	840	850	860	870	880	900	910	920	940	950	960	980	1,000	1,010
Total Nonagricultural	2,290	2,400	2,450	2,400	2,400	2,430	2,470	2,510	2,540	2,570	2,600	2,640	2,670	2,700	2,730	2,760
Population & Households:																
Population:	11,230	11,360	11,500	11,810	11,900	12,170	11,890	11,960	12,040	12,100	12,170	12,230	12,300	12,360	12,430	12,510
Households:	3,460	3,480	3,520	3,580	3,670	3,830	3,770	3,840	3,890	3,960	4,000	4,050	4,100	4,150	4,200	4,230
Persons per Household:	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.27	3.22	3.16	3.13	3.09	3.07	3.03	3.02	3.00	2.98	2.96	2.94	2.93
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	178.1	183.4	187.3	193.8	198.3	209.3	221.2	231.6	242.5	254.0	265.9	278.2	291.7	306.0	320.4	335.5
1992 \$:	150.0	149.7	148.5	151.3	151.3	155.6	161.2	166.2	170.6	175.0	179.2	183.1	187.1	191.1	194.9	198.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	15,850	16,140	16,290	16,420	16,670	17,190	18,600	19,360	20,140	20,980	21,850	22,740	23,720	24,760	25,770	26,820
1992 \$:	13,350	13,170	12,920	12,810	12,720	12,780	13,560	13,890	14,180	14,460	14,730	14,960	15,210	15,460	15,670	15,890

Franklin County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	240	240	240	240	240	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	260	260	260
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	150	160	160	170	170	180	190	200	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270
Transp., Comm., & Util.	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wholesale & Retail Trade	920	930	940	960	970	980	1,000	1,010	1,030	1,040	1,060	1,080	1,090	1,110	1,120	1,140
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Services	280	280	280	280	280	270	270	270	270	270	270	260	260	260	260	260
Government	1,030	1,040	1,060	1,080	1,090	1,110	1,120	1,140	1,160	1,180	1,190	1,210	1,230	1,250	1,270	1,290
Total Nonagricultural	2,800	2,830	2,870	2,910	2,940	2,980	3,020	3,060	3,100	3,140	3,180	3,220	3,270	3,310	3,360	3,400
Population & Households:																
Population:	12,590	12,660	12,730	12,810	12,870	12,940	13,010	13,080	13,150	13,220	13,310	13,390	13,480	13,570	13,670	13,770
Households:	4,260	4,310	4,350	4,390	4,440	4,480	4,520	4,560	4,600	4,650	4,690	4,720	4,730	4,760	4,800	4,830
Persons per Household:	2.93	2.92	2.91	2.89	2.88	2.87	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	351.2	367.9	385.4	403.6	422.4	442.1	462.3	483.6	505.9	529.1	553.4	579.3	606.3	634.6	664.2	694.8
1992 \$:	202.7	206.7	210.8	214.8	218.8	222.8	226.8	230.9	235.1	239.3	243.6	248.2	252.8	257.6	262.4	267.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	27,900	29,050	30,260	31,520	32,820	34,170	35,540	36,970	38,460	40,010	41,590	43,260	44,980	46,760	48,580	50,460
1992 \$:	16,100	16,320	16,550	16,780	17,000	17,220	17,430	17,650	17,880	18,090	18,310	18,530	18,750	18,980	19,190	19,400

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Fremont County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	10,860	10,940	11,790	12,530	13,420	14,390	15,340	16,320	17,420
Population per Square Mile	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.3
Total Households:	3,280	3,450	3,890	4,130	4,530	4,890	5,290	5,640	5,990
Persons per Household	3.23	3.12	2.95	2.94	2.87	2.85	2.81	2.81	2.82
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	2,580	2,350	2,530	3,610	3,980	4,370	4,790	5,250	5,740
Manufacturing:	240	280	60	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wholesale & Retail Trade	750	610	590	570	640	720	800	890	980

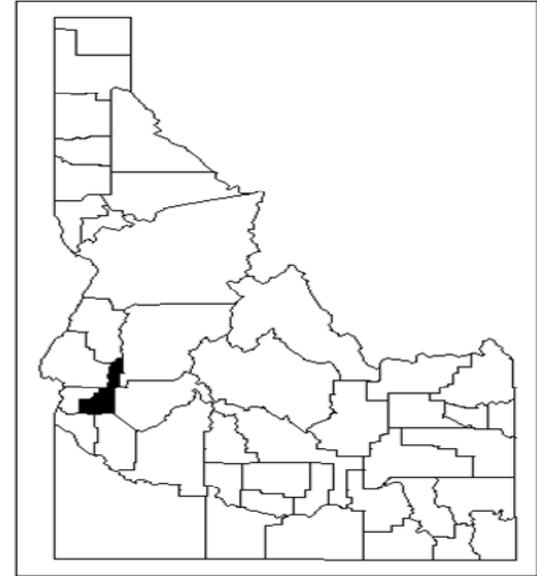
<u>Fremont County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	240	220	230	230	240	260	280	240	250	140	100	80	70	80	90
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	60	40	50	40	40	40	40	60	60	80	70	80	100	120	140
Transp., Comm., & Util.	120	130	80	90	90	100	100	100	120	120	120	140	140	150	160
Wholesale & Retail Trade	750	580	500	560	560	580	610	640	670	590	620	640	610	670	650
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	140	80	60	70	70	60	50	50	70	80	70	70	70	60	60
Services	350	380	350	350	430	410	290	300	430	350	340	310	330	370	390
Government	920	870	830	870	890	930	980	1,010	1,020	1,020	1,030	1,050	1,090	1,060	1,050
Total Nonagricultural	2,580	2,290	2,110	2,210	2,330	2,380	2,350	2,400	2,620	2,370	2,350	2,370	2,400	2,510	2,530
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	10,860	10,860	10,960	10,790	10,890	10,940	10,940	11,180	11,250	11,600	11,550	11,560	11,500	11,720	11,880
Households:	3,280	3,340	3,390	3,360	3,420	3,460	3,450	3,520	3,530	3,600	3,600	3,620	3,660	3,740	3,810
Persons per Household:	3.23	3.18	3.16	3.15	3.14	3.13	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.16	3.14	3.12	3.06	3.06	3.04
<u>Personal Income:</u>															
	(Millions)														
Current Year \$:	81.2	107.7	103.6	110.9	115.0	133.0	140.4	136.6	150.0	156.3	152.7	162.6	176.1	175.4	182.3
1992 \$:	138.3	140.6	132.7	137.0	136.5	150.6	150.9	140.7	150.1	151.8	144.6	149.7	157.5	153.4	156.9
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	12,840	12,220	13,340	13,470	13,220	14,070	15,310	14,960	15,340
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	13,790	12,590	13,340	13,080	12,520	12,960	13,690	13,080	13,200

Fremont County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	90	60	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	170	160	170	160	170	170	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Transp., Comm., & Util.	160	170	170	160	160	160	160	170	170	180	180	180	190	190	190	190
Wholesale & Retail Trade	630	590	540	550	550	560	570	590	600	610	620	640	660	670	690	700
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80
Services	450	430	450	470	500	520	550	570	600	620	650	670	700	720	750	770
Government	1,030	1,050	1,940	1,920	1,940	1,960	1,990	2,020	2,050	2,070	2,100	2,130	2,160	2,190	2,220	2,250
Total Nonagricultural	2,590	2,530	3,410	3,410	3,450	3,520	3,610	3,680	3,750	3,830	3,900	3,980	4,050	4,130	4,210	4,290
Population & Households:																
Population:	11,840	11,790	11,840	11,900	12,180	12,240	12,530	12,700	12,880	13,070	13,240	13,420	13,600	13,800	14,000	14,190
Households:	3,890	3,890	3,930	3,990	4,110	4,030	4,130	4,240	4,310	4,390	4,480	4,530	4,600	4,680	4,750	4,830
Persons per Household:	2.96	2.95	2.93	2.90	2.88	2.95	2.94	2.91	2.90	2.89	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.86	2.85
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	189.2	197.2	203.4	211.2	216.7	230.1	244.6	257.5	270.9	285.3	300.1	315.6	332.7	350.8	369.2	388.6
1992 \$:	159.3	160.9	161.3	164.8	165.4	171.0	178.3	184.7	190.7	196.5	202.3	207.7	213.4	219.1	224.6	230.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	15,980	16,720	17,180	17,750	17,800	18,800	19,520	20,270	21,030	21,830	22,660	23,520	24,460	25,420	26,370	27,380
1992 \$:	13,460	13,640	13,620	13,850	13,580	13,970	14,230	14,540	14,800	15,040	15,280	15,480	15,690	15,880	16,040	16,220

Fremont County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	200	200	200	200	210	210	210	220	220	220	220	230	230	230	240	240
Transp., Comm., & Util.	200	200	200	210	210	210	220	220	220	220	230	230	230	240	240	240
Wholesale & Retail Trade	720	730	750	760	780	800	810	830	850	870	890	910	920	940	960	980
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110
Services	800	820	850	880	910	940	970	1,000	1,030	1,060	1,100	1,130	1,160	1,190	1,230	1,260
Government	2,280	2,320	2,350	2,380	2,420	2,450	2,480	2,510	2,550	2,580	2,620	2,650	2,690	2,730	2,770	2,810
Total Nonagricultural	4,370	4,450	4,530	4,620	4,700	4,790	4,880	4,970	5,060	5,160	5,250	5,340	5,440	5,540	5,640	5,740
Population & Households:																
Population:	14,390	14,580	14,770	14,960	15,160	15,340	15,540	15,730	15,920	16,120	16,320	16,530	16,750	16,970	17,190	17,420
Households:	4,890	4,990	5,040	5,140	5,200	5,290	5,350	5,430	5,490	5,580	5,640	5,710	5,750	5,830	5,910	5,990
Persons per Household:	2.85	2.84	2.84	2.83	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.81	2.81	2.80	2.81	2.81	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	408.9	430.5	453.2	477.2	501.9	528.0	554.9	583.4	613.3	644.7	677.8	713.0	750.1	789.0	830.0	872.6
1992 \$:	236.0	241.9	247.9	254.0	260.0	266.1	272.2	278.5	285.0	291.5	298.3	305.5	312.8	320.3	327.9	335.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	28,420	29,520	30,690	31,890	33,120	34,410	35,710	37,090	38,520	40,000	41,530	43,140	44,790	46,510	48,280	50,110
1992 \$:	16,400	16,590	16,780	16,970	17,150	17,340	17,520	17,710	17,900	18,090	18,280	18,480	18,680	18,880	19,070	19,270

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Gem County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	11,970	11,940	15,220	16,210	17,360	18,470	19,590	20,510	21,220
Population per Square Mile	21.3	21.2	27.1	28.8	30.9	32.8	34.8	36.5	37.7
Total Households:	4,220	4,420	5,550	5,950	6,420	6,800	7,210	7,510	7,730
Persons per Household	2.81	2.64	2.71	2.69	2.67	2.68	2.68	2.70	2.71
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	2,650	2,490	3,210	2,990	3,270	3,540	3,840	4,150	4,480
Manufacturing:	620	650	550	110	110	110	120	120	130
Wholesale & Retail Trade	690	590	820	810	880	970	1,050	1,140	1,230

Gem County

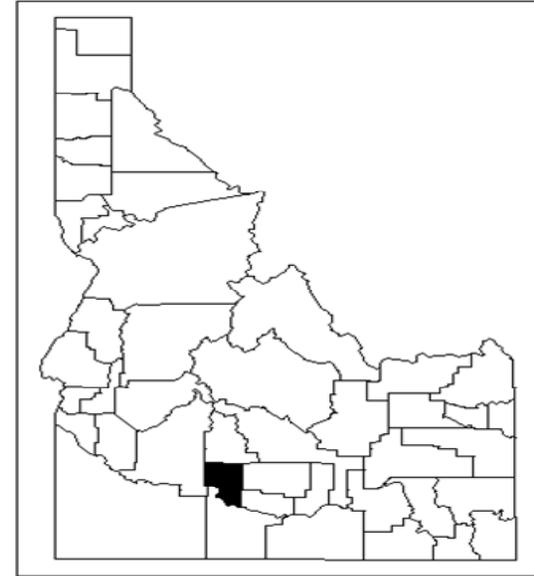
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	620	650	620	620	610	660	650	640	650	670	650	630	630	590	580
Mining	10	10	20	20	20	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	50	40	30	30	40	50	60	80	90	110	110	110	120	160	190
Transp., Comm., & Util.	60	80	100	100	100	110	110	100	110	110	120	120	130	140	140
Wholesale & Retail Trade	690	550	490	510	550	560	590	580	590	630	710	750	770	790	800
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	120	130	110	90	70	80	70	70	100	110	110	110	110	100	90
Services	460	320	320	300	300	290	350	400	420	440	450	470	510	510	500
Government	640	540	550	570	580	620	630	670	700	730	750	780	790	800	810
Total Nonagricultural	2,650	2,320	2,230	2,230	2,270	2,380	2,490	2,550	2,690	2,800	2,910	2,980	3,070	3,110	3,110
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	11,970	11,790	11,600	11,410	11,540	11,530	11,940	12,270	12,600	13,110	13,470	13,790	14,050	14,420	14,800
Households:	4,220	4,250	4,210	4,180	4,280	4,300	4,420	4,560	4,690	4,910	5,010	5,140	5,280	5,370	5,460
Persons per Household:	2.81	2.73	2.71	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.63	2.65	2.65	2.62	2.65	2.67
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	94.9	131.4	133.4	130.4	138.9	150.1	160.2	168.8	184.6	200.9	209.7	222.7	237.9	247.4	263.5
1992 \$:	161.6	171.5	170.9	161.2	164.9	170.0	172.1	173.9	184.6	195.0	198.5	205.0	212.8	216.3	226.8
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	13,420	13,760	14,650	15,320	15,560	16,140	16,930	17,160	17,800
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	14,420	14,170	14,650	14,870	14,730	14,860	15,140	15,000	15,320

Gem County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	590	550	340	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	210	220	240	210	210	230	240	250	250	260	270	270	280	270	280	280
Transp., Comm., & Util.	140	130	110	130	130	130	130	130	130	140	140	140	140	150	150	150
Wholesale & Retail Trade	810	820	760	780	780	790	810	820	840	850	870	880	900	920	930	950
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	90	90	90	90	100	100	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	120	120
Services	500	540	670	680	700	720	740	760	770	790	810	830	840	860	880	900
Government	810	850	830	830	830	840	850	860	870	890	900	910	920	930	940	960
Total Nonagricultural	3,160	3,210	3,060	2,820	2,850	2,920	2,990	3,050	3,100	3,160	3,210	3,270	3,320	3,370	3,430	3,480
Population & Households:																
Population:	15,050	15,220	15,440	15,580	15,780	15,930	16,210	16,450	16,680	16,910	17,140	17,360	17,570	17,780	18,020	18,240
Households:	5,560	5,550	5,600	5,650	5,730	5,840	5,950	6,060	6,150	6,270	6,340	6,420	6,500	6,580	6,660	6,730
Persons per Household:	2.67	2.71	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.70	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.68
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	278.0	298.6	315.5	326.9	334.9	354.2	375.1	393.7	412.9	433.4	454.5	476.6	500.7	526.2	552.2	579.3
1992 \$:	234.2	243.6	250.2	255.1	255.5	263.2	273.5	282.4	290.6	298.6	306.4	313.6	321.1	328.7	335.9	343.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,470	19,620	20,430	20,980	21,220	22,230	23,140	23,930	24,750	25,630	26,520	27,460	28,500	29,590	30,650	31,760
1992 \$:	15,560	16,010	16,200	16,370	16,190	16,520	16,860	17,170	17,420	17,650	17,880	18,070	18,280	18,480	18,640	18,810

Gem County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	110	110	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	290	290	300	310	310	320	330	340	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410
Transp., Comm., & Util.	150	160	160	160	160	160	170	170	170	170	170	180	180	180	180	190
Wholesale & Retail Trade	970	980	1,000	1,020	1,030	1,050	1,070	1,080	1,100	1,120	1,140	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,210	1,230
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	130	130	130	130	140	140	140	140	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160
Services	910	930	950	960	980	1,000	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,070	1,090	1,110	1,130	1,150	1,170	1,180
Government	970	980	1,000	1,010	1,020	1,030	1,050	1,060	1,070	1,090	1,100	1,110	1,130	1,140	1,160	1,180
Total Nonagricultural	3,540	3,600	3,660	3,720	3,780	3,840	3,900	3,960	4,020	4,090	4,150	4,220	4,280	4,350	4,420	4,480
Population & Households:																
Population:	18,470	18,710	18,930	19,160	19,380	19,590	19,820	20,040	20,260	20,380	20,510	20,640	20,780	20,920	21,070	21,220
Households:	6,800	6,890	6,960	7,050	7,140	7,210	7,280	7,350	7,430	7,470	7,510	7,550	7,570	7,620	7,680	7,730
Persons per Household:	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	607.6	637.7	669.3	702.5	736.6	772.4	809.3	848.2	889.0	931.7	976.4	1,024.0	1,073.9	1,126.1	1,180.9	1,237.7
1992 \$:	350.6	358.3	366.1	373.9	381.5	389.3	397.0	404.9	413.1	421.3	429.7	438.7	447.8	457.1	466.5	476.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	32,890	34,090	35,360	36,670	38,010	39,430	40,840	42,340	43,880	45,720	47,620	49,600	51,670	53,820	56,040	58,340
1992 \$:	18,980	19,150	19,340	19,520	19,690	19,870	20,030	20,210	20,400	20,670	20,960	21,250	21,550	21,850	22,140	22,430

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Gooding County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	11,930	11,670	14,200	14,640	15,880	17,160	18,240	19,360	20,660
Population per Square Mile	16.3	16.0	19.4	20.0	21.7	23.5	25.0	26.5	28.3
Total Households:	4,140	4,320	5,020	5,290	5,910	6,480	6,990	7,490	7,950
Persons per Household	2.77	2.63	2.79	2.73	2.64	2.61	2.57	2.55	2.56
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	2,780	2,840	3,970	4,370	4,830	5,310	5,840	6,430	7,080
Manufacturing:	430	250	590	620	620	620	620	620	620
Wholesale & Retail Trade	680	630	830	750	740	740	740	730	720

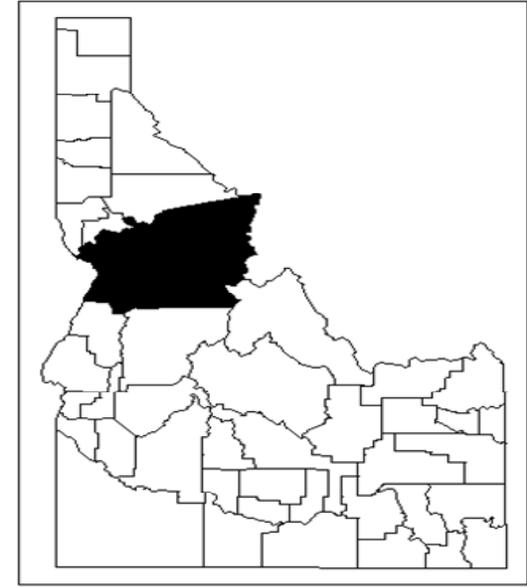
<u>Gooding County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	430	250	280	300	290	270	250	330	370	380	380	410	420	500	540
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Construction	120	60	60	80	100	130	110	130	110	140	150	160	150	160	180
Transp., Comm., & Util.	270	330	320	320	300	300	320	330	330	350	350	360	380	410	410
Wholesale & Retail Trade	680	680	600	630	600	620	630	700	750	750	800	810	800	810	790
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	120	170	150	130	110	110	100	110	140	150	150	150	160	150	130
Services	420	420	410	420	520	550	600	610	650	620	600	640	660	500	520
Government	740	780	760	740	750	770	820	860	860	870	920	950	1,010	1,060	1,070
Total Nonagricultural	2,780	2,690	2,580	2,630	2,680	2,740	2,840	3,060	3,210	3,260	3,350	3,480	3,580	3,600	3,650
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	11,930	12,250	12,130	11,820	11,680	11,580	11,670	11,920	12,160	12,490	12,720	12,990	13,390	13,740	13,850
Households:	4,140	4,380	4,370	4,300	4,290	4,290	4,320	4,450	4,500	4,590	4,660	4,710	4,830	4,870	4,930
Persons per Household:	2.77	2.70	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.63	2.65	2.66	2.68	2.70	2.75	2.74
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	93.1	131.2	133.1	139.0	150.7	168.8	182.3	193.1	207.8	231.8	230.9	246.6	270.9	277.2	329.8
1992 \$:	158.7	171.2	170.5	171.7	179.0	191.2	195.9	198.9	207.9	225.1	218.6	227.1	242.3	242.3	283.9
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	15,620	16,210	17,090	18,560	18,150	18,990	20,230	20,170	23,800
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	16,790	16,700	17,090	18,030	17,180	17,480	18,090	17,640	20,490

Gooding County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	580	590	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	230	240	200	190	190	210	220	230	240	250	250	260	260	260	260	270
Transp., Comm., & Util.	400	410	380	390	390	400	410	420	430	440	440	450	460	470	480	480
Wholesale & Retail Trade	820	830	800	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	740	740	740	740	740	740
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	130	100	90	140	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	220	230	240	250	260
Services	710	660	700	810	860	910	970	1,020	1,070	1,120	1,170	1,220	1,280	1,330	1,380	1,440
Government	1,120	1,130	1,140	1,170	1,170	1,190	1,210	1,230	1,250	1,270	1,290	1,310	1,330	1,350	1,370	1,390
Total Nonagricultural	3,990	3,970	3,940	4,070	4,150	4,250	4,370	4,460	4,550	4,650	4,740	4,830	4,920	5,010	5,110	5,210
Population & Households:																
Population:	13,970	14,200	14,230	14,240	14,330	14,320	14,640	14,890	15,140	15,400	15,640	15,880	16,120	16,370	16,640	16,900
Households:	5,010	5,020	5,100	5,210	5,320	5,140	5,290	5,430	5,550	5,700	5,800	5,910	6,030	6,150	6,280	6,390
Persons per Household:	2.71	2.79	2.75	2.69	2.65	2.74	2.73	2.70	2.69	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.60
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	354.7	383.4	407.9	425.3	437.8	467.8	500.8	530.3	561.2	594.4	628.9	665.3	705.4	748.3	792.3	838.8
1992 \$:	298.8	312.8	323.4	331.9	334.0	347.7	365.0	380.5	394.9	409.5	423.9	437.7	452.4	467.4	482.0	496.9
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	25,390	27,000	28,670	29,880	30,550	32,680	34,210	35,620	37,050	38,600	40,200	41,890	43,770	45,710	47,620	49,640
1992 \$:	21,390	22,020	22,740	23,320	23,310	24,290	24,930	25,560	26,080	26,590	27,100	27,560	28,070	28,550	28,970	29,400

Gooding County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	280	280	290	300	310	320	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410
Transp., Comm., & Util.	490	500	510	510	520	530	540	550	550	560	570	580	590	590	600	610
Wholesale & Retail Trade	740	740	740	740	740	740	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	720	720	720
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	270	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410
Services	1,490	1,550	1,610	1,670	1,730	1,800	1,870	1,930	2,000	2,080	2,150	2,220	2,290	2,370	2,440	2,520
Government	1,420	1,440	1,460	1,480	1,510	1,530	1,560	1,580	1,600	1,630	1,650	1,680	1,700	1,730	1,760	1,790
Total Nonagricultural	5,310	5,410	5,510	5,620	5,730	5,840	5,960	6,070	6,190	6,310	6,430	6,560	6,690	6,820	6,950	7,080
Population & Households:																
Population:	17,160	17,370	17,580	17,800	18,020	18,240	18,470	18,680	18,900	19,130	19,360	19,610	19,860	20,130	20,390	20,660
Households:	6,480	6,580	6,670	6,780	6,900	6,990	7,090	7,180	7,290	7,390	7,490	7,570	7,640	7,740	7,850	7,950
Persons per Household:	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	887.6	939.9	995.4	1,054.0	1,115.1	1,179.8	1,246.9	1,318.5	1,394.1	1,474.0	1,558.5	1,649.0	1,744.7	1,845.8	1,952.8	2,064.8
1992 \$:	512.2	528.1	544.4	561.0	577.5	594.6	611.7	629.4	647.9	666.5	685.9	706.5	727.5	749.2	771.4	794.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	51,720	54,100	56,610	59,220	61,880	64,680	67,520	70,590	73,760	77,050	80,490	84,110	87,830	91,710	95,770	99,960
1992 \$:	29,850	30,400	30,960	31,520	32,040	32,590	33,120	33,700	34,280	34,840	35,430	36,040	36,620	37,220	37,830	38,440

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Idaho County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	14,800	13,830	15,470	15,510	15,560	15,710	15,770	15,780	15,890
Population per Square Mile	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Total Households:	5,150	5,190	6,090	6,120	6,280	6,370	6,350	6,370	6,390
Persons per Household	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	3,820	4,020	4,340	4,290	4,500	4,730	4,960	5,190	5,430
Manufacturing:	1,050	870	650	410	420	420	430	430	430
Wholesale & Retail Trade	710	780	860	890	890	880	880	870	860

Idaho County

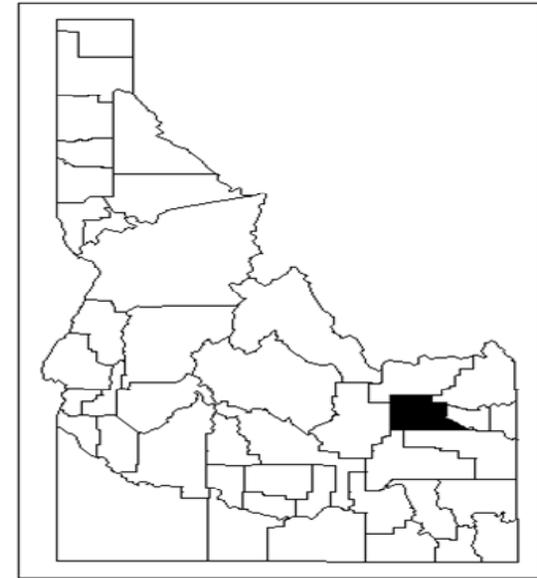
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,050	670	670	730	700	810	870	790	740	770	680	610	730	650	640
Mining	30	120	120	110	80	90	90	80	90	90	110	110	110	110	90
Construction	170	80	100	100	120	130	140	140	150	150	190	230	230	270	260
Transp., Comm., & Util.	100	90	130	160	160	120	150	180	190	190	170	180	180	180	180
Wholesale & Retail Trade	710	700	650	690	720	740	780	770	840	840	860	880	890	900	890
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	170	160	130	130	140	130	120	120	140	150	150	150	160	140	140
Services	400	380	410	410	440	440	450	460	500	500	540	570	600	670	720
Government	1,190	1,210	1,170	1,230	1,330	1,410	1,410	1,450	1,480	1,490	1,500	1,510	1,480	1,500	1,500
Total Nonagricultural	3,820	3,400	3,390	3,560	3,690	3,870	4,020	3,980	4,130	4,160	4,210	4,240	4,370	4,420	4,420
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	14,800	14,390	14,100	13,840	13,650	13,590	13,830	13,950	14,270	14,490	14,800	15,100	15,190	15,410	15,420
Households:	5,150	5,190	5,130	5,090	5,080	5,110	5,190	5,200	5,500	5,660	5,790	5,910	5,950	6,020	6,030
Persons per Household:	2.80	2.69	2.66	2.64	2.62	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.50	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.46	2.47	2.47
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	119.5	144.5	148.7	155.4	165.9	185.5	194.0	193.8	208.4	223.3	225.7	227.2	236.9	245.0	261.5
1992 \$:	203.6	188.7	190.5	192.0	196.9	210.0	208.5	199.7	208.4	216.8	213.7	209.2	211.9	214.2	225.1
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,030	13,890	14,610	15,410	15,250	15,040	15,600	15,890	16,960
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,070	14,310	14,610	14,960	14,440	13,850	13,950	13,900	14,600

Idaho County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	670	650	640	420	410	410	410	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
Mining	90	90	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Construction	250	280	260	250	250	240	240	230	230	230	220	220	220	220	220	220
Transp., Comm., & Util.	190	200	210	200	200	200	200	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	220
Wholesale & Retail Trade	880	860	860	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	880	880
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	150	130	120	120	130	130	130	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	150
Services	700	690	760	760	790	810	830	850	870	890	900	920	940	960	980	1,000
Government	1,540	1,450	1,420	1,460	1,470	1,490	1,510	1,530	1,560	1,580	1,600	1,630	1,650	1,670	1,700	1,730
Total Nonagricultural	4,480	4,340	4,340	4,170	4,210	4,240	4,290	4,330	4,380	4,420	4,460	4,500	4,550	4,590	4,640	4,680
Population & Households:																
Population:	15,520	15,470	15,460	15,520	15,490	15,580	15,510	15,510	15,540	15,550	15,560	15,560	15,580	15,630	15,680	15,700
Households:	6,060	6,090	6,100	6,130	6,230	6,130	6,120	6,170	6,200	6,250	6,260	6,280	6,300	6,340	6,370	6,380
Persons per Household:	2.47	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.40	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	270.0	282.1	294.3	304.0	310.7	327.0	344.6	360.0	376.0	392.9	410.3	428.4	448.0	468.8	489.7	511.6
1992 \$:	227.4	230.1	233.4	237.3	237.1	243.1	251.2	258.3	264.6	270.7	276.6	281.8	287.3	292.8	297.9	303.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	17,400	18,230	19,030	19,590	20,060	20,980	22,220	23,210	24,200	25,260	26,370	27,520	28,750	29,980	31,240	32,590
1992 \$:	14,660	14,870	15,090	15,290	15,310	15,600	16,200	16,650	17,030	17,400	17,780	18,110	18,440	18,730	19,000	19,310

Idaho County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	420	420	420	420	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430
Mining	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Construction	220	210	210	210	210	200	200	200	200	200	190	190	190	190	180	180
Transp., Comm., & Util.	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	230	230	230	230	230	230
Wholesale & Retail Trade	880	880	880	880	880	880	870	870	870	870	870	870	860	860	860	860
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	170
Services	1,010	1,030	1,050	1,070	1,090	1,110	1,130	1,150	1,170	1,190	1,210	1,230	1,250	1,270	1,290	1,300
Government	1,760	1,780	1,810	1,840	1,860	1,890	1,920	1,950	1,980	2,010	2,030	2,060	2,100	2,130	2,160	2,200
Total Nonagricultural	4,730	4,770	4,820	4,860	4,910	4,960	5,000	5,050	5,090	5,140	5,190	5,230	5,280	5,330	5,380	5,430
Population & Households:																
Population:	15,710	15,730	15,740	15,760	15,770	15,770	15,780	15,780	15,780	15,780	15,780	15,800	15,820	15,840	15,860	15,890
Households:	6,370	6,380	6,350	6,360	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,370	6,370	6,350	6,360	6,380	6,390
Persons per Household:	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	534.2	558.3	583.4	609.7	636.6	664.6	693.3	723.6	755.1	788.0	822.3	858.7	896.6	936.3	977.6	1,020.3
1992 \$:	308.3	313.7	319.1	324.5	329.7	334.9	340.1	345.4	350.9	356.3	361.9	367.9	373.9	380.0	386.2	392.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	34,000	35,490	37,060	38,690	40,370	42,140	43,930	45,860	47,860	49,940	52,090	54,360	56,690	59,120	61,620	64,220
1992 \$:	19,620	19,940	20,270	20,590	20,910	21,230	21,550	21,890	22,240	22,580	22,930	23,290	23,640	23,990	24,340	24,700

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Jefferson County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	15,390	16,590	19,230	20,750	21,940	23,120	24,360	25,670	27,130
Population per Square Mile	14.1	15.1	17.6	18.9	20.0	21.1	22.2	23.4	24.8
Total Households:	4,440	4,870	5,910	6,620	7,190	7,510	8,070	8,680	9,130
Persons per Household	3.43	3.38	3.24	3.12	3.04	3.07	3.00	2.94	2.96
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	2,990	3,330	4,400	4,850	5,380	5,910	6,500	7,150	7,840
Manufacturing:	700	480	560	620	640	660	670	690	690
Wholesale & Retail Trade	770	880	1,040	1,070	1,190	1,340	1,480	1,650	1,830

Jefferson County

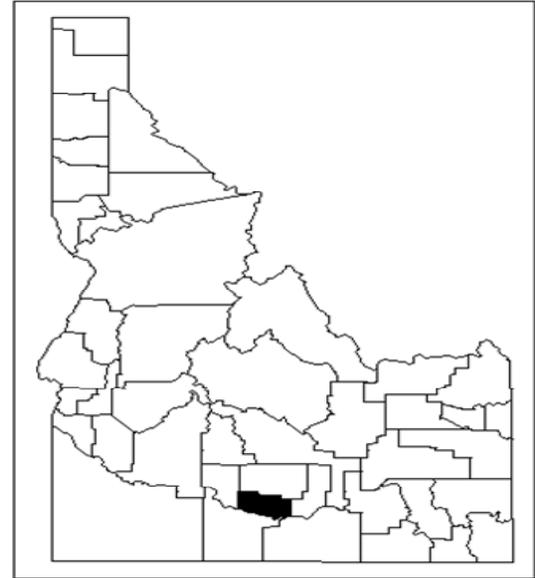
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	700	760	710	660	840	490	480	520	600	600	550	670	630	690	640
Mining	0	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	10
Construction	100	120	110	120	130	160	200	220	230	280	280	310	360	410	390
Transp., Comm., & Util.	140	150	160	110	110	100	120	120	130	90	130	130	130	110	140
Wholesale & Retail Trade	770	680	610	680	690	800	880	950	850	860	930	910	1,040	1,060	1,010
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	250	180	180	100	70	60	60	90	90	90	100	100	100	120	110
Services	240	210	170	160	180	210	570	700	770	820	830	880	900	410	410
Government	800	840	860	930	950	990	1,010	1,010	1,030	1,060	1,090	1,140	1,160	1,160	1,140
Total Nonagricultural	2,990	2,940	2,800	2,770	2,990	2,820	3,330	3,590	3,710	3,810	3,930	4,150	4,320	3,960	3,850
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	15,390	16,230	16,200	16,330	16,540	16,410	16,590	16,880	17,320	17,680	18,100	18,250	18,330	18,380	18,690
Households:	4,440	4,720	4,730	4,790	4,880	4,850	4,870	4,980	5,110	5,160	5,320	5,430	5,480	5,580	5,690
Persons per Household:	3.43	3.41	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.39	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.41	3.39	3.35	3.33	3.28	3.27
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	105.4	146.0	151.4	155.7	165.4	190.9	210.0	217.1	234.9	257.4	254.1	279.7	288.2	302.4	326.6
1992 \$:	179.5	190.5	193.9	192.4	196.4	216.2	225.6	223.6	235.0	249.9	240.6	257.5	257.7	264.4	281.1
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	12,660	12,860	13,560	14,560	14,040	15,330	15,720	16,450	17,470
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	13,600	13,250	13,570	14,140	13,290	14,120	14,060	14,380	15,040

Jefferson County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	590	560	630	630	620	620	620	630	630	630	640	640	650	650	650	650
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	490	500	510	480	480	510	530	550	560	570	580	590	590	590	590	600
Transp., Comm., & Util.	140	140	150	140	140	140	150	150	150	160	160	160	170	170	170	170
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,030	1,040	1,010	1,030	1,020	1,040	1,070	1,090	1,110	1,140	1,160	1,190	1,220	1,250	1,280	1,310
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	120	80	90	120	130	130	140	140	140	150	150	150	150	160	160	160
Services	950	810	890	890	930	980	1,030	1,060	1,110	1,150	1,190	1,230	1,270	1,320	1,360	1,400
Government	1,230	1,260	1,220	1,270	1,280	1,300	1,310	1,330	1,350	1,370	1,390	1,410	1,420	1,440	1,470	1,490
Total Nonagricultural	4,570	4,400	4,500	4,570	4,610	4,720	4,850	4,960	5,060	5,160	5,270	5,380	5,480	5,580	5,690	5,790
Population & Households:																
Population:	18,980	19,230	19,350	19,780	20,230	20,740	20,750	21,000	21,240	21,480	21,710	21,940	22,170	22,390	22,640	22,880
Households:	5,800	5,910	5,970	6,070	6,210	6,560	6,620	6,780	6,900	7,020	7,110	7,190	7,250	7,320	7,390	7,450
Persons per Household:	3.26	3.24	3.22	3.25	3.24	3.15	3.12	3.09	3.06	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.05	3.05	3.06
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	343.3	369.2	385.9	400.7	411.2	436.5	464.0	488.5	514.0	541.2	569.3	598.8	631.1	665.5	700.5	737.3
1992 \$:	289.1	301.2	306.0	312.7	313.8	324.4	338.3	350.5	361.7	372.8	383.7	394.0	404.8	415.6	426.1	436.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,090	19,200	19,940	20,250	20,330	21,050	22,360	23,260	24,190	25,190	26,220	27,290	28,470	29,720	30,940	32,230
1992 \$:	15,230	15,660	15,810	15,810	15,510	15,640	16,300	16,690	17,030	17,360	17,670	17,950	18,260	18,560	18,820	19,090

Jefferson County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	660	660	660	660	670	670	670	680	680	680	690	690	690	690	690	690
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	610	620	630	640	660	670	680	690	700	720	730	740	760	770	780	800
Transp., Comm., & Util.	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	200	200	200	210	210	210	210	220	220
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,340	1,370	1,400	1,420	1,450	1,480	1,510	1,550	1,580	1,620	1,650	1,690	1,730	1,760	1,790	1,830
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	160	170	170	170	180	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	200	200	200	200
Services	1,450	1,490	1,540	1,590	1,640	1,690	1,740	1,790	1,850	1,900	1,960	2,010	2,070	2,130	2,180	2,240
Government	1,510	1,530	1,550	1,570	1,590	1,620	1,640	1,660	1,680	1,700	1,730	1,750	1,780	1,800	1,830	1,850
Total Nonagricultural	5,910	6,020	6,140	6,250	6,380	6,500	6,620	6,760	6,890	7,020	7,150	7,290	7,430	7,570	7,700	7,840
Population & Households:																
Population:	23,120	23,370	23,620	23,860	24,110	24,360	24,620	24,870	25,130	25,400	25,670	25,950	26,240	26,530	26,830	27,130
Households:	7,510	7,630	7,740	7,860	7,960	8,070	8,190	8,320	8,440	8,570	8,680	8,770	8,820	8,920	9,030	9,130
Persons per Household:	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.02	3.01	3.00	2.99	2.98	2.96	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	775.7	816.7	859.9	905.3	952.3	1,001.7	1,052.7	1,106.7	1,163.5	1,223.2	1,285.9	1,352.7	1,423.0	1,496.9	1,574.6	1,655.5
1992 \$:	447.6	458.9	470.3	481.8	493.2	504.8	516.4	528.3	540.7	553.1	565.9	579.6	593.4	607.6	622.0	636.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	33,550	34,940	36,410	37,940	39,490	41,110	42,760	44,490	46,290	48,160	50,090	52,120	54,230	56,420	58,690	61,030
1992 \$:	19,360	19,630	19,910	20,190	20,450	20,720	20,980	21,240	21,510	21,780	22,050	22,330	22,610	22,900	23,180	23,470

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Jerome County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	14,920	15,220	18,440	19,420	21,060	23,080	25,090	27,170	29,510
Population per Square Mile	24.9	25.4	30.7	32.4	35.1	38.5	41.8	45.3	49.2
Total Households:	5,080	5,320	6,310	6,900	7,800	8,810	9,810	10,780	11,650
Persons per Household	2.90	2.79	2.91	2.80	2.68	2.60	2.54	2.51	2.52
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	3,700	3,510	5,730	5,950	6,670	7,420	8,270	9,250	10,310
Manufacturing:	1,060	570	1,000	990	990	990	990	990	980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,050	1,040	1,580	1,760	2,030	2,350	2,700	3,110	3,550

Jerome County

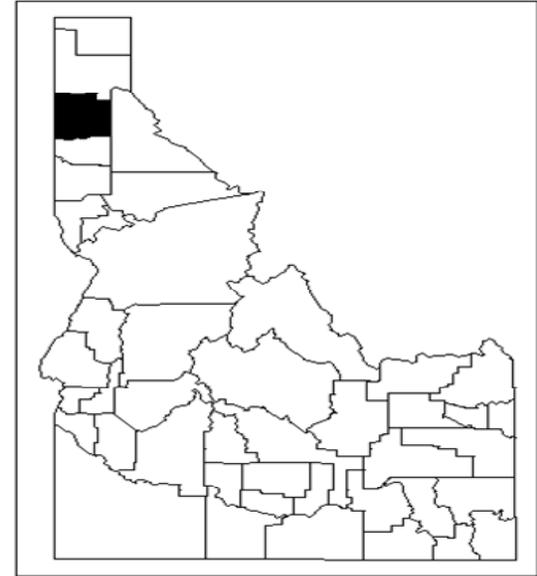
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,060	1,130	1,160	1,050	630	440	570	580	560	650	640	620	680	750	790
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	150	100	80	80	100	100	130	150	130	140	170	220	220	280	270
Transp., Comm., & Util.	190	230	230	290	310	310	340	360	370	390	400	480	520	680	770
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,050	920	800	860	920	980	1,040	1,070	1,130	1,110	1,180	1,260	1,340	1,360	1,340
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	140	260	230	160	110	100	90	100	110	120	140	120	120	120	120
Services	540	510	520	490	470	530	610	610	600	670	710	740	770	770	800
Government	580	640	650	640	660	700	750	760	790	850	880	890	910	910	930
Total Nonagricultural	3,700	3,790	3,670	3,570	3,190	3,160	3,510	3,630	3,700	3,930	4,110	4,320	4,560	4,870	5,020
Population & Households:															
Population:	14,920	15,790	15,690	15,280	15,010	14,900	15,220	15,510	15,750	16,210	16,520	16,910	17,290	17,500	17,930
Households:	5,080	5,450	5,440	5,330	5,280	5,260	5,320	5,340	5,400	5,610	5,630	5,790	5,880	5,980	6,090
Persons per Household:	2.90	2.85	2.83	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.79	2.86	2.87	2.85	2.89	2.88	2.91	2.90	2.92
Personal Income: (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	109.2	158.2	166.6	182.4	184.8	209.9	230.6	229.6	249.7	283.3	287.4	314.7	346.5	345.1	403.0
1992 \$:	186.1	206.5	213.4	225.3	219.4	237.7	247.8	236.5	249.8	275.1	272.1	289.8	309.8	301.7	347.0
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	15,160	14,800	15,860	17,470	17,390	18,610	20,030	19,730	22,470
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	16,290	15,250	15,860	16,960	16,470	17,140	17,920	17,250	19,350

Jerome County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	900	1,000	1,010	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	350	400	340	340	340	380	400	420	440	450	460	470	480	480	480	490
Transp., Comm., & Util.	830	870	760	740	740	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	800	810	820	830
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,430	1,580	1,670	1,670	1,660	1,700	1,760	1,810	1,860	1,910	1,970	2,030	2,100	2,160	2,220	2,280
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	110	110	110	110	130	140	150	150	160	160	170	180	180	190	200	200
Services	860	810	820	850	900	940	1,000	1,040	1,080	1,130	1,180	1,220	1,270	1,320	1,370	1,420
Government	930	960	840	870	870	880	900	910	930	940	960	970	990	1,000	1,020	1,040
Total Nonagricultural	5,420	5,730	5,560	5,570	5,630	5,780	5,950	6,090	6,230	6,370	6,520	6,670	6,810	6,950	7,100	7,250
Population & Households:																
Population:	18,080	18,440	18,480	18,690	18,920	19,240	19,420	19,750	20,070	20,390	20,730	21,060	21,390	21,790	22,220	22,640
Households:	6,200	6,310	6,360	6,500	6,650	6,770	6,900	7,080	7,260	7,460	7,630	7,800	7,980	8,190	8,400	8,600
Persons per Household:	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.75	2.72	2.70	2.68	2.66	2.64	2.63	2.62
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	430.9	444.7	459.8	479.5	493.5	527.4	564.5	597.9	632.7	670.1	709.0	750.0	795.2	843.6	893.2	945.6
1992 \$:	362.9	362.8	364.6	374.2	376.6	392.0	411.5	428.9	445.3	461.6	477.9	493.5	510.1	526.9	543.3	560.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	23,840	24,120	24,890	25,650	26,080	27,410	29,060	30,270	31,530	32,860	34,210	35,620	37,180	38,710	40,210	41,770
1992 \$:	20,080	19,670	19,740	20,020	19,900	20,370	21,190	21,720	22,190	22,640	23,060	23,440	23,850	24,180	24,460	24,750

Jerome County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	980
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	510	520	530	550	560	580	590	610	630	650	670	680	700	720	740	770
Transp., Comm., & Util.	840	840	850	860	860	870	880	890	890	900	910	920	930	930	940	950
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,350	2,420	2,490	2,560	2,620	2,700	2,770	2,850	2,940	3,020	3,110	3,200	3,290	3,370	3,460	3,550
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	210	220	220	230	240	240	250	260	270	270	280	290	300	300	310	320
Services	1,470	1,520	1,580	1,630	1,690	1,750	1,810	1,870	1,940	2,000	2,070	2,130	2,200	2,270	2,340	2,410
Government	1,050	1,070	1,090	1,100	1,120	1,140	1,160	1,170	1,190	1,210	1,230	1,250	1,270	1,290	1,310	1,330
Total Nonagricultural	7,420	7,580	7,750	7,920	8,090	8,270	8,450	8,650	8,840	9,040	9,250	9,460	9,670	9,880	10,090	10,310
Population & Households:																
Population:	23,080	23,530	23,970	24,340	24,720	25,090	25,490	25,890	26,310	26,730	27,170	27,630	28,080	28,550	29,030	29,510
Households:	8,810	9,030	9,240	9,430	9,640	9,810	10,000	10,180	10,380	10,590	10,780	10,950	11,080	11,270	11,460	11,650
Persons per Household:	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,000.7	1,059.7	1,122.2	1,188.2	1,257.2	1,330.1	1,405.8	1,486.5	1,571.7	1,661.8	1,757.0	1,859.1	1,966.9	2,081.0	2,201.5	2,327.8
1992 \$:	577.4	595.4	613.8	632.4	651.1	670.3	689.6	709.6	730.5	751.4	773.3	796.5	820.2	844.7	869.7	895.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	43,360	45,040	46,820	48,820	50,860	53,000	55,160	57,410	59,750	62,170	64,670	67,290	70,040	72,890	75,850	78,890
1992 \$:	25,020	25,300	25,610	25,980	26,340	26,710	27,060	27,410	27,770	28,110	28,460	28,830	29,200	29,590	29,960	30,340

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Kootenai County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	60,000	70,440	109,530	125,560	142,770	161,170	181,720	204,710	230,610
Population per Square Mile	48.2	56.6	88.0	100.8	114.7	129.4	145.9	164.4	185.2
Total Households:	21,400	26,940	41,370	48,080	55,020	61,560	68,810	76,640	85,940
Persons per Household	2.76	2.57	2.61	2.57	2.56	2.58	2.60	2.63	2.65
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	17,390	25,470	43,640	49,090	57,220	65,920	76,100	87,900	100,940
Manufacturing:	3,150	3,630	5,260	5,010	5,140	5,230	5,310	5,400	5,450
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,240	6,810	11,890	11,910	14,030	16,590	19,380	22,820	26,560

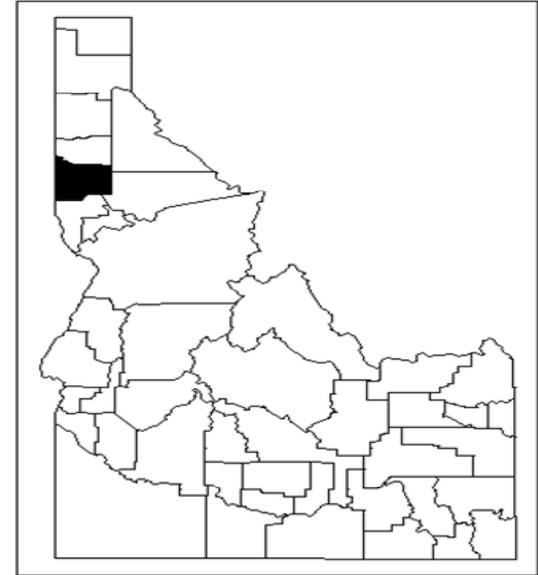
<u>Kootenai County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	3,150	3,350	3,310	3,670	3,530	3,580	3,630	3,680	3,990	4,220	4,840	4,980	4,860	5,120	5,140
Mining	0	30	60	110	130	160	170	150	120	120	110	160	190	200	160
Construction	830	1,220	1,170	960	1,070	1,140	1,520	1,880	2,180	2,460	3,220	3,200	3,110	3,050	3,090
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,040	990	1,040	1,070	1,170	1,180	1,240	1,170	1,150	1,200	1,220	1,270	1,280	1,280	1,370
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,240	4,930	4,720	5,090	5,480	6,120	6,810	7,310	8,110	8,620	10,040	10,380	10,660	11,250	11,580
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,100	1,480	1,360	1,190	1,120	1,120	1,140	1,290	1,540	1,430	1,610	2,060	2,130	2,110	1,780
Services	2,800	3,690	4,200	4,360	4,710	5,260	5,650	6,150	6,690	7,220	7,760	8,240	8,580	9,640	9,820
Government	4,220	4,370	4,330	4,530	4,740	5,000	5,310	5,460	5,880	6,080	6,160	6,550	6,930	7,120	7,430
Total Nonagricultural	17,390	20,060	20,210	21,000	21,950	23,570	25,470	27,090	29,650	31,360	34,960	36,840	37,730	39,760	40,380
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	60,000	66,780	66,760	66,160	66,860	67,740	70,440	73,950	77,580	82,650	88,050	92,680	96,590	100,110	102,720
Households:	21,400	24,660	24,870	24,900	25,480	26,040	26,940	28,540	29,990	31,570	33,390	35,450	36,790	37,710	38,620
Persons per Household:	2.76	2.67	2.65	2.63	2.61	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.59	2.61	2.58	2.59	2.62	2.63
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	523.7	768.5	802.5	837.9	913.7	1,020.8	1,117.7	1,216.3	1,383.1	1,527.5	1,679.1	1,797.0	1,951.8	2,072.9	2,233.7
1992 \$:	892.3	1,003.1	1,027.9	1,035.3	1,084.7	1,156.1	1,201.1	1,252.9	1,383.5	1,483.1	1,589.7	1,654.5	1,745.4	1,812.2	1,922.9
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	15,870	16,450	17,830	18,480	19,070	19,390	20,210	20,710	21,750
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	17,050	16,940	17,830	17,940	18,060	17,850	18,070	18,100	18,720

Kootenai County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	5,100	5,260	5,010	5,060	4,990	4,980	5,010	5,040	5,080	5,090	5,110	5,140	5,160	5,180	5,190	5,210
Mining	160	160	150	140	140	150	150	150	160	160	150	150	150	150	150	150
Construction	3,260	3,320	3,460	3,570	3,600	3,920	4,210	4,390	4,530	4,670	4,810	4,920	4,980	4,930	4,980	5,100
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,480	1,600	1,540	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,790	11,890	11,510	11,230	11,200	11,490	11,910	12,310	12,670	13,070	13,540	14,030	14,540	15,050	15,540	16,040
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,860	1,870	1,970	2,020	2,150	2,250	2,350	2,410	2,470	2,530	2,590	2,650	2,700	2,760	2,820	2,880
Services	10,720	10,930	11,730	12,320	13,030	13,760	14,640	15,350	16,080	16,840	17,630	18,410	19,220	20,060	20,890	21,710
Government	7,750	8,620	8,680	8,800	8,900	9,090	9,300	9,530	9,740	9,950	10,170	10,400	10,630	10,870	11,140	11,410
Total Nonagricultural	42,120	43,640	44,060	44,660	45,530	47,140	49,090	50,700	52,250	53,830	55,520	57,220	58,920	60,530	62,250	64,030
Population & Households:																
Population:	106,350	109,530	111,810	114,320	117,610	122,100	125,560	129,020	132,370	135,780	139,290	142,770	146,300	149,840	153,560	157,280
Households:	39,540	41,370	42,030	42,790	43,870	46,650	48,080	49,690	51,050	52,640	53,970	55,020	56,500	57,730	58,950	60,320
Persons per Household:	2.66	2.61	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.58	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.54	2.54	2.56	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.57
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	2,397.4	2,599.7	2,739.7	2,856.8	2,940.8	3,142.9	3,364.5	3,563.2	3,771.0	3,994.4	4,226.7	4,471.4	4,741.3	5,030.2	5,326.0	5,639.2
1992 \$:	2,019.2	2,120.8	2,172.5	2,229.6	2,244.0	2,335.9	2,452.6	2,556.3	2,653.9	2,751.8	2,848.9	2,941.8	3,041.0	3,141.6	3,239.9	3,340.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	22,540	23,730	24,500	24,990	25,000	25,740	26,800	27,620	28,490	29,420	30,350	31,320	32,410	33,570	34,680	35,850
1992 \$:	18,990	19,360	19,430	19,500	19,080	19,130	19,530	19,810	20,050	20,270	20,450	20,610	20,790	20,970	21,100	21,240

Kootenai County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	5,230	5,240	5,260	5,270	5,290	5,310	5,330	5,350	5,370	5,390	5,400	5,410	5,420	5,430	5,440	5,450
Mining	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	140	140	140	140	140	140
Construction	5,230	5,370	5,520	5,660	5,810	5,970	6,130	6,300	6,480	6,660	6,850	7,040	7,240	7,440	7,650	7,870
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,540	1,540
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16,590	17,140	17,680	18,230	18,790	19,380	19,980	20,680	21,370	22,080	22,820	23,580	24,290	25,030	25,780	26,560
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	2,940	3,000	3,060	3,120	3,180	3,240	3,310	3,370	3,430	3,490	3,560	3,620	3,680	3,740	3,800	3,860
Services	22,570	23,460	24,380	25,330	26,360	27,420	28,470	29,560	30,680	31,850	32,990	34,170	35,400	36,660	37,870	39,120
Government	11,680	11,960	12,230	12,520	12,810	13,100	13,390	13,700	14,010	14,310	14,620	14,960	15,310	15,660	16,030	16,410
Total Nonagricultural	65,920	67,840	69,810	71,810	73,920	76,100	78,290	80,630	83,010	85,450	87,900	90,440	93,000	95,630	98,250	100,940
Population & Households:																
Population:	161,170	165,180	169,160	173,240	177,450	181,720	186,080	190,570	195,170	199,910	204,710	209,720	214,810	220,020	225,280	230,610
Households:	61,560	63,040	64,460	65,980	67,360	68,810	70,320	71,800	73,420	75,080	76,640	78,450	79,980	81,950	83,930	85,940
Persons per Household:	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	5,967.6	6,320.1	6,693.1	7,087.9	7,499.6	7,934.9	8,387.1	8,869.1	9,378.5	9,916.8	10,485.7	11,095.3	11,739.8	12,421.3	13,141.8	13,896.7
1992 \$:	3,443.7	3,550.8	3,660.8	3,772.3	3,883.9	3,998.8	4,114.4	4,234.0	4,358.6	4,484.1	4,615.0	4,753.7	4,895.4	5,041.8	5,191.6	5,344.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	37,030	38,260	39,570	40,910	42,260	43,670	45,070	46,540	48,050	49,610	51,220	52,910	54,650	56,450	58,340	60,260
1992 \$:	21,370	21,500	21,640	21,780	21,890	22,010	22,110	22,220	22,330	22,430	22,540	22,670	22,790	22,910	23,050	23,170

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Latah County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	28,810	30,710	34,860	35,080	35,800	36,950	37,890	38,690	39,690
Population per Square Mile	26.8	28.5	32.4	32.6	33.2	34.3	35.2	35.9	36.9
Total Households:	10,260	11,230	13,080	13,090	13,420	13,810	14,140	14,550	14,860
Persons per Household	2.52	2.45	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.35	2.37
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	11,310	11,530	13,570	14,410	15,260	16,160	17,080	18,020	19,030
Manufacturing:	850	940	740	730	740	740	750	750	750
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,380	3,180	3,620	3,560	3,550	3,530	3,500	3,470	3,430

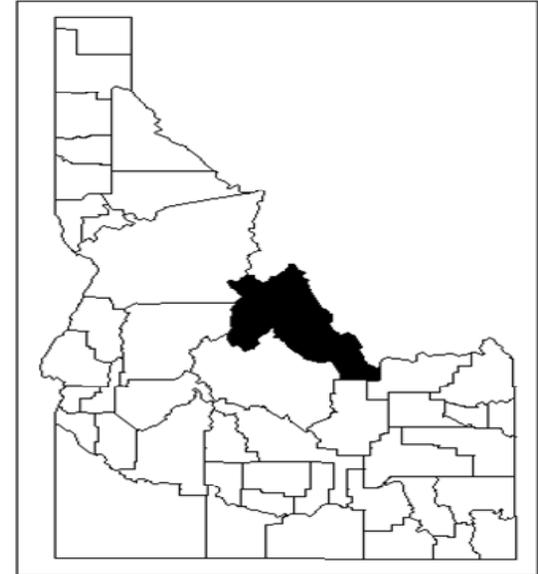
<u>Latah County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	850	700	680	720	710	900	940	830	740	740	780	750	700	700	720
Mining	0	30	20	20	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	20
Construction	390	190	350	180	200	200	240	250	320	350	440	440	430	440	380
Transp., Comm., & Util.	450	350	370	340	310	310	330	350	350	370	430	410	410	320	320
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,380	2,630	2,420	2,550	2,610	2,880	3,180	2,990	3,080	3,240	3,430	3,600	3,700	3,590	3,480
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	370	380	360	330	320	310	310	330	360	350	410	350	370	470	390
Services	1,630	1,830	1,850	1,780	1,760	1,820	1,890	1,930	2,000	2,120	2,220	2,350	2,450	2,560	2,600
Government	5,240	5,180	5,400	5,470	5,630	4,440	4,640	4,780	4,920	5,020	5,190	5,090	5,310	5,120	5,240
Total Nonagricultural	11,310	11,290	11,450	11,380	11,560	10,860	11,530	11,460	11,770	12,200	12,910	12,990	13,370	13,220	13,160
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	28,810	30,730	30,140	30,310	30,800	30,710	30,710	31,340	32,250	32,980	33,730	34,340	34,810	35,020	34,810
Households:	10,260	11,030	10,870	10,990	11,260	11,270	11,230	11,510	11,640	11,810	12,100	12,410	12,600	12,800	12,880
Persons per Household:	2.52	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.43	2.47	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.46	2.43	2.40
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	241.1	324.5	340.6	354.2	380.4	422.8	447.9	457.8	495.3	549.4	554.8	598.6	640.9	643.7	681.0
1992 \$:	410.7	423.6	436.3	437.6	451.7	478.9	481.3	471.6	495.4	533.4	525.2	551.1	573.1	562.7	586.2
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,580	14,610	15,360	16,660	16,450	17,430	18,410	18,380	19,560
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,670	15,050	15,360	16,170	15,570	16,050	16,470	16,070	16,840

Latah County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	760	740	660	730	720	720	730	730	730	730	730	740	740	740	740	740
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Construction	380	370	390	380	380	370	360	350	350	340	340	330	330	330	330	330
Transp., Comm., & Util.	360	360	290	280	280	280	280	290	290	290	290	300	300	300	300	300
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,580	3,620	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,540	3,540	3,530
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	410	360	340	400	410	410	420	430	430	430	440	440	450	450	450	460
Services	2,620	2,550	2,660	2,960	3,050	3,140	3,240	3,320	3,400	3,480	3,560	3,640	3,720	3,800	3,880	3,960
Government	5,410	5,550	5,570	5,600	5,640	5,710	5,800	5,890	5,980	6,070	6,160	6,250	6,340	6,430	6,540	6,640
Total Nonagricultural	13,550	13,570	13,490	13,930	14,060	14,220	14,410	14,580	14,750	14,920	15,090	15,260	15,440	15,620	15,800	15,980
Population & Households:																
Population:	34,910	34,860	35,020	34,830	34,990	35,100	35,080	35,180	35,320	35,440	35,620	35,800	36,000	36,280	36,540	36,750
Households:	13,050	13,080	13,110	13,160	13,230	13,100	13,090	13,170	13,270	13,360	13,390	13,420	13,550	13,630	13,700	13,730
Persons per Household:	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.35	2.35	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.37
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	706.1	753.7	796.6	822.9	841.1	885.1	932.7	974.5	1,017.7	1,063.6	1,110.6	1,159.5	1,212.6	1,268.8	1,325.5	1,384.7
1992 \$:	594.7	614.9	631.7	642.2	641.8	657.9	679.9	699.1	716.2	732.7	748.6	762.8	777.8	792.4	806.3	820.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	20,230	21,620	22,750	23,630	24,040	25,220	26,590	27,700	28,820	30,010	31,180	32,390	33,690	34,980	36,280	37,680
1992 \$:	17,040	17,640	18,040	18,440	18,340	18,740	19,380	19,870	20,280	20,670	21,010	21,310	21,610	21,840	22,070	22,320

Latah County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	740	740	740	740	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Construction	330	320	320	310	310	310	300	300	300	290	290	290	280	280	270	270
Transp., Comm., & Util.	300	310	310	310	310	310	310	320	320	320	320	320	320	330	330	330
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,530	3,530	3,520	3,520	3,510	3,500	3,500	3,490	3,490	3,480	3,470	3,460	3,460	3,450	3,440	3,430
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	460	460	470	470	470	480	480	490	490	490	500	500	500	510	510	510
Services	4,030	4,110	4,190	4,270	4,350	4,440	4,520	4,600	4,690	4,770	4,860	4,940	5,020	5,110	5,190	5,270
Government	6,740	6,850	6,950	7,060	7,170	7,270	7,380	7,490	7,600	7,710	7,820	7,930	8,060	8,180	8,310	8,440
Total Nonagricultural	16,160	16,340	16,520	16,700	16,890	17,080	17,270	17,450	17,640	17,830	18,020	18,220	18,420	18,620	18,830	19,030
Population & Households:																
Population:	36,950	37,150	37,340	37,540	37,730	37,890	38,070	38,210	38,370	38,530	38,690	38,870	39,070	39,270	39,490	39,690
Households:	13,810	13,900	13,900	14,040	14,090	14,140	14,260	14,310	14,370	14,440	14,550	14,610	14,610	14,690	14,780	14,860
Persons per Household:	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,446.0	1,511.2	1,579.2	1,650.2	1,723.0	1,798.9	1,876.7	1,958.6	2,043.9	2,132.9	2,225.7	2,324.2	2,427.0	2,534.2	2,646.1	2,761.7
1992 \$:	834.4	849.0	863.7	878.3	892.3	906.6	920.7	935.0	949.9	964.4	979.6	995.8	1,012.0	1,028.6	1,045.3	1,062.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	39,140	40,680	42,290	43,960	45,670	47,480	49,300	51,250	53,270	55,360	57,530	59,800	62,120	64,530	67,010	69,580
1992 \$:	22,580	22,850	23,130	23,400	23,650	23,930	24,180	24,470	24,760	25,030	25,320	25,620	25,900	26,190	26,470	26,760

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Lemhi County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	7,540	6,930	7,740	7,900	8,400	8,950	9,490	10,020	10,630
Population per Square Mile	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Total Households:	2,680	2,770	3,280	3,410	3,730	4,050	4,400	4,750	5,010
Persons per Household	2.76	2.47	2.35	2.31	2.24	2.20	2.15	2.11	2.12
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	1,960	2,060	2,420	2,630	2,820	3,010	3,220	3,440	3,680
Manufacturing:	280	240	180	160	160	160	160	160	150
Wholesale & Retail Trade	490	520	560	610	610	620	630	630	630

Lemhi County

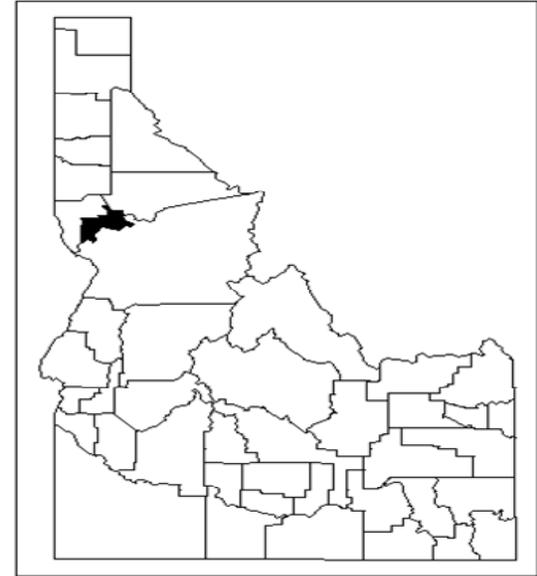
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	280	190	210	190	280	270	240	190	220	240	180	190	170	160	160
Mining	0	20	20	20	10	20	30	20	20	10	50	150	190	190	170
Construction	80	70	40	40	30	30	50	50	60	90	120	140	140	170	140
Transp., Comm., & Util.	60	90	100	100	100	90	100	100	90	100	100	90	90	80	70
Wholesale & Retail Trade	490	440	450	480	460	500	520	520	510	520	550	620	590	620	620
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	90	70	70	60	60	70	60	60	80	80	60	90	90	80	70
Services	230	230	230	240	260	280	290	290	310	340	380	440	450	500	530
Government	740	670	660	680	680	730	780	710	760	800	830	830	870	880	860
Total Nonagricultural	1,960	1,790	1,780	1,810	1,870	1,980	2,060	1,940	2,040	2,180	2,250	2,550	2,600	2,670	2,620
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	7,540	7,520	6,900	6,860	6,920	6,770	6,930	7,060	7,100	7,200	7,460	8,030	8,080	8,100	8,070
Households:	2,680	2,840	2,640	2,660	2,730	2,710	2,770	2,820	2,830	2,850	2,920	3,100	3,120	3,150	3,180
Persons per Household:	2.76	2.62	2.59	2.56	2.53	2.50	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.51	2.54	2.57	2.58	2.55	2.52
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	60.7	70.4	70.9	73.4	78.8	85.5	90.4	92.7	100.9	109.7	118.0	131.0	132.5	145.1	151.1
1992 \$:	103.5	91.9	90.8	90.7	93.5	96.8	97.1	95.4	101.0	106.6	111.7	120.6	118.5	126.8	130.1
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	13,050	13,130	14,210	15,230	15,810	16,310	16,400	17,920	18,730
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	14,020	13,530	14,210	14,790	14,970	15,020	14,660	15,670	16,120

Lemhi County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	160	180	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Mining	140	100	50	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	110	100	80	100	100	110	120	120	130	130	140	140	140	140	140	140
Transp., Comm., & Util.	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80
Wholesale & Retail Trade	620	560	590	600	600	610	610	610	610	610	610	610	620	620	620	620
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	60	70	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100
Services	510	480	530	560	580	590	610	620	630	640	660	670	680	690	700	720
Government	840	870	890	920	920	940	960	980	1,000	1,020	1,040	1,060	1,080	1,100	1,120	1,140
Total Nonagricultural	2,540	2,420	2,450	2,530	2,530	2,580	2,630	2,670	2,700	2,740	2,780	2,820	2,860	2,890	2,930	2,970
Population & Households:																
Population:	7,940	7,740	7,680	7,750	7,760	7,800	7,900	8,000	8,100	8,200	8,300	8,400	8,500	8,610	8,720	8,830
Households:	3,230	3,280	3,330	3,360	3,430	3,350	3,410	3,480	3,560	3,630	3,680	3,730	3,790	3,860	3,920	3,990
Persons per Household:	2.45	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.26	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.27	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.21
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	153.0	156.9	161.3	167.1	171.1	180.9	191.5	200.9	210.6	221.0	231.7	242.8	255.0	267.9	280.9	294.7
1992 \$:	128.9	128.0	127.9	130.4	130.6	134.5	139.6	144.1	148.2	152.2	156.1	159.7	163.5	167.3	170.9	174.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,260	20,250	21,010	21,550	22,070	23,180	24,240	25,120	26,010	26,960	27,910	28,910	30,000	31,120	32,210	33,350
1992 \$:	16,220	16,520	16,660	16,820	16,840	17,230	17,670	18,020	18,310	18,580	18,810	19,020	19,240	19,440	19,590	19,760

Lemhi County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	150	150	150	150
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	150	150	160	160	160	170	170	180	180	190	190	200	210	210	220	220
Transp., Comm., & Util.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Wholesale & Retail Trade	620	620	620	620	620	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	120	120	120
Services	730	740	750	760	770	790	800	810	820	830	850	860	870	880	890	900
Government	1,170	1,190	1,210	1,240	1,260	1,290	1,310	1,330	1,360	1,390	1,410	1,440	1,470	1,500	1,520	1,550
Total Nonagricultural	3,010	3,050	3,090	3,140	3,180	3,220	3,270	3,310	3,350	3,400	3,440	3,490	3,540	3,590	3,640	3,680
Population & Households:																
Population:	8,950	9,060	9,170	9,280	9,390	9,490	9,600	9,700	9,810	9,910	10,020	10,140	10,260	10,380	10,500	10,630
Households:	4,050	4,120	4,170	4,250	4,330	4,400	4,470	4,530	4,600	4,680	4,750	4,800	4,830	4,890	4,950	5,010
Persons per Household:	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.18	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	308.9	324.1	340.0	356.7	373.9	391.9	410.4	430.0	450.5	471.9	494.3	518.2	543.3	569.5	596.9	625.4
1992 \$:	178.3	182.1	186.0	189.8	193.6	197.5	201.3	205.3	209.4	213.4	217.6	222.0	226.5	231.1	235.8	240.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	34,530	35,780	37,090	38,440	39,820	41,280	42,740	44,310	45,930	47,600	49,330	51,130	52,970	54,870	56,830	58,840
1992 \$:	19,930	20,100	20,280	20,460	20,620	20,800	20,970	21,150	21,340	21,520	21,710	21,900	22,090	22,270	22,450	22,630

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Lewis County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	4,120	3,520	3,750	3,720	3,720	3,750	3,750	3,740	3,750
Population per Square Mile	8.6	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Total Households:	1,510	1,390	1,560	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,540	1,540
Persons per Household	2.69	2.51	2.39	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.42
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	930	1,160	1,180	1,170	1,220	1,270	1,330	1,380	1,440
Manufacturing:	130	350	130	130	130	130	130	140	140
Wholesale & Retail Trade	320	270	340	340	340	330	330	330	330

Lewis County

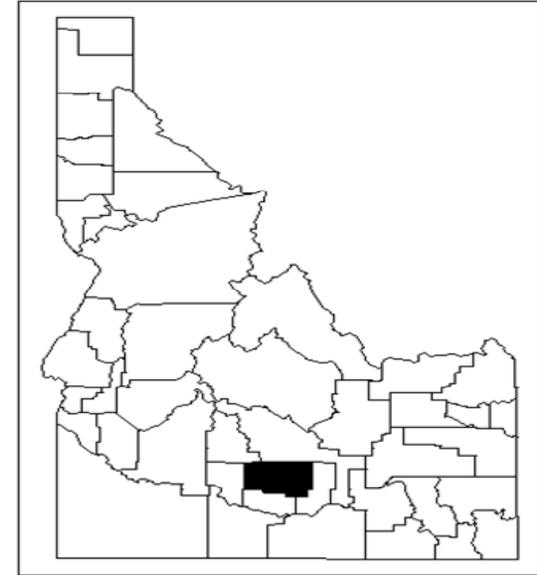
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	130	140	140	260	290	330	350	350	300	290	310	300	110	120	130
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	10	0	0	0	0	10	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	50
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	10	0	10	20	30	30	40	30	30	30	30	30	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	320	280	270	260	260	280	270	310	300	340	360	360	350	350	320
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	60	100	90	70	60	40	40	40	50	50	70	50	50	70	50
Services	70	60	80	60	60	50	60	80	70	70	70	130	150	100	90
Government	330	330	330	350	360	360	390	380	390	390	400	390	420	450	450
Total Nonagricultural	930	920	910	1,010	1,050	1,090	1,160	1,220	1,160	1,200	1,260	1,280	1,130	1,140	1,110
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	4,120	3,770	3,610	3,470	3,540	3,560	3,520	3,550	3,560	3,680	3,770	3,850	3,850	3,860	3,810
Households:	1,510	1,430	1,380	1,340	1,380	1,410	1,390	1,410	1,430	1,470	1,500	1,530	1,550	1,550	1,560
Persons per Household:	2.69	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.49	2.46	2.46	2.42
<u>Personal Income:</u>															
	(Millions)														
Current Year \$:	34.9	43.8	46.4	48.0	49.4	61.9	59.3	54.4	55.7	63.8	64.1	65.9	68.1	69.2	73.8
1992 \$:	59.4	57.2	59.4	59.3	58.6	70.1	63.7	56.1	55.7	61.9	60.7	60.6	60.9	60.5	63.5
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	16,870	15,340	15,650	17,330	17,030	17,130	17,660	17,940	19,350
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	18,130	15,800	15,650	16,830	16,120	15,770	15,790	15,690	16,660

Lewis County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	130	130	140	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	20	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Transp., Comm., & Util.	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wholesale & Retail Trade	330	340	330	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	40	50	50	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Services	130	130	150	130	140	140	140	140	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	170
Government	460	440	410	420	420	430	440	440	450	460	460	470	480	480	490	500
Total Nonagricultural	1,150	1,180	1,180	1,150	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,180	1,190	1,200	1,210	1,220	1,230	1,240	1,250	1,260
Population & Households:																
Population:	3,750	3,750	3,620	3,730	3,750	3,750	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,730	3,720	3,720	3,720	3,730	3,740	3,740
Households:	1,570	1,560	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,560	1,550	1,550	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,550	1,550	1,560	1,560	1,550
Persons per Household:	2.36	2.39	2.30	2.36	2.34	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.38	2.39
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	76.4	81.1	85.0	87.8	89.8	94.5	99.5	104.0	108.6	113.5	118.5	123.7	129.4	135.4	141.5	147.8
1992 \$:	64.3	66.2	67.4	68.5	68.5	70.2	72.6	74.6	76.4	78.2	79.9	81.4	83.0	84.6	86.1	87.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	20,340	21,660	23,470	23,580	23,960	25,220	26,760	27,960	29,160	30,460	31,820	33,230	34,740	36,270	37,810	39,470
1992 \$:	17,130	17,670	18,610	18,400	18,280	18,750	19,510	20,060	20,520	20,980	21,450	21,860	22,280	22,650	23,000	23,380

Lewis County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	130	130	130	130	130	130	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Transp., Comm., & Util.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wholesale & Retail Trade	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60
Services	170	170	170	180	180	180	180	190	190	190	200	200	200	200	210	210
Government	510	510	520	530	540	550	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	610	620	630
Total Nonagricultural	1,270	1,280	1,300	1,310	1,320	1,330	1,340	1,350	1,360	1,370	1,380	1,390	1,410	1,420	1,430	1,440
Population & Households:																
Population:	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,740	3,750
Households:	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,540
Persons per Household:	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	154.3	161.3	168.5	176.1	183.9	192.0	200.3	209.0	218.1	227.6	237.5	248.0	259.0	270.5	282.4	294.7
1992 \$:	89.1	90.6	92.2	93.7	95.2	96.8	98.3	99.8	101.4	102.9	104.5	106.3	108.0	109.8	111.6	113.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	41,200	43,030	44,960	46,970	49,040	51,230	53,450	55,840	58,320	60,900	63,580	66,390	69,290	72,320	75,440	78,680
1992 \$:	23,770	24,170	24,590	25,000	25,400	25,820	26,220	26,660	27,100	27,540	27,980	28,450	28,890	29,360	29,800	30,260

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Lincoln County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	3,460	3,350	4,060	4,390	4,800	5,230	5,690	6,190	6,750
Population per Square Mile	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.6
Total Households:	1,190	1,190	1,450	1,610	1,820	2,040	2,260	2,490	2,700
Persons per Household	2.87	2.75	2.77	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.50	2.46	2.47
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	800	940	1,030	1,130	1,270	1,420	1,590	1,780	1,990
Manufacturing:	40	140	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wholesale & Retail Trade	120	140	190	200	230	260	300	350	390

Lincoln County

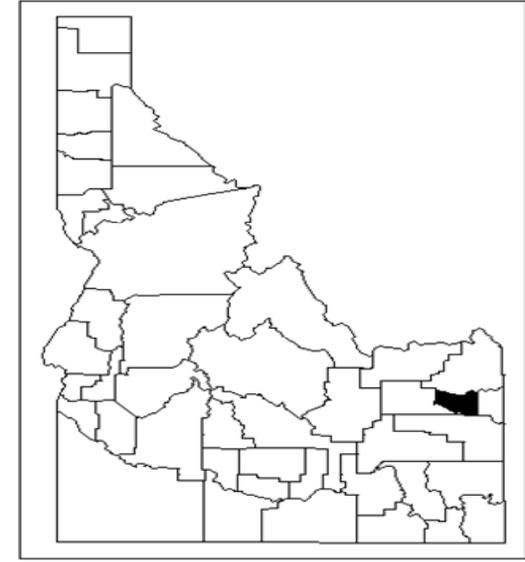
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	40	70	80	100	130	120	140	110	90	60	70	70	80	70	60
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	20	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	30	30	30	40	60
Transp., Comm., & Util.	70	70	50	40	70	70	50	60	50	40	40	50	50	50	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	120	110	100	100	90	90	140	110	100	130	150	150	160	170	180
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	50	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	20	20	10	20
Services	20	50	50	50	40	50	50	60	60	70	80	90	90	120	150
Government	480	420	440	460	480	490	520	500	550	540	540	530	550	590	520
Total Nonagricultural	800	750	740	770	840	830	940	860	870	860	920	930	970	1,050	1,020
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	3,460	3,510	3,370	3,210	3,350	3,210	3,350	3,390	3,470	3,560	3,630	3,790	3,860	3,920	3,910
Households:	1,190	1,230	1,330	1,140	1,200	1,160	1,190	1,210	1,240	1,250	1,270	1,310	1,340	1,370	1,390
Persons per Household:	2.87	2.81	2.80	2.79	2.77	2.76	2.75	2.77	2.77	2.81	2.84	2.87	2.86	2.84	2.78
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	28.6	32.7	33.4	37.8	38.0	43.5	49.1	44.9	50.4	53.3	52.6	58.4	65.3	65.2	72.5
1992 \$:	48.6	42.7	42.8	46.7	45.1	49.3	52.7	46.3	50.5	51.8	49.8	53.7	58.4	57.0	62.4
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,650	13,240	14,550	15,000	14,480	15,390	16,910	16,630	18,540
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,740	13,640	14,550	14,560	13,710	14,160	15,120	14,540	15,960

Lincoln County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	70	90	80	60	60	70	70	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90
Transp., Comm., & Util.	50	40	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200	190	190	190	190	190	200	200	210	210	220	230	230	240	250	250
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Services	150	140	160	170	180	190	200	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280
Government	500	500	520	530	540	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640
Total Nonagricultural	1,030	1,030	1,060	1,050	1,070	1,100	1,130	1,160	1,190	1,220	1,240	1,270	1,300	1,330	1,360	1,390
Population & Households:																
Population:	3,990	4,060	4,160	4,230	4,300	4,320	4,390	4,470	4,550	4,640	4,720	4,800	4,880	4,960	5,050	5,140
Households:	1,420	1,450	1,470	1,500	1,540	1,580	1,610	1,660	1,700	1,750	1,790	1,820	1,870	1,910	1,950	1,990
Persons per Household:	2.78	2.77	2.81	2.79	2.78	2.72	2.70	2.67	2.66	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.56
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	77.5	81.0	83.5	86.8	89.4	95.5	102.2	108.3	114.6	121.4	128.4	135.8	144.0	152.8	161.8	171.3
1992 \$:	65.3	66.1	66.2	67.8	68.2	71.0	74.5	77.7	80.6	83.6	86.6	89.4	92.4	95.4	98.4	101.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,410	19,970	20,040	20,520	20,780	22,120	23,290	24,210	25,160	26,180	27,220	28,310	29,520	30,790	32,020	33,310
1992 \$:	16,350	16,290	15,890	16,010	15,850	16,440	16,970	17,370	17,710	18,030	18,350	18,620	18,930	19,230	19,480	19,740

Lincoln County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	90	90	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	130	140
Transp., Comm., & Util.	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60
Wholesale & Retail Trade	260	270	280	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	370	380	390
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Services	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	370	380	390	400	420	430	440	460	470
Government	650	660	670	680	690	710	720	730	740	750	760	780	790	800	820	830
Total Nonagricultural	1,420	1,460	1,490	1,520	1,560	1,590	1,630	1,670	1,700	1,740	1,780	1,820	1,860	1,910	1,950	1,990
Population & Households:																
Population:	5,230	5,320	5,410	5,510	5,600	5,690	5,790	5,890	5,980	6,080	6,190	6,290	6,410	6,520	6,630	6,750
Households:	2,040	2,080	2,120	2,170	2,220	2,260	2,310	2,350	2,400	2,450	2,490	2,530	2,570	2,610	2,660	2,700
Persons per Household:	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.47
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	181.2	191.9	203.2	215.2	227.7	240.9	254.6	269.2	284.6	301.0	318.2	336.7	356.2	376.9	398.7	421.6
1992 \$:	104.6	107.8	111.2	114.5	117.9	121.4	124.9	128.5	132.3	136.1	140.1	144.2	148.5	153.0	157.5	162.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	34,640	36,050	37,530	39,070	40,650	42,310	43,970	45,740	47,570	49,460	51,430	53,480	55,610	57,830	60,120	62,480
1992 \$:	19,990	20,250	20,530	20,800	21,050	21,320	21,570	21,840	22,110	22,370	22,640	22,910	23,190	23,470	23,750	24,030

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Madison County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2025</u>
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	19,660	23,820	27,420	31,260	34,860	38,700	42,380	46,060	46,060
Population per Square Mile	41.7	50.5	58.1	66.3	73.9	82.1	89.9	97.7	97.7
Total Households:	5,010	5,800	7,140	8,100	9,080	10,030	10,910	11,740	11,740
Persons per Household	3.72	3.84	3.64	3.67	3.66	3.68	3.70	3.74	3.74
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	8,030	6,950	10,610	11,970	13,620	15,360	17,250	19,350	19,350
Manufacturing:	710	1,200	1,230	1,140	1,180	1,210	1,240	1,270	1,270
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,530	2,020	2,790	2,980	3,350	3,780	4,220	4,730	4,730

Madison County

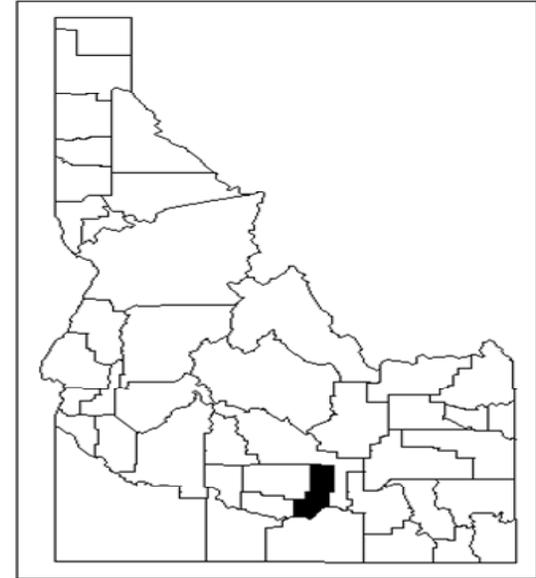
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	710	1,170	1,080	1,160	1,210	1,200	1,200	1,160	1,160	1,200	1,230	1,210	1,290	1,300	1,280
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Construction	410	180	180	150	150	150	170	220	190	180	200	210	260	290	290
Transp., Comm., & Util.	210	190	200	190	190	200	220	220	180	190	190	200	220	240	230
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,530	1,550	1,500	1,610	1,690	1,900	2,020	2,080	2,300	2,380	2,540	2,650	2,730	2,840	2,820
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	380	250	240	350	350	300	210	270	260	240	250	290	280	380	310
Services	3,840	2,270	2,280	2,230	2,380	2,550	1,800	1,860	1,790	1,830	1,930	2,110	2,200	3,610	4,150
Government	940	940	990	1,020	1,080	1,170	1,320	1,290	1,340	1,390	1,430	1,400	1,470	1,510	1,570
Total Nonagricultural	8,030	6,540	6,460	6,720	7,040	7,460	6,950	7,090	7,220	7,420	7,780	8,060	8,450	10,180	10,650
Population & Households:															
Population:	19,660	22,190	22,630	22,800	23,100	23,500	23,820	24,080	24,940	25,340	25,560	26,100	26,270	26,920	27,350
Households:	5,010	5,540	5,630	5,660	5,730	5,810	5,800	5,840	6,020	6,020	6,020	6,190	6,160	6,400	6,660
Persons per Household:	3.72	3.78	3.79	3.80	3.82	3.83	3.84	3.88	3.90	3.97	4.01	3.99	4.03	3.98	3.89
Personal Income:															
(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	130.3	173.8	170.0	180.5	185.2	210.6	225.1	229.2	243.3	262.9	271.2	296.4	314.9	326.5	343.9
1992 \$:	222.0	226.9	217.8	223.1	219.9	238.5	241.8	236.1	243.4	255.3	256.7	272.9	281.6	285.5	296.0
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	9,450	9,520	9,760	10,380	10,610	11,360	11,990	12,130	12,570
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	10,150	9,800	9,760	10,080	10,050	10,460	10,720	10,600	10,820

Madison County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	1,160	1,230	1,130	1,160	1,140	1,130	1,140	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,170	1,180	1,190	1,200	1,200	1,210
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	330	330	370	340	340	360	380	390	400	410	410	420	420	420	420	430
Transp., Comm., & Util.	250	210	190	200	200	210	210	220	220	230	230	240	240	250	250	260
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,850	2,790	2,870	2,850	2,840	2,900	2,980	3,050	3,110	3,180	3,270	3,350	3,440	3,530	3,610	3,690
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	320	280	260	270	280	300	310	320	320	330	340	350	350	360	370	370
Services	3,420	4,090	4,530	4,530	4,730	4,940	5,180	5,370	5,570	5,770	5,980	6,190	6,400	6,610	6,820	7,030
Government	1,640	1,670	1,690	1,720	1,730	1,750	1,770	1,800	1,830	1,850	1,870	1,900	1,920	1,950	1,980	2,010
Total Nonagricultural	9,960	10,610	11,070	11,070	11,260	11,580	11,970	12,300	12,610	12,940	13,280	13,620	13,970	14,310	14,660	15,000
Population & Households:																
Population:	27,290	27,420	27,880	28,820	29,730	30,720	31,260	31,970	32,680	33,400	34,130	34,860	35,610	36,410	37,190	37,930
Households:	6,920	7,140	7,240	7,350	7,460	7,960	8,100	8,320	8,510	8,730	8,910	9,080	9,280	9,490	9,680	9,850
Persons per Household:	3.74	3.64	3.66	3.72	3.79	3.67	3.67	3.66	3.66	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.65	3.65	3.66	3.67
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	374.3	410.2	437.7	454.5	466.4	495.1	526.3	554.1	582.9	613.8	645.8	679.2	715.8	754.8	794.5	836.3
1992 \$:	315.3	334.7	347.0	354.7	355.9	368.0	383.7	397.5	410.3	422.9	435.3	446.9	459.1	471.4	483.3	495.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	13,720	14,960	15,700	15,770	15,690	16,120	16,840	17,330	17,840	18,380	18,920	19,480	20,100	20,730	21,360	22,050
1992 \$:	11,550	12,210	12,450	12,310	11,970	11,980	12,270	12,440	12,550	12,660	12,750	12,820	12,890	12,950	13,000	13,060

Madison County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	1,210	1,220	1,220	1,230	1,230	1,240	1,250	1,250	1,260	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,290
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	440	450	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580
Transp., Comm., & Util.	260	270	270	270	280	280	290	290	300	300	310	310	320	320	330	330
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,780	3,870	3,960	4,040	4,130	4,220	4,310	4,420	4,520	4,630	4,730	4,840	4,940	5,050	5,150	5,260
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	380	390	400	400	410	420	430	430	440	450	460	460	470	480	480	490
Services	7,240	7,470	7,690	7,920	8,170	8,430	8,680	8,930	9,190	9,460	9,730	10,000	10,270	10,560	10,830	11,100
Government	2,040	2,070	2,090	2,120	2,150	2,180	2,210	2,240	2,270	2,300	2,330	2,360	2,400	2,430	2,470	2,500
Total Nonagricultural	15,360	15,720	16,090	16,460	16,850	17,250	17,650	18,070	18,490	18,930	19,350	19,790	20,230	20,670	21,110	21,550
Population & Households:																
Population:	38,700	39,420	40,140	40,870	41,630	42,380	43,140	43,850	44,580	45,330	46,060	46,830	47,620	48,410	49,190	49,980
Households:	10,030	10,210	10,370	10,550	10,740	10,910	11,090	11,240	11,410	11,590	11,740	11,930	12,080	12,280	12,480	12,690
Persons per Household:	3.68	3.68	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.70	3.71	3.72	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.74	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.75
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	879.8	926.3	975.3	1,026.8	1,080.1	1,136.1	1,194.0	1,255.3	1,319.7	1,387.4	1,458.5	1,534.3	1,614.0	1,697.9	1,785.9	1,877.7
1992 \$:	507.7	520.4	533.4	546.5	559.4	572.5	585.7	599.3	613.3	627.3	641.9	657.4	673.0	689.2	705.5	722.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	22,740	23,500	24,300	25,120	25,950	26,810	27,680	28,620	29,600	30,610	31,660	32,760	33,900	35,070	36,310	37,570
1992 \$:	13,120	13,200	13,290	13,370	13,440	13,510	13,580	13,660	13,760	13,840	13,930	14,040	14,130	14,240	14,340	14,450

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Minidoka County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2025</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	19,790	19,380	20,100	19,270	19,680	20,140	20,530	20,920	20,920
Population per Square Mile	26.0	25.5	26.5	25.4	25.9	26.5	27.0	27.5	27.5
Total Households:	6,190	6,470	6,980	6,680	6,920	7,070	7,250	7,480	7,480
Persons per Household	3.12	2.96	2.86	2.86	2.83	2.83	2.81	2.78	2.78
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	5,650	6,210	7,030	7,300	7,870	8,450	9,050	9,690	9,690
Manufacturing:	2,280	1,970	1,830	1,890	1,930	1,960	1,990	2,010	2,010
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,170	1,550	1,690	1,610	1,740	1,890	2,030	2,190	2,190

Minidoka County

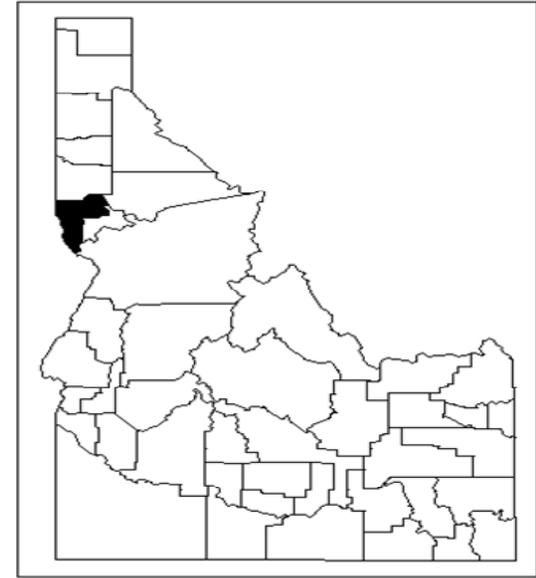
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	2,280	2,190	2,060	2,250	2,380	2,010	1,970	2,070	2,080	2,060	2,020	1,960	1,940	1,880	1,830
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	170	150	140	150	80	140	170	180	210	230	290	280	270	280	260
Transp., Comm., & Util.	190	170	180	190	210	260	250	330	330	190	350	340	380	420	460
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,170	1,440	1,320	1,370	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,540	1,600	1,540	1,700	1,680	1,710	1,700	1,740
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	170	180	160	150	120	160	150	110	110	120	120	110	120	130	100
Services	530	600	600	580	590	570	800	860	820	880	960	1,030	1,080	890	900
Government	1,140	1,120	1,110	1,140	1,190	1,250	1,320	1,350	1,410	1,450	1,480	1,540	1,480	1,500	1,480
Total Nonagricultural	5,650	5,840	5,570	5,830	6,010	5,870	6,210	6,430	6,560	6,470	6,920	6,950	6,980	6,790	6,760
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	19,790	20,790	20,460	19,740	19,430	19,390	19,380	19,690	20,060	20,290	20,530	20,760	20,560	20,500	20,240
Households:	6,190	6,700	6,640	6,470	6,450	6,480	6,470	6,580	6,700	6,690	6,690	6,780	6,740	6,800	6,870
Persons per Household:	3.12	3.04	3.02	3.01	2.99	2.98	2.96	2.97	2.97	3.01	3.04	3.04	3.03	2.99	2.92
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	141.3	184.4	187.3	200.6	210.1	234.9	257.7	273.3	283.4	305.8	309.5	322.9	330.7	319.5	331.6
1992 \$:	240.7	240.7	239.9	247.9	249.4	266.1	276.9	281.5	283.5	296.9	293.0	297.3	295.8	279.3	285.4
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	7,140	8,870	9,160	10,160	10,810	12,110	13,290	13,880	14,120	15,070	15,070	15,560	16,090	15,590	16,380
1992 \$:	12,170	11,580	11,730	12,560	12,840	13,720	14,280	14,300	14,130	14,630	14,270	14,320	14,390	13,630	14,100

Minidoka County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	1,830	1,830	1,860	1,900	1,880	1,870	1,890	1,900	1,910	1,910	1,920	1,930	1,940	1,940	1,950	1,950
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	270	250	240	290	290	300	310	320	320	330	330	340	340	340	340	340
Transp., Comm., & Util.	500	580	530	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	530	530	530	530	530
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,750	1,690	1,550	1,560	1,560	1,580	1,610	1,630	1,650	1,680	1,710	1,740	1,770	1,800	1,830	1,860
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	90	80	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110
Services	1,090	1,050	1,050	1,090	1,140	1,180	1,240	1,280	1,330	1,370	1,420	1,460	1,510	1,550	1,600	1,640
Government	1,490	1,540	1,490	1,570	1,590	1,610	1,640	1,670	1,690	1,720	1,750	1,770	1,800	1,830	1,860	1,900
Total Nonagricultural	7,010	7,030	6,800	7,020	7,060	7,160	7,300	7,420	7,530	7,640	7,760	7,870	7,990	8,100	8,210	8,330
Population & Households:																
Population:	20,350	20,100	19,560	19,440	19,330	19,190	19,270	19,360	19,450	19,530	19,600	19,680	19,770	19,870	19,970	20,060
Households:	6,950	6,980	7,050	7,110	6,670	6,640	6,680	6,760	6,810	6,870	6,900	6,920	6,960	6,990	7,030	7,050
Persons per Household:	2.91	2.86	2.76	2.71	2.88	2.87	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.82	2.82	2.83	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.83
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	349.2	374.6	392.4	403.9	413.4	436.5	461.6	483.7	506.5	530.9	556.0	582.1	610.7	640.8	671.4	703.5
1992 \$:	294.1	305.6	311.1	315.2	315.5	324.5	336.5	347.0	356.5	365.8	374.8	383.0	391.7	400.2	408.5	416.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	17,160	18,640	20,060	20,770	21,380	22,750	23,950	24,990	26,040	27,180	28,360	29,570	30,890	32,240	33,610	35,070
1992 \$:	14,450	15,210	15,910	16,210	16,320	16,910	17,460	17,930	18,330	18,730	19,120	19,460	19,810	20,140	20,450	20,780

Minidoka County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	1,960	1,960	1,970	1,970	1,980	1,990	1,990	2,000	2,000	2,010	2,010	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,030
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	350	350	360	360	360	370	370	380	380	390	390	400	400	410	410	420
Transp., Comm., & Util.	530	530	530	530	530	530	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	550
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,890	1,920	1,940	1,970	2,000	2,030	2,060	2,090	2,130	2,160	2,190	2,230	2,260	2,290	2,320	2,350
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	140	140	140
Services	1,680	1,730	1,770	1,820	1,870	1,920	1,970	2,020	2,070	2,120	2,170	2,220	2,270	2,320	2,370	2,420
Government	1,930	1,960	1,990	2,020	2,060	2,090	2,120	2,160	2,190	2,220	2,260	2,290	2,330	2,370	2,410	2,450
Total Nonagricultural	8,450	8,560	8,680	8,800	8,920	9,050	9,170	9,300	9,430	9,560	9,690	9,820	9,960	10,090	10,220	10,350
Population & Households:																
Population:	20,140	20,230	20,300	20,380	20,460	20,530	20,610	20,690	20,770	20,840	20,920	21,010	21,100	21,190	21,290	21,390
Households:	7,070	7,110	7,140	7,180	7,210	7,250	7,300	7,340	7,380	7,430	7,480	7,520	7,520	7,570	7,610	7,660
Persons per Household:	2.83	2.83	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.78	2.79	2.78	2.78	2.78
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	736.7	772.1	809.2	848.1	888.0	929.8	972.8	1,018.1	1,065.5	1,115.1	1,166.9	1,222.0	1,279.7	1,340.1	1,403.2	1,468.7
1992 \$:	425.1	433.8	442.6	451.4	459.9	468.6	477.2	486.0	495.2	504.2	513.6	523.6	533.6	543.9	554.3	564.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	36,580	38,180	39,860	41,610	43,410	45,280	47,190	49,210	51,310	53,500	55,770	58,160	60,650	63,230	65,900	68,670
1992 \$:	21,110	21,450	21,800	22,150	22,480	22,820	23,150	23,490	23,850	24,190	24,550	24,920	25,290	25,660	26,030	26,410

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Nez Perce County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	33,230	33,860	37,390	37,970	39,220	40,620	41,770	42,770	43,950
Population per Square Mile	39.1	39.9	44.0	44.7	46.2	47.8	49.2	50.4	51.8
Total Households:	12,490	13,620	15,310	15,600	16,270	16,660	17,170	17,560	17,970
Persons per Household	2.62	2.43	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.40
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	15,130	16,680	21,520	22,050	23,110	24,180	25,260	26,350	27,480
Manufacturing:	3,860	4,020	3,750	3,690	3,740	3,770	3,800	3,820	3,840
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,030	4,250	5,000	4,640	4,620	4,590	4,560	4,520	4,470

Nez Perce County

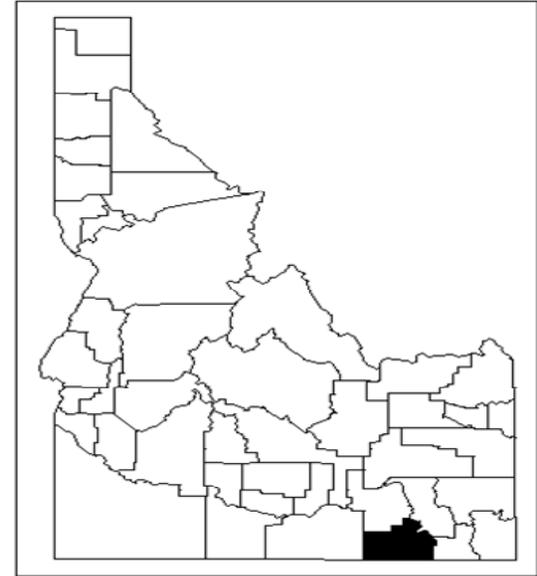
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	3,860	3,410	3,350	3,190	3,600	3,880	4,020	3,740	3,810	3,940	3,950	3,870	3,750	3,850	3,820
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Construction	140	180	180	190	200	220	240	260	260	670	290	550	1,030	810	830
Transp., Comm., & Util.	990	880	730	730	760	870	860	810	980	930	1,010	1,040	1,050	1,250	1,350
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,030	3,800	3,620	3,930	4,050	4,170	4,250	4,290	4,530	4,760	5,010	4,990	5,030	5,070	5,050
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,060	930	840	820	880	860	970	990	780	1,010	1,140	1,170	1,230	1,470	1,310
Services	2,950	3,130	3,220	3,410	3,570	3,740	3,760	3,990	4,260	4,310	4,450	4,550	4,700	5,250	5,520
Government	2,090	2,100	2,130	2,180	2,320	2,420	2,580	2,650	2,680	2,780	2,850	2,980	2,890	3,110	3,150
Total Nonagricultural	15,130	14,440	14,080	14,470	15,390	16,160	16,680	16,730	17,300	18,410	18,700	19,160	19,680	20,830	21,180
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	33,230	32,870	32,580	32,940	32,900	33,640	33,860	34,540	35,230	35,890	36,530	36,820	37,050	37,380	37,400
Households:	12,490	12,740	12,740	13,010	13,150	13,570	13,620	13,880	14,200	14,480	14,750	14,920	14,940	15,020	15,220
Persons per Household:	2.62	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.47	2.45	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.44	2.44	2.41
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	320.8	424.9	441.1	455.4	485.7	534.2	572.7	592.8	650.5	697.2	730.4	756.9	799.3	828.9	872.1
1992 \$:	546.5	554.6	565.0	562.7	576.7	605.0	615.4	610.7	650.7	677.0	691.5	696.9	714.8	724.6	750.7
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	16,910	17,160	18,460	19,430	19,990	20,560	21,570	22,180	23,320
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	18,180	17,680	18,470	18,860	18,930	18,920	19,290	19,390	20,070

Nez Perce County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	3,810	3,750	3,480	3,710	3,680	3,680	3,690	3,700	3,710	3,720	3,730	3,740	3,750	3,750	3,760	3,760
Mining	110	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Construction	850	810	860	860	860	830	800	790	780	770	760	750	750	750	750	740
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,420	1,480	1,460	1,440	1,430	1,440	1,450	1,450	1,460	1,470	1,470	1,480	1,490	1,490	1,500	1,510
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,020	5,000	4,660	4,640	4,640	4,640	4,640	4,630	4,630	4,630	4,620	4,620	4,620	4,610	4,610	4,600
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,350	1,360	1,280	1,350	1,380	1,410	1,430	1,450	1,460	1,470	1,490	1,500	1,510	1,530	1,540	1,550
Services	5,520	5,700	5,140	5,350	5,500	5,640	5,810	5,940	6,070	6,200	6,330	6,460	6,590	6,730	6,850	6,980
Government	3,080	3,320	3,880	4,000	4,030	4,080	4,150	4,210	4,280	4,340	4,400	4,470	4,530	4,600	4,670	4,750
Total Nonagricultural	21,160	21,520	20,870	21,440	21,610	21,800	22,050	22,270	22,490	22,690	22,900	23,110	23,320	23,550	23,760	23,970
Population & Households:																
Population:	37,480	37,390	36,990	37,180	37,700	37,750	37,970	38,210	38,500	38,770	38,990	39,220	39,480	39,820	40,130	40,380
Households:	15,370	15,310	15,370	15,450	15,620	15,540	15,600	15,800	15,960	16,170	16,220	16,270	16,370	16,490	16,570	16,620
Persons per Household:	2.40	2.40	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.39
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	919.0	973.7	1,009.1	1,037.7	1,060.7	1,116.3	1,176.2	1,229.0	1,283.4	1,341.3	1,400.6	1,462.2	1,529.3	1,600.1	1,671.6	1,746.3
1992 \$:	774.0	794.4	800.2	809.9	809.4	829.7	857.5	881.7	903.2	924.0	944.0	962.0	980.9	999.3	1,016.9	1,034.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	24,520	26,050	27,280	27,910	28,130	29,570	30,980	32,160	33,330	34,590	35,920	37,280	38,740	40,180	41,660	43,250
1992 \$:	20,650	21,250	21,630	21,780	21,470	21,980	22,580	23,070	23,460	23,830	24,210	24,530	24,840	25,100	25,340	25,620

Nez Perce County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	3,770	3,770	3,780	3,780	3,790	3,800	3,800	3,810	3,820	3,820	3,820	3,830	3,830	3,830	3,840	3,840
Mining	90	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Construction	730	720	720	710	700	690	680	670	660	660	650	640	630	620	610	600
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,510	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,530	1,530	1,540	1,540	1,550	1,550	1,560	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,580	1,590
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,590	4,590	4,580	4,580	4,570	4,560	4,550	4,550	4,540	4,530	4,520	4,510	4,500	4,490	4,480	4,470
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,560	1,580	1,590	1,600	1,610	1,630	1,640	1,650	1,660	1,680	1,690	1,700	1,710	1,720	1,730	1,740
Services	7,100	7,230	7,360	7,490	7,630	7,770	7,910	8,040	8,180	8,320	8,450	8,590	8,730	8,870	9,000	9,130
Government	4,820	4,900	4,970	5,050	5,120	5,200	5,280	5,350	5,430	5,510	5,590	5,670	5,760	5,850	5,940	6,030
Total Nonagricultural	24,180	24,390	24,600	24,810	25,030	25,260	25,470	25,690	25,910	26,130	26,350	26,570	26,800	27,030	27,250	27,480
Population & Households:																
Population:	40,620	40,860	41,090	41,320	41,550	41,770	41,990	42,180	42,370	42,570	42,770	42,990	43,230	43,470	43,720	43,950
Households:	16,660	16,760	16,850	16,960	17,090	17,170	17,250	17,320	17,400	17,490	17,560	17,640	17,660	17,760	17,860	17,970
Persons per Household:	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,823.6	1,905.8	1,991.6	2,081.1	2,172.9	2,268.6	2,366.8	2,470.0	2,577.6	2,689.8	2,806.8	2,931.1	3,060.7	3,195.9	3,337.0	3,482.8
1992 \$:	1,052.3	1,070.7	1,089.3	1,107.6	1,125.3	1,143.3	1,161.1	1,179.1	1,197.9	1,216.3	1,235.4	1,255.8	1,276.3	1,297.2	1,318.3	1,339.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	44,890	46,640	48,470	50,370	52,300	54,320	56,370	58,560	60,840	63,190	65,620	68,180	70,800	73,530	76,330	79,240
1992 \$:	25,910	26,200	26,510	26,810	27,080	27,370	27,650	27,960	28,270	28,570	28,880	29,210	29,520	29,840	30,160	30,470

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Oneida County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	3,270	3,510	4,130	4,110	4,190	4,300	4,390	4,470	4,580
Population per Square Mile	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
Total Households:	1,090	1,160	1,430	1,460	1,540	1,620	1,690	1,770	1,810
Persons per Household	2.91	2.97	2.85	2.78	2.68	2.62	2.56	2.50	2.51
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	710	690	920	940	1,000	1,060	1,120	1,190	1,260
Manufacturing:	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200	130	190	200	220	240	260	280	300

Oneida County

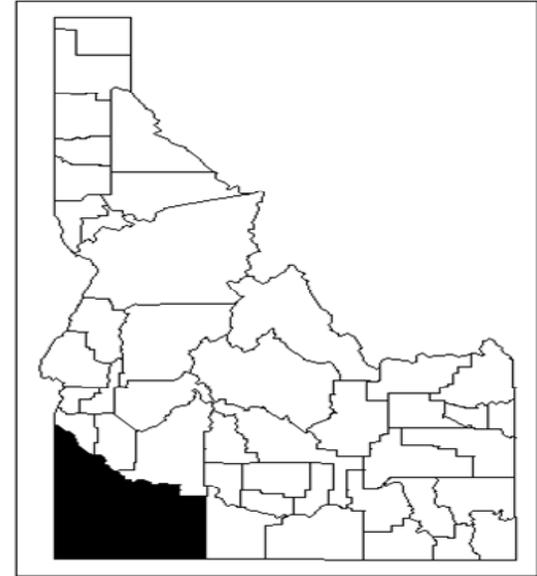
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	20
Mining	30	0	0	20	0	0	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	130	70
Construction	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Transp., Comm., & Util.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200	140	130	130	140	140	130	150	140	150	170	170	180	170	180
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	60	70	60	60	70	70	80	40	40	50	40	40	40	50	50
Services	60	70	60	70	70	60	80	60	60	60	60	70	70	60	70
Government	300	270	280	290	310	320	320	360	360	350	390	390	410	410	420
Total Nonagricultural	710	570	540	590	600	610	690	700	690	690	740	750	770	850	850
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	3,270	3,500	3,470	3,430	3,500	3,440	3,510	3,480	3,500	3,530	3,640	3,850	3,900	4,020	4,060
Households:	1,090	1,160	1,150	1,140	1,170	1,150	1,160	1,150	1,160	1,150	1,170	1,240	1,260	1,290	1,330
Persons per Household:	2.91	2.94	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.03	3.07	3.07	3.06	3.07	3.02
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	24.4	33.9	36.6	37.3	36.3	40.3	40.9	41.9	45.1	48.8	46.2	52.6	57.3	59.5	62.6
1992 \$:	41.5	44.3	46.8	46.1	43.1	45.7	43.9	43.2	45.1	47.4	43.8	48.4	51.2	52.0	53.9
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	11,630	12,050	12,890	13,820	12,690	13,670	14,680	14,790	15,390
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	12,500	12,410	12,890	13,420	12,020	12,580	13,120	12,930	13,250

Oneida County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Mining	70	60	60	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	50	50	50	50
Construction	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20	20	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	180	190	210	190	190	200	200	200	210	210	210	220	220	230	230	230
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60
Services	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	90
Government	440	450	440	450	450	460	460	470	480	490	490	500	510	510	520	530
Total Nonagricultural	910	920	920	910	920	930	940	950	970	980	990	1,000	1,010	1,020	1,030	1,040
Population & Households:																
Population:	4,120	4,130	4,170	4,130	4,130	4,130	4,110	4,130	4,150	4,170	4,180	4,190	4,210	4,230	4,260	4,280
Households:	1,360	1,430	1,440	1,460	1,490	1,460	1,460	1,480	1,500	1,520	1,530	1,540	1,560	1,580	1,590	1,610
Persons per Household:	2.98	2.85	2.86	2.79	2.74	2.80	2.78	2.75	2.73	2.71	2.70	2.68	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.63
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	63.6	66.9	69.1	71.5	73.2	77.3	81.6	85.5	89.5	93.8	98.1	102.7	107.7	112.9	118.3	123.9
1992 \$:	53.5	54.6	54.8	55.8	55.9	57.4	59.5	61.3	63.0	64.6	66.2	67.6	69.1	70.5	71.9	73.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	15,450	16,210	16,570	17,320	17,730	18,690	19,850	20,700	21,570	22,490	23,480	24,500	25,600	26,700	27,790	28,960
1992 \$:	13,010	13,220	13,140	13,510	13,530	13,890	14,470	14,850	15,180	15,500	15,830	16,120	16,420	16,680	16,910	17,160

Oneida County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Mining	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Construction	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	240	240	240	250	250	260	260	260	270	270	280	280	290	290	290	300
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	70	70
Services	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	80	80	80
Government	540	550	560	570	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680
Total Nonagricultural	1,060	1,070	1,080	1,090	1,110	1,120	1,130	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,190	1,200	1,210	1,230	1,240	1,260
Population & Households:																
Population:	4,300	4,320	4,340	4,360	4,370	4,390	4,410	4,420	4,440	4,450	4,470	4,490	4,510	4,530	4,560	4,580
Households:	1,620	1,640	1,650	1,670	1,680	1,690	1,710	1,720	1,730	1,760	1,770	1,780	1,780	1,790	1,800	1,810
Persons per Household:	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	129.6	135.8	142.3	149.0	155.9	163.2	170.7	178.5	186.7	195.3	204.3	213.8	223.8	234.3	245.2	256.5
1992 \$:	74.8	76.3	77.8	79.3	80.8	82.2	83.7	85.2	86.8	88.3	89.9	91.6	93.3	95.1	96.9	98.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	30,160	31,440	32,790	34,200	35,650	37,190	38,730	40,370	42,080	43,860	45,690	47,600	49,590	51,660	53,770	55,960
1992 \$:	17,410	17,660	17,930	18,200	18,460	18,740	19,000	19,270	19,560	19,830	20,110	20,400	20,680	20,970	21,240	21,520

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Owyhee County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	8,360	8,410	10,690	11,280	11,940	12,540	13,220	13,990	14,860
Population per Square Mile	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Total Households:	2,650	2,820	3,730	4,090	4,510	4,880	5,270	5,680	6,010
Persons per Household	2.96	2.84	2.85	2.74	2.63	2.55	2.49	2.44	2.45
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	1,490	1,450	2,090	2,220	2,400	2,560	2,740	2,930	3,130
Manufacturing:	140	60	130	140	150	150	150	160	160
Wholesale & Retail Trade	300	240	360	360	390	430	460	500	540

Owyhee County

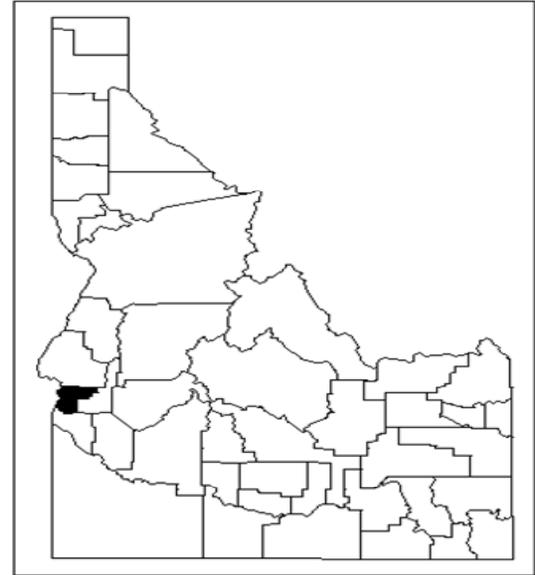
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	140	180	170	150	30	60	60	70	90	100	110	100	110	130	140
Mining	190	200	140	150	180	180	170	170	170	160	150	140	150	170	170
Construction	70	50	50	30	20	20	30	40	110	130	140	150	160	80	100
Transp., Comm., & Util.	110	100	130	190	250	220	120	110	110	120	120	100	110	110	120
Wholesale & Retail Trade	300	270	230	270	260	270	240	260	300	320	310	310	340	310	350
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	70	70	50	50	50	50	40	40	50	30	40	60	60	50	30
Services	120	140	150	140	170	130	240	270	270	280	280	260	270	200	160
Government	480	460	500	470	490	510	550	560	590	610	620	650	680	680	660
Total Nonagricultural	1,490	1,470	1,430	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,450	1,520	1,680	1,750	1,770	1,770	1,880	1,740	1,720
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	8,360	8,450	8,390	8,440	8,430	8,360	8,410	8,520	8,630	8,890	9,120	9,570	9,840	10,110	10,290
Households:	2,650	2,750	2,750	2,790	2,820	2,810	2,820	2,910	2,970	3,050	3,130	3,350	3,440	3,510	3,600
Persons per Household:	2.96	2.90	2.89	2.88	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.81	2.80	2.82	2.83	2.78	2.80	2.82	2.82
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	57.8	73.5	76.0	82.5	87.2	98.4	106.0	109.2	113.4	130.5	127.2	135.1	144.3	156.7	170.3
1992 \$:	98.4	95.9	97.3	102.0	103.6	111.4	113.8	112.4	113.5	126.7	120.5	124.4	129.1	137.0	146.6
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	12,590	12,810	13,150	14,680	13,950	14,120	14,660	15,500	16,560
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	13,530	13,190	13,160	14,250	13,200	13,000	13,110	13,550	14,250

Owyhee County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	100	130	140	150	140	140	140	140	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Mining	50	20	20	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Construction	130	140	160	160	160	170	180	190	190	200	200	210	210	210	210	220
Transp., Comm., & Util.	110	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Wholesale & Retail Trade	370	360	340	350	350	350	360	370	370	380	390	390	400	410	420	420
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Services	250	650	620	660	670	690	710	720	730	750	760	780	790	800	820	830
Government	670	690	670	700	710	710	720	730	740	740	750	760	760	770	780	790
Total Nonagricultural	1,720	2,090	2,050	2,120	2,140	2,180	2,220	2,260	2,300	2,330	2,370	2,400	2,430	2,460	2,490	2,530
Population & Households:																
Population:	10,430	10,690	10,930	10,930	11,100	10,980	11,280	11,420	11,560	11,690	11,820	11,940	12,050	12,160	12,290	12,410
Households:	3,680	3,730	3,790	3,860	3,910	3,950	4,090	4,190	4,270	4,370	4,440	4,510	4,590	4,660	4,740	4,810
Persons per Household:	2.80	2.85	2.86	2.81	2.81	2.76	2.74	2.71	2.69	2.66	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.59	2.57	2.56
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	174.4	183.4	186.4	193.2	198.0	209.7	222.3	233.5	245.1	257.5	270.3	283.7	298.3	313.8	329.6	346.1
1992 \$:	146.9	149.6	147.8	150.8	151.1	155.8	162.1	167.5	172.5	177.4	182.2	186.6	191.3	196.0	200.5	205.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	16,720	17,160	17,060	17,670	17,840	19,100	19,700	20,450	21,210	22,030	22,880	23,770	24,750	25,800	26,820	27,880
1992 \$:	14,080	14,000	13,530	13,790	13,610	14,200	14,360	14,670	14,930	15,180	15,420	15,640	15,880	16,110	16,310	16,520

Owyhee County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	150	150	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	220	230	230	240	240	250	260	260	270	280	280	290	300	310	310	320
Transp., Comm., & Util.	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wholesale & Retail Trade	430	440	440	450	460	460	470	480	490	500	500	510	520	530	530	540
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Services	840	860	870	880	900	910	930	940	950	970	980	1,000	1,010	1,030	1,040	1,050
Government	800	800	810	820	830	840	840	850	860	870	880	880	890	900	910	920
Total Nonagricultural	2,560	2,600	2,630	2,670	2,710	2,740	2,780	2,820	2,860	2,900	2,930	2,970	3,010	3,050	3,090	3,130
Population & Households:																
Population:	12,540	12,670	12,790	12,910	13,070	13,220	13,370	13,530	13,680	13,840	13,990	14,160	14,330	14,500	14,680	14,860
Households:	4,880	4,960	5,030	5,100	5,200	5,270	5,360	5,430	5,520	5,600	5,680	5,750	5,790	5,860	5,930	6,010
Persons per Household:	2.55	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.45
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	363.3	381.7	400.9	421.2	442.0	463.9	486.5	510.3	535.3	561.5	589.0	618.3	648.9	681.1	714.9	750.0
1992 \$:	209.7	214.4	219.3	224.2	228.9	233.8	238.7	243.6	248.8	253.9	259.2	264.9	270.6	276.5	282.4	288.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	28,970	30,130	31,350	32,620	33,830	35,100	36,370	37,730	39,130	40,590	42,090	43,660	45,280	46,960	48,690	50,480
1992 \$:	16,720	16,930	17,150	17,360	17,520	17,690	17,840	18,010	18,190	18,350	18,520	18,710	18,880	19,060	19,240	19,410

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Payette County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	15,880	16,430	20,630	21,540	23,070	24,730	26,400	28,100	29,970
Population per Square Mile	39.0	40.3	50.6	52.9	56.6	60.7	64.8	69.0	73.5
Total Households:	5,580	6,040	7,390	7,730	8,380	8,980	9,570	10,140	10,760
Persons per Household	2.79	2.70	2.78	2.77	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.76	2.77
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	3,030	4,220	5,620	5,660	6,120	6,550	7,010	7,500	8,000
Manufacturing:	700	1,130	1,600	1,440	1,480	1,510	1,540	1,570	1,590
Wholesale & Retail Trade	710	760	1,150	1,140	1,250	1,360	1,480	1,610	1,740

Payette County

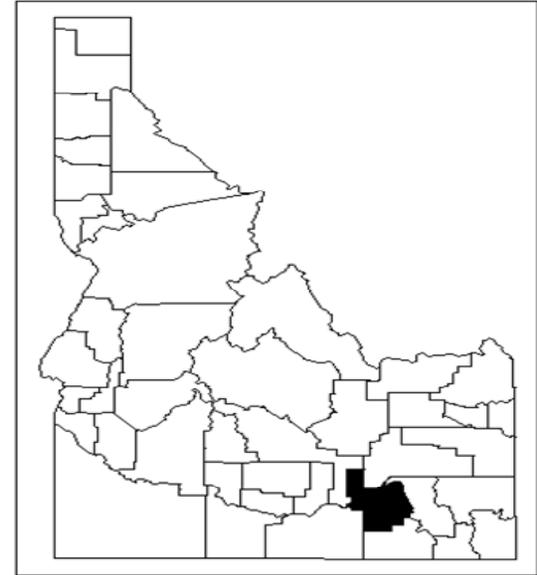
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	700	990	1,040	1,090	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,170	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,440	1,480	1,520	1,500
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	20	20	20	10
Construction	100	60	80	70	70	80	100	100	130	180	190	190	190	220	240
Transp., Comm., & Util.	370	370	400	450	470	490	480	460	460	470	470	430	450	320	330
Wholesale & Retail Trade	710	670	680	700	660	710	760	780	830	870	960	980	1,040	1,100	1,190
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	210	210	180	160	210	210	250	200	190	190	190	260	250	220	130
Services	270	480	450	470	650	550	650	660	730	740	770	760	790	840	850
Government	670	670	680	730	740	800	830	830	870	890	940	950	1,020	1,070	1,100
Total Nonagricultural	3,030	3,470	3,520	3,690	3,930	3,990	4,220	4,210	4,540	4,670	4,830	5,030	5,250	5,300	5,350
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	15,880	16,290	16,100	16,320	16,300	16,450	16,430	16,910	17,450	17,970	18,740	19,240	19,530	19,790	20,030
Households:	5,580	5,840	5,800	5,920	5,970	6,050	6,040	6,210	6,410	6,590	6,870	7,050	7,140	7,200	7,350
Persons per Household:	2.79	2.75	2.74	2.73	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.73	2.71
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	110.6	162.2	169.0	172.4	182.4	193.4	205.3	216.4	231.6	255.8	270.9	286.5	311.5	321.6	356.9
1992 \$:	188.4	211.7	216.5	213.0	216.6	219.1	220.6	223.0	231.7	248.3	256.4	263.7	278.6	281.1	307.2
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	12,490	12,800	13,270	14,230	14,450	14,890	15,950	16,250	17,820
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	13,420	13,180	13,280	13,820	13,680	13,710	14,260	14,200	15,340

Payette County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	1,520	1,600	1,460	1,460	1,440	1,430	1,440	1,450	1,460	1,470	1,470	1,480	1,490	1,500	1,500	1,510
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	270	280	180	180	190	210	230	240	250	260	260	270	280	270	280	280
Transp., Comm., & Util.	350	380	350	340	340	350	350	360	370	380	390	390	400	410	420	420
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,200	1,150	1,090	1,110	1,110	1,120	1,140	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,250	1,270	1,290	1,320	1,340
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	160	130	140	160	210	230	140	140	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160
Services	960	970	1,120	1,070	1,090	1,120	1,160	1,180	1,210	1,240	1,260	1,290	1,310	1,340	1,370	1,390
Government	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,160	1,170	1,190	1,210	1,220	1,240	1,250	1,270	1,280	1,300	1,320	1,340
Total Nonagricultural	5,560	5,620	5,460	5,480	5,540	5,640	5,660	5,760	5,850	5,930	6,020	6,120	6,200	6,280	6,370	6,460
Population & Households:																
Population:	20,370	20,630	20,840	21,200	21,480	21,540	21,540	21,840	22,150	22,430	22,750	23,070	23,390	23,720	24,050	24,390
Households:	7,370	7,390	7,410	7,480	7,600	7,710	7,730	7,880	8,000	8,150	8,260	8,380	8,500	8,630	8,750	8,860
Persons per Household:	2.75	2.78	2.80	2.82	2.81	2.78	2.77	2.76	2.75	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.73	2.73	2.74
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	383.7	399.8	410.3	419.6	429.9	454.7	481.6	505.4	530.1	556.4	583.5	611.8	642.8	675.6	708.8	743.8
1992 \$:	323.2	326.2	325.4	327.5	328.0	338.0	351.1	362.6	373.0	383.3	393.3	402.5	412.3	421.9	431.2	440.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	18,830	19,380	19,690	19,790	20,020	21,110	22,360	23,140	23,930	24,800	25,650	26,520	27,480	28,480	29,470	30,490
1992 \$:	15,860	15,810	15,610	15,450	15,270	15,690	16,300	16,600	16,840	17,090	17,290	17,450	17,620	17,790	17,930	18,060

Payette County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	1,510	1,520	1,520	1,530	1,530	1,540	1,550	1,550	1,560	1,560	1,570	1,570	1,580	1,580	1,580	1,590
Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Construction	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	440	450
Transp., Comm., & Util.	430	440	440	450	460	460	470	480	480	490	500	500	510	520	530	530
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,360	1,390	1,410	1,430	1,460	1,480	1,500	1,530	1,560	1,580	1,610	1,640	1,660	1,690	1,710	1,740
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	170	170	170	180	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	200	200	200	200	210
Services	1,420	1,440	1,470	1,500	1,520	1,550	1,580	1,610	1,640	1,660	1,690	1,720	1,750	1,780	1,800	1,830
Government	1,360	1,370	1,390	1,410	1,430	1,450	1,460	1,480	1,500	1,520	1,540	1,560	1,580	1,600	1,620	1,650
Total Nonagricultural	6,550	6,640	6,730	6,820	6,910	7,010	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,600	7,700	7,800	7,900	8,000
Population & Households:																
Population:	24,730	25,070	25,400	25,730	26,060	26,400	26,730	27,070	27,410	27,750	28,100	28,470	28,840	29,210	29,590	29,970
Households:	8,980	9,100	9,210	9,330	9,460	9,570	9,690	9,790	9,910	10,030	10,140	10,260	10,350	10,480	10,620	10,760
Persons per Household:	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	780.0	818.7	859.3	901.8	945.7	991.6	1,038.9	1,088.9	1,141.2	1,196.1	1,253.5	1,314.6	1,378.6	1,445.7	1,516.0	1,589.0
1992 \$:	450.1	460.0	470.0	480.0	489.8	499.7	509.7	519.8	530.4	540.8	551.7	563.2	574.9	586.8	598.9	611.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	31,540	32,660	33,830	35,050	36,290	37,570	38,860	40,220	41,640	43,100	44,600	46,180	47,810	49,500	51,230	53,020
1992 \$:	18,200	18,350	18,500	18,650	18,790	18,930	19,060	19,200	19,350	19,490	19,630	19,780	19,930	20,090	20,240	20,390

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Power County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	6,870	7,050	7,510	7,430	7,700	7,910	8,100	8,290	8,430
Population per Square Mile	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0
Total Households:	2,200	2,370	2,570	2,590	2,800	2,970	3,110	3,240	3,280
Persons per Household	3.11	2.97	2.91	2.84	2.73	2.64	2.58	2.54	2.55
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	3,130	3,490	3,830	3,630	3,930	4,180	4,460	4,760	5,020
Manufacturing:	1,960	1,850	1,700	1,540	1,680	1,780	1,880	1,990	2,060
Wholesale & Retail Trade	340	540	460	480	520	560	600	650	700

Power County

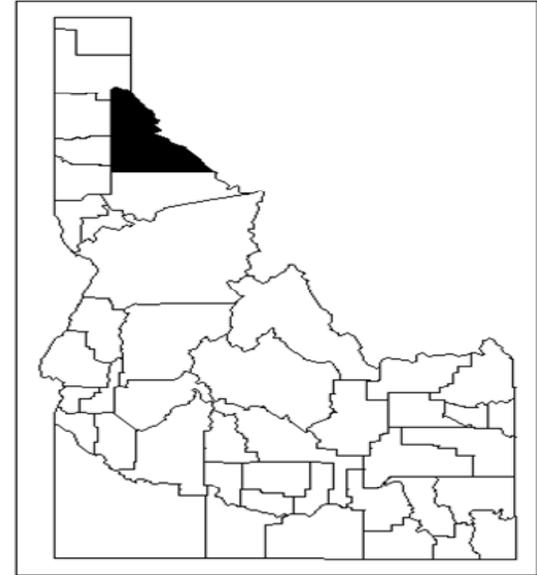
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,960	2,220	1,690	1,980	2,070	1,880	1,850	1,930	1,790	1,940	1,950	1,880	1,880	1,800	1,770
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	30	30	50	50	60	30	70	80	110	130	160	160	150	110	140
Transp., Comm., & Util.	140	200	190	200	200	190	200	220	240	280	300	290	300	310	370
Wholesale & Retail Trade	340	410	370	370	400	440	540	450	450	450	460	460	490	520	490
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	60	50	40	40	50	50	60	60	50	50	50	60	70	80	80
Services	170	180	170	180	170	170	210	170	180	200	220	270	280	250	250
Government	420	440	460	480	520	540	550	550	570	580	610	600	650	710	710
Total Nonagricultural	3,130	3,520	2,980	3,310	3,460	3,320	3,490	3,450	3,390	3,630	3,750	3,720	3,810	3,780	3,820
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	6,870	7,230	7,210	7,200	7,130	7,130	7,050	7,180	7,370	7,500	7,690	7,720	7,700	7,680	7,780
Households:	2,200	2,360	2,360	2,380	2,380	2,390	2,370	2,390	2,440	2,460	2,540	2,540	2,520	2,510	2,540
Persons per Household:	3.11	3.04	3.03	3.01	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.99	3.01	3.03	3.00	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.04
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	67.1	92.1	92.2	101.2	99.8	113.0	126.5	114.0	127.1	139.9	133.8	143.1	158.3	139.3	140.9
1992 \$:	114.2	120.2	118.2	125.0	118.5	128.0	135.9	117.5	127.1	135.9	126.7	131.8	141.6	121.8	121.3
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	17,930	15,880	17,240	18,660	17,410	18,540	20,570	18,130	18,120
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	19,270	16,360	17,250	18,120	16,480	17,070	18,400	15,850	15,600

Power County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	1,680	1,700	1,570	1,600	1,530	1,510	1,540	1,580	1,610	1,630	1,650	1,680	1,700	1,720	1,740	1,760
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	150	280	270	180	180	190	210	210	220	230	230	240	240	240	240	240
Transp., Comm., & Util.	390	310	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Wholesale & Retail Trade	460	460	470	470	470	470	480	490	500	500	510	520	530	540	550	550
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	70	70	90	100	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Services	230	270	230	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390
Government	720	740	710	720	720	730	730	740	750	760	770	770	780	790	800	810
Total Nonagricultural	3,720	3,830	3,630	3,620	3,520	3,550	3,630	3,700	3,770	3,820	3,870	3,930	3,990	4,030	4,080	4,130
Population & Households:																
Population:	7,620	7,510	7,500	7,430	7,360	7,470	7,430	7,510	7,580	7,610	7,650	7,700	7,760	7,790	7,830	7,870
Households:	2,560	2,570	2,570	2,610	2,660	2,580	2,590	2,650	2,700	2,740	2,770	2,800	2,840	2,880	2,910	2,940
Persons per Household:	2.96	2.91	2.89	2.82	2.74	2.87	2.84	2.81	2.79	2.76	2.74	2.73	2.71	2.69	2.67	2.66
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	153.8	160.9	165.2	167.2	171.7	182.5	194.4	204.9	215.8	227.5	239.7	252.4	266.4	281.2	296.4	312.4
1992 \$:	129.6	131.2	131.0	130.5	131.0	135.7	141.7	147.0	151.9	156.8	161.6	166.1	170.8	175.7	180.3	185.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	20,180	21,410	22,030	22,520	23,340	24,440	26,170	27,300	28,480	29,880	31,340	32,760	34,330	36,080	37,840	39,680
1992 \$:	17,000	17,470	17,470	17,580	17,810	18,170	19,070	19,580	20,040	20,590	21,120	21,550	22,020	22,530	23,020	23,510

Power County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	1,780	1,790	1,810	1,830	1,850	1,880	1,900	1,930	1,950	1,970	1,990	2,010	2,020	2,030	2,040	2,060
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	250	260	260	270	280	280	290	300	300	310	320	330	340	350	350	360
Transp., Comm., & Util.	300	300	300	300	300	300	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
Wholesale & Retail Trade	560	570	580	590	600	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90
Services	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550
Government	820	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	890	900	910	920	930	940	950
Total Nonagricultural	4,180	4,240	4,290	4,340	4,390	4,460	4,510	4,580	4,640	4,700	4,760	4,810	4,860	4,920	4,970	5,020
Population & Households:																
Population:	7,910	7,940	7,980	8,010	8,040	8,100	8,130	8,180	8,220	8,250	8,290	8,320	8,340	8,370	8,400	8,430
Households:	2,970	3,000	3,020	3,050	3,080	3,110	3,130	3,160	3,190	3,220	3,240	3,250	3,240	3,260	3,270	3,280
Persons per Household:	2.64	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	329.1	346.9	365.7	385.5	406.0	427.6	449.9	473.6	498.6	524.8	552.4	581.8	612.8	645.4	679.8	715.6
1992 \$:	189.9	194.9	200.0	205.2	210.3	215.5	220.7	226.1	231.7	237.3	243.1	249.3	255.5	262.0	268.5	275.2
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	41,600	43,660	45,840	48,110	50,520	52,810	55,320	57,910	60,640	63,570	66,620	69,960	73,440	77,090	80,910	84,890
1992 \$:	24,010	24,530	25,070	25,610	26,160	26,620	27,140	27,640	28,180	28,750	29,320	29,970	30,620	31,290	31,960	32,640

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Shoshone County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	19,250	13,970	13,750	13,170	14,320	15,360	16,520	17,650	18,830
Population per Square Mile	7.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.1
Total Households:	6,870	5,630	5,910	5,560	6,070	6,440	6,940	7,470	7,930
Persons per Household	2.77	2.42	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.34
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	8,240	5,170	4,740	4,820	5,620	6,480	7,460	8,600	9,860
Manufacturing:	1,700	360	290	290	300	310	310	320	320
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,070	840	1,110	1,160	1,370	1,620	1,890	2,230	2,600

Shoshone County

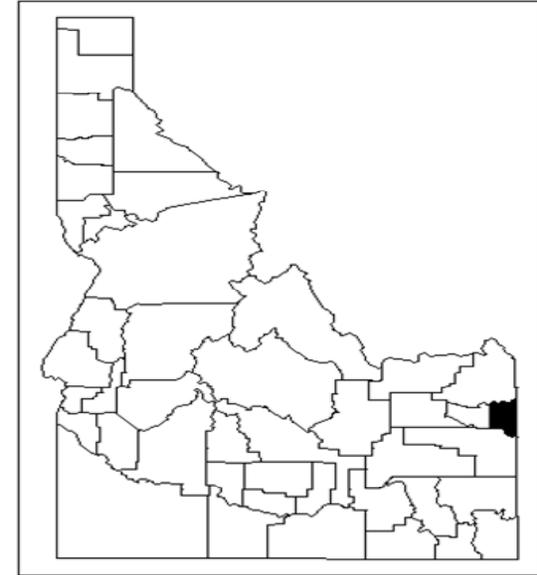
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,700	310	290	390	390	370	360	330	290	300	300	330	310	320	300
Mining	2,650	1,770	1,130	790	1,320	1,510	1,550	910	600	460	440	510	640	740	720
Construction	90	60	50	90	70	90	100	130	200	170	170	190	230	360	460
Transp., Comm., & Util.	230	190	170	160	150	160	180	180	170	200	180	180	180	180	120
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,070	830	710	690	690	770	840	870	900	900	910	920	1,040	1,080	1,090
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	460	270	220	180	160	150	160	150	150	150	150	190	200	140	120
Services	680	570	550	580	610	650	680	680	660	650	720	830	1,070	950	940
Government	1,360	1,290	1,250	1,190	1,180	1,230	1,320	1,340	1,330	1,350	1,450	1,520	1,400	1,370	1,340
Total Nonagricultural	8,240	5,280	4,370	4,070	4,580	4,920	5,170	4,590	4,300	4,180	4,330	4,670	5,070	5,130	5,100
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	19,250	16,520	15,920	14,490	13,650	13,820	13,970	14,080	13,640	13,870	13,960	14,130	14,060	14,050	13,970
Households:	6,870	6,270	6,130	5,670	5,440	5,600	5,630	5,780	5,570	5,680	5,670	5,720	5,650	5,590	5,840
Persons per Household:	2.77	2.60	2.56	2.53	2.49	2.46	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	191.2	180.6	161.2	157.1	171.2	184.9	197.3	189.8	194.8	200.7	215.8	220.6	242.1	252.3	266.9
1992 \$:	325.7	235.8	206.5	194.1	203.3	209.4	212.0	195.5	194.9	194.9	204.3	203.1	216.5	220.6	229.8
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	14,120	13,480	14,290	14,470	15,460	15,610	17,220	17,960	19,100
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	15,170	13,880	14,290	14,050	14,640	14,380	15,400	15,700	16,440

Shoshone County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	300	290	290	300	290	290	290	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	310	310
Mining	730	720	470	430	440	460	470	480	490	490	480	480	480	470	470	470
Construction	320	300	220	220	220	240	260	270	280	290	300	300	310	300	310	310
Transp., Comm., & Util.	190	110	110	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,070	1,110	1,030	1,100	1,090	1,120	1,160	1,200	1,240	1,280	1,320	1,370	1,420	1,470	1,520	1,570
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	110	100	80	90	90	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	130	140	140
Services	860	890	940	950	1,010	1,080	1,160	1,220	1,290	1,360	1,430	1,510	1,580	1,660	1,730	1,810
Government	1,270	1,220	1,150	1,180	1,200	1,230	1,260	1,290	1,330	1,360	1,390	1,430	1,460	1,500	1,540	1,580
Total Nonagricultural	4,850	4,740	4,280	4,380	4,450	4,630	4,820	4,990	5,150	5,300	5,460	5,620	5,790	5,950	6,120	6,290
Population & Households:																
Population:	13,810	13,750	13,450	13,080	12,990	12,800	13,170	13,470	13,690	13,910	14,140	14,320	14,520	14,720	14,940	15,140
Households:	5,910	5,910	5,990	6,080	5,480	5,390	5,560	5,710	5,810	5,930	6,010	6,070	6,150	6,230	6,310	6,370
Persons per Household:	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	269.3	283.2	289.0	301.3	310.2	331.5	354.9	375.8	397.7	421.2	445.7	471.5	500.0	530.5	561.7	594.7
1992 \$:	226.8	231.1	229.1	235.2	236.7	246.4	258.7	269.6	279.9	290.2	300.4	310.2	320.7	331.3	341.7	352.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	19,500	20,600	21,480	23,040	23,890	25,900	26,940	27,900	29,050	30,270	31,530	32,920	34,440	36,030	37,610	39,270
1992 \$:	16,420	16,810	17,040	17,980	18,230	19,250	19,640	20,010	20,450	20,860	21,250	21,660	22,090	22,510	22,880	23,270

Shoshone County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Mining	460	460	460	450	450	450	440	440	440	430	430	420	420	410	410	400
Construction	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	450	460	470	480
Transp., Comm., & Util.	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	120	120
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,620	1,680	1,730	1,780	1,840	1,890	1,950	2,020	2,090	2,160	2,230	2,300	2,370	2,450	2,520	2,600
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	140	150	150	150	160	160	160	170	170	170	180	180	180	190	190	190
Services	1,890	1,970	2,050	2,140	2,240	2,330	2,430	2,530	2,630	2,740	2,840	2,950	3,070	3,180	3,290	3,410
Government	1,620	1,660	1,700	1,750	1,790	1,830	1,880	1,920	1,970	2,020	2,070	2,120	2,170	2,220	2,280	2,340
Total Nonagricultural	6,480	6,660	6,850	7,050	7,250	7,460	7,670	7,900	8,130	8,360	8,600	8,840	9,090	9,340	9,600	9,860
Population & Households:																
Population:	15,360	15,590	15,810	16,040	16,280	16,520	16,720	16,940	17,170	17,410	17,650	17,910	18,130	18,360	18,590	18,830
Households:	6,440	6,540	6,630	6,720	6,840	6,940	7,040	7,140	7,240	7,350	7,470	7,570	7,630	7,730	7,830	7,930
Persons per Household:	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	629.3	666.5	705.8	747.5	790.9	836.8	884.5	935.3	989.0	1,045.8	1,105.8	1,170.1	1,238.0	1,309.9	1,385.9	1,465.5
1992 \$:	363.2	374.5	386.0	397.8	409.6	421.7	433.9	446.5	459.6	472.9	486.7	501.3	516.2	531.7	547.5	563.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	40,970	42,760	44,640	46,600	48,590	50,670	52,890	55,200	57,590	60,060	62,650	65,340	68,290	71,350	74,540	77,840
1992 \$:	23,640	24,020	24,420	24,800	25,160	25,530	25,950	26,350	26,760	27,160	27,570	27,990	28,470	28,960	29,450	29,930

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Teton County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	2,930	3,460	6,110	7,310	7,750	8,180	8,610	9,050	9,510
Population per Square Mile	6.5	7.7	13.6	16.2	17.2	18.2	19.1	20.1	21.1
Total Households:	890	1,160	2,100	2,570	2,810	3,020	3,200	3,390	3,540
Persons per Household	3.20	3.03	2.89	2.83	2.76	2.68	2.66	2.66	2.66
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	430	680	1,580	1,700	1,890	2,080	2,290	2,520	2,770
Manufacturing:	10	30	70	90	100	100	100	100	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	120	180	420	470	520	570	630	700	770

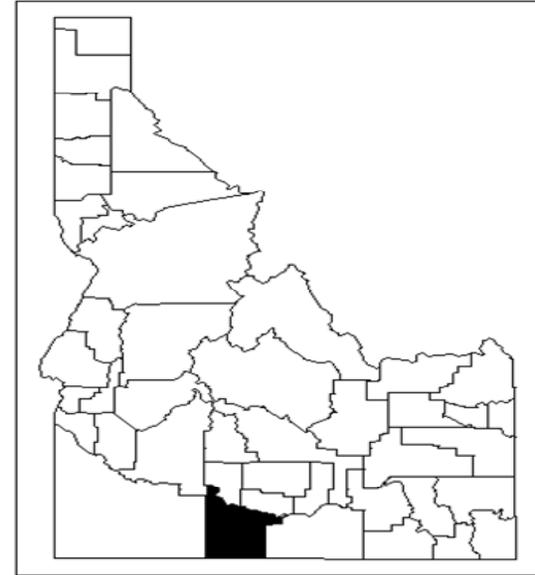
<u>Teton County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	10	20	20	20	20	20	30	40	30	40	30	50	30	30	30
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	20	30	50	60	60	70	90	100	100	110	130
Transp., Comm., & Util.	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	10	10	10	50	60
Wholesale & Retail Trade	120	150	140	140	150	180	180	230	280	270	320	340	370	380	390
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	30	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	20	30	40	40	40	40
Services	80	90	80	90	90	90	110	90	110	120	160	180	190	200	220
Government	190	210	240	260	270	270	280	290	300	320	370	380	400	430	440
Total Nonagricultural	430	500	530	550	590	630	680	750	830	860	1,020	1,100	1,150	1,240	1,310
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	2,930	3,390	3,470	3,460	3,420	3,380	3,460	3,600	3,900	4,080	4,400	4,820	5,120	5,290	5,500
Households:	890	1,070	1,100	1,110	1,110	1,100	1,160	1,200	1,310	1,390	1,520	1,680	1,830	1,900	1,980
Persons per Household:	3.20	3.12	3.10	3.08	3.06	3.05	3.03	3.01	2.98	2.96	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.91	2.90
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	22.9	28.1	27.5	29.4	30.1	36.0	41.4	43.0	49.2	53.8	56.1	63.7	68.2	72.2	81.0
1992 \$:	38.9	36.7	35.2	36.4	35.7	40.8	44.5	44.3	49.2	52.3	53.1	58.7	61.0	63.1	69.7
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	11,970	11,940	12,600	13,190	12,750	13,220	13,340	13,660	14,730
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	12,860	12,300	12,610	12,800	12,070	12,170	11,930	11,950	12,680

Teton County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	50	70	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	160	220	240	150	150	160	170	170	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	190
Transp., Comm., & Util.	70	80	80	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90
Wholesale & Retail Trade	410	420	450	450	450	460	470	480	490	490	510	520	530	540	550	560
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	40	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70
Services	270	300	330	340	350	370	390	400	410	430	440	460	470	490	500	520
Government	420	450	430	440	440	440	450	460	460	470	480	480	490	500	500	510
Total Nonagricultural	1,420	1,580	1,690	1,590	1,610	1,650	1,700	1,740	1,770	1,810	1,850	1,890	1,920	1,960	2,000	2,030
Population & Households:																
Population:	5,710	6,110	6,440	6,820	7,050	7,240	7,310	7,400	7,490	7,580	7,660	7,750	7,830	7,910	8,000	8,090
Households:	2,070	2,100	2,130	2,180	2,460	2,530	2,570	2,630	2,680	2,740	2,780	2,810	2,860	2,900	2,950	2,980
Persons per Household:	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.88	2.86	2.85	2.83	2.82	2.80	2.79	2.77	2.76	2.74	2.73	2.71	2.70
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	87.1	91.2	93.0	92.4	94.8	100.7	107.0	112.7	118.5	124.8	131.3	138.1	145.5	153.5	161.5	170.0
1992 \$:	73.3	74.4	73.7	72.1	72.4	74.8	78.0	80.8	83.4	86.0	88.5	90.9	93.3	95.9	98.3	100.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	15,260	14,930	14,440	13,560	13,440	13,910	14,630	15,220	15,830	16,470	17,130	17,830	18,590	19,390	20,180	21,010
1992 \$:	12,850	12,180	11,450	10,580	10,260	10,340	10,670	10,920	11,140	11,350	11,550	11,730	11,920	12,110	12,280	12,450

Teton County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	200	200	200	210	210	210	220	220	230	230	240	240	250	250	260	260
Transp., Comm., & Util.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110
Wholesale & Retail Trade	570	590	600	610	620	630	640	660	670	690	700	710	730	740	750	770
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Services	530	550	570	580	600	620	640	660	670	690	710	730	750	770	790	810
Government	520	530	530	540	550	550	560	570	580	590	590	600	610	620	630	640
Total Nonagricultural	2,080	2,120	2,160	2,200	2,240	2,290	2,330	2,380	2,430	2,470	2,520	2,570	2,620	2,670	2,720	2,770
Population & Households:																
Population:	8,180	8,280	8,370	8,450	8,530	8,610	8,700	8,790	8,870	8,960	9,050	9,140	9,230	9,320	9,410	9,510
Households:	3,020	3,060	3,100	3,130	3,170	3,200	3,240	3,270	3,310	3,350	3,390	3,420	3,430	3,470	3,510	3,540
Persons per Household:	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.67	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	178.9	188.3	198.3	208.8	219.6	231.0	242.7	255.2	268.3	282.1	296.5	311.9	328.2	345.2	363.1	381.8
1992 \$:	103.2	105.8	108.5	111.1	113.7	116.4	119.1	121.8	124.7	127.5	130.5	133.7	136.8	140.1	143.4	146.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	21,860	22,760	23,700	24,710	25,740	26,810	27,900	29,040	30,230	31,460	32,770	34,140	35,560	37,030	38,570	40,150
1992 \$:	12,610	12,790	12,960	13,150	13,330	13,510	13,690	13,870	14,050	14,230	14,420	14,630	14,830	15,030	15,240	15,440

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Twin Falls County



Summary Information	Historical			Forecast					
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	53,060	53,820	64,340	68,810	74,390	80,330	86,160	92,050	98,010
Population per Square Mile	27.6	28.0	33.4	35.7	38.6	41.7	44.8	47.8	50.9
Total Households:	18,890	19,780	23,890	26,350	28,890	31,170	33,630	36,190	38,360
Persons per Household	2.74	2.66	2.58	2.56	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.49	2.49
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	19,440	22,110	29,150	31,410	34,250	37,130	40,170	43,410	46,550
Manufacturing:	3,320	3,990	3,630	3,640	3,720	3,780	3,830	3,880	3,910
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,890	6,460	8,380	8,230	8,910	9,670	10,410	11,240	12,070

Twin Falls County

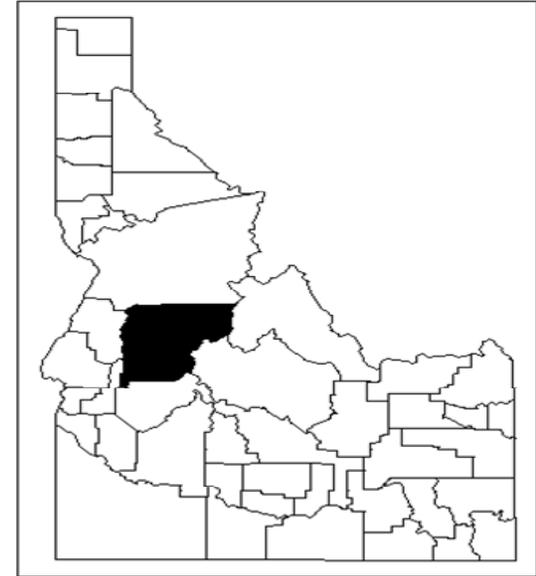
Employment:	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Manufacturing	3,320	3,050	2,880	2,850	3,220	3,620	3,990	4,160	3,830	3,750	3,720	3,670	3,630	3,570	3,450
Mining	20	30	20	30	40	40	40	40	50	40	40	40	60	60	40
Construction	1,310	880	850	780	730	810	1,050	1,130	1,110	1,120	1,290	1,300	1,370	1,500	1,450
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,400	1,350	1,300	1,240	1,270	1,370	1,460	1,280	1,340	1,420	1,450	1,530	1,540	1,550	1,620
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,890	5,700	5,540	5,950	5,800	6,070	6,460	6,730	7,060	7,080	7,460	8,110	8,310	8,380	8,560
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,390	1,390	1,320	1,080	1,030	1,060	1,040	1,050	1,110	930	980	1,230	1,260	1,310	1,150
Services	2,770	3,290	3,400	3,470	3,650	3,810	4,140	4,220	4,790	5,110	5,420	5,890	5,990	6,290	6,730
Government	3,340	3,310	3,330	3,440	3,600	3,780	3,940	4,120	4,270	4,370	4,480	4,720	4,660	5,020	5,190
Total Nonagricultural	19,440	19,000	18,650	18,840	19,340	20,550	22,110	22,740	23,550	23,820	24,840	26,490	26,830	27,680	28,190
Population & Households:															
Population:	53,060	54,190	53,640	53,210	53,380	53,400	53,820	55,070	56,200	57,190	58,850	59,680	61,000	62,200	63,020
Households:	18,890	19,530	19,430	19,380	19,600	19,690	19,780	20,290	20,830	21,320	22,050	22,470	22,760	23,190	23,590
Persons per Household:	2.74	2.70	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.62	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.58
Personal Income: (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	473.6	619.0	633.2	659.8	709.8	776.5	818.9	855.6	896.1	975.4	1,028.6	1,095.2	1,178.4	1,229.4	1,315.8
1992 \$:	806.9	808.0	811.1	815.3	842.7	879.4	879.9	881.3	896.4	947.1	973.8	1,008.3	1,053.8	1,074.7	1,132.7
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	15,220	15,540	15,950	17,060	17,480	18,350	19,320	19,760	20,880
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	16,350	16,000	15,950	16,560	16,550	16,890	17,280	17,280	17,970

Twin Falls County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	3,560	3,630	3,580	3,680	3,630	3,620	3,640	3,660	3,680	3,690	3,710	3,720	3,740	3,750	3,760	3,770
Mining	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	1,450	1,380	1,410	1,480	1,490	1,550	1,600	1,630	1,660	1,680	1,700	1,720	1,730	1,720	1,730	1,750
Transp., Comm., & Util.	1,670	1,650	1,610	1,590	1,620	1,650	1,680	1,710	1,740	1,780	1,810	1,840	1,870	1,910	1,940	1,970
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8,450	8,380	7,990	7,990	7,980	8,080	8,230	8,360	8,480	8,610	8,760	8,910	9,070	9,220	9,370	9,510
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,170	1,180	1,170	1,180	1,220	1,250	1,270	1,290	1,310	1,320	1,340	1,350	1,360	1,380	1,390	1,410
Services	7,050	7,400	8,250	8,270	8,540	8,810	9,130	9,390	9,640	9,900	10,170	10,420	10,680	10,950	11,200	11,460
Government	5,260	5,490	5,440	5,610	5,650	5,730	5,820	5,910	6,000	6,080	6,170	6,260	6,350	6,440	6,540	6,640
Total Nonagricultural	28,640	29,150	29,480	29,830	30,160	30,720	31,410	31,990	32,540	33,090	33,670	34,250	34,830	35,390	35,960	36,540
Population & Households:																
Population:	63,840	64,340	64,580	65,460	67,060	67,800	68,810	69,860	71,010	72,160	73,270	74,390	75,540	76,780	78,000	79,160
Households:	23,910	23,890	24,060	24,250	25,620	25,880	26,350	26,920	27,460	28,050	28,490	28,890	29,390	29,870	30,360	30,760
Persons per Household:	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.52	2.52	2.51
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	1,363.3	1,438.9	1,506.3	1,559.0	1,622.1	1,712.8	1,811.0	1,918.1	2,029.7	2,116.3	2,220.1	2,328.5	2,446.9	2,567.9	2,690.5	2,818.8
1992 \$:	1,148.2	1,173.9	1,194.4	1,216.7	1,237.7	1,273.0	1,320.2	1,376.1	1,428.4	1,457.9	1,496.4	1,532.0	1,569.4	1,603.8	1,636.7	1,669.9
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	21,350	22,360	23,320	23,820	24,190	25,260	26,320	27,460	28,580	29,330	30,300	31,300	32,390	33,440	34,490	35,610
1992 \$:	17,990	18,240	18,490	18,590	18,460	18,780	19,190	19,700	20,120	20,210	20,420	20,590	20,780	20,890	20,980	21,100

Twin Falls County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	3,780	3,790	3,800	3,800	3,810	3,830	3,840	3,850	3,860	3,870	3,880	3,890	3,890	3,900	3,900	3,910
Mining	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20
Construction	1,770	1,790	1,810	1,840	1,860	1,880	1,900	1,930	1,950	1,980	2,000	2,030	2,050	2,080	2,100	2,130
Transp., Comm., & Util.	2,010	2,040	2,070	2,110	2,140	2,180	2,220	2,250	2,290	2,320	2,360	2,360	2,370	2,370	2,370	2,380
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9,670	9,820	9,970	10,110	10,260	10,410	10,560	10,740	10,900	11,070	11,240	11,420	11,580	11,740	11,900	12,070
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,420	1,440	1,450	1,460	1,480	1,490	1,510	1,520	1,530	1,550	1,560	1,570	1,580	1,600	1,610	1,620
Services	11,710	11,970	12,240	12,510	12,800	13,090	13,370	13,660	13,950	14,250	14,540	14,830	15,130	15,440	15,720	16,010
Government	6,750	6,850	6,950	7,050	7,160	7,260	7,370	7,470	7,580	7,690	7,800	7,910	8,030	8,160	8,280	8,410
Total Nonagricultural	37,130	37,720	38,320	38,920	39,530	40,170	40,800	41,450	42,100	42,760	43,410	44,040	44,670	45,300	45,920	46,550
Population & Households:																
Population:	80,330	81,520	82,670	83,840	84,990	86,160	87,330	88,490	89,660	90,840	92,050	93,210	94,400	95,590	96,810	98,010
Households:	31,170	31,630	32,180	32,630	33,180	33,630	34,150	34,600	35,110	35,620	36,190	36,620	36,920	37,390	37,880	38,360
Persons per Household:	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	2,952.0	3,094.0	3,242.6	3,398.2	3,558.3	3,725.8	3,897.9	4,079.5	4,269.4	4,468.0	4,675.8	4,896.7	5,127.8	5,369.7	5,622.7	5,885.0
1992 \$:	1,703.5	1,738.3	1,773.5	1,808.6	1,842.8	1,877.6	1,912.2	1,947.5	1,984.2	2,020.3	2,057.9	2,097.9	2,138.3	2,179.5	2,221.2	2,263.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	36,750	37,950	39,220	40,530	41,870	43,240	44,630	46,100	47,620	49,180	50,800	52,530	54,320	56,170	58,080	60,040
1992 \$:	21,210	21,320	21,450	21,570	21,680	21,790	21,900	22,010	22,130	22,240	22,360	22,510	22,650	22,800	22,940	23,090

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Valley County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	5,660	6,140	7,640	8,100	9,140	10,360	11,740	13,360	15,200
Population per Square Mile	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.1
Total Households:	2,060	2,420	3,210	3,340	3,830	4,310	4,910	5,630	6,370
Persons per Household	2.69	2.51	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.37	2.35	2.35	2.35
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	2,170	2,810	3,660	3,750	4,400	5,130	5,970	6,930	8,010
Manufacturing:	190	190	190	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wholesale & Retail Trade	500	670	1,000	920	1,090	1,280	1,490	1,750	2,040

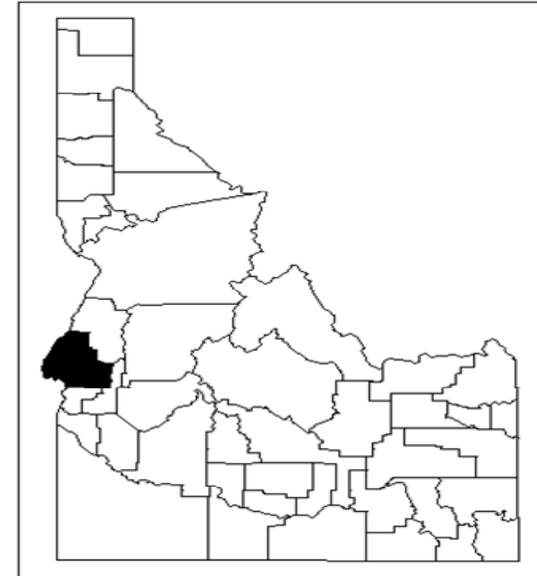
Valley County

<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	190	200	180	190	230	200	190	180	190	180	190	190	190	170	170
Mining	10	10	20	50	90	100	160	110	90	80	90	90	100	60	20
Construction	150	80	80	100	150	180	160	190	200	210	260	260	270	240	260
Transp., Comm., & Util.	110	110	90	80	80	80	90	90	110	110	120	120	130	140	150
Wholesale & Retail Trade	500	560	510	570	570	630	670	680	760	850	940	960	970	1,000	960
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	130	210	200	150	100	100	110	110	180	120	140	200	210	210	150
Services	360	280	310	380	410	410	440	450	570	620	630	710	730	690	670
Government	730	750	760	790	810	920	980	990	1,040	1,090	1,130	1,200	1,110	1,090	1,080
Total Nonagricultural	2,170	2,200	2,150	2,290	2,430	2,610	2,810	2,810	3,140	3,260	3,500	3,740	3,720	3,610	3,470
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	5,660	6,530	6,450	6,160	6,090	6,010	6,140	6,510	6,840	7,270	7,510	7,700	7,800	7,890	7,800
Households:	2,060	2,470	2,420	2,380	2,380	2,360	2,420	2,560	2,690	2,840	2,930	2,990	3,000	3,010	3,110
Persons per Household:	2.69	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.44
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	56.6	79.6	81.8	84.7	89.7	99.9	108.4	114.8	128.8	141.9	157.7	165.4	173.0	177.8	186.2
1992 \$:	96.5	104.0	104.8	104.7	106.5	113.1	116.5	118.2	128.9	137.8	149.3	152.3	154.7	155.4	160.3
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	17,650	17,620	18,830	19,530	20,990	21,490	22,170	22,530	23,890
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	18,970	18,150	18,840	18,960	19,870	19,780	19,830	19,690	20,560

Valley County																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	170	190	160	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mining	10	10	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20
Construction	280	330	310	240	240	250	260	270	270	280	280	290	290	290	290	290
Transp., Comm., & Util.	160	180	180	150	150	160	160	160	160	170	170	170	170	180	180	180
Wholesale & Retail Trade	930	1,000	920	870	870	890	920	950	980	1,010	1,050	1,090	1,130	1,160	1,200	1,240
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	160	150	140	130	140	190	200	200	210	220	220	230	240	240	250	250
Services	710	680	700	800	850	900	960	1,010	1,070	1,120	1,180	1,230	1,290	1,350	1,410	1,480
Government	1,090	1,120	1,080	1,130	1,140	1,170	1,200	1,230	1,260	1,280	1,310	1,350	1,380	1,410	1,450	1,480
Total Nonagricultural	3,510	3,660	3,490	3,360	3,440	3,600	3,750	3,870	4,000	4,120	4,260	4,400	4,540	4,680	4,830	4,970
Population & Households:																
Population:	7,650	7,640	7,690	7,610	7,760	7,950	8,100	8,290	8,500	8,710	8,920	9,140	9,360	9,600	9,860	10,100
Households:	3,180	3,210	3,290	3,390	3,190	3,270	3,340	3,440	3,540	3,650	3,740	3,830	3,930	4,020	4,130	4,210
Persons per Household:	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	194.6	207.8	211.4	216.1	225.6	239.8	255.3	269.1	283.5	298.9	314.8	331.5	349.8	369.3	389.2	410.2
1992 \$:	163.9	169.5	167.6	168.6	172.1	178.2	186.1	193.1	199.5	205.9	212.2	218.1	224.4	230.7	236.8	243.0
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	25,430	27,190	27,470	28,390	29,060	30,150	31,540	32,460	33,370	34,320	35,280	36,260	37,350	38,460	39,490	40,600
1992 \$:	21,420	22,180	21,790	22,150	22,180	22,410	22,990	23,290	23,480	23,650	23,780	23,860	23,960	24,020	24,020	24,050

Valley County																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	300	300	300	310	310	320	320	330	330	330	340	340	350	350	360	360
Transp., Comm., & Util.	180	180	190	190	190	190	190	200	200	200	200	200	210	210	210	210
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,280	1,320	1,360	1,410	1,450	1,490	1,540	1,590	1,640	1,700	1,750	1,810	1,860	1,920	1,980	2,040
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	260	270	270	280	290	290	300	310	310	320	330	330	340	350	350	360
Services	1,540	1,600	1,670	1,740	1,820	1,900	1,980	2,060	2,150	2,240	2,320	2,420	2,510	2,610	2,700	2,800
Government	1,520	1,560	1,600	1,640	1,680	1,720	1,760	1,800	1,840	1,880	1,930	1,970	2,020	2,070	2,120	2,170
Total Nonagricultural	5,130	5,290	5,450	5,620	5,790	5,970	6,150	6,340	6,530	6,730	6,930	7,140	7,350	7,570	7,790	8,010
Population & Households:																
Population:	10,360	10,620	10,880	11,150	11,440	11,740	12,050	12,370	12,690	13,020	13,360	13,710	14,080	14,440	14,820	15,200
Households:	4,310	4,410	4,540	4,650	4,790	4,910	5,050	5,180	5,320	5,470	5,630	5,770	5,900	6,050	6,210	6,370
Persons per Household:	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	432.1	455.5	480.1	506.1	533.0	561.3	590.6	621.7	654.4	688.7	724.9	763.5	804.2	847.0	892.0	938.9
1992 \$:	249.3	255.9	262.6	269.3	276.0	282.9	289.7	296.8	304.1	311.4	319.1	327.1	335.3	343.8	352.4	361.1
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	41,710	42,890	44,130	45,410	46,570	47,800	49,010	50,280	51,570	52,890	54,260	55,670	57,130	58,630	60,190	61,780
1992 \$:	24,070	24,100	24,140	24,170	24,120	24,090	24,040	24,000	23,970	23,910	23,880	23,850	23,820	23,800	23,780	23,760

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts
Washington County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<u>Population & Households:</u>									
Total Population:	8,830	8,590	9,970	10,100	10,650	11,180	11,680	12,180	12,730
Population per Square Mile	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.7
Total Households:									
Persons per Household	3,160	3,270	3,780	4,070	4,370	4,600	4,840	5,090	5,290
	2.75	2.59	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.37	2.35	2.35	2.35
<u>Employment:</u>									
Total Nonagricultural	2,110	2,180	2,960	3,080	3,330	3,580	3,840	4,120	4,410
Manufacturing:	300	430	540	540	560	570	580	590	600
Wholesale & Retail Trade	560	580	660	580	630	690	750	810	880

<u>Washington County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	300	290	240	220	250	410	430	380	400	470	570	520	460	470	570
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	150	50	40	40	50	40	40	50	60	60	90	100	120	160	170
Transp., Comm., & Util.	120	140	90	90	80	100	120	100	100	90	90	100	110	120	130
Wholesale & Retail Trade	560	520	480	500	510	560	580	670	640	630	650	660	690	710	720
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	120	130	130	110	100	110	110	120	130	100	90	140	140	140	130
Services	280	330	290	250	280	280	290	320	580	670	720	800	810	380	370
Government	580	530	530	540	570	580	610	640	640	680	690	810	710	720	740
Total Nonagricultural	2,110	1,990	1,800	1,750	1,840	2,090	2,180	2,280	2,550	2,690	2,910	3,130	3,050	2,710	2,830
<u>Population & Households:</u>															
Population:	8,830	8,660	8,570	8,470	8,600	8,470	8,590	8,690	8,790	9,030	9,160	9,460	9,650	9,890	10,020
Households:	3,160	3,190	3,180	3,170	3,250	3,230	3,270	3,260	3,320	3,390	3,350	3,510	3,560	3,590	3,640
Persons per Household:	2.75	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.62	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.50
<u>Personal Income:</u> (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	62.6	83.8	80.4	83.0	88.5	98.0	101.8	109.4	115.6	131.9	132.6	139.3	148.6	156.1	168.1
1992 \$:	106.7	109.4	102.9	102.5	105.1	111.0	109.4	112.7	115.6	128.1	125.6	128.3	132.9	136.5	144.7
<u>Per Capita Personal Income:</u>															
Current Year \$:	9,020	11,620	11,830	12,800	13,190	13,860	11,850	12,590	13,150	14,610	14,490	14,730	15,400	15,790	16,780
1992 \$:	15,360	15,170	15,160	15,820	15,650	15,700	12,740	12,970	13,160	14,180	13,710	13,560	13,770	13,800	14,440

Washington County

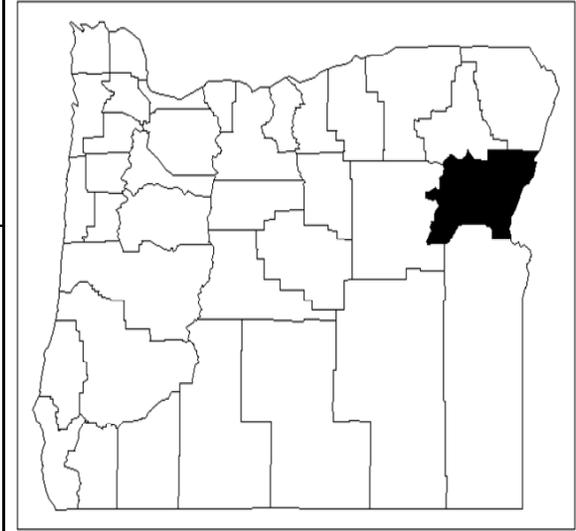
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	670	540	530	550	540	540	540	550	550	550	560	560	560	560	570	570
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	160	150	130	160	160	170	180	190	190	200	200	200	210	200	210	210
Transp., Comm., & Util.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	130	130	140	140	140	140
Wholesale & Retail Trade	700	660	560	560	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	670	680
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	130	80	80	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	120
Services	680	640	660	700	720	740	760	780	790	810	830	850	870	880	900	920
Government	750	760	750	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
Total Nonagricultural	3,210	2,960	2,840	2,940	2,960	3,010	3,080	3,130	3,180	3,230	3,280	3,330	3,380	3,430	3,480	3,530
Population & Households:																
Population:	10,010	9,970	9,970	9,960	10,010	10,040	10,100	10,220	10,330	10,440	10,550	10,650	10,750	10,860	10,970	11,070
Households:	3,690	3,780	3,810	3,850	4,010	4,020	4,070	4,140	4,210	4,280	4,330	4,370	4,420	4,470	4,520	4,560
Persons per Household:	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.38
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	168.1	175.5	179.1	184.5	189.0	199.9	211.8	222.2	233.1	244.6	256.6	269.0	282.6	297.0	311.7	327.0
1992 \$:	141.6	143.1	142.1	144.0	144.2	148.6	154.4	159.4	164.0	168.5	172.9	177.0	181.3	185.5	189.6	193.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	16,790	17,590	17,970	18,520	18,890	19,920	20,960	21,750	22,550	23,420	24,330	25,260	26,280	27,360	28,420	29,540
1992 \$:	14,140	14,350	14,250	14,460	14,410	14,800	15,280	15,600	15,870	16,140	16,400	16,620	16,860	17,090	17,290	17,500

Washington County

Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	570	570	570	580	580	580	580	590	590	590	590	590	600	600	600	600
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	220	220	230	230	240	240	250	250	260	260	270	280	280	290	300	300
Transp., Comm., & Util.	150	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	170	170	170	170	170	180
Wholesale & Retail Trade	690	700	710	720	740	750	760	770	790	800	810	830	840	850	870	880
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	130	130	140	140	140	140	140	140
Services	940	950	970	990	1,010	1,030	1,050	1,060	1,080	1,100	1,120	1,140	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,220
Government	910	920	930	940	950	970	980	990	1,000	1,010	1,030	1,040	1,050	1,070	1,080	1,090
Total Nonagricultural	3,580	3,630	3,680	3,740	3,790	3,840	3,900	3,950	4,010	4,070	4,120	4,180	4,240	4,300	4,360	4,410
Population & Households:																
Population:	11,180	11,280	11,380	11,480	11,580	11,680	11,790	11,880	11,980	12,080	12,180	12,290	12,400	12,510	12,620	12,730
Households:	4,600	4,650	4,700	4,740	4,800	4,840	4,890	4,930	4,980	5,030	5,090	5,130	5,150	5,190	5,240	5,290
Persons per Household:	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	343.0	360.0	377.8	396.5	415.8	436.0	456.8	478.8	501.8	525.9	551.1	578.0	606.2	635.7	666.6	698.7
1992 \$:	197.9	202.3	206.6	211.0	215.3	219.7	224.1	228.6	233.2	237.8	242.6	247.6	252.8	258.0	263.3	268.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	30,690	31,910	33,190	34,530	35,890	37,320	38,760	40,290	41,880	43,530	45,230	47,030	48,890	50,830	52,830	54,900
1992 \$:	17,710	17,930	18,150	18,380	18,590	18,800	19,010	19,230	19,460	19,680	19,910	20,150	20,390	20,630	20,870	21,110

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Baker County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	16,134	15,421	16,741	17,940	18,940	19,872	20,910	22,026	23,139
Population per Square Mile	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5
Total Households:	6,169	6,111	6,883	7,135	7,374	7,610	7,793	7,923	7,923
Persons per Household	2.58	2.45	2.38	2.35	2.33	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.29
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	4,244	4,740	5,408	5,750	6,212	6,667	7,172	7,720	8,283
Manufacturing:	560	680	620	598	611	620	629	638	644
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,139	1,110	1,255	1,262	1,337	1,418	1,500	1,591	1,683

<u>Baker County</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	560	630	500	590	580	610	680	640	670	620	640	690	600	650	700
Mining	103	35	30	30	30	30	30	35	40	40	40	40	35	30	20
Construction	113	65	60	70	70	100	120	135	150	160	170	160	175	210	210
Transp., Comm., & Util.	217	210	240	240	250	270	290	280	280	280	290	300	300	290	290
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,139	960	940	1,010	1,100	1,150	1,110	1,090	1,140	1,180	1,220	1,230	1,230	1,210	1,230
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	189	210	220	220	240	230	250	240	210	220	230	220	220	230	230
Services	705	900	920	880	910	970	980	950	960	1,030	1,100	1,130	1,140	1,230	1,240
Government	1,218	1,140	1,140	1,110	1,140	1,240	1,290	1,310	1,330	1,360	1,330	1,340	1,340	1,366	1,340
Total Nonagricultural	4,244	4,150	4,040	4,140	4,300	4,600	4,740	4,680	4,770	5,300	5,020	5,120	5,050	5,190	5,250
Population & Households:															
Population:	16,134	15,600	15,500	15,300	15,300	15,350	15,421	15,567	15,836	16,158	16,405	16,673	16,641	16,757	16,685
Households:	6,169	6,105	6,092	6,040	6,066	6,113	6,111	6,245	6,370	6,513	6,608	6,701	6,671	6,705	6,798
Persons per Household:	2.58	2.52	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.39
Personal Income:	(Millions)														
Current Year \$:	126.9	162.7	168.2	174.3	181.4	210.2	218.0	228.0	238.4	254.6	273.8	293.0	318.6	337.0	354.5
1992 \$:	216.3	212.4	215.5	215.4	215.4	238.1	234.3	234.9	238.4	247.2	259.2	269.8	284.9	294.6	305.2
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	7,867	10,432	10,852	11,392	11,856	13,694	14,137	14,646	15,051	15,757	16,691	17,576	19,148	20,111	21,247
1992 \$:	13,403	13,616	13,900	14,077	14,076	15,509	15,191	15,087	15,055	15,299	15,802	16,181	17,123	17,581	18,290

Baker County

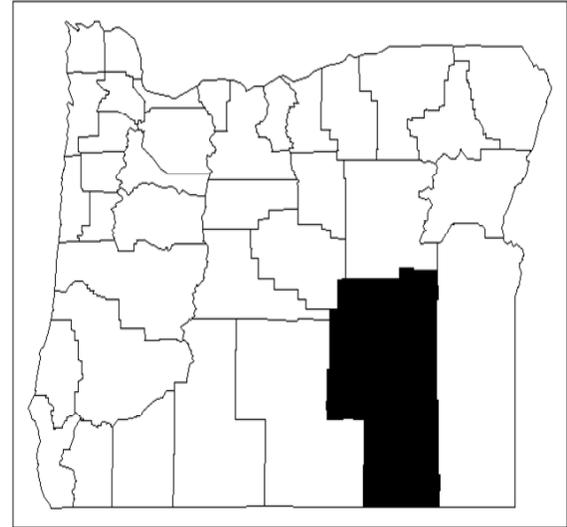
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	690	620	615	604	597	595	598	602	605	606	608	611	613	615	616	618
Mining	25	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Construction	215	237	248	238	240	260	278	289	298	306	315	322	326	322	326	333
Transp., Comm., & Util.	270	308	308	302	302	305	308	311	315	318	321	325	328	331	334	337
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,210	1,255	1,240	1,237	1,235	1,246	1,262	1,277	1,290	1,304	1,320	1,337	1,354	1,370	1,386	1,401
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	130	1,375	1,387	1,405	1,412	1,425	1,439	1,454	1,468	1,482	1,496	1,511	1,526	1,541	1,557	1,574
Services	1,180	293	296	299	301	304	307	310	313	316	319	322	325	328	332	336
Government	1,360	1,082	1,091	1,105	1,111	1,121	1,132	1,144	1,155	1,166	1,177	1,189	1,201	1,212	1,225	1,238
Total Nonagricultural	5,080	5,408	5,468	5,488	5,539	5,635	5,750	5,845	5,935	6,025	6,119	6,212	6,303	6,388	6,477	6,571
Population & Households:																
Population:	16,692	16,741	17,478	17,575	17,670	17,764	17,940	18,152	18,346	18,540	18,743	18,940	19,130	19,299	19,482	19,673
Households:	6,839	6,883	6,932	6,983	7,036	7,086	7,135	7,185	7,232	7,280	7,327	7,374	7,421	7,469	7,515	7,562
Persons per Household:	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.31
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	392.7	419.2	440.1	455.7	467.8	495.2	525.0	551.9	579.9	609.4	640.0	672.0	707.1	744.3	782.1	821.9
1992 \$:	330.7	342.0	349.0	355.7	357.0	368.1	382.7	395.9	408.1	419.8	431.4	442.1	453.5	464.8	475.8	486.9
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	23,524	25,040	25,180	25,931	26,475	27,877	29,262	30,404	31,607	32,868	34,145	35,481	36,961	38,567	40,147	41,779
1992 \$:	19,813	20,427	19,967	20,238	20,202	20,719	21,331	21,813	22,244	22,643	23,015	23,344	23,707	24,087	24,422	24,750

Baker County

Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	620	621	623	624	626	629	630	633	635	637	638	639	641	642	643	644
Mining	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	66	66	66	66	66
Construction	341	350	359	368	378	387	398	408	419	431	442	455	467	480	493	507
Transp., Comm., & Util.	340	342	345	348	351	353	356	359	362	365	367	370	373	375	378	380
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,418	1,435	1,451	1,467	1,483	1,500	1,516	1,535	1,554	1,572	1,591	1,610	1,628	1,646	1,664	1,683
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,590	1,606	1,623	1,639	1,656	1,673	1,689	1,706	1,723	1,740	1,756	1,773	1,791	1,809	1,827	1,845
Services	339	342	346	350	353	357	360	364	367	371	374	378	382	386	390	393
Government	1,251	1,264	1,277	1,290	1,303	1,316	1,329	1,342	1,356	1,369	1,382	1,395	1,409	1,423	1,438	1,452
Total Nonagricultural	6,667	6,764	6,862	6,962	7,065	7,172	7,277	7,386	7,497	7,609	7,720	7,831	7,944	8,058	8,170	8,283
Population & Households:																
Population:	19,872	20,072	20,273	20,477	20,690	20,910	21,123	21,349	21,575	21,803	22,026	22,249	22,472	22,699	22,917	23,139
Households:	7,610	7,640	7,670	7,700	7,729	7,793	7,820	7,845	7,873	7,898	7,923	7,923	7,923	7,923	7,923	7,923
Persons per Household:	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	863.4	906.9	952.6	1,000.6	1,051.1	1,104.1	1,158.8	1,216.7	1,277.5	1,341.3	1,408.3	1,478.7	1,552.6	1,630.2	1,711.7	1,796.5
1992 \$:	498.2	509.5	521.0	532.6	544.3	556.4	568.4	580.8	593.7	606.5	619.9	633.5	647.4	661.7	676.2	690.8
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	43,446	45,182	46,989	48,866	50,802	52,802	54,857	56,990	59,211	61,519	63,939	66,464	69,092	71,818	74,691	77,639
1992 \$:	25,071	25,385	25,700	26,008	26,310	26,609	26,911	27,206	27,518	27,817	28,141	28,476	28,810	29,151	29,506	29,856

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Harney County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	8,314	7,059	7,609	7,853	8,199	8,529	8,894	9,285	9,681
Population per Square Mile	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Total Households:	2,942	2,749	3,036	3,053	3,155	3,255	3,331	3,387	3,387
Persons per Household	2.81	2.54	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.35	2.33	2.30	2.28
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	2,109	2,430	3,001	3,572	3,791	4,008	4,246	4,502	4,767
Manufacturing:	383	570	608	587	598	607	616	626	631
Wholesale & Retail Trade	510	490	586	590	624	663	701	743	786

Harney County

<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	383	450	550	630	720	570	570	540	480	480	470	310	330	420	550
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	83	50	50	80	70	80	80	60	50	70	70	80	90	110	120
Transp., Comm., & Util.	78	100	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	80	90	90	80	80
Wholesale & Retail Trade	510	450	450	470	500	470	490	470	470	470	510	510	510	560	570
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	46	80	80	70	80	70	70	60	50	50	50	60	60	70	60
Services	218	310	290	340	340	320	300	320	330	350	330	340	350	380	410
Government	791	750	740	770	780	790	830	900	950	940	930	930	960	960	1,010
Total Nonagricultural	2,109	2,180	2,260	2,450	2,570	2,370	2,430	2,440	2,410	2,460	2,440	2,310	2,400	2,570	2,800
Population & Households:															
Population:	8,314	7,350	7,100	7,200	7,400	7,400	7,059	6,990	6,935	6,953	7,087	7,064	6,999	6,981	7,536
Households:	2,942	2,728	2,661	2,725	2,829	2,858	2,749	2,748	2,752	2,751	2,760	2,809	2,789	2,787	2,995
Persons per Household:	2.81	2.68	2.65	2.62	2.59	2.57	2.54	2.52	2.49	2.47	2.45	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.44
Personal Income: (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	68.3	79.7	85.5	90.2	101.3	105.7	106.0	106.0	112.2	118.8	128.3	137.8	157.4	166.5	175.1
1992 \$:	116.3	104.1	109.5	111.5	120.3	119.7	113.9	109.2	112.2	115.4	121.5	126.9	140.8	145.5	150.7
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	8,209	10,846	12,042	12,528	13,689	14,284	15,016	15,165	16,174	17,089	18,105	19,506	22,488	23,846	23,238
1992 \$:	13,986	14,157	15,425	15,480	16,252	16,177	16,136	15,622	16,179	16,592	17,140	17,958	20,110	20,847	20,004

Harney County

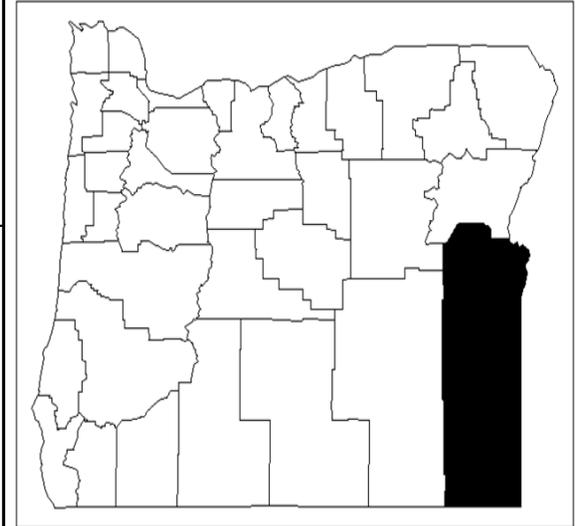
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	590	608	602	592	585	583	587	590	593	594	596	598	601	603	604	606
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	130	111	116	111	112	121	130	135	139	143	147	150	152	150	152	155
Transp., Comm., & Util.	80	81	81	79	80	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	88	89
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600	586	579	578	577	582	590	596	602	609	617	624	632	640	647	655
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	70	1,102	1,387	1,405	1,412	1,425	1,439	1,454	1,468	1,482	1,496	1,511	1,526	1,541	1,557	1,574
Services	430	227	285	289	290	293	296	299	302	305	308	311	314	317	320	323
Government	1,060	876	1,102	1,116	1,122	1,132	1,143	1,155	1,167	1,178	1,189	1,201	1,212	1,224	1,237	1,250
Total Nonagricultural	2,960	3,001	3,450	3,460	3,477	3,519	3,572	3,618	3,661	3,703	3,747	3,791	3,834	3,874	3,917	3,962
Population & Households:																
Population:	7,571	7,609	7,666	7,712	7,762	7,809	7,853	7,927	7,995	8,061	8,129	8,199	8,265	8,324	8,389	8,458
Households:	3,020	3,036	2,967	2,989	3,011	3,032	3,053	3,074	3,094	3,115	3,135	3,155	3,175	3,195	3,215	3,234
Persons per Household:	2.43	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.36
Personal Income:	(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	194.0	207.1	217.4	225.2	231.1	244.7	259.4	272.7	286.5	301.0	316.2	332.0	349.3	367.7	386.4	406.1
1992 \$:	163.4	168.9	172.4	175.7	176.4	181.8	189.1	195.6	201.6	207.4	213.1	218.4	224.1	229.7	235.1	240.6
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	25,622	27,217	28,362	29,195	29,774	31,330	33,028	34,395	35,830	37,347	38,893	40,495	42,264	44,176	46,059	48,010
1992 \$:	21,579	22,204	22,490	22,785	22,719	23,286	24,076	24,676	25,216	25,729	26,215	26,643	27,108	27,590	28,019	28,441

Harney County

Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	607	609	610	612	613	616	618	620	622	624	626	627	628	629	630	631
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	159	163	168	172	176	181	186	191	196	201	206	212	218	224	230	237
Transp., Comm., & Util.	90	91	92	92	93	94	95	96	96	97	98	99	99	100	101	101
Wholesale & Retail Trade	663	670	678	685	693	701	708	717	726	735	743	752	761	769	777	786
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1,590	1,606	1,623	1,639	1,656	1,673	1,689	1,706	1,723	1,740	1,756	1,773	1,791	1,809	1,827	1,845
Services	327	330	333	337	340	344	347	351	354	357	361	364	368	372	375	379
Government	1,263	1,276	1,289	1,302	1,316	1,329	1,342	1,355	1,369	1,382	1,395	1,409	1,423	1,437	1,452	1,466
Total Nonagricultural	4,008	4,054	4,100	4,148	4,196	4,246	4,295	4,347	4,399	4,451	4,502	4,554	4,607	4,660	4,713	4,767
Population & Households:																
Population:	8,529	8,600	8,671	8,743	8,817	8,894	8,969	9,049	9,128	9,207	9,285	9,363	9,442	9,522	9,601	9,681
Households:	3,255	3,275	3,295	3,307	3,320	3,331	3,343	3,354	3,366	3,376	3,387	3,387	3,387	3,387	3,387	3,387
Persons per Household:	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.31	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.28
Personal Income:	(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	426.5	448.0	470.6	494.4	519.3	545.5	572.5	601.1	631.1	662.7	695.8	730.6	767.1	805.4	845.6	887.5
1992 \$:	246.1	251.7	257.4	263.1	268.9	274.9	280.8	287.0	293.3	299.6	306.2	313.0	319.9	326.9	334.1	341.3
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	50,009	52,099	54,277	56,543	58,896	61,327	63,827	66,429	69,142	71,975	74,936	78,025	81,238	84,578	88,080	91,682
1992 \$:	28,859	29,271	29,686	30,094	30,502	30,905	31,311	31,712	32,133	32,545	32,981	33,429	33,875	34,330	34,796	35,256

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Malheur County



<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>					
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
Population & Households:									
Total Population:	26,896	26,091	31,615	33,148	35,172	37,157	39,309	41,626	43,974
Population per Square Mile	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
Total Households:	9,279	9,422	10,221	9,883	10,255	10,626	10,996	11,352	11,352
Persons per Household	2.86	2.71	2.62	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.44	2.40
Employment:									
Total Nonagricultural	8,966	9,650	12,263	12,919	13,883	14,853	15,909	17,055	18,237
Manufacturing:	1,640	1,540	1,504	1,451	1,480	1,502	1,524	1,547	1,560
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,116	3,090	3,530	3,549	3,758	3,988	4,217	4,474	4,731

Malheur County

<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	1,640	1,540	1,540	1,450	1,330	1,330	1,540	1,630	1,490	1,300	1,260	1,420	1,360	1,410	1,450
Mining	13	1	40	40	45	45	45	30	30	100	100	100	100	100	60
Construction	322	240	180	180	190	230	260	300	270	370	450	460	410	380	350
Transp., Comm., & Util.	452	480	460	460	490	490	490	550	560	560	600	630	650	570	450
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,116	3,000	2,960	2,940	2,980	3,070	3,090	3,160	3,160	3,290	3,410	3,570	3,650	3,630	3,420
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	281	350	330	370	350	340	340	340	330	350	370	370	380	380	360
Services	1,259	1,430	1,520	1,500	1,610	1,640	1,720	1,830	1,890	1,970	2,140	2,220	2,310	2,410	2,400
Government	1,883	1,930	1,930	1,960	2,070	2,110	2,220	2,330	2,460	2,520	2,600	2,680	2,730	3,000	3,210
Total Nonagricultural	8,966	8,970	8,920	8,850	9,020	9,190	9,650	10,130	10,160	10,360	10,810	11,340	11,490	11,770	11,700
Population & Households:															
Population:	26,896	28,000	26,200	26,500	26,000	26,000	26,091	26,678	27,398	27,862	28,177	28,741	29,230	29,608	30,496
Households:	9,279	9,907	9,319	9,477	9,348	9,398	9,422	9,656	9,724	9,790	9,840	9,979	10,025	10,067	10,222
Persons per Household:	2.86	2.79	2.77	2.76	2.74	2.73	2.71	2.70	2.68	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.63	2.64
Personal Income: (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	197.7	276.3	285.6	295.1	319.2	354.2	359.0	376.0	397.6	423.0	455.0	487.1	531.0	561.6	590.8
1992 \$:	336.8	360.6	365.8	364.6	379.0	401.2	385.8	387.3	397.7	410.7	430.8	448.4	474.9	491.0	508.6
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	7,351	9,866	10,901	11,136	12,277	13,623	13,760	14,094	14,512	15,182	16,149	16,946	18,166	18,968	19,373
1992 \$:	12,523	12,878	13,963	13,760	14,576	15,429	14,785	14,518	14,516	14,741	15,288	15,601	16,245	16,582	16,677

Malheur County

Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	1,480	1,504	1,490	1,463	1,447	1,443	1,451	1,459	1,466	1,470	1,473	1,480	1,486	1,491	1,494	1,498
Mining	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	320	362	377	363	366	396	423	440	453	466	480	490	496	491	496	508
Transp., Comm., & Util.	470	491	490	480	480	485	490	496	501	506	511	517	521	526	531	536
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,450	3,530	3,488	3,477	3,473	3,504	3,549	3,589	3,626	3,666	3,711	3,758	3,806	3,853	3,897	3,941
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	360	3,438	3,468	3,511	3,530	3,561	3,598	3,635	3,671	3,706	3,741	3,778	3,815	3,852	3,893	3,934
Services	2,480	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
Government	3,420	3,228	3,257	3,299	3,317	3,347	3,383	3,419	3,454	3,488	3,522	3,558	3,594	3,630	3,670	3,710
Total Nonagricultural	12,010	12,263	12,360	12,403	12,498	12,686	12,919	13,116	13,303	13,491	13,687	13,883	14,078	14,262	14,453	14,649
Population & Households:																
Population:	31,129	31,615	31,963	32,314	32,654	32,997	33,148	33,568	33,960	34,351	34,763	35,172	35,575	35,949	36,340	36,741
Households:	10,251	10,221	9,621	9,700	9,780	9,859	9,883	9,959	10,033	10,107	10,181	10,255	10,329	10,403	10,477	10,551
Persons per Household:	2.63	2.62	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.52
Personal Income:	(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	654.5	698.7	733.5	759.6	779.7	825.4	875.0	919.9	966.5	1,015.6	1,066.7	1,120.1	1,178.5	1,240.5	1,303.6	1,369.9
1992 \$:	551.2	570.0	581.6	592.8	594.9	613.5	637.8	659.9	680.2	699.7	719.0	736.9	755.9	774.8	793.0	811.5
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	21,024	22,099	22,949	23,506	23,878	25,013	26,396	27,403	28,460	29,566	30,684	31,845	33,127	34,508	35,872	37,286
1992 \$:	17,707	18,029	18,198	18,345	18,220	18,591	19,242	19,659	20,029	20,369	20,682	20,952	21,247	21,552	21,822	22,088

Malheur County

Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	1,502	1,506	1,510	1,514	1,517	1,524	1,528	1,534	1,539	1,543	1,547	1,550	1,553	1,555	1,558	1,560
Mining	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Construction	520	533	547	561	575	590	606	622	639	656	674	692	712	731	752	773
Transp., Comm., & Util.	541	545	549	554	558	562	567	571	576	580	585	589	593	597	601	605
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,988	4,035	4,080	4,125	4,171	4,217	4,264	4,317	4,369	4,421	4,474	4,528	4,578	4,628	4,679	4,731
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	3,975	4,016	4,057	4,098	4,140	4,181	4,223	4,265	4,307	4,349	4,391	4,433	4,478	4,523	4,568	4,614
Services	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	235	235	235	235	235
Government	3,750	3,790	3,830	3,870	3,911	3,951	3,992	4,033	4,074	4,115	4,156	4,198	4,243	4,288	4,333	4,379
Total Nonagricultural	14,853	15,057	15,263	15,472	15,687	15,909	16,128	16,359	16,590	16,824	17,055	17,290	17,525	17,764	17,999	18,237
Population & Households:																
Population:	37,157	37,574	37,993	38,417	38,855	39,309	39,751	40,220	40,689	41,161	41,626	42,095	42,565	43,042	43,504	43,974
Households:	10,626	10,700	10,776	10,850	10,924	10,996	11,068	11,137	11,211	11,281	11,352	11,352	11,352	11,352	11,352	11,352
Persons per Household:	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.41	2.41	2.40
Personal Income:	(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	1,439.0	1,511.5	1,587.7	1,667.8	1,751.9	1,840.2	1,931.3	2,027.8	2,129.2	2,235.6	2,347.3	2,464.6	2,587.8	2,717.1	2,852.9	2,994.2
1992 \$:	830.4	849.2	868.4	887.6	907.3	927.4	947.4	968.1	989.5	1,010.9	1,033.1	1,055.9	1,079.1	1,102.9	1,127.0	1,151.4
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	38,727	40,228	41,790	43,412	45,086	46,813	48,585	50,419	52,328	54,313	56,390	58,549	60,797	63,128	65,578	68,091
1992 \$:	22,348	22,601	22,857	23,105	23,350	23,591	23,834	24,069	24,319	24,559	24,819	25,085	25,352	25,623	25,906	26,184

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Idaho

Economic Forecast Summary

<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>						<u>Absolute Change</u>			<u>Ann. Avg. Pct. Chg.</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>'90 - '00</u>	<u>'00 - '10</u>	<u>'00 - '30</u>	<u>'90 - '00</u>	<u>'00 - '10</u>	<u>'00 - '30</u>
Population:	947,983	1,012,384	1,299,610	1,420,431	1,553,046	1,691,249	1,835,999	1,993,531	2,164,154	287,226	253,436	864,544	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%
Population per Square Mile	11.6	12.4	15.9	17.3	18.9	20.6	22.4	24.3	26.4						
Households:	324,107	360,723	470,363	526,708	584,747	636,782	692,656	753,584	819,713	109,640	114,384	349,350	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%
Employment:															
Total Nonagricultural	330,008	386,515	559,600	600,492	671,250	742,998	823,856	914,608	1,009,796	173,085	111,650	450,196	3.8%	1.8%	2.0%
Manufacturing:	53,317	62,868	77,200	70,696	74,260	77,061	79,786	82,850	84,522	14,332	(2,940)	7,322	2.1%	-0.4%	0.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80,625	97,092	142,360	143,869	161,225	181,419	202,709	228,051	254,762	45,268	18,865	112,402	3.9%	1.3%	2.0%
Services	60,025	81,797	140,300	171,362	202,346	235,030	271,671	312,199	355,296	58,503	62,046	214,996	5.5%	3.7%	3.1%
Per Capita Pers. Income: (92 \$)	14,882	16,896	19,641	20,694	22,563	24,103	25,582	27,072	28,666	2,745	2,922	9,025	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%

<u>Idaho</u>															
<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	53,317	54,650	52,115	54,086	58,147	60,586	62,868	63,225	65,738	69,240	71,870	71,018	72,893	74,579	76,100
Mining	4,675	3,833	2,879	2,571	3,279	3,677	3,873	3,076	2,603	2,198	2,422	2,725	3,067	3,068	2,800
Construction	17,350	15,108	14,596	13,686	14,210	16,119	18,760	20,191	22,153	24,698	29,016	29,642	30,615	31,870	32,344
Transp., Comm., & Util.	20,125	19,283	18,536	17,922	18,491	19,262	20,094	20,221	20,221	20,879	21,882	22,707	23,409	24,271	25,500
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80,625	84,167	78,622	84,893	87,348	93,129	97,092	101,000	105,914	109,394	118,500	123,200	127,500	131,900	134,300
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	23,358	23,675	23,891	19,120	19,264	19,286	19,827	20,623	21,473	22,759	24,109	24,981	25,183	25,430	22,890
Services	60,025	65,058	67,102	67,981	71,912	76,179	81,797	85,637	90,399	97,231	102,852	110,130	115,500	121,700	127,000
Government	70,533	70,142	70,925	73,205	75,630	77,882	82,204	84,340	87,979	90,410	92,900	95,700	97,000	100,000	102,600
Total Nonagricultural	330,008	335,916	328,666	333,464	348,281	366,120	386,515	398,122	416,480	436,809	463,551	480,103	495,167	512,818	523,534
Population & Households:															
Population:	947,983	994,052	990,222	984,997	985,661	994,422	1,012,384	1,041,316	1,071,685	1,108,768	1,145,140	1,177,322	1,203,083	1,228,520	1,252,330
Households:	324,107	346,679	347,355	347,858	351,315	356,564	360,723	372,645	384,161	396,188	407,357	420,812	430,059	439,280	449,273
Persons per Household:	2.85	2.81	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.73	2.75	2.73	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.72
Personal Income: (Millions)															
Current Year \$:	8,280	11,577	11,867	12,422	13,354	14,721	15,918	16,692	18,318	20,073	21,422	22,871	24,360	25,367	27,287
1992 \$:	14,108	15,111	15,200	15,349	15,854	16,672	17,105	17,194	18,323	19,489	20,281	21,056	21,784	22,176	23,489
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	8,735	11,647	11,968	12,611	13,548	14,803	15,724	16,030	17,093	18,103	18,707	19,426	20,248	20,648	21,789
1992 \$:	14,882	15,201	15,330	15,583	16,085	16,766	16,896	16,512	17,098	17,577	17,710	17,885	18,107	18,051	18,756

Idaho																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	76,300	77,200	75,500	72,222	70,261	69,805	70,696	71,672	72,551	72,981	73,454	74,260	75,047	75,568	76,025	76,543
Mining	2,500	2,400	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,942	1,985	2,028	2,018	2,008	1,994	1,980	1,970	1,960	1,950
Construction	34,900	36,400	37,900	36,500	36,800	39,600	42,174	43,777	45,002	46,217	47,465	48,415	48,947	48,507	48,992	50,021
Transp., Comm., & Util.	26,800	27,750	27,705	26,920	26,940	27,276	27,695	28,117	28,533	28,939	29,333	29,734	30,105	30,483	30,867	31,257
Wholesale & Retail Trade	137,900	142,360	139,000	138,144	137,849	140,289	143,869	147,144	150,163	153,455	157,232	161,225	165,323	169,373	173,269	177,167
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	23,600	23,500	23,225	24,080	25,220	26,128	26,925	27,436	27,958	28,433	28,916	29,408	29,878	30,356	30,842	31,336
Services	133,200	140,300	147,500	151,500	157,600	163,904	171,362	177,359	183,390	189,625	196,072	202,346	208,821	215,504	221,969	228,406
Government	105,200	108,800	110,100	112,000	112,800	114,200	115,829	117,484	119,075	120,636	122,219	123,868	125,543	127,242	129,137	131,005
Total Nonagricultural	540,500	559,600	567,700	568,200	572,000	586,900	600,492	614,974	628,699	642,303	656,700	671,250	685,644	699,002	713,060	727,685
Population & Households:																
Population:	1,275,674	1,299,610	1,321,228	1,343,194	1,367,034	1,393,262	1,420,431	1,446,709	1,473,617	1,499,936	1,526,335	1,553,046	1,579,914	1,607,088	1,635,180	1,662,978
Households:	459,313	470,363	479,327	489,396	501,330	514,247	526,708	540,179	552,821	565,608	575,563	584,747	596,460	606,726	617,163	627,084
Persons per Household:	2.71	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.66	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.59
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	29,068	31,290	33,054	34,381	35,409	37,755	40,322	42,661	45,105	47,699	50,408	53,261	56,404	59,760	63,196	66,830
1992 \$:	24,482	25,526	26,210	26,832	27,019	28,061	29,394	30,606	31,743	32,860	33,977	35,042	36,177	37,323	38,443	39,590
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	22,786	24,076	24,947	25,476	25,911	27,098	28,387	29,488	30,609	31,801	33,026	34,295	35,701	37,185	38,648	40,187
1992 \$:	19,191	19,641	19,782	19,882	19,771	20,141	20,694	21,156	21,541	21,908	22,260	22,563	22,898	23,224	23,510	23,807

Idaho																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	77,061	77,513	77,995	78,475	78,879	79,786	80,327	81,082	81,759	82,303	82,850	83,192	83,545	83,904	84,210	84,522
Mining	1,943	1,933	1,923	1,914	1,904	1,895	1,885	1,876	1,857	1,838	1,820	1,802	1,784	1,766	1,748	1,731
Construction	51,171	52,399	53,657	54,944	56,263	57,613	59,054	60,530	62,043	63,625	65,248	66,912	68,651	70,436	72,268	74,147
Transp., Comm., & Util.	31,634	31,969	32,306	32,655	33,008	33,366	33,728	34,095	34,458	34,825	35,179	35,536	35,876	36,200	36,527	36,857
Wholesale & Retail Trade	181,419	185,683	189,860	194,037	198,306	202,709	207,209	212,389	217,486	222,706	228,051	233,524	238,662	243,912	249,278	254,762
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	31,837	32,346	32,832	33,324	33,824	34,331	34,846	35,334	35,829	36,330	36,839	37,318	37,803	38,295	38,792	39,297
Services	235,030	241,845	248,859	256,076	263,758	271,671	279,414	287,377	295,567	303,991	312,199	320,628	329,285	338,176	346,630	355,296
Government	132,903	134,771	136,669	138,599	140,559	142,485	144,440	146,424	148,438	150,414	152,423	154,460	156,593	158,758	160,955	163,184
Total Nonagricultural	742,998	758,460	774,101	790,024	806,502	823,856	840,903	859,107	877,437	896,034	914,608	933,371	952,199	971,446	990,408	1,009,796
Population & Households:																
Population:	1,691,249	1,720,000	1,748,208	1,776,879	1,806,019	1,835,999	1,866,477	1,897,460	1,928,958	1,960,979	1,993,531	2,026,624	2,060,266	2,094,466	2,129,234	2,164,154
Households:	636,782	647,864	658,751	669,820	681,075	692,656	704,434	716,412	728,594	740,984	753,584	766,398	779,431	792,685	806,165	819,713
Persons per Household:	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.57
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	70,639	74,665	78,921	83,420	88,175	93,201	98,420	103,981	109,856	116,063	122,620	129,548	136,868	144,601	152,771	161,326
1992 \$:	40,763	41,949	43,165	44,398	45,665	46,968	48,282	49,639	51,055	52,480	53,968	55,504	57,072	58,693	60,352	62,038
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	41,767	43,410	45,144	46,947	48,823	50,763	52,730	54,800	56,951	59,186	61,509	63,923	66,432	69,039	71,749	74,544
1992 \$:	24,103	24,389	24,691	24,986	25,285	25,582	25,868	26,161	26,468	26,762	27,072	27,387	27,701	28,023	28,344	28,666

Idaho Economics
2006 Integrated Resource Plan County Economic Forecasts

Boise MSA

(Ada & Canyon Counties)

<u>Summary Information</u>	<u>Historical</u>			<u>Forecast</u>						<u>Absolute Change</u>			<u>Ann. Avg. Pct. Chg.</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>'90 - '00</u>	<u>'00 - '10</u>	<u>'00 - '30</u>	<u>'90 - '00</u>	<u>'00 - '10</u>	<u>'00 - '30</u>
Population & Households:															
Total Population:	258,034	298,398	436,129	506,615	570,616	637,197	709,644	789,173	873,561	137,731	134,487	437,433	3.9%	2.7%	2.3%
Population per Square Mile	156.9	181.4	265.2	308.0	346.9	387.4	431.4	479.8	531.1						
Total Households:	91,597	108,746	158,603	190,257	217,563	242,442	270,809	302,845	338,957	49,857	58,961	180,354	3.8%	3.2%	2.6%
Persons per Household	2.74	2.65	2.69	2.60	2.56	2.57	2.56	2.54	2.52						
Employment:															
Total Nonagricultural	106,627	138,233	227,554	245,461	277,971	310,508	347,470	389,369	432,422	89,321	50,417	204,868	5.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Manufacturing:	14,790	24,545	37,272	32,363	34,890	36,886	38,883	41,133	42,372	12,727	(2,382)	5,099	4.3%	-0.7%	0.4%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	27,582	34,276	56,438	58,492	66,952	76,905	87,504	100,236	113,767	22,163	10,513	57,329	5.1%	1.7%	2.4%

Boise MSA

<u>Employment:</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Manufacturing	14,790	17,365	17,285	17,931	20,789	23,157	24,545	25,173	26,913	29,413	31,200	31,584	33,539	34,798	36,438
Mining	200	158	141	76	83	111	144	132	104	110	133	123	109	124	119
Construction	7,256	6,364	5,794	5,528	5,839	6,840	7,461	8,231	9,532	10,612	13,073	12,983	13,122	13,737	13,900
Transp., Comm., & Util.	7,023	7,245	7,058	6,678	6,984	7,349	7,669	7,739	7,630	7,987	8,308	8,643	8,915	9,631	10,555
Wholesale & Retail Trade	27,582	29,028	27,268	29,763	30,830	33,399	34,276	35,334	36,675	38,268	42,195	43,858	45,915	47,964	49,589
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	10,388	9,694	10,936	8,424	8,727	8,928	9,461	10,074	10,306	11,383	12,036	11,982	11,849	11,579	11,145
Services	19,253	22,545	23,937	24,368	26,199	27,552	30,054	31,695	33,365	36,811	39,903	43,091	45,828	50,031	52,641
Government	20,135	19,943	20,496	21,160	21,768	23,074	24,623	25,272	26,567	27,290	27,852	29,055	29,270	30,400	31,860
Total Nonagricultural	106,627	112,343	112,915	113,928	121,219	130,410	138,233	143,651	151,092	161,875	174,702	181,319	188,547	198,263	206,248
Population & Households:															
Population:	258,034	277,626	279,497	280,513	283,183	289,748	298,398	310,781	322,272	337,567	352,716	366,836	380,034	392,449	407,328
Households:	91,597	100,031	101,153	102,140	103,949	106,844	108,746	114,112	118,849	124,364	129,300	135,183	140,010	144,206	148,651
Persons per Household:	2.74	2.70	2.69	2.68	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.66	2.68
Personal Income:															
(Millions)															
Current Year \$:	2,505.1	3,704.9	3,847.4	4,054.4	4,428.9	4,890.9	5,331.9	5,713.8	6,426.1	7,189.5	8,008.3	8,651.4	9,177.0	9,627.8	10,488.3
1992 \$:	4,268.0	4,835.8	4,928.3	5,009.8	5,258.1	5,539.2	5,729.4	5,885.7	6,428.0	6,980.7	7,581.7	7,965.0	8,206.7	8,416.9	9,028.5
Per Capita Personal Income:															
Current Year \$:	9,708	13,345	13,766	14,453	15,640	16,880	17,868	18,385	19,940	21,298	22,705	23,584	24,148	24,533	25,749
1992 \$:	16,540	17,418	17,633	17,859	18,568	19,117	19,201	18,938	19,946	20,680	21,495	21,713	21,595	21,447	22,165

Boise MSA																
Employment:	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manufacturing	36,515	37,272	36,787	33,428	32,063	31,748	32,363	33,041	33,665	33,966	34,321	34,890	35,448	35,818	36,144	36,515
Mining	147	135	129	112	111	116	118	119	122	119	118	119	115	115	113	112
Construction	15,285	16,372	17,062	16,571	16,724	18,158	19,477	20,299	20,928	21,551	22,191	22,678	22,952	22,726	22,975	23,503
Transp., Comm., & Util.	11,133	11,894	12,374	12,006	12,025	12,234	12,494	12,755	13,013	13,265	13,511	13,761	13,993	14,231	14,472	14,718
Wholesale & Retail Trade	52,057	56,438	56,310	55,724	55,582	56,760	58,492	60,081	61,549	63,152	64,997	66,952	68,962	70,955	72,875	74,800
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	11,573	11,614	11,367	11,909	12,491	12,919	13,362	13,621	13,884	14,125	14,369	14,617	14,854	15,095	15,339	15,587
Services	54,883	59,070	62,084	63,830	66,656	69,582	73,049	75,844	78,658	81,572	84,590	87,530	90,568	93,707	96,748	99,779
Government	33,179	34,759	34,932	35,391	35,574	35,828	36,105	36,384	36,644	36,903	37,162	37,425	37,689	37,957	38,243	38,528
Total Nonagricultural	214,772	227,554	231,047	228,971	231,226	237,346	245,461	252,144	258,464	264,653	271,259	277,971	284,582	290,603	296,908	303,542
Population & Households:																
Population:	421,012	436,129	452,032	465,385	477,480	492,411	506,615	519,079	532,065	544,747	557,556	570,616	583,680	596,523	609,818	623,279
Households:	153,338	158,603	164,120	169,883	175,653	183,628	190,257	196,418	202,814	208,431	213,096	217,563	223,233	227,845	232,702	237,737
Persons per Household:	2.68	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.65	2.62	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.56
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	11,350.4	12,441.9	13,327.9	13,925.5	14,388.0	15,444.2	16,607.4	17,677.3	18,801.8	20,015.0	21,283.2	22,625.8	24,111.6	25,708.8	27,353.9	29,103.3
1992 \$:	9,559.7	10,150.1	10,568.5	10,867.9	10,978.7	11,478.9	12,106.3	12,682.1	13,232.0	13,788.5	14,345.4	14,886.0	15,464.9	16,056.6	16,639.9	17,240.9
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	26,960	28,528	29,484	29,923	30,133	31,364	32,781	34,055	35,337	36,742	38,172	39,652	41,310	43,098	44,856	46,694
1992 \$:	22,706	23,273	23,380	23,353	22,993	23,312	23,896	24,432	24,869	25,312	25,729	26,088	26,496	26,917	27,287	27,662

Boise MSA																
Employment:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Manufacturing	36,886	37,210	37,571	37,917	38,223	38,883	39,278	39,831	40,328	40,729	41,133	41,385	41,647	41,912	42,140	42,372
Mining	111	109	108	107	107	107	105	105	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96
Construction	24,093	24,724	25,370	26,031	26,708	27,402	28,142	28,900	29,678	30,491	31,325	32,180	33,074	33,991	34,932	35,898
Transp., Comm., & Util.	14,956	15,168	15,381	15,602	15,828	16,052	16,282	16,515	16,744	16,977	17,201	17,429	17,647	17,855	18,065	18,278
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,905	79,019	81,096	83,175	85,304	87,504	89,756	92,354	94,914	97,541	100,236	103,000	105,599	108,259	110,981	113,767
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	15,839	16,095	16,338	16,585	16,835	17,088	17,346	17,589	17,836	18,085	18,338	18,576	18,817	19,061	19,308	19,557
Services	102,901	106,116	109,428	112,838	116,472	120,217	123,886	127,662	131,549	135,549	139,450	143,459	147,578	151,812	155,840	159,972
Government	38,817	39,098	39,378	39,660	39,940	40,216	40,493	40,771	41,045	41,314	41,586	41,762	41,944	42,124	42,304	42,482
Total Nonagricultural	310,508	317,540	324,668	331,915	339,417	347,470	355,287	363,725	372,196	380,789	389,369	397,891	406,404	415,111	423,667	432,422
Population & Households:																
Population:	637,197	651,397	665,477	679,816	694,363	709,644	724,858	740,571	756,486	772,695	789,173	805,538	822,149	839,073	856,240	873,561
Households:	242,442	247,774	253,581	258,988	264,433	270,809	276,854	283,492	289,781	296,135	302,845	309,810	318,591	325,294	332,093	338,957
Persons per Household:	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
Personal Income: (Millions)																
Current Year \$:	30,947.0	32,872.0	34,916.2	37,086.8	39,430.7	41,920.6	44,519.9	47,302.4	50,256.5	53,392.6	56,721.8	60,203.4	63,897.6	67,817.4	71,976.5	76,350.3
1992 \$:	17,858.5	18,468.3	19,097.1	19,738.4	20,420.8	21,125.8	21,839.9	22,581.6	23,356.5	24,142.7	24,964.7	25,793.6	26,644.6	27,526.9	28,434.2	29,360.7
Per Capita Personal Income:																
Current Year \$:	48,567	50,464	52,468	54,554	56,787	59,073	61,419	63,873	66,434	69,099	71,875	74,737	77,720	80,824	84,061	87,401
1992 \$:	28,027	28,352	28,697	29,035	29,409	29,770	30,130	30,492	30,875	31,245	31,634	32,020	32,408	32,806	33,208	33,610

Revised October 12, 2006

Appendix D–Technical Appendix For the 2006 Integrated Resource Plan



Acknowledgement

Resource planning is a continuous process that Idaho Power Company constantly works to improve. Idaho Power prepares and publishes a resource plan every two years and expects the experience gained over the next few years will lead to modifications in the 20-year resource plan presented in this document. Idaho Power invited outside participation to help develop both the 2004 and 2006 Integrated Resource Plans.

Idaho Power values the knowledgeable input, comments, and discussion provided by the Integrated Resource Plan Advisory Council and the comments provided by other concerned citizens and customers. Idaho Power looks forward to continuing the resource planning process with its customers and other interested parties.

You can learn more about Idaho Power's resource planning process at www.idahopower.com.

Safe Harbor Statement

This document may contain forward-looking statements, and it is important to note that the future results could differ materially from those discussed. A full discussion of the factors that could cause future results to differ materially can be found in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A/C – Air Conditioning
AIR – Additional Information Request
Alliance – Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
aMW – Average Megawatt
BOR – Bureau of Reclamation
BPA – Bonneville Power Administration
C&RD – Conservation and Renewable Discount
CAMR – Clean Air Mercury Rule
CCCT – Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine
CDD – Cooling Degree-Days
CFB – Circulating Fluidized Bed
CFL – Compact Fluorescent Light
CHP – Combined Heat and Power
CO₂ – Carbon Dioxide
CRC – Conservation Rate Credit
CSPP – Cogeneration and Small Power Producers
CT – Combustion Turbine
DOE – U.S. Department of Energy
DG – Distributed Generation
DSM – Demand-Side Management
EA – Environmental Assessment
EEAG – Energy Efficiency Advisory Group
EIA – Energy Information Administration
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
ESA – Endangered Species Act
FCRPS – Federal Columbia River Power System
FERC – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GDD – Growing Degree-Days
HDD – Heating Degree-Days
IDWR – Idaho Department of Water Resources
IGCC – Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
INL – Idaho National Laboratory

IOU – Investor-Owned Utility
IPC – Idaho Power Company
IPUC – Idaho Public Utilities Commission
IRP – Integrated Resource Plan
IRPAC – Integrated Resource Plan Advisory Council
kV – Kilovolt
kW – Kilowatt
kWh – Kilowatt Hour
LIWA – Low Income Weatherization Assistance
MAF – Million Acre Feet
MMBTU – Million British Thermal Units
MW – Megawatt
MWh – Megawatt Hour
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NWPC – Northwest Power and Conservation Council
NO_x – Nitrogen Oxides
OPUC – Oregon Public Utility Commission
PCA – Power Cost Adjustment
PM&E – Protection, Mitigation, and Enhancement
PPA – Power Purchase Agreement
PTC – Production Tax Credit
PUC – Public Utility Commission
PURPA – Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978
PV – Present Value
QF – Qualifying Facility
REC – Renewable Energy Credit
Rider – Energy Efficiency Rider
RFP – Request for Proposal
RPS – Renewable Portfolio Standard
RTO – Regional Transmission Organization
SO₂ – Sulfur Dioxide
SCCT – Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbine
WACC – Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WECC – Western Electricity Coordinating Council

Average Annual Forecast Growth Rates (%)

	2006–2011	2006–2016	2006–2025
Sales			
Residential Sales.....	2.05	1.79	1.77
Commercial Sales.....	2.92	2.66	2.54
Irrigation Sales.....	0.05	0.10	0.12
Industrial Sales.....	2.57	2.44	2.34
Additional Firm Sales.....	0.46	0.90	0.98
Firm Sales.....	2.02	1.90	1.87
System Sales.....	2.02	1.90	1.87
Firm Off-System Sales....	-	-	-
Total Sales.....	2.02	1.90	1.87
Loads			
Residential Load.....	1.98	1.76	1.75
Commercial Load.....	2.88	2.64	2.53
Irrigation Load.....	-0.31	-0.20	-0.02
Industrial Load.....	2.26	2.22	2.25
Additional Firm Load.....	0.46	0.87	0.98
Firm Load Losses.....	1.97	1.84	1.85
Firm Load.....	1.90	1.81	1.83
System Load.....	1.90	1.81	1.83
Firm Off-System Load....	-	-	-
Total Load.....	1.90	1.81	1.83
Firm Requirement Load...	1.90	1.81	1.83
Peaks			
Firm Peak.....	2.08	2.08	2.09
System Peak.....	2.08	2.08	2.09
Firm Off-System Peak....	-	-	-
Total Peak.....	2.08	2.08	2.09
Firm Requirement Peak...	2.08	2.08	2.09
Winter Peak.....	0.86	1.28	1.48
Summer Peak.....	2.08	2.08	2.09
Customers			
Residential Customers....	2.39	2.15	2.03
Commercial Customers...	2.67	2.40	2.25
Irrigation Customers.....	1.55	1.49	1.41
Industrial Customers.....	1.10	1.14	1.00

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	Jun. 2006	Jul. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006
Residential.....	751	676	578	454	423	469	540	540	446	461	585	755
Commercial.....	461	445	423	375	391	436	471	475	424	412	430	470
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	261	480	569	480	284	74	3	2
Industrial.....	275	270	264	267	265	277	277	279	292	294	288	275
Additional Firm.....	142	142	137	133	130	124	136	134	130	133	138	142
Loss.....	144	134	122	146	168	177	199	189	153	130	138	160
Firm Load	1,772	1,668	1,527	1,455	1,638	1,963	2,193	2,097	1,729	1,503	1,582	1,804
Light Load.....	1,639	1,555	1,413	1,311	1,470	1,775	1,965	1,878	1,543	1,347	1,470	1,675
Heavy Load.....	1,878	1,752	1,610	1,570	1,770	2,101	2,389	2,256	1,877	1,627	1,671	1,916
System Load	1,772	1,668	1,527	1,455	1,638	1,963	2,193	2,097	1,729	1,503	1,582	1,804
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,772	1,668	1,527	1,455	1,638	1,963	2,193	2,097	1,729	1,503	1,582	1,804

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	Jun. 2006	Jul. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-3	-3	-3	-3	-5	-8	-8	-7	-6	-4	-3	-3
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-39	-37	-30	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,439	2,359	2,193	1,915	2,639	3,098	3,121	2,922	2,610	1,987	2,264	2,684
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,439	2,359	2,193	1,915	2,639	3,098	3,121	2,922	2,610	1,987	2,264	2,684
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,439	2,359	2,193	1,915	2,639	3,098	3,121	2,922	2,610	1,987	2,264	2,684

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2007	Feb. 2007	Mar. 2007	Apr. 2007	May. 2007	Jun. 2007	Jul. 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007
Residential.....	773	696	595	467	436	487	564	564	464	476	603	772
Commercial.....	476	460	438	389	406	454	490	494	440	427	444	484
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	247	494	589	458	283	74	3	2
Industrial.....	282	277	271	274	272	284	284	286	300	301	295	282
Additional Firm.....	136	137	132	130	127	120	131	130	126	128	134	136
Loss.....	147	138	126	150	171	183	206	192	157	134	142	163
Firm Load	1,815	1,708	1,566	1,487	1,658	2,022	2,265	2,124	1,770	1,541	1,620	1,839
Light Load.....	1,678	1,592	1,449	1,340	1,488	1,828	2,030	1,902	1,580	1,380	1,505	1,707
Heavy Load.....	1,923	1,794	1,650	1,605	1,792	2,163	2,468	2,284	1,936	1,657	1,712	1,953
System Load	1,815	1,708	1,566	1,487	1,658	2,022	2,265	2,124	1,770	1,541	1,620	1,839
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,815	1,708	1,566	1,487	1,658	2,022	2,265	2,124	1,770	1,541	1,620	1,839

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2007	Feb. 2007	Mar. 2007	Apr. 2007	May. 2007	Jun. 2007	Jul. 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-5	-5	-4	-5	-9	-13	-14	-12	-9	-7	-5	-5
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-44	-46	-44	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,496	2,398	2,258	1,962	2,686	3,167	3,208	2,953	2,655	2,019	2,302	2,722
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,496	2,398	2,258	1,962	2,686	3,167	3,208	2,953	2,655	2,019	2,302	2,722
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,496	2,398	2,258	1,962	2,686	3,167	3,208	2,953	2,655	2,019	2,302	2,722

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008	May. 2008	Jun. 2008	Jul. 2008	Aug. 2008	Sep. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008
Residential.....	786	707	604	473	444	500	582	581	475	486	614	784
Commercial.....	489	473	452	401	419	470	508	511	454	441	456	496
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	246	492	587	457	282	73	3	2
Industrial.....	288	283	277	280	277	290	290	292	306	308	302	288
Additional Firm.....	138	137	134	132	129	122	133	132	128	130	136	138
Loss.....	150	141	129	153	174	186	210	196	160	137	145	167
Firm Load	1,852	1,740	1,599	1,517	1,689	2,060	2,310	2,168	1,807	1,574	1,655	1,875
Light Load.....	1,712	1,623	1,479	1,367	1,516	1,862	2,070	1,942	1,613	1,410	1,537	1,740
Heavy Load.....	1,962	1,827	1,693	1,627	1,825	2,218	2,499	2,347	1,962	1,693	1,757	1,981
System Load	1,852	1,740	1,599	1,517	1,689	2,060	2,310	2,168	1,807	1,574	1,655	1,875
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,852	1,740	1,599	1,517	1,689	2,060	2,310	2,168	1,807	1,574	1,655	1,875

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008	May. 2008	Jun. 2008	Jul. 2008	Aug. 2008	Sep. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-6	-6	-6	-6	-13	-19	-20	-18	-13	-10	-7	-6
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-57	-59	-57	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,533	2,422	2,294	1,984	2,742	3,217	3,268	2,996	2,709	2,050	2,337	2,748
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,533	2,422	2,294	1,984	2,742	3,217	3,268	2,996	2,709	2,050	2,337	2,748
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,533	2,422	2,294	1,984	2,742	3,217	3,268	2,996	2,709	2,050	2,337	2,748

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May. 2009	Jun. 2009	Jul. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009
Residential.....	797	716	612	479	451	511	597	596	486	494	623	796
Commercial.....	502	485	465	413	431	485	524	527	468	453	468	508
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	245	491	586	456	282	72	2	2
Industrial.....	294	289	283	287	284	297	297	299	314	315	309	295
Additional Firm.....	140	141	136	133	131	124	135	134	130	132	137	140
Loss.....	153	143	131	156	177	190	214	200	163	140	148	170
Firm Load	1,886	1,775	1,630	1,546	1,719	2,097	2,354	2,212	1,843	1,606	1,687	1,910
Light Load.....	1,743	1,655	1,508	1,393	1,543	1,896	2,110	1,981	1,645	1,439	1,567	1,773
Heavy Load.....	1,998	1,865	1,727	1,657	1,870	2,244	2,547	2,395	2,001	1,727	1,792	2,018
System Load	1,886	1,775	1,630	1,546	1,719	2,097	2,354	2,212	1,843	1,606	1,687	1,910
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,886	1,775	1,630	1,546	1,719	2,097	2,354	2,212	1,843	1,606	1,687	1,910

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May. 2009	Jun. 2009	Jul. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-8	-8	-7	-8	-17	-25	-26	-23	-17	-13	-9	-8
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-71	-73	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,563	2,450	2,322	1,998	2,797	3,271	3,326	3,049	2,762	2,080	2,370	2,796
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,563	2,450	2,322	1,998	2,797	3,271	3,326	3,049	2,762	2,080	2,370	2,796
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,563	2,450	2,322	1,998	2,797	3,271	3,326	3,049	2,762	2,080	2,370	2,796

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May. 2010	Jun. 2010	Jul. 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010
Residential.....	808	726	621	485	458	524	614	613	497	503	633	805
Commercial.....	514	497	478	424	444	500	541	543	482	466	479	518
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	244	490	585	455	281	72	2	2
Industrial.....	301	296	290	293	290	304	304	306	321	322	316	301
Additional Firm.....	142	142	138	135	132	125	137	135	132	134	139	142
Loss.....	156	146	134	159	180	193	219	205	167	143	150	172
Firm Load	1,921	1,808	1,663	1,575	1,750	2,135	2,400	2,258	1,880	1,640	1,720	1,939
Light Load.....	1,776	1,686	1,539	1,419	1,571	1,931	2,151	2,022	1,679	1,469	1,598	1,800
Heavy Load.....	2,046	1,900	1,753	1,689	1,904	2,285	2,580	2,444	2,042	1,774	1,818	2,049
System Load	1,921	1,808	1,663	1,575	1,750	2,135	2,400	2,258	1,880	1,640	1,720	1,939
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,921	1,808	1,663	1,575	1,750	2,135	2,400	2,258	1,880	1,640	1,720	1,939

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May. 2010	Jun. 2010	Jul. 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-10	-9	-9	-10	-20	-30	-32	-28	-21	-15	-11	-10
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,600	2,479	2,360	2,023	2,854	3,329	3,396	3,115	2,816	2,112	2,404	2,833
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,600	2,479	2,360	2,023	2,854	3,329	3,396	3,115	2,816	2,112	2,404	2,833
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,600	2,479	2,360	2,023	2,854	3,329	3,396	3,115	2,816	2,112	2,404	2,833

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May. 2011	Jun. 2011	Jul. 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011
Residential.....	814	731	625	488	462	532	627	626	505	508	638	809
Commercial.....	522	507	487	433	454	512	554	556	493	476	488	526
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	243	487	583	453	280	71	2	2
Industrial.....	307	302	295	299	296	310	309	312	327	328	322	307
Additional Firm.....	144	144	140	137	134	127	139	137	134	136	141	144
Loss.....	158	148	135	161	183	196	222	208	169	145	152	174
Firm Load	1,945	1,832	1,686	1,596	1,772	2,164	2,435	2,292	1,908	1,664	1,744	1,961
Light Load.....	1,798	1,708	1,560	1,438	1,590	1,956	2,182	2,052	1,704	1,491	1,620	1,820
Heavy Load.....	2,071	1,924	1,777	1,711	1,928	2,315	2,652	2,465	2,072	1,801	1,843	2,063
System Load	1,945	1,832	1,686	1,596	1,772	2,164	2,435	2,292	1,908	1,664	1,744	1,961
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,945	1,832	1,686	1,596	1,772	2,164	2,435	2,292	1,908	1,664	1,744	1,961

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May. 2011	Jun. 2011	Jul. 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-11	-11	-11	-12	-23	-35	-37	-33	-25	-18	-13	-11
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,625	2,498	2,384	2,040	2,907	3,377	3,459	3,148	2,869	2,135	2,428	2,801
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,625	2,498	2,384	2,040	2,907	3,377	3,459	3,148	2,869	2,135	2,428	2,801
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,625	2,498	2,384	2,040	2,907	3,377	3,459	3,148	2,869	2,135	2,428	2,801

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May. 2012	Jun. 2012	Jul. 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012
Residential.....	816	732	626	488	464	538	637	636	511	511	641	817
Commercial.....	531	515	497	442	463	524	567	568	503	485	496	536
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	242	486	582	452	280	71	2	2
Industrial.....	313	308	302	305	302	316	316	319	334	335	329	313
Additional Firm.....	145	144	142	139	136	129	141	139	136	138	143	145
Loss.....	159	149	137	162	185	199	225	211	172	147	154	177
Firm Load	1,965	1,849	1,706	1,614	1,792	2,191	2,469	2,325	1,935	1,687	1,765	1,990
Light Load.....	1,817	1,724	1,579	1,455	1,609	1,981	2,212	2,082	1,728	1,511	1,640	1,847
Heavy Load.....	2,082	1,941	1,799	1,742	1,937	2,345	2,689	2,501	2,117	1,814	1,865	2,113
System Load	1,965	1,849	1,706	1,614	1,792	2,191	2,469	2,325	1,935	1,687	1,765	1,990
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,965	1,849	1,706	1,614	1,792	2,191	2,469	2,325	1,935	1,687	1,765	1,990

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May. 2012	Jun. 2012	Jul. 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-13	-13	-12	-13	-27	-41	-43	-38	-28	-21	-14	-13
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,630	2,513	2,380	2,029	2,960	3,439	3,522	3,208	2,923	2,155	2,450	2,844
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,630	2,513	2,380	2,029	2,960	3,439	3,522	3,208	2,923	2,155	2,450	2,844
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,630	2,513	2,380	2,029	2,960	3,439	3,522	3,208	2,923	2,155	2,450	2,844

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May. 2013	Jun. 2013	Jul. 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013
Residential.....	828	742	635	494	471	551	655	653	523	521	651	829
Commercial.....	543	527	510	454	476	539	585	585	517	498	508	547
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	242	485	581	452	279	70	2	2
Industrial.....	320	315	308	312	309	323	323	325	341	342	336	320
Additional Firm.....	147	148	143	141	138	131	143	141	137	139	145	147
Loss.....	162	152	140	165	188	202	230	215	175	150	157	180
Firm Load	2,000	1,884	1,739	1,643	1,823	2,231	2,516	2,372	1,973	1,720	1,798	2,025
Light Load.....	1,849	1,757	1,609	1,481	1,637	2,017	2,255	2,124	1,762	1,541	1,671	1,879
Heavy Load.....	2,119	1,980	1,841	1,762	1,970	2,402	2,722	2,551	2,158	1,850	1,900	2,150
System Load	2,000	1,884	1,739	1,643	1,823	2,231	2,516	2,372	1,973	1,720	1,798	2,025
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,000	1,884	1,739	1,643	1,823	2,231	2,516	2,372	1,973	1,720	1,798	2,025

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May. 2013	Jun. 2013	Jul. 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-15	-14	-14	-15	-30	-45	-48	-43	-32	-23	-16	-15
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,668	2,531	2,417	2,055	3,016	3,510	3,597	3,278	2,977	2,187	2,484	2,895
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,668	2,531	2,417	2,055	3,016	3,510	3,597	3,278	2,977	2,187	2,484	2,895
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,668	2,531	2,417	2,055	3,016	3,510	3,597	3,278	2,977	2,187	2,484	2,895

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May. 2014	Jun. 2014	Jul. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014
Residential.....	839	752	643	500	478	563	673	671	534	530	661	841
Commercial.....	554	539	523	465	489	555	602	602	531	510	519	558
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	241	484	580	451	279	70	2	2
Industrial.....	327	321	314	318	315	329	329	332	348	349	343	326
Additional Firm.....	149	150	145	142	140	133	145	143	139	141	147	149
Loss.....	165	155	142	168	191	206	234	220	179	153	160	183
Firm Load	2,034	1,916	1,770	1,672	1,854	2,270	2,563	2,418	2,011	1,753	1,831	2,059
Light Load.....	1,880	1,787	1,638	1,506	1,664	2,053	2,297	2,165	1,795	1,571	1,701	1,911
Heavy Load.....	2,155	2,014	1,875	1,793	2,003	2,445	2,773	2,618	2,183	1,885	1,944	2,175
System Load	2,034	1,916	1,770	1,672	1,854	2,270	2,563	2,418	2,011	1,753	1,831	2,059
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,034	1,916	1,770	1,672	1,854	2,270	2,563	2,418	2,011	1,753	1,831	2,059

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May. 2014	Jun. 2014	Jul. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-50	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,705	2,558	2,454	2,081	3,072	3,580	3,673	3,348	3,030	2,218	2,517	2,945
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,705	2,558	2,454	2,081	3,072	3,580	3,673	3,348	3,030	2,218	2,517	2,945
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,705	2,558	2,454	2,081	3,072	3,580	3,673	3,348	3,030	2,218	2,517	2,945

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May. 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015
Residential.....	849	761	651	505	485	576	691	689	546	538	670	852
Commercial.....	566	551	535	477	501	570	619	618	545	523	530	569
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	242	485	581	452	279	70	2	2
Industrial.....	334	329	322	326	323	337	337	340	356	358	351	334
Additional Firm.....	151	152	147	144	141	135	147	145	141	143	149	151
Loss.....	168	157	145	171	194	210	239	224	182	156	163	186
Firm Load	2,068	1,949	1,803	1,701	1,887	2,313	2,613	2,468	2,051	1,788	1,864	2,094
Light Load.....	1,912	1,818	1,668	1,533	1,694	2,091	2,342	2,210	1,831	1,602	1,732	1,943
Heavy Load.....	2,191	2,048	1,909	1,824	2,053	2,475	2,827	2,671	2,227	1,923	1,980	2,212
System Load	2,068	1,949	1,803	1,701	1,887	2,313	2,613	2,468	2,051	1,788	1,864	2,094
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,068	1,949	1,803	1,701	1,887	2,313	2,613	2,468	2,051	1,788	1,864	2,094

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May. 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,743	2,587	2,492	2,108	3,132	3,655	3,754	3,423	3,088	2,251	2,552	2,996
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,743	2,587	2,492	2,108	3,132	3,655	3,754	3,423	3,088	2,251	2,552	2,996
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,743	2,587	2,492	2,108	3,132	3,655	3,754	3,423	3,088	2,251	2,552	2,996

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May. 2016	Jun. 2016	Jul. 2016	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016	Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016
Residential.....	860	770	659	511	492	589	709	707	558	547	680	864
Commercial.....	577	563	548	489	514	586	637	635	560	535	541	580
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	242	486	582	453	280	70	2	2
Industrial.....	342	336	329	333	330	345	345	348	364	366	359	342
Additional Firm.....	153	151	149	146	143	136	149	147	143	145	151	153
Loss.....	171	160	147	174	198	214	243	229	186	159	166	189
Firm Load	2,103	1,980	1,836	1,731	1,920	2,356	2,665	2,518	2,091	1,823	1,898	2,129
Light Load.....	1,944	1,847	1,698	1,560	1,723	2,130	2,388	2,254	1,867	1,633	1,763	1,976
Heavy Load.....	2,240	2,080	1,935	1,856	2,088	2,521	2,903	2,708	2,271	1,973	2,006	2,240
System Load	2,103	1,980	1,836	1,731	1,920	2,356	2,665	2,518	2,091	1,823	1,898	2,129
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,103	1,980	1,836	1,731	1,920	2,356	2,665	2,518	2,091	1,823	1,898	2,129

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May. 2016	Jun. 2016	Jul. 2016	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016	Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,781	2,614	2,530	2,135	3,192	3,730	3,836	3,497	3,145	2,285	2,586	3,048
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,781	2,614	2,530	2,135	3,192	3,730	3,836	3,497	3,145	2,285	2,586	3,048
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,781	2,614	2,530	2,135	3,192	3,730	3,836	3,497	3,145	2,285	2,586	3,048

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May. 2017	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017
Residential.....	871	779	667	517	500	602	728	725	571	556	690	876
Commercial.....	589	575	561	501	527	602	655	652	574	548	553	592
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	78	242	486	583	453	280	70	2	2
Industrial.....	350	344	336	341	337	353	353	356	373	374	367	349
Additional Firm.....	155	155	151	148	145	138	151	149	145	147	152	155
Loss.....	173	163	150	177	201	218	248	233	189	162	169	192
Firm Load	2,139	2,016	1,869	1,761	1,953	2,399	2,717	2,569	2,133	1,858	1,932	2,166
Light Load.....	1,977	1,880	1,729	1,587	1,753	2,169	2,435	2,300	1,904	1,665	1,795	2,010
Heavy Load.....	2,266	2,119	1,970	1,901	2,111	2,568	2,960	2,763	2,316	2,011	2,042	2,300
System Load	2,139	2,016	1,869	1,761	1,953	2,399	2,717	2,569	2,133	1,858	1,932	2,166
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,139	2,016	1,869	1,761	1,953	2,399	2,717	2,569	2,133	1,858	1,932	2,166

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May. 2017	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,819	2,645	2,568	2,163	3,252	3,806	3,919	3,573	3,203	2,319	2,622	3,101
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,819	2,645	2,568	2,163	3,252	3,806	3,919	3,573	3,203	2,319	2,622	3,101
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,819	2,645	2,568	2,163	3,252	3,806	3,919	3,573	3,203	2,319	2,622	3,101

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2018	May. 2018	Jun. 2018	Jul. 2018	Aug. 2018	Sep. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018
Residential.....	883	789	676	522	507	616	748	745	583	566	700	888
Commercial.....	601	588	575	513	541	619	673	670	589	562	564	603
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	243	487	584	454	281	70	2	2
Industrial.....	358	352	344	349	345	361	361	364	381	383	375	357
Additional Firm.....	156	157	153	150	147	140	153	151	147	149	154	157
Loss.....	176	165	153	180	205	222	253	238	193	165	172	195
Firm Load	2,175	2,051	1,903	1,792	1,987	2,445	2,771	2,622	2,175	1,895	1,967	2,203
Light Load.....	2,010	1,912	1,761	1,615	1,784	2,210	2,483	2,347	1,942	1,697	1,828	2,044
Heavy Load.....	2,304	2,155	2,006	1,934	2,148	2,616	3,019	2,820	2,379	2,038	2,079	2,339
System Load	2,175	2,051	1,903	1,792	1,987	2,445	2,771	2,622	2,175	1,895	1,967	2,203
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,175	2,051	1,903	1,792	1,987	2,445	2,771	2,622	2,175	1,895	1,967	2,203

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2018	May. 2018	Jun. 2018	Jul. 2018	Aug. 2018	Sep. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,859	2,675	2,608	2,192	3,312	3,883	4,003	3,650	3,260	2,354	2,659	3,155
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,859	2,675	2,608	2,192	3,312	3,883	4,003	3,650	3,260	2,354	2,659	3,155
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,859	2,675	2,608	2,192	3,312	3,883	4,003	3,650	3,260	2,354	2,659	3,155

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	Apr. 2019	May. 2019	Jun. 2019	Jul. 2019	Aug. 2019	Sep. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Residential.....	894	799	684	528	515	630	768	764	596	575	710	901
Commercial.....	614	600	589	526	554	636	692	689	605	575	576	615
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	243	488	585	455	281	71	2	2
Industrial.....	366	360	352	356	353	369	369	372	390	392	384	366
Additional Firm.....	158	159	154	152	149	142	154	152	149	151	156	159
Loss.....	179	168	156	183	208	226	258	243	197	168	175	199
Firm Load	2,211	2,086	1,938	1,824	2,022	2,491	2,826	2,675	2,218	1,932	2,003	2,240
Light Load.....	2,044	1,945	1,793	1,643	1,815	2,252	2,533	2,396	1,980	1,731	1,861	2,079
Heavy Load.....	2,343	2,192	2,052	1,955	2,185	2,682	3,058	2,878	2,426	2,077	2,116	2,378
System Load	2,211	2,086	1,938	1,824	2,022	2,491	2,826	2,675	2,218	1,932	2,003	2,240
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,211	2,086	1,938	1,824	2,022	2,491	2,826	2,675	2,218	1,932	2,003	2,240

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	Apr. 2019	May. 2019	Jun. 2019	Jul. 2019	Aug. 2019	Sep. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,899	2,705	2,648	2,221	3,372	3,961	4,088	3,728	3,318	2,390	2,696	3,209
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,899	2,705	2,648	2,221	3,372	3,961	4,088	3,728	3,318	2,390	2,696	3,209
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,899	2,705	2,648	2,221	3,372	3,961	4,088	3,728	3,318	2,390	2,696	3,209

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May. 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020	Oct. 2020	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2020
Residential.....	906	809	693	534	522	644	788	785	610	585	720	913
Commercial.....	626	613	603	538	569	654	712	707	620	589	588	627
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	243	489	586	456	282	71	2	2
Industrial.....	374	368	360	365	361	378	377	381	399	401	393	374
Additional Firm.....	160	158	156	153	150	144	156	154	150	152	158	160
Loss.....	182	171	159	186	212	230	263	248	201	172	178	202
Firm Load	2,248	2,119	1,973	1,855	2,058	2,537	2,882	2,730	2,262	1,970	2,039	2,278
Light Load.....	2,078	1,976	1,826	1,672	1,847	2,294	2,583	2,445	2,020	1,764	1,894	2,114
Heavy Load.....	2,382	2,225	2,090	1,990	2,239	2,715	3,118	2,956	2,456	2,118	2,165	2,407
System Load	2,248	2,119	1,973	1,855	2,058	2,537	2,882	2,730	2,262	1,970	2,039	2,278
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,248	2,119	1,973	1,855	2,058	2,537	2,882	2,730	2,262	1,970	2,039	2,278

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May. 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020	Oct. 2020	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2020
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,940	2,734	2,689	2,250	3,433	4,039	4,175	3,807	3,375	2,426	2,733	3,264
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,940	2,734	2,689	2,250	3,433	4,039	4,175	3,807	3,375	2,426	2,733	3,264
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,940	2,734	2,689	2,250	3,433	4,039	4,175	3,807	3,375	2,426	2,733	3,264

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2021	Feb. 2021	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May. 2021	Jun. 2021	Jul. 2021	Aug. 2021	Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021
Residential.....	918	819	702	540	530	658	809	805	623	595	731	927
Commercial.....	639	626	617	551	583	672	732	727	636	603	600	639
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	244	489	587	456	282	71	2	2
Industrial.....	383	377	368	373	370	386	386	389	408	410	401	382
Additional Firm.....	161	162	158	155	152	145	158	156	152	154	160	162
Loss.....	185	174	161	190	215	234	268	253	205	175	181	205
Firm Load	2,286	2,158	2,009	1,888	2,094	2,585	2,940	2,787	2,307	2,008	2,076	2,317
Light Load.....	2,114	2,012	1,859	1,701	1,880	2,337	2,635	2,495	2,060	1,799	1,929	2,150
Heavy Load.....	2,435	2,267	2,118	2,024	2,278	2,766	3,160	3,016	2,505	2,173	2,193	2,448
System Load	2,286	2,158	2,009	1,888	2,094	2,585	2,940	2,787	2,307	2,008	2,076	2,317
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,286	2,158	2,009	1,888	2,094	2,585	2,940	2,787	2,307	2,008	2,076	2,317

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2021	Feb. 2021	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May. 2021	Jun. 2021	Jul. 2021	Aug. 2021	Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-47	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,981	2,766	2,731	2,279	3,493	4,118	4,263	3,886	3,433	2,464	2,771	3,320
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,981	2,766	2,731	2,279	3,493	4,118	4,263	3,886	3,433	2,464	2,771	3,320
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,981	2,766	2,731	2,279	3,493	4,118	4,263	3,886	3,433	2,464	2,771	3,320

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May. 2022	Jun. 2022	Jul. 2022	Aug. 2022	Sep. 2022	Oct. 2022	Nov. 2022	Dec. 2022
Residential.....	930	829	711	546	538	674	831	827	638	605	742	940
Commercial.....	652	639	632	565	598	690	752	746	653	618	613	651
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	244	490	587	457	282	71	2	2
Industrial.....	392	385	377	382	378	395	395	398	417	419	411	391
Additional Firm.....	163	164	159	156	154	147	160	158	154	156	161	164
Loss.....	189	177	164	193	219	239	274	258	209	179	185	209
Firm Load	2,325	2,195	2,046	1,921	2,131	2,635	2,999	2,844	2,353	2,048	2,113	2,356
Light Load.....	2,150	2,046	1,893	1,731	1,913	2,382	2,688	2,547	2,101	1,834	1,964	2,187
Heavy Load.....	2,476	2,306	2,157	2,060	2,319	2,819	3,267	3,059	2,555	2,216	2,233	2,479
System Load	2,325	2,195	2,046	1,921	2,131	2,635	2,999	2,844	2,353	2,048	2,113	2,356
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,325	2,195	2,046	1,921	2,131	2,635	2,999	2,844	2,353	2,048	2,113	2,356

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May. 2022	Jun. 2022	Jul. 2022	Aug. 2022	Sep. 2022	Oct. 2022	Nov. 2022	Dec. 2022
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,023	2,798	2,773	2,310	3,554	4,197	4,352	3,967	3,490	2,502	2,810	3,376
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,023	2,798	2,773	2,310	3,554	4,197	4,352	3,967	3,490	2,502	2,810	3,376
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,023	2,798	2,773	2,310	3,554	4,197	4,352	3,967	3,490	2,502	2,810	3,376

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2023	Feb. 2023	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May. 2023	Jun. 2023	Jul. 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023
Residential.....	942	840	720	553	547	689	853	849	652	616	753	953
Commercial.....	665	653	647	579	613	709	773	766	670	633	626	663
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	245	491	588	457	283	71	2	2
Industrial.....	401	394	385	390	386	404	404	407	427	429	420	400
Additional Firm.....	165	165	161	158	155	149	161	159	155	157	163	165
Loss.....	192	180	167	196	223	243	279	264	213	182	188	212
Firm Load	2,364	2,232	2,083	1,955	2,169	2,685	3,059	2,903	2,400	2,088	2,152	2,396
Light Load.....	2,186	2,081	1,928	1,761	1,947	2,427	2,742	2,599	2,143	1,870	1,999	2,224
Heavy Load.....	2,505	2,345	2,196	2,110	2,344	2,873	3,333	3,122	2,606	2,259	2,274	2,544
System Load	2,364	2,232	2,083	1,955	2,169	2,685	3,059	2,903	2,400	2,088	2,152	2,396
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,364	2,232	2,083	1,955	2,169	2,685	3,059	2,903	2,400	2,088	2,152	2,396

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2023	Feb. 2023	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May. 2023	Jun. 2023	Jul. 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,066	2,830	2,816	2,340	3,615	4,277	4,443	4,048	3,547	2,540	2,850	3,433
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,066	2,830	2,816	2,340	3,615	4,277	4,443	4,048	3,547	2,540	2,850	3,433
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,066	2,830	2,816	2,340	3,615	4,277	4,443	4,048	3,547	2,540	2,850	3,433

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Mar. 2024	Apr. 2024	May. 2024	Jun. 2024	Jul. 2024	Aug. 2024	Sep. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024
Residential.....	955	850	729	559	555	705	876	871	667	626	764	967
Commercial.....	678	667	662	593	628	728	794	787	687	648	638	676
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	245	491	589	458	283	71	2	2
Industrial.....	410	403	394	399	395	413	413	417	437	438	430	409
Additional Firm.....	166	165	162	160	157	150	163	161	157	159	164	167
Loss.....	195	183	171	200	227	248	285	269	218	186	191	216
Firm Load	2,404	2,268	2,121	1,989	2,207	2,736	3,120	2,963	2,448	2,128	2,190	2,436
Light Load.....	2,222	2,114	1,962	1,792	1,981	2,473	2,796	2,653	2,186	1,906	2,035	2,261
Heavy Load.....	2,547	2,381	2,246	2,133	2,385	2,946	3,376	3,187	2,678	2,288	2,314	2,587
System Load	2,404	2,268	2,121	1,989	2,207	2,736	3,120	2,963	2,448	2,128	2,190	2,436
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,404	2,268	2,121	1,989	2,207	2,736	3,120	2,963	2,448	2,128	2,190	2,436

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Mar. 2024	Apr. 2024	May. 2024	Jun. 2024	Jul. 2024	Aug. 2024	Sep. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-16	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,108	2,861	2,860	2,371	3,677	4,358	4,534	4,130	3,605	2,579	2,890	3,490
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,108	2,861	2,860	2,371	3,677	4,358	4,534	4,130	3,605	2,579	2,890	3,490
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,108	2,861	2,860	2,371	3,677	4,358	4,534	4,130	3,605	2,579	2,890	3,490

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Apr. 2025	May. 2025	Jun. 2025	Jul. 2025	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025
Residential.....	967	861	738	565	563	721	899	894	682	637	776	980
Commercial.....	691	680	677	607	644	748	816	808	704	663	651	688
Irrigation.....	0	0	3	79	245	492	590	459	284	71	2	2
Industrial.....	419	412	403	408	404	423	422	426	447	448	440	419
Additional Firm.....	168	168	164	161	158	152	165	162	159	160	166	168
Loss.....	198	186	174	203	231	253	291	275	222	189	195	220
Firm Load	2,443	2,308	2,159	2,023	2,246	2,788	3,183	3,024	2,496	2,169	2,229	2,476
Light Load.....	2,259	2,152	1,998	1,823	2,016	2,520	2,852	2,707	2,229	1,943	2,071	2,298
Heavy Load.....	2,589	2,425	2,287	2,170	2,427	3,001	3,443	3,273	2,711	2,333	2,367	2,617
System Load	2,443	2,308	2,159	2,023	2,246	2,788	3,183	3,024	2,496	2,169	2,229	2,476
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,443	2,308	2,159	2,023	2,246	2,788	3,183	3,024	2,496	2,169	2,229	2,476

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Apr. 2025	May. 2025	Jun. 2025	Jul. 2025	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-50	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,152	2,895	2,904	2,401	3,738	4,440	4,627	4,213	3,662	2,619	2,930	3,547
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,152	2,895	2,904	2,401	3,738	4,440	4,627	4,213	3,662	2,619	2,930	3,547
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,152	2,895	2,904	2,401	3,738	4,440	4,627	4,213	3,662	2,619	2,930	3,547

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast Annual Summary

Billed Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential.....	4,862,268	5,028,163	5,129,950	5,218,358	5,315,450	5,373,289	5,407,204	5,507,578	5,603,702	5,699,278
Commercial.....	3,800,997	3,938,173	4,061,269	4,177,796	4,293,773	4,384,049	4,469,715	4,587,155	4,702,480	4,818,204
Irrigation.....	1,643,080	1,639,190	1,633,080	1,629,431	1,626,475	1,617,721	1,615,071	1,612,422	1,609,760	1,612,308
Industrial.....	2,421,451	2,485,427	2,537,510	2,596,445	2,656,152	2,708,334	2,765,435	2,823,076	2,881,748	2,949,296
Additional Firm.....	1,182,934	1,143,360	1,162,503	1,177,194	1,194,104	1,210,114	1,227,715	1,240,656	1,257,431	1,274,235
Firm Sales	13,910,730	14,234,313	14,524,313	14,799,225	15,085,955	15,293,506	15,485,140	15,770,885	16,055,122	16,353,323
System Sales	13,910,730	14,234,313	14,524,313	14,799,225	15,085,955	15,293,506	15,485,140	15,770,885	16,055,122	16,353,323
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	13,910,730	14,234,313	14,524,313	14,799,225	15,085,955	15,293,506	15,485,140	15,770,885	16,055,122	16,353,323
Generation Month Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential.....	4,872,705	5,034,133	5,151,940	5,223,934	5,318,318	5,374,513	5,430,481	5,512,941	5,608,872	5,704,471
Commercial.....	3,807,410	3,943,800	4,077,862	4,182,961	4,297,571	4,387,575	4,487,202	4,592,111	4,707,351	4,823,108
Irrigation.....	1,643,102	1,639,191	1,633,086	1,629,432	1,626,473	1,617,722	1,615,077	1,612,423	1,609,762	1,612,309
Industrial.....	2,425,530	2,488,836	2,548,189	2,600,283	2,659,566	2,712,026	2,776,742	2,826,856	2,885,549	2,953,105
Additional Firm.....	1,182,934	1,143,360	1,162,503	1,177,194	1,194,104	1,210,114	1,227,715	1,240,656	1,257,431	1,274,235
Firm Sales	13,931,681	14,249,320	14,573,580	14,813,805	15,096,033	15,301,949	15,537,217	15,784,986	16,068,965	16,367,228
System Sales	13,931,681	14,249,320	14,573,580	14,813,805	15,096,033	15,301,949	15,537,217	15,784,986	16,068,965	16,367,228
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	13,931,681	14,249,320	14,573,580	14,813,805	15,096,033	15,301,949	15,537,217	15,784,986	16,068,965	16,367,228
Loss.....	1,360,067	1,394,827	1,427,012	1,451,237	1,479,180	1,499,115	1,521,363	1,546,529	1,574,734	1,603,795
Required Generation	15,291,747	15,644,147	16,000,592	16,265,042	16,575,213	16,801,064	17,058,580	17,331,515	17,643,699	17,971,023
Average Load (Average Megawatts)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential.....	556	575	587	596	607	614	618	629	640	651
Commercial.....	435	450	464	478	491	501	511	524	537	551
Irrigation.....	188	187	186	186	186	185	184	184	184	184
Industrial.....	277	284	290	297	304	310	316	323	329	337
Additional Firm.....	135	130	133	134	137	139	140	142	144	146
Loss.....	155	159	162	166	169	171	173	177	180	183
Firm Load	1,746	1,786	1,822	1,857	1,892	1,918	1,942	1,978	2,014	2,051
Light Load.....	1,588	1,624	1,657	1,689	1,721	1,744	1,766	1,799	1,832	1,866
Heavy Load.....	1,870	1,913	1,951	1,988	2,025	2,054	2,080	2,119	2,157	2,197
System Load	1,746	1,786	1,822	1,857	1,892	1,918	1,942	1,978	2,014	2,051
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,746	1,786	1,822	1,857	1,892	1,918	1,942	1,978	2,014	2,051
Peak Load (Megawatts)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-8	-14	-20	-26	-32	-37	-43	-48	-54	-54
Demand Response.....	-37	-46	-59	-73	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78
Firm Peak Load	3,121	3,208	3,268	3,326	3,396	3,459	3,522	3,597	3,673	3,754
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,121	3,208	3,268	3,326	3,396	3,459	3,522	3,597	3,673	3,754
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,121	3,208	3,268	3,326	3,396	3,459	3,522	3,597	3,673	3,754

Expected Case Sales and Load Forecast Annual Summary

Billed Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential.....	5,795,818	5,895,126	5,997,530	6,100,905	6,206,045	6,314,869	6,427,310	6,541,021	6,655,530	6,772,209
Commercial.....	4,935,524	5,055,838	5,179,326	5,304,556	5,432,315	5,563,441	5,698,184	5,834,756	5,972,690	6,112,112
Irrigation.....	1,614,777	1,617,289	1,619,769	1,622,199	1,624,614	1,626,988	1,629,358	1,631,660	1,633,955	1,636,206
Industrial.....	3,016,981	3,086,155	3,156,872	3,229,166	3,303,072	3,378,626	3,455,865	3,534,826	3,615,548	3,698,070
Additional Firm.....	1,293,573	1,306,995	1,322,898	1,339,087	1,356,188	1,368,805	1,383,131	1,396,756	1,413,077	1,424,582
Firm Sales	16,656,674	16,961,402	17,276,395	17,595,913	17,922,235	18,252,730	18,593,847	18,939,019	19,290,800	19,643,178
System Sales	16,656,674	16,961,402	17,276,395	17,595,913	17,922,235	18,252,730	18,593,847	18,939,019	19,290,800	19,643,178
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	16,656,674	16,961,402	17,276,395	17,595,913	17,922,235	18,252,730	18,593,847	18,939,019	19,290,800	19,643,178
Generation Month Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential.....	5,819,653	5,900,622	6,003,045	6,106,491	6,231,254	6,320,840	6,433,315	6,547,027	6,682,049	6,778,394
Commercial.....	4,954,054	5,060,951	5,184,474	5,309,777	5,452,375	5,568,897	5,703,674	5,840,255	5,994,219	6,117,660
Irrigation.....	1,614,783	1,617,291	1,619,771	1,622,200	1,624,620	1,626,990	1,629,359	1,631,661	1,633,962	1,636,207
Industrial.....	3,029,177	3,090,135	3,160,940	3,233,325	3,316,393	3,382,972	3,460,308	3,539,368	3,630,098	3,702,817
Additional Firm.....	1,293,573	1,306,995	1,322,898	1,339,087	1,356,188	1,368,805	1,383,131	1,396,756	1,413,077	1,424,582
Firm Sales	16,711,241	16,975,992	17,291,128	17,610,880	17,980,831	18,268,505	18,609,786	18,955,068	19,353,405	19,659,660
System Sales	16,711,241	16,975,992	17,291,128	17,610,880	17,980,831	18,268,505	18,609,786	18,955,068	19,353,405	19,659,660
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	16,711,241	16,975,992	17,291,128	17,610,880	17,980,831	18,268,505	18,609,786	18,955,068	19,353,405	19,659,660
Loss.....	1,636,984	1,663,237	1,694,077	1,725,346	1,761,219	1,789,845	1,823,395	1,857,361	1,896,072	1,926,598
Required Generation	18,348,226	18,639,228	18,985,205	19,336,227	19,742,050	20,058,349	20,433,181	20,812,430	21,249,476	21,586,259
Average Load (Average Megawatts)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential.....	663	674	685	697	709	722	734	747	761	774
Commercial.....	564	578	592	606	621	636	651	667	682	698
Irrigation.....	184	185	185	185	185	186	186	186	186	187
Industrial.....	345	353	361	369	378	386	395	404	413	423
Additional Firm.....	147	149	151	153	155	157	158	160	161	163
Loss.....	186	190	193	197	201	204	208	212	216	220
Firm Load	2,089	2,128	2,167	2,207	2,248	2,290	2,333	2,376	2,419	2,464
Light Load.....	1,900	1,935	1,971	2,007	2,044	2,082	2,121	2,160	2,200	2,241
Heavy Load.....	2,237	2,279	2,322	2,364	2,407	2,451	2,498	2,545	2,591	2,639
System Load	2,089	2,128	2,167	2,207	2,248	2,290	2,333	2,376	2,419	2,464
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,089	2,128	2,167	2,207	2,248	2,290	2,333	2,376	2,419	2,464
Peak Load (Megawatts)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54
Demand Response.....	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78
Firm Peak Load	3,836	3,919	4,003	4,088	4,175	4,263	4,352	4,443	4,534	4,627
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,836	3,919	4,003	4,088	4,175	4,263	4,352	4,443	4,534	4,627
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,836	3,919	4,003	4,088	4,175	4,263	4,352	4,443	4,534	4,627

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	Jun. 2006	Jul. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006
Residential.....	774	695	592	461	431	485	557	555	460	472	601	780
Commercial.....	468	450	427	381	398	442	475	478	426	414	433	477
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	107	309	527	598	500	301	82	3	2
Industrial.....	275	270	264	267	265	277	277	279	292	294	288	275
Additional Firm.....	142	143	137	133	130	125	137	134	130	133	138	142
Loss.....	147	137	124	152	177	184	204	193	156	133	140	163
Firm Load	1,806	1,694	1,548	1,502	1,710	2,039	2,247	2,139	1,766	1,527	1,603	1,840
Light Load.....	1,669	1,579	1,432	1,353	1,535	1,844	2,014	1,916	1,577	1,368	1,489	1,708
Heavy Load.....	1,913	1,780	1,632	1,621	1,848	2,182	2,448	2,301	1,918	1,652	1,694	1,954
System Load	1,806	1,694	1,548	1,502	1,710	2,039	2,247	2,139	1,766	1,527	1,603	1,840
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,806	1,694	1,548	1,502	1,710	2,039	2,247	2,139	1,766	1,527	1,603	1,840

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May. 2006	Jun. 2006	Jul. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-3	-3	-3	-3	-5	-8	-8	-7	-6	-4	-3	-3
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-39	-37	-30	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,473	2,406	2,275	1,924	2,673	3,116	3,163	2,945	2,617	2,025	2,317	2,790
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,473	2,406	2,275	1,924	2,673	3,116	3,163	2,945	2,617	2,025	2,317	2,790
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,473	2,406	2,275	1,924	2,673	3,116	3,163	2,945	2,617	2,025	2,317	2,790

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2007	Feb. 2007	Mar. 2007	Apr. 2007	May. 2007	Jun. 2007	Jul. 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007
Residential.....	797	715	610	474	445	504	582	579	478	488	619	798
Commercial.....	484	465	442	395	413	459	494	497	442	429	447	491
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	294	543	618	477	301	81	3	2
Industrial.....	282	277	271	274	272	284	284	286	300	301	295	282
Additional Firm.....	136	137	132	130	127	120	131	130	126	128	133	137
Loss.....	150	140	128	156	179	190	211	196	161	136	144	167
Firm Load	1,849	1,734	1,587	1,535	1,729	2,101	2,321	2,166	1,808	1,564	1,642	1,876
Light Load.....	1,710	1,617	1,468	1,383	1,552	1,899	2,080	1,939	1,614	1,401	1,525	1,741
Heavy Load.....	1,959	1,822	1,673	1,656	1,869	2,248	2,528	2,329	1,978	1,682	1,735	1,992
System Load	1,849	1,734	1,587	1,535	1,729	2,101	2,321	2,166	1,808	1,564	1,642	1,876
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,849	1,734	1,587	1,535	1,729	2,101	2,321	2,166	1,808	1,564	1,642	1,876

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2007	Feb. 2007	Mar. 2007	Apr. 2007	May. 2007	Jun. 2007	Jul. 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-5	-5	-4	-5	-9	-13	-14	-12	-9	-7	-5	-5
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-44	-46	-44	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,530	2,445	2,342	1,971	2,721	3,186	3,251	2,975	2,662	2,056	2,355	2,832
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,530	2,445	2,342	1,971	2,721	3,186	3,251	2,975	2,662	2,056	2,355	2,832
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,530	2,445	2,342	1,971	2,721	3,186	3,251	2,975	2,662	2,056	2,355	2,832

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008	May. 2008	Jun. 2008	Jul. 2008	Aug. 2008	Sep. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008
Residential.....	810	726	619	481	453	518	600	597	490	498	630	810
Commercial.....	497	478	456	408	426	475	512	514	457	442	459	504
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	292	541	616	476	300	81	3	2
Industrial.....	288	283	277	280	277	290	290	292	306	308	302	288
Additional Firm.....	139	137	135	131	129	122	133	131	129	130	135	139
Loss.....	153	143	130	159	182	194	216	200	164	139	147	170
Firm Load	1,886	1,767	1,621	1,565	1,761	2,140	2,367	2,211	1,845	1,598	1,676	1,912
Light Load.....	1,744	1,648	1,500	1,410	1,581	1,934	2,121	1,980	1,648	1,431	1,557	1,774
Heavy Load.....	1,999	1,856	1,716	1,678	1,903	2,304	2,560	2,394	2,004	1,718	1,780	2,020
System Load	1,886	1,767	1,621	1,565	1,761	2,140	2,367	2,211	1,845	1,598	1,676	1,912
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,886	1,767	1,621	1,565	1,761	2,140	2,367	2,211	1,845	1,598	1,676	1,912

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2008	May. 2008	Jun. 2008	Jul. 2008	Aug. 2008	Sep. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-6	-6	-6	-6	-13	-19	-20	-18	-13	-10	-7	-6
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-57	-59	-57	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,567	2,469	2,380	1,993	2,777	3,235	3,312	3,020	2,716	2,088	2,390	2,859
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,567	2,469	2,380	1,993	2,777	3,235	3,312	3,020	2,716	2,088	2,390	2,859
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,567	2,469	2,380	1,993	2,777	3,235	3,312	3,020	2,716	2,088	2,390	2,859

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May. 2009	Jun. 2009	Jul. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009
Residential.....	821	735	627	487	460	530	616	613	501	506	639	822
Commercial.....	509	491	469	419	439	490	528	530	471	455	471	516
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	292	540	615	475	299	80	3	2
Industrial.....	294	289	283	287	284	297	297	299	314	315	309	295
Additional Firm.....	140	140	136	133	131	123	134	133	131	132	138	140
Loss.....	156	146	133	161	186	198	220	205	167	142	150	173
Firm Load	1,921	1,802	1,653	1,594	1,791	2,178	2,412	2,256	1,882	1,630	1,709	1,947
Light Load.....	1,776	1,680	1,529	1,436	1,608	1,969	2,161	2,020	1,680	1,460	1,588	1,807
Heavy Load.....	2,035	1,894	1,750	1,709	1,949	2,330	2,609	2,442	2,044	1,753	1,815	2,058
System Load	1,921	1,802	1,653	1,594	1,791	2,178	2,412	2,256	1,882	1,630	1,709	1,947
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,921	1,802	1,653	1,594	1,791	2,178	2,412	2,256	1,882	1,630	1,709	1,947

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May. 2009	Jun. 2009	Jul. 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-8	-8	-7	-8	-17	-25	-26	-23	-17	-13	-9	-8
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-71	-73	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,596	2,497	2,410	2,007	2,834	3,289	3,372	3,073	2,769	2,118	2,423	2,909
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,596	2,497	2,410	2,007	2,834	3,289	3,372	3,073	2,769	2,118	2,423	2,909
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,596	2,497	2,410	2,007	2,834	3,289	3,372	3,073	2,769	2,118	2,423	2,909

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May. 2010	Jun. 2010	Jul. 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010
Residential.....	833	746	636	493	468	542	634	630	513	515	649	831
Commercial.....	522	503	482	431	452	506	545	547	484	467	483	526
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	291	539	614	475	299	80	3	2
Industrial.....	301	296	290	293	290	304	304	306	321	322	316	301
Additional Firm.....	142	142	138	135	133	126	138	136	132	133	140	142
Loss.....	159	149	136	164	189	201	225	209	171	145	153	176
Firm Load	1,957	1,836	1,685	1,623	1,823	2,217	2,459	2,302	1,920	1,664	1,742	1,977
Light Load.....	1,809	1,712	1,559	1,463	1,636	2,005	2,203	2,061	1,714	1,490	1,619	1,835
Heavy Load.....	2,084	1,929	1,776	1,741	1,983	2,373	2,643	2,492	2,085	1,800	1,841	2,089
System Load	1,957	1,836	1,685	1,623	1,823	2,217	2,459	2,302	1,920	1,664	1,742	1,977
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,957	1,836	1,685	1,623	1,823	2,217	2,459	2,302	1,920	1,664	1,742	1,977

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May. 2010	Jun. 2010	Jul. 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-10	-9	-9	-10	-20	-30	-32	-28	-21	-15	-11	-10
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,634	2,526	2,450	2,032	2,891	3,348	3,442	3,140	2,823	2,149	2,457	2,948
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,634	2,526	2,450	2,032	2,891	3,348	3,442	3,140	2,823	2,149	2,457	2,948
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,634	2,526	2,450	2,032	2,891	3,348	3,442	3,140	2,823	2,149	2,457	2,948

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May. 2011	Jun. 2011	Jul. 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011
Residential.....	839	750	640	496	472	552	647	644	521	521	655	836
Commercial.....	531	512	492	440	462	518	559	560	495	477	491	534
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	290	536	612	472	298	79	2	2
Industrial.....	307	302	295	299	296	310	309	312	327	328	322	307
Additional Firm.....	143	143	140	137	134	128	140	137	134	136	141	144
Loss.....	161	150	137	166	191	204	228	212	173	147	155	178
Firm Load	1,981	1,860	1,709	1,645	1,845	2,246	2,494	2,337	1,949	1,689	1,766	2,000
Light Load.....	1,832	1,734	1,581	1,482	1,657	2,031	2,235	2,093	1,740	1,513	1,641	1,856
Heavy Load.....	2,110	1,954	1,801	1,764	2,008	2,404	2,717	2,514	2,116	1,827	1,866	2,103
System Load	1,981	1,860	1,709	1,645	1,845	2,246	2,494	2,337	1,949	1,689	1,766	2,000
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,981	1,860	1,709	1,645	1,845	2,246	2,494	2,337	1,949	1,689	1,766	2,000

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May. 2011	Jun. 2011	Jul. 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-11	-11	-11	-12	-23	-35	-37	-33	-25	-18	-13	-11
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,659	2,545	2,475	2,049	2,945	3,396	3,506	3,173	2,877	2,172	2,481	2,918
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,659	2,545	2,475	2,049	2,945	3,396	3,506	3,173	2,877	2,172	2,481	2,918
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,659	2,545	2,475	2,049	2,945	3,396	3,506	3,173	2,877	2,172	2,481	2,918

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May. 2012	Jun. 2012	Jul. 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012
Residential.....	841	752	642	497	474	558	658	654	527	524	658	844
Commercial.....	539	521	501	449	472	530	572	572	506	486	500	544
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	289	535	611	472	297	78	2	2
Industrial.....	313	308	302	305	302	316	316	319	334	335	329	313
Additional Firm.....	145	144	141	139	136	129	142	139	136	138	144	145
Loss.....	163	152	139	168	193	207	231	215	176	149	156	180
Firm Load	2,002	1,877	1,729	1,664	1,867	2,275	2,529	2,371	1,976	1,711	1,788	2,029
Light Load.....	1,850	1,750	1,600	1,499	1,676	2,057	2,266	2,123	1,764	1,533	1,661	1,883
Heavy Load.....	2,121	1,971	1,823	1,796	2,017	2,435	2,754	2,550	2,161	1,840	1,889	2,154
System Load	2,002	1,877	1,729	1,664	1,867	2,275	2,529	2,371	1,976	1,711	1,788	2,029
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,002	1,877	1,729	1,664	1,867	2,275	2,529	2,371	1,976	1,711	1,788	2,029

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May. 2012	Jun. 2012	Jul. 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-13	-13	-12	-13	-27	-41	-43	-38	-28	-21	-14	-13
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,664	2,560	2,472	2,037	2,999	3,458	3,570	3,234	2,931	2,193	2,503	2,963
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,664	2,560	2,472	2,037	2,999	3,458	3,570	3,234	2,931	2,193	2,503	2,963
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,664	2,560	2,472	2,037	2,999	3,458	3,570	3,234	2,931	2,193	2,503	2,963

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May. 2013	Jun. 2013	Jul. 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013
Residential.....	853	762	651	503	482	572	676	672	540	533	668	857
Commercial.....	551	533	514	461	484	546	589	589	520	499	511	555
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	289	534	610	471	297	78	2	2
Industrial.....	320	315	308	312	309	323	323	325	341	342	336	320
Additional Firm.....	147	147	143	140	137	131	143	141	137	139	146	147
Loss.....	165	155	142	171	197	211	236	220	179	152	159	184
Firm Load	2,037	1,913	1,762	1,693	1,898	2,315	2,577	2,418	2,014	1,745	1,821	2,064
Light Load.....	1,883	1,783	1,630	1,526	1,704	2,093	2,309	2,165	1,798	1,563	1,692	1,916
Heavy Load.....	2,158	2,010	1,866	1,816	2,051	2,493	2,787	2,601	2,203	1,876	1,924	2,192
System Load	2,037	1,913	1,762	1,693	1,898	2,315	2,577	2,418	2,014	1,745	1,821	2,064
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,037	1,913	1,762	1,693	1,898	2,315	2,577	2,418	2,014	1,745	1,821	2,064

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May. 2013	Jun. 2013	Jul. 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-15	-14	-14	-15	-30	-45	-48	-43	-32	-23	-16	-15
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,702	2,578	2,511	2,064	3,056	3,529	3,647	3,304	2,984	2,224	2,537	3,016
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,702	2,578	2,511	2,064	3,056	3,529	3,647	3,304	2,984	2,224	2,537	3,016
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,702	2,578	2,511	2,064	3,056	3,529	3,647	3,304	2,984	2,224	2,537	3,016

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May. 2014	Jun. 2014	Jul. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014
Residential.....	864	772	659	509	490	585	695	690	552	542	678	869
Commercial.....	563	545	527	473	497	561	606	605	534	512	522	566
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	288	533	609	470	297	78	2	2
Industrial.....	327	321	314	318	315	329	329	332	348	349	343	326
Additional Firm.....	149	150	144	142	139	133	145	144	139	142	147	149
Loss.....	168	157	144	174	200	214	240	224	183	155	162	187
Firm Load	2,071	1,945	1,794	1,722	1,929	2,356	2,624	2,465	2,053	1,778	1,854	2,098
Light Load.....	1,915	1,814	1,660	1,552	1,732	2,130	2,352	2,207	1,832	1,593	1,723	1,948
Heavy Load.....	2,194	2,044	1,900	1,846	2,085	2,536	2,839	2,669	2,229	1,912	1,969	2,217
System Load	2,071	1,945	1,794	1,722	1,929	2,356	2,624	2,465	2,053	1,778	1,854	2,098
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,071	1,945	1,794	1,722	1,929	2,356	2,624	2,465	2,053	1,778	1,854	2,098

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May. 2014	Jun. 2014	Jul. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sep. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-50	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,738	2,605	2,550	2,089	3,113	3,599	3,723	3,375	3,038	2,255	2,570	3,068
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,738	2,605	2,550	2,089	3,113	3,599	3,723	3,375	3,038	2,255	2,570	3,068
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,738	2,605	2,550	2,089	3,113	3,599	3,723	3,375	3,038	2,255	2,570	3,068

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May. 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015
Residential.....	875	781	667	515	497	598	713	709	564	551	688	880
Commercial.....	575	557	540	484	510	577	624	622	548	524	534	578
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	288	534	610	471	297	78	2	2
Industrial.....	334	329	322	326	323	337	337	340	356	358	351	334
Additional Firm.....	151	152	147	144	141	134	147	145	141	144	149	150
Loss.....	171	160	147	177	203	218	245	229	186	158	165	190
Firm Load	2,106	1,979	1,827	1,752	1,963	2,399	2,676	2,516	2,093	1,813	1,888	2,134
Light Load.....	1,947	1,845	1,690	1,578	1,762	2,169	2,398	2,252	1,869	1,624	1,754	1,981
Heavy Load.....	2,232	2,079	1,934	1,878	2,135	2,567	2,895	2,723	2,272	1,949	2,005	2,255
System Load	2,106	1,979	1,827	1,752	1,963	2,399	2,676	2,516	2,093	1,813	1,888	2,134
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,106	1,979	1,827	1,752	1,963	2,399	2,676	2,516	2,093	1,813	1,888	2,134

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May. 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,776	2,634	2,589	2,117	3,174	3,674	3,805	3,450	3,096	2,289	2,605	3,121
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,776	2,634	2,589	2,117	3,174	3,674	3,805	3,450	3,096	2,289	2,605	3,121
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,776	2,634	2,589	2,117	3,174	3,674	3,805	3,450	3,096	2,289	2,605	3,121

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May. 2016	Jun. 2016	Jul. 2016	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016	Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016
Residential.....	886	791	675	520	504	612	732	727	576	560	697	892
Commercial.....	586	569	553	496	523	593	641	639	563	537	545	589
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	289	535	611	472	297	78	2	2
Industrial.....	342	336	329	333	330	345	345	348	364	366	359	342
Additional Firm.....	153	151	149	146	144	136	150	147	143	146	151	152
Loss.....	174	163	150	180	207	222	250	233	190	161	168	193
Firm Load	2,141	2,010	1,860	1,782	1,996	2,443	2,728	2,566	2,134	1,848	1,922	2,170
Light Load.....	1,980	1,874	1,721	1,606	1,792	2,208	2,445	2,298	1,905	1,655	1,785	2,014
Heavy Load.....	2,281	2,111	1,960	1,911	2,172	2,614	2,972	2,760	2,317	2,000	2,031	2,283
System Load	2,141	2,010	1,860	1,782	1,996	2,443	2,728	2,566	2,134	1,848	1,922	2,170
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,141	2,010	1,860	1,782	1,996	2,443	2,728	2,566	2,134	1,848	1,922	2,170

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May. 2016	Jun. 2016	Jul. 2016	Aug. 2016	Sep. 2016	Oct. 2016	Nov. 2016	Dec. 2016
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,814	2,661	2,629	2,144	3,234	3,750	3,888	3,525	3,154	2,322	2,640	3,175
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,814	2,661	2,629	2,144	3,234	3,750	3,888	3,525	3,154	2,322	2,640	3,175
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,814	2,661	2,629	2,144	3,234	3,750	3,888	3,525	3,154	2,322	2,640	3,175

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May. 2017	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017
Residential.....	897	800	684	526	512	626	752	747	589	570	707	904
Commercial.....	599	582	566	508	536	609	659	657	577	550	556	601
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	289	535	612	473	298	78	2	2
Industrial.....	350	344	336	341	337	353	353	356	373	374	367	349
Additional Firm.....	154	155	151	147	145	138	152	149	145	147	153	155
Loss.....	177	165	152	183	210	226	254	238	194	164	171	196
Firm Load	2,177	2,046	1,893	1,812	2,030	2,487	2,781	2,618	2,176	1,884	1,956	2,207
Light Load.....	2,013	1,908	1,752	1,633	1,822	2,249	2,493	2,344	1,942	1,687	1,817	2,048
Heavy Load.....	2,307	2,150	1,996	1,956	2,194	2,662	3,030	2,816	2,362	2,038	2,067	2,343
System Load	2,177	2,046	1,893	1,812	2,030	2,487	2,781	2,618	2,176	1,884	1,956	2,207
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,177	2,046	1,893	1,812	2,030	2,487	2,781	2,618	2,176	1,884	1,956	2,207

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May. 2017	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,853	2,692	2,669	2,172	3,295	3,826	3,972	3,602	3,211	2,357	2,675	3,230
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,853	2,692	2,669	2,172	3,295	3,826	3,972	3,602	3,211	2,357	2,675	3,230
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,853	2,692	2,669	2,172	3,295	3,826	3,972	3,602	3,211	2,357	2,675	3,230

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2018	May. 2018	Jun. 2018	Jul. 2018	Aug. 2018	Sep. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018
Residential.....	909	810	692	532	520	640	772	766	602	579	717	917
Commercial.....	611	594	580	521	550	626	678	675	592	563	568	612
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	290	536	613	473	298	78	2	2
Industrial.....	358	352	344	349	345	361	361	364	381	383	375	357
Additional Firm.....	156	157	152	149	148	140	153	151	146	149	155	157
Loss.....	180	168	155	186	214	230	259	243	197	168	174	199
Firm Load	2,214	2,081	1,928	1,844	2,065	2,533	2,836	2,672	2,219	1,920	1,991	2,244
Light Load.....	2,047	1,941	1,784	1,661	1,854	2,290	2,542	2,392	1,981	1,720	1,850	2,083
Heavy Load.....	2,346	2,187	2,032	1,990	2,232	2,711	3,089	2,874	2,427	2,065	2,104	2,383
System Load	2,214	2,081	1,928	1,844	2,065	2,533	2,836	2,672	2,219	1,920	1,991	2,244
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,214	2,081	1,928	1,844	2,065	2,533	2,836	2,672	2,219	1,920	1,991	2,244

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2018	May. 2018	Jun. 2018	Jul. 2018	Aug. 2018	Sep. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,893	2,722	2,711	2,201	3,356	3,903	4,058	3,679	3,269	2,392	2,712	3,287
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,893	2,722	2,711	2,201	3,356	3,903	4,058	3,679	3,269	2,392	2,712	3,287
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,893	2,722	2,711	2,201	3,356	3,903	4,058	3,679	3,269	2,392	2,712	3,287

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	Apr. 2019	May. 2019	Jun. 2019	Jul. 2019	Aug. 2019	Sep. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Residential.....	921	820	701	538	527	654	793	787	615	589	728	929
Commercial.....	623	607	594	534	564	643	697	693	608	577	580	624
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	290	537	614	474	299	78	2	2
Industrial.....	366	360	352	356	353	369	369	372	390	392	384	366
Additional Firm.....	158	159	154	151	150	142	155	154	148	151	156	158
Loss.....	183	171	158	189	217	235	265	248	201	171	177	203
Firm Load	2,251	2,117	1,963	1,876	2,101	2,580	2,892	2,726	2,262	1,957	2,027	2,282
Light Load.....	2,081	1,974	1,816	1,690	1,886	2,333	2,592	2,441	2,020	1,753	1,884	2,118
Heavy Load.....	2,385	2,224	2,079	2,011	2,270	2,778	3,129	2,932	2,474	2,105	2,142	2,423
System Load	2,251	2,117	1,963	1,876	2,101	2,580	2,892	2,726	2,262	1,957	2,027	2,282
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,251	2,117	1,963	1,876	2,101	2,580	2,892	2,726	2,262	1,957	2,027	2,282

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	Apr. 2019	May. 2019	Jun. 2019	Jul. 2019	Aug. 2019	Sep. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,933	2,752	2,753	2,229	3,417	3,981	4,144	3,758	3,327	2,428	2,749	3,343
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,933	2,752	2,753	2,229	3,417	3,981	4,144	3,758	3,327	2,428	2,749	3,343
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,933	2,752	2,753	2,229	3,417	3,981	4,144	3,758	3,327	2,428	2,749	3,343

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May. 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020	Oct. 2020	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2020
Residential.....	932	830	710	544	535	669	814	807	629	599	738	942
Commercial.....	636	620	608	547	578	661	717	712	624	591	592	636
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	106	290	538	615	475	299	78	2	2
Industrial.....	374	368	360	365	361	378	377	381	399	401	393	374
Additional Firm.....	159	158	156	152	152	144	157	155	150	153	158	160
Loss.....	186	174	161	193	221	239	270	253	205	174	180	206
Firm Load	2,288	2,150	1,998	1,908	2,137	2,628	2,949	2,782	2,306	1,995	2,063	2,320
Light Load.....	2,115	2,005	1,849	1,719	1,918	2,376	2,643	2,491	2,059	1,787	1,917	2,153
Heavy Load.....	2,425	2,258	2,116	2,046	2,325	2,812	3,190	3,011	2,504	2,145	2,191	2,452
System Load	2,288	2,150	1,998	1,908	2,137	2,628	2,949	2,782	2,306	1,995	2,063	2,320
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,288	2,150	1,998	1,908	2,137	2,628	2,949	2,782	2,306	1,995	2,063	2,320

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May. 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020	Oct. 2020	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2020
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	2,973	2,781	2,796	2,258	3,479	4,059	4,231	3,837	3,384	2,464	2,786	3,400
System Peak (1 Hour)	2,973	2,781	2,796	2,258	3,479	4,059	4,231	3,837	3,384	2,464	2,786	3,400
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	2,973	2,781	2,796	2,258	3,479	4,059	4,231	3,837	3,384	2,464	2,786	3,400

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2021	Feb. 2021	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May. 2021	Jun. 2021	Jul. 2021	Aug. 2021	Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021
Residential.....	945	840	718	550	544	685	836	829	643	609	749	956
Commercial.....	649	633	622	560	593	679	737	731	640	605	605	648
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	107	291	538	616	475	299	78	2	2
Industrial.....	383	377	368	373	370	386	386	389	408	410	401	382
Additional Firm.....	161	162	157	154	153	146	159	157	151	154	160	162
Loss.....	189	177	164	196	225	243	275	258	209	178	184	210
Firm Load	2,327	2,189	2,034	1,941	2,174	2,677	3,007	2,839	2,352	2,034	2,101	2,360
Light Load.....	2,151	2,041	1,882	1,748	1,951	2,420	2,695	2,542	2,100	1,822	1,952	2,190
Heavy Load.....	2,478	2,300	2,144	2,081	2,365	2,864	3,233	3,073	2,554	2,201	2,220	2,493
System Load	2,327	2,189	2,034	1,941	2,174	2,677	3,007	2,839	2,352	2,034	2,101	2,360
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,327	2,189	2,034	1,941	2,174	2,677	3,007	2,839	2,352	2,034	2,101	2,360

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2021	Feb. 2021	Mar. 2021	Apr. 2021	May. 2021	Jun. 2021	Jul. 2021	Aug. 2021	Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-47	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,015	2,813	2,839	2,288	3,540	4,138	4,321	3,917	3,442	2,501	2,824	3,458
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,015	2,813	2,839	2,288	3,540	4,138	4,321	3,917	3,442	2,501	2,824	3,458
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,015	2,813	2,839	2,288	3,540	4,138	4,321	3,917	3,442	2,501	2,824	3,458

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May. 2022	Jun. 2022	Jul. 2022	Aug. 2022	Sep. 2022	Oct. 2022	Nov. 2022	Dec. 2022
Residential.....	957	851	728	557	552	700	858	851	658	619	760	969
Commercial.....	662	647	637	574	608	698	758	751	656	620	617	661
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	107	291	539	617	476	300	79	2	2
Industrial.....	392	385	377	382	378	395	395	398	417	419	411	391
Additional Firm.....	162	163	159	156	155	147	160	159	154	156	161	163
Loss.....	192	180	167	199	229	248	281	264	214	181	187	213
Firm Load	2,366	2,226	2,072	1,974	2,211	2,727	3,068	2,897	2,399	2,074	2,139	2,399
Light Load.....	2,187	2,076	1,917	1,779	1,985	2,465	2,749	2,594	2,142	1,857	1,987	2,227
Heavy Load.....	2,520	2,339	2,183	2,117	2,406	2,918	3,341	3,116	2,604	2,244	2,260	2,524
System Load	2,366	2,226	2,072	1,974	2,211	2,727	3,068	2,897	2,399	2,074	2,139	2,399
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,366	2,226	2,072	1,974	2,211	2,727	3,068	2,897	2,399	2,074	2,139	2,399

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May. 2022	Jun. 2022	Jul. 2022	Aug. 2022	Sep. 2022	Oct. 2022	Nov. 2022	Dec. 2022
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,057	2,845	2,884	2,318	3,602	4,218	4,411	3,998	3,499	2,539	2,863	3,517
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,057	2,845	2,884	2,318	3,602	4,218	4,411	3,998	3,499	2,539	2,863	3,517
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,057	2,845	2,884	2,318	3,602	4,218	4,411	3,998	3,499	2,539	2,863	3,517

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2023	Feb. 2023	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May. 2023	Jun. 2023	Jul. 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023
Residential.....	970	861	737	563	561	716	881	874	673	630	771	983
Commercial.....	675	660	652	588	623	717	779	771	673	635	630	673
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	107	291	540	617	477	300	79	2	2
Industrial.....	401	394	385	390	386	404	404	407	427	429	420	400
Additional Firm.....	165	166	160	158	156	149	162	160	155	157	164	165
Loss.....	195	183	170	203	233	252	286	269	218	185	190	217
Firm Load	2,406	2,264	2,109	2,008	2,250	2,778	3,129	2,957	2,446	2,114	2,177	2,440
Light Load.....	2,224	2,111	1,951	1,810	2,019	2,512	2,804	2,648	2,184	1,893	2,023	2,264
Heavy Load.....	2,549	2,379	2,223	2,167	2,431	2,973	3,408	3,180	2,656	2,287	2,300	2,590
System Load	2,406	2,264	2,109	2,008	2,250	2,778	3,129	2,957	2,446	2,114	2,177	2,440
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,406	2,264	2,109	2,008	2,250	2,778	3,129	2,957	2,446	2,114	2,177	2,440

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2023	Feb. 2023	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May. 2023	Jun. 2023	Jul. 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-16	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-36	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,100	2,877	2,929	2,349	3,664	4,298	4,503	4,080	3,557	2,578	2,903	3,576
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,100	2,877	2,929	2,349	3,664	4,298	4,503	4,080	3,557	2,578	2,903	3,576
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,100	2,877	2,929	2,349	3,664	4,298	4,503	4,080	3,557	2,578	2,903	3,576

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Mar. 2024	Apr. 2024	May. 2024	Jun. 2024	Jul. 2024	Aug. 2024	Sep. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024
Residential.....	982	872	746	569	569	733	905	897	688	640	783	996
Commercial.....	688	674	667	602	639	736	800	792	690	650	643	686
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	107	292	541	618	477	301	79	2	2
Industrial.....	410	403	394	399	395	413	413	417	437	438	430	409
Additional Firm.....	166	164	162	159	158	150	163	162	157	159	165	166
Loss.....	199	186	173	206	236	257	292	275	222	188	194	220
Firm Load	2,445	2,300	2,147	2,043	2,288	2,830	3,191	3,018	2,494	2,154	2,216	2,480
Light Load.....	2,261	2,144	1,987	1,841	2,054	2,559	2,859	2,702	2,227	1,930	2,059	2,302
Heavy Load.....	2,591	2,415	2,274	2,190	2,473	3,047	3,452	3,246	2,729	2,316	2,341	2,633
System Load	2,445	2,300	2,147	2,043	2,288	2,830	3,191	3,018	2,494	2,154	2,216	2,480
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,445	2,300	2,147	2,043	2,288	2,830	3,191	3,018	2,494	2,154	2,216	2,480

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Mar. 2024	Apr. 2024	May. 2024	Jun. 2024	Jul. 2024	Aug. 2024	Sep. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-16	-16	-15	-17	-34	-51	-54	-48	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,142	2,908	2,975	2,379	3,726	4,379	4,595	4,162	3,615	2,617	2,943	3,636
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,142	2,908	2,975	2,379	3,726	4,379	4,595	4,162	3,615	2,617	2,943	3,636
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,142	2,908	2,975	2,379	3,726	4,379	4,595	4,162	3,615	2,617	2,943	3,636

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast

Average Load (Average Megawatts)

	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Apr. 2025	May. 2025	Jun. 2025	Jul. 2025	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025
Residential.....	995	883	756	576	578	750	929	920	703	651	794	1,010
Commercial.....	702	688	683	616	654	756	822	812	708	665	656	698
Irrigation.....	0	0	4	107	292	541	619	478	301	79	2	2
Industrial.....	419	412	403	408	404	423	422	426	447	448	440	419
Additional Firm.....	168	169	163	161	159	152	165	163	158	160	167	168
Loss.....	202	189	176	210	240	262	298	280	227	192	197	224
Firm Load	2,486	2,341	2,186	2,078	2,328	2,883	3,254	3,079	2,543	2,196	2,255	2,521
Light Load.....	2,298	2,182	2,022	1,872	2,090	2,606	2,916	2,757	2,271	1,967	2,095	2,340
Heavy Load.....	2,634	2,459	2,314	2,228	2,515	3,104	3,521	3,333	2,762	2,361	2,395	2,664
System Load	2,486	2,341	2,186	2,078	2,328	2,883	3,254	3,079	2,543	2,196	2,255	2,521
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,486	2,341	2,186	2,078	2,328	2,883	3,254	3,079	2,543	2,196	2,255	2,521

Peak Load (Megawatts)

	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Apr. 2025	May. 2025	Jun. 2025	Jul. 2025	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-17	-16	-15	-17	-34	-50	-54	-47	-35	-26	-18	-16
Demand Response (MW)....	0	0	0	0	0	-80	-78	-71	0	0	0	0
Firm Peak Load	3,185	2,942	3,021	2,410	3,788	4,461	4,689	4,246	3,672	2,656	2,983	3,696
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,185	2,942	3,021	2,410	3,788	4,461	4,689	4,246	3,672	2,656	2,983	3,696
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,185	2,942	3,021	2,410	3,788	4,461	4,689	4,246	3,672	2,656	2,983	3,696

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast Annual Summary

Billed Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential.....	4,998,197	5,167,721	5,273,003	5,364,603	5,464,619	5,525,263	5,561,958	5,665,098	5,763,903	5,862,138
Commercial.....	3,841,226	3,979,546	4,103,786	4,221,377	4,338,345	4,429,590	4,516,234	4,634,665	4,750,970	4,867,680
Irrigation.....	1,788,305	1,784,413	1,778,302	1,774,653	1,771,697	1,762,943	1,760,293	1,757,644	1,754,982	1,757,530
Industrial.....	2,422,952	2,485,427	2,537,510	2,596,445	2,656,152	2,708,334	2,765,435	2,823,076	2,881,748	2,949,296
Additional Firm.....	1,182,934	1,143,360	1,162,503	1,177,194	1,194,104	1,210,114	1,227,715	1,240,656	1,257,431	1,274,235
Firm Sales	14,233,615	14,560,466	14,855,104	15,134,273	15,424,917	15,636,244	15,831,635	16,121,137	16,409,035	16,710,880
System Sales	14,233,615	14,560,466	14,855,104	15,134,273	15,424,917	15,636,244	15,831,635	16,121,137	16,409,035	16,710,880
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	14,233,615	14,560,466	14,855,104	15,134,273	15,424,917	15,636,244	15,831,635	16,121,137	16,409,035	16,710,880
Generation Month Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential.....	5,008,756	5,173,895	5,295,628	5,370,326	5,467,617	5,526,613	5,585,838	5,670,580	5,769,186	5,867,442
Commercial.....	3,847,698	3,985,286	4,120,615	4,226,640	4,342,236	4,433,210	4,533,961	4,639,717	4,755,936	4,872,680
Irrigation.....	1,788,324	1,784,413	1,778,308	1,774,655	1,771,695	1,762,944	1,760,299	1,757,645	1,754,984	1,757,531
Industrial.....	2,425,530	2,488,836	2,548,189	2,600,283	2,659,566	2,712,026	2,776,742	2,826,856	2,885,549	2,953,105
Additional Firm.....	1,182,934	1,143,360	1,162,503	1,177,194	1,194,104	1,210,114	1,227,715	1,240,656	1,257,431	1,274,235
Firm Sales	14,253,242	14,575,789	14,905,243	15,149,098	15,435,220	15,644,906	15,884,555	16,135,452	16,423,086	16,724,994
System Sales	14,253,242	14,575,789	14,905,243	15,149,098	15,435,220	15,644,906	15,884,555	16,135,452	16,423,086	16,724,994
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	14,253,242	14,575,789	14,905,243	15,149,098	15,435,220	15,644,906	15,884,555	16,135,452	16,423,086	16,724,994
Loss.....	1,396,358	1,431,623	1,464,372	1,489,006	1,517,378	1,537,731	1,560,455	1,585,976	1,614,586	1,644,050
Required Generation	15,649,599	16,007,412	16,369,615	16,638,104	16,952,598	17,182,637	17,445,010	17,721,429	18,037,673	18,369,045
Average Load (Average Megawatts)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential.....	572	591	603	613	624	631	636	647	659	670
Commercial.....	439	455	469	482	496	506	516	530	543	556
Irrigation.....	204	204	202	203	202	201	200	201	200	201
Industrial.....	277	284	290	297	304	310	316	323	329	337
Additional Firm.....	135	130	133	134	137	139	140	142	144	146
Loss.....	159	163	167	170	173	176	178	181	184	188
Firm Load	1,786	1,827	1,864	1,899	1,935	1,961	1,986	2,023	2,059	2,097
Light Load.....	1,625	1,662	1,695	1,727	1,760	1,784	1,806	1,840	1,872	1,907
Heavy Load.....	1,914	1,958	1,996	2,034	2,072	2,100	2,127	2,167	2,205	2,246
System Load	1,786	1,827	1,864	1,899	1,935	1,961	1,986	2,023	2,059	2,097
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	1,786	1,827	1,864	1,899	1,935	1,961	1,986	2,023	2,059	2,097
Peak Load (Megawatts)										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-8	-14	-20	-26	-32	-37	-43	-48	-54	-54
Demand Response (MW)....	-37	-46	-59	-73	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78
Firm Peak Load	3,163	3,251	3,312	3,372	3,442	3,506	3,570	3,647	3,723	3,805
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,163	3,251	3,312	3,372	3,442	3,506	3,570	3,647	3,723	3,805
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,163	3,251	3,312	3,372	3,442	3,506	3,570	3,647	3,723	3,805

70th Percentile Sales and Load Forecast Annual Summary

Billed Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential.....	5,961,354	6,063,348	6,168,444	6,274,528	6,382,438	6,494,082	6,609,379	6,725,979	6,843,410	6,963,033
Commercial.....	4,986,002	5,107,332	5,231,854	5,358,132	5,486,963	5,619,179	5,755,039	5,892,744	6,031,827	6,172,410
Irrigation.....	1,759,999	1,762,512	1,764,992	1,767,421	1,769,836	1,772,211	1,774,580	1,776,882	1,779,178	1,781,428
Industrial.....	3,016,981	3,086,155	3,156,872	3,229,166	3,303,072	3,378,626	3,455,865	3,534,826	3,615,548	3,698,070
Additional Firm.....	1,293,573	1,306,995	1,322,898	1,339,087	1,356,188	1,368,805	1,383,131	1,396,756	1,413,077	1,424,582
Firm Sales	17,017,910	17,326,341	17,645,060	17,968,334	18,298,498	18,632,903	18,977,993	19,327,187	19,683,040	20,039,523
System Sales	17,017,910	17,326,341	17,645,060	17,968,334	18,298,498	18,632,903	18,977,993	19,327,187	19,683,040	20,039,523
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	17,017,910	17,326,341	17,645,060	17,968,334	18,298,498	18,632,903	18,977,993	19,327,187	19,683,040	20,039,523
Generation Month Sales (Megawatt-hours)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential.....	5,985,795	6,068,954	6,174,068	6,280,223	6,408,266	6,500,162	6,615,491	6,732,091	6,870,558	6,969,319
Commercial.....	5,004,786	5,112,545	5,237,103	5,363,456	5,507,297	5,624,743	5,760,638	5,898,354	6,053,651	6,178,073
Irrigation.....	1,760,006	1,762,513	1,764,993	1,767,423	1,769,843	1,772,212	1,774,581	1,776,884	1,779,184	1,781,429
Industrial.....	3,029,177	3,090,135	3,160,940	3,233,325	3,316,393	3,382,972	3,460,308	3,539,368	3,630,098	3,702,817
Additional Firm.....	1,293,573	1,306,995	1,322,898	1,339,087	1,356,188	1,368,805	1,383,131	1,396,756	1,413,077	1,424,582
Firm Sales	17,073,337	17,341,140	17,660,002	17,983,513	18,357,987	18,648,895	18,994,149	19,343,454	19,746,568	20,056,220
System Sales	17,073,337	17,341,140	17,660,002	17,983,513	18,357,987	18,648,895	18,994,149	19,343,454	19,746,568	20,056,220
Firm Off-System Sales.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	17,073,337	17,341,140	17,660,002	17,983,513	18,357,987	18,648,895	18,994,149	19,343,454	19,746,568	20,056,220
Loss.....	1,677,711	1,704,311	1,735,564	1,767,251	1,803,616	1,832,610	1,866,602	1,901,014	1,940,245	1,971,159
Required Generation	18,751,049	19,045,451	19,395,566	19,750,764	20,161,603	20,481,505	20,860,751	21,244,468	21,686,813	22,027,379
Average Load (Average Megawatts)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential.....	681	693	705	717	730	742	755	769	782	796
Commercial.....	570	584	598	612	627	642	658	673	689	705
Irrigation.....	200	201	201	202	201	202	203	203	203	203
Industrial.....	345	353	361	369	378	386	395	404	413	423
Additional Firm.....	147	149	151	153	155	157	158	160	161	163
Loss.....	191	195	198	202	205	209	213	217	221	225
Firm Load	2,135	2,174	2,214	2,255	2,295	2,338	2,381	2,425	2,469	2,515
Light Load.....	1,941	1,977	2,013	2,050	2,087	2,126	2,165	2,205	2,245	2,286
Heavy Load.....	2,286	2,329	2,372	2,415	2,458	2,503	2,550	2,598	2,644	2,693
System Load	2,135	2,174	2,214	2,255	2,295	2,338	2,381	2,425	2,469	2,515
Firm Off-System Load.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Load	2,135	2,174	2,214	2,255	2,295	2,338	2,381	2,425	2,469	2,515
Peak Load (Megawatts)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Energy Efficiency (MW).....	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54
Demand Response (MW)....	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78	-78
Firm Peak Load	3,888	3,972	4,058	4,144	4,231	4,321	4,411	4,503	4,595	4,689
System Peak (1 Hour)	3,888	3,972	4,058	4,144	4,231	4,321	4,411	4,503	4,595	4,689
Firm Off-System Peak.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Peak Load	3,888	3,972	4,058	4,144	4,231	4,321	4,411	4,503	4,595	4,689

Hydroelectric and Thermal Plant Data

Hydroelectric Power Plants	Nameplate		Estimated Non-Coincidental Maximum
	kVA	kW	kW
American Falls.....	102,600	92,340	112,420
Bliss.....	86,250	75,000	80,000
Brownlee.....	650,444	585,400	728,000
Cascade.....	13,800	12,420	14,000
Clear Lake.....	3,125	2,500 (1)	2,400
Hells Canyon.....	435,000	391,500	450,000
Lower Salmon.....	70,000	60,000	70,000
Malad - Lower.....	15,500	13,500	15,000
Malad - Upper.....	9,650	8,270	9,000
Milner.....	62,890	59,448	59,448
Oxbow.....	211,112	190,000	220,000
Shoshone Falls.....	14,900	12,500 (1)	12,500
Strike, C J.....	90,000	82,800	89,000
Swan Falls.....	28,600	25,000	25,547
Thousand Springs.....	11,000	8,800 (1)	8,000
Twin Falls.....	56,175	52,737	54,300
Upper Salmon "A".....	18,000	18,000	20,000
Upper Salmon "B".....	18,000	16,500	19,000
Total Hydro	1,897,046	1,706,715	

Thermal, Natural Gas, and Diesel Power Plants	Generator Nameplate Rating		Estimated Maximum Dependable Capability (MDC)
	Gross kVA	Gross kW	Net kW
Bridger (IPC Share).....	811,053	770,501	706,667
Boardman (IPC Share).....	59,000 (2)	56,050 (2)	58,500 (3)
Valmy (IPC Share).....	315,000	283,500	260,650
Total Thermal	1,185,053	1,110,051	1,025,817
Bennett Mountain.....	192,000	172,800	171,900
Evander Andrews (Danskin).....	105,882	90,000	100,000
Total Natural Gas	297,882	262,800	271,900
Salmon Diesel.....	6,880	5,000	5,500
Total IPC Generation	3,386,862	3,084,566	

(1) A power factor rating of 0.8 is assumed on four units (Clear Lake, Unit #2 at Shoshone Falls, and Units #1 and #2 at 1000 Springs) with a total kVA rating of 6,127 kVA on which there is no nameplate kW rating.

(2) The Boardman generator nameplate ratings increased from 59,000 gross kVA to 67,600 gross kVA and from 56,050 gross kW to 64,200 gross kW. This was due to a rotor rewind, addition of H2 coolers, and static exciter.

(3) The HP/IP turbine was upgraded to boost generator output to 58,500 net kW.

**Idaho Power Company
Qualifying Facilities
Cogeneration and Small Power Production Projects**

Project	Contract		Project	Contract	
	On-line Date	End Date		On-line Date	End Date
Hydro Projects					
Barber Dam.....	Apr-1989	Apr-2024	Lowline Canal.....	May-1985	Apr-2005
Birch Creek.....	Nov-1984	Oct-2019	Magic Reservoir.....	Jun-1989	May-2024
Black Canyon #3.....	Apr-1984	Apr-2019	Malad River.....	May-1984	Apr-2019
Blind Canyon.....	Dec-1994	Dec-2014	Marco Ranches.....	Aug-1985	Jul-2020
Box Canyon.....	Feb-1984	Feb-2019	Mile 28.....	Jun-1994	May-2029
Briggs Creek.....	Oct-1985	Oct-2020	Mitchell Butte.....	May-1989	May-2024
Bypass.....	Jun-1988	Jun-2023	Mora Drop.....	Oct-2006	Estimated
Canyon Springs.....	Oct-1984	Non firm	Mud Creek S&S.....	Feb-1982	Feb-2017
Cedar Draw.....	Jun-1984	May-2019	Mud Creek White.....	Jan-1986	Jan-2021
Clear Springs Trout.....	Nov-1983	Oct-2018	Owyhee Dam CSPP.....	Aug-1985	Aug-2015
Crystal Springs.....	Apr-1986	Mar-2021	Pigeon Cove.....	Oct-1984	Oct-2019
Curry Cattle Company.....	Jun-1983	Jun-2018	Pristine Springs.....	May-2005	Apr-2015
Dietrich Drop.....	Aug-1988	Aug-2023	Pristine Springs #3.....	May-2005	Apr-2015
Elk Creek.....	May-1986	May-2021	Reynolds Irrigation.....	May-1986	May-2021
Falls River.....	Aug-1993	Aug-2028	Rim View.....	Nov-2000	Non firm
Faulkner Ranch.....	Aug-1987	Aug-2022	Rock Creek #1.....	Sep-1983	Sep-2018
Fisheries Development Co.....	Jul-1990	Non firm	Rock Creek #2.....	Apr-1989	Mar-2024
Geo Bon #2.....	Nov-1986	Nov-2021	Sagebrush.....	Sep-1985	Aug-2020
Hailey CSPP.....	Jun-1985	Jun-2020	Sahko Hydro.....	Jun-2006	Non firm
Hazelton A.....	Jun-1990	Jun-2010	Schaffner.....	Aug-1986	Jul-2021
Hazelton B.....	May-1993	Apr-2028	Shingle Creek.....	Aug-1983	Jul-2018
Horseshoe Bend Hydroelectric.....	Sep-1995	Sep-2030	Shoshone #2.....	May-1996	Apr-2031
Jim Knight.....	Jun-1985	Jun-2020	Shoshone CSPP.....	Jun-1982	Jun-2017
Kasel and Witherspoon.....	Mar-1984	Feb-2019	Snake River Pottery.....	Nov-1984	Nov-2019
Koyle Small Hydro.....	Apr-1984	Mar-2019	Snedigar.....	Jan-1985	Dec-2019
Lateral #10.....	May-1985	Apr-2020	Sunshine Power #2.....	Dec-1987	Dec-2022
Lemoyne.....	Jun-1985	Jun-2020	Tiber Dam.....	Jun-2004	May-2024
Little Wood Rvr Res.....	Feb-1985	Feb-2020	Trout-Co.....	Dec-1986	Nov-2021
Littlewood–Arkoosh.....	Aug-1986	Jul-2021	Tunnel #1.....	Jun-1993	May-2028
Low Line Midway Hydro.....	Mar-2007	Estimated	White Water Ranch.....	Aug-1985	Jul-2020
Lowline #2.....	Apr-1988	Apr-2023	Wilson Lake Hydro.....	May-1993	May-2028
Total Hydro Nameplate MW Rating 141.10					
Thermal Projects					
Magic Valley.....	Nov-1996	Nov-2016	Simplot Pocatello.....	Mar-2006	Feb-2016
Magic West.....	Dec-1996	Nov-2016	TASCO–Nampa.....	Sep-2003	Aug-2008
Total Thermal Nameplate MW Rating 37.00					
Biomass Projects					
CO-GEN CO.....	Jan-2006	Jan-2007	Pocatello Waste.....	Dec-1985	Dec-2020
Emmett Facility.....	Dec-2007	Estimated	Tamarack CSPP.....	Jun-1983	May-2018
Hidden Hollow Landfill Gas.....	Oct-2006	Sep-2026	Treasure Valley digester.....	May-2007	Estimated
Total Biomass Nameplate MW Rating 43.26					
Wind Projects					
Arrow Rock Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated	Lewandowski Farms.....	Mar-2005	Mar-2010
Burley Butte Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated	Milner Dam Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated
Cassia Farm.....	Dec-2007	Estimated	Notch Butte Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated
Cassia Gulch.....	Dec-2007	Estimated	Oregon Trail Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated
Fossil Gulch Wind.....	Sep-2005	Sep-2025	Pilgrim Stage Station Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated
Golden Valley Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated	Salmon Falls Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated
Horseshoe Bend Wind Park.....	Feb-2006	Feb-2026	Thousand Springs Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated
Lava Beds Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated	Tuana Gulch Wind.....	Dec-2007	Estimated
Total Wind Nameplate MW Rating 206.80					
Geothermal Projects					
Raft River Geothermal #1.....	Jan-2007	Estimated			
Total Geothermal Nameplate MW rating 10.00					
Total Nameplate MW Rating 438.16					

Cogeneration and Small Power Production Project (CSPP) Generation Information

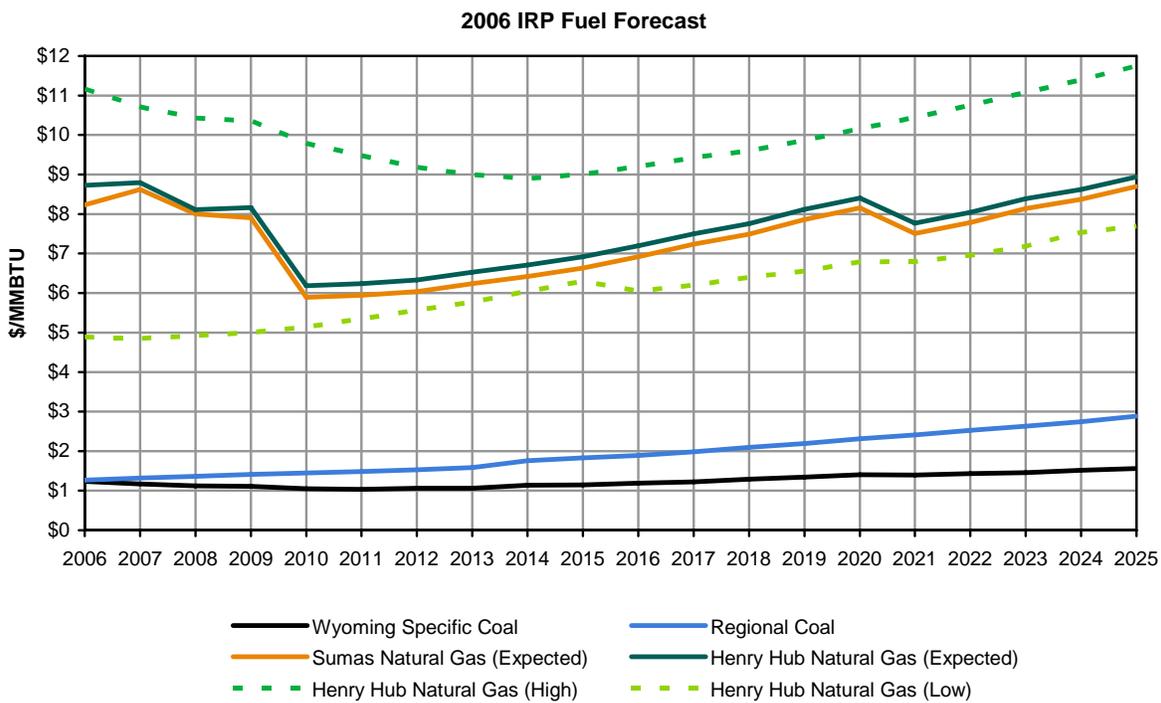
The above is a summary of the Nameplate rating for the CSPP projects under contract with Idaho Power. In the case of CSPP projects, Nameplate rating of the actual generation units is not an accurate or reasonable estimate of the actual energy these projects will deliver to Idaho Power. Historical generation information, resource specific industry standard capacity factors, and other known and measurable operating characteristics are accounted for in determining a reasonable estimate of the energy these projects will produce. The application of this information to the portfolio of CSPP projects resulted in the average annual MW from CSPP projects being 130 MW.

Coal and Natural Gas Price Forecasts Used in Aurora Modeling (\$/MMBTU Delivered–Nominal)

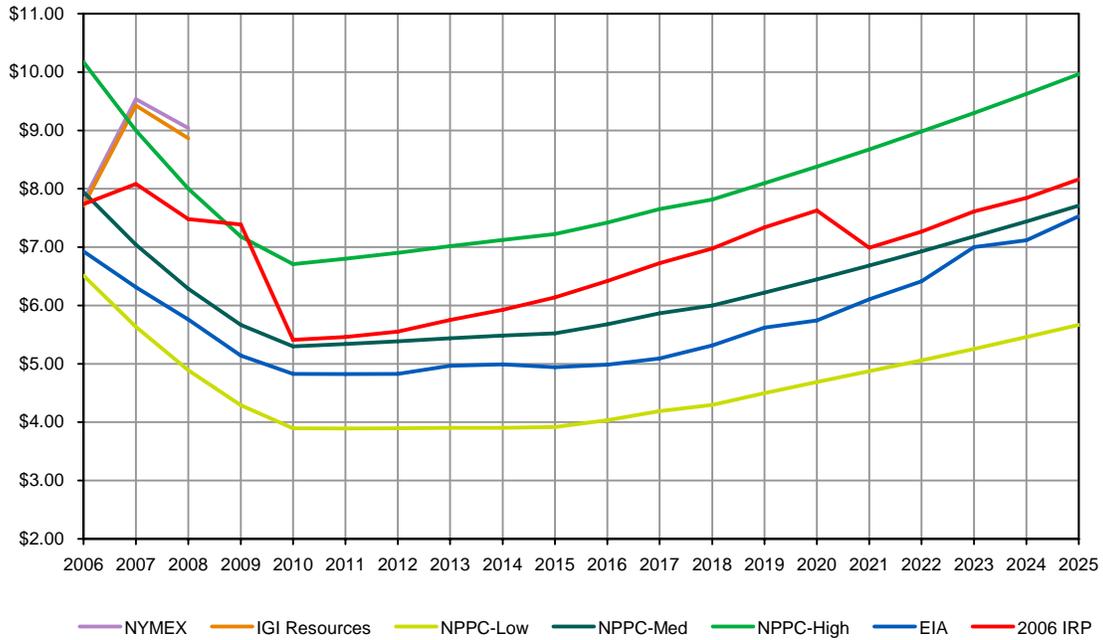
Year	Wyoming Specific Coal ¹	Regional Coal ²	Sumas Natural Gas (Expected)	Henry Hub Natural Gas (Expected)	Henry Hub Natural Gas (High)	Henry Hub Natural Gas (Low)
2006	\$1.24	\$1.27	\$8.23	\$8.73	\$11.16	\$4.89
2007	\$1.17	\$1.32	\$8.62	\$8.79	\$10.71	\$4.86
2008	\$1.13	\$1.37	\$8.00	\$8.11	\$10.43	\$4.92
2009	\$1.11	\$1.41	\$7.91	\$8.17	\$10.36	\$5.01
2010	\$1.05	\$1.45	\$5.90	\$6.19	\$9.79	\$5.14
2011	\$1.03	\$1.49	\$5.95	\$6.24	\$9.48	\$5.35
2012	\$1.06	\$1.53	\$6.04	\$6.33	\$9.18	\$5.57
2013	\$1.07	\$1.58	\$6.24	\$6.53	\$9.00	\$5.78
2014	\$1.14	\$1.75	\$6.42	\$6.71	\$8.90	\$6.05
2015	\$1.15	\$1.83	\$6.64	\$6.92	\$9.01	\$6.30
2016	\$1.19	\$1.90	\$6.92	\$7.20	\$9.20	\$6.05
2017	\$1.22	\$1.98	\$7.23	\$7.50	\$9.43	\$6.20
2018	\$1.29	\$2.09	\$7.49	\$7.75	\$9.60	\$6.40
2019	\$1.34	\$2.19	\$7.86	\$8.12	\$9.87	\$6.56
2020	\$1.40	\$2.31	\$8.16	\$8.41	\$10.16	\$6.79
2021	\$1.39	\$2.41	\$7.51	\$7.77	\$10.45	\$6.80
2022	\$1.43	\$2.52	\$7.79	\$8.04	\$10.76	\$6.96
2023	\$1.45	\$2.63	\$8.14	\$8.39	\$11.08	\$7.18
2024	\$1.52	\$2.74	\$8.38	\$8.62	\$11.40	\$7.54
2025	\$1.56	\$2.88	\$8.70	\$8.94	\$11.74	\$7.69

¹ Used in the Aurora analysis for a Wyoming specific coal resource.

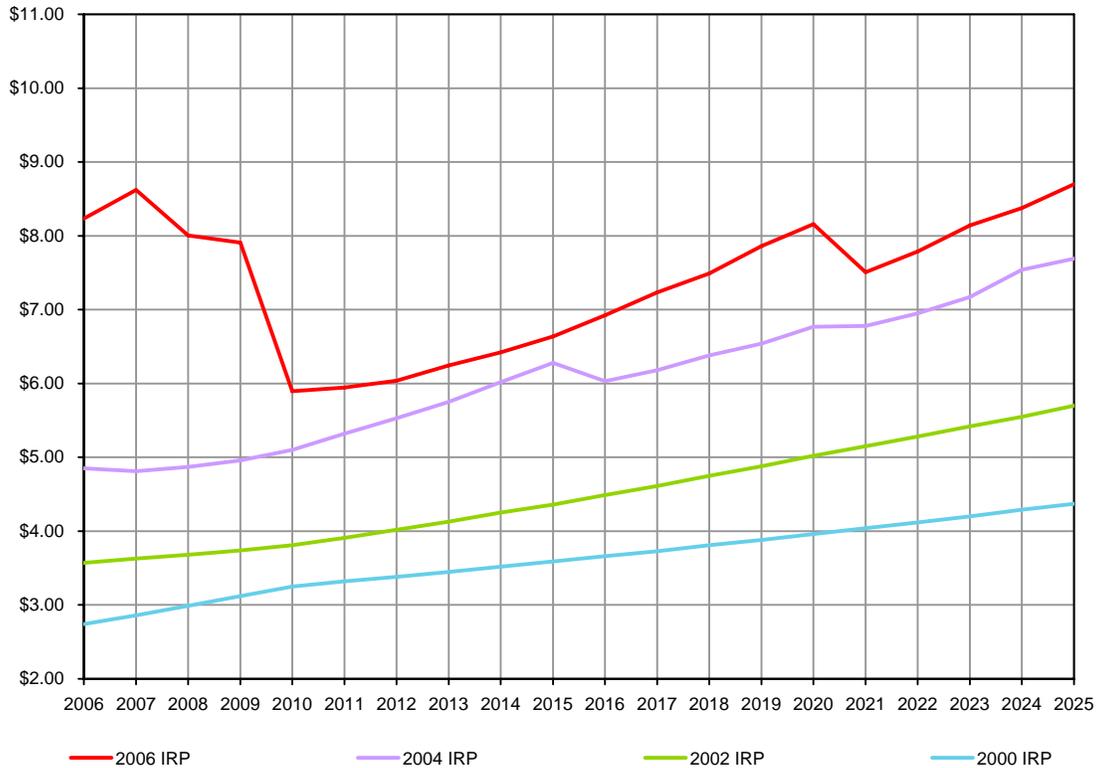
² Used in the Aurora analysis for a non-location specific, regional coal resource.



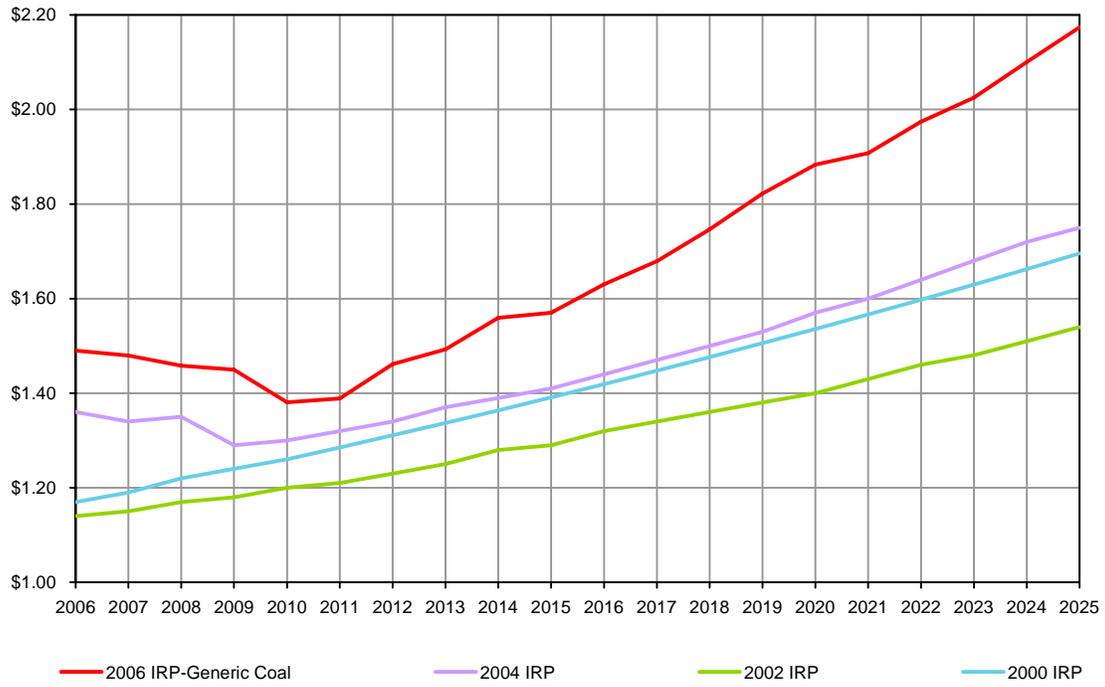
**Natural Gas Forecast Source Comparison
\$/MMBTU (Nominal)**



**Natural Gas Forecast Comparison
\$/MMBTU (Nominal)**



Coal Forecast Comparison \$/MMBTU (Nominal)



2006 Integrated Resource Plan
Key Financial and Forecast Assumptions
Resource Cost Analysis

Financing Cap Structure and Cost

Composition	
Debt.....	50.54%
Preferred.....	0.00%
Common.....	<u>49.46%</u>
Total.....	100.00%
Cost	
Debt.....	5.65%
Preferred.....	0.00%
Common.....	<u>10.50%</u>
Average Weighted Cost.....	8.05%

Financial Assumptions and Factors

Plant Operating (Book) Life.....	30 Years
Discount Rate (aka WACC).....	6.93%
Composite Tax Rate.....	39.10%
Deferred Rate.....	35.00%
General O&M Esc Rate.....	3.00%
Emission Adder Esc Rate.....	2.26%
Annual Prop Tax Rate (% if Invest).....	0.41%
Prop Tax Esc Rate.....	0.00%
Annual Insurance Premiums (% of Invest).....	0.25%
Insurance Esc Rate.....	5.00%
AFUDC Rate (Annual).....	6.75%
Prod Tax Credits (First 10 years of operations).....	\$19/MWh ¹
Prod Tax Credits Esc Rate.....	3.00%

¹ For those wind and geothermal projects in service by 12-31-2008

Emission Adder Costs (2006 Dollars)

(adders are brought into the analysis beginning in 2012)

CO2.....	\$13.62 per ton
NOx.....	\$2,600 per ton during May–September
Mercury.....	\$1,443/oz in years 2012–2017; \$1,731/oz in year 2018 and beyond

Emissions Limits (pounds per MWh by technology)

	Pulv. Coal	IGCC	IGCC w/Seq.	CFB Coal	SCCT	CCCT
CO2.....	1,800	1,717	258	1,800	1,164	822
NOx.....	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.0
Mercury.....	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0	0

Fuel Forecast Base Case (\$ per MMBTU)						
Year	Gas	Generic Coal ¹	Nuclear	Biomass	Minemouth Wyoming Coal ²	NW Railed Coal ³
2006	\$8.23	\$1.49	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.12	\$1.74
2007	\$8.62	\$1.48	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.05	\$1.79
2008	\$8.00	\$1.46	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.01	\$1.79
2009	\$7.91	\$1.45	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$0.99	\$1.79
2010	\$5.90	\$1.38	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$0.98	\$1.72
2011	\$5.95	\$1.39	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$0.97	\$1.74
2012	\$6.04	\$1.46	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$1.86
2013	\$6.24	\$1.49	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$1.92
2014	\$6.42	\$1.56	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.08	\$1.98
2015	\$6.64	\$1.57	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.08	\$1.99
2016	\$6.92	\$1.63	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.13	\$2.07
2017	\$7.23	\$1.68	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.15	\$2.14
2018	\$7.49	\$1.75	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.22	\$2.20
2019	\$7.86	\$1.82	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.28	\$2.30
2020	\$8.16	\$1.88	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.33	\$2.37
2021	\$7.51	\$1.91	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.33	\$2.42
2022	\$7.79	\$1.97	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.37	\$2.51
2023	\$8.14	\$2.03	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.39	\$2.60
2024	\$8.38	\$2.10	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.45	\$2.69
2025	\$8.70	\$2.17	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.78
2026	\$8.09	\$2.25	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.55	\$2.88
2027	\$8.44	\$2.67	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.44	\$3.78
2028	\$8.75	\$2.78	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.49	\$3.94
2029	\$9.08	\$2.89	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.53	\$4.11
2030	\$9.48	\$3.00	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.58	\$4.29
2031	\$9.61	\$3.21	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.64	\$4.65
2032	\$9.74	\$3.34	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.69	\$4.86
2033	\$9.88	\$3.47	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.74	\$5.07
2034	\$10.01	\$3.62	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$5.31
2035	\$10.14	\$3.77	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$1.86	\$5.54

¹ Used to estimate costs in the resource stack for the southern Idaho pulverized coal resource.

² Used to estimate costs in the resource stack for the Wyoming pulverized coal resource.

³ Used to estimate costs in the resource stack for the regional pulverized, regional fluidized bed, regional IGCC with carbon sequestration, and regional IGCC coal projects.

2006 Integrated Resource Plan
Cost Inputs and Operating Assumptions Resource Cost Analysis
 (All Costs in 2006 Dollars)

Supply Side Resources	Interconnection			Total Investment \$/kW ²	Fixed O&M \$/kW	Variable O&M \$/MWh	Emissions \$/MWh ⁷	Heat Rate
	Plant Capital \$/kW ^{1,3}	Capital \$/kW ⁴	Total Capital \$/kW					
Industrial Simple Cycle CT (170 MW).....	\$435	\$50	\$485	\$503	\$6.96	\$4.64	\$8.03	10,500
Combined Cycle CT (225 MW).....	\$655	\$38	\$693	\$732	\$10.26	\$3.25	\$5.60	7,030
Aeroderivative Simple Cycle CT (47 MW).....	\$696	\$69	\$765	\$793	\$9.27	\$9.27	\$8.03	9,960
Combined Heat and Power (100 MW).....	\$902	\$60	\$962	\$998	\$7.24	\$4.77	\$0.00	5,000
Wind (100 MW).....	\$1,500	\$110	\$1,610	\$1,675	\$23.19	\$1.16	\$0.00	NA
South Idaho Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$1,596	\$42	\$1,638	\$1,825	\$19.50	\$2.58	\$13.08	8,957
Regional Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$1,596	\$317	\$1,913	\$2,131	\$19.50	\$2.58	\$13.08	8,957
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$1,596	\$317	\$1,913	\$2,131	\$19.50	\$2.58	\$13.08	8,957
Small Hydro Existing Facility (10 MW).....	\$1,880	\$60	\$1,940	\$2,085	\$15.21	\$3.23	\$0.00	NA
Regional Fluidized Bed Coal (600 MW).....	\$1,734	\$317	\$2,051	\$2,285	\$21.35	\$3.08	\$13.59	9,208
Advanced Nuclear (1,000 MW).....	\$2,137	\$34	\$2,171	\$2,491	\$65.58	\$0.48	\$0.00	10,400
Geothermal Flash Steam.....	\$2,121	\$130	\$2,251	\$2,420	\$111.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	NA
Regional IGCC (600 MW).....	\$1,974	\$317	\$2,291	\$2,640	\$22.62	\$2.68	\$12.75	8,131
Wood Residue Biomass (25 MW).....	\$2,319	\$130	\$2,449	\$2,553	\$92.74	\$10.43	\$0.00	14,500
Regional IGCC with Carbon Sequest. (600 MW).....	\$2,369	\$317	\$2,686	\$2,993	\$27.14	\$3.21	\$2.53	8,400
Small Hydro New Facility (10 MW).....	\$3,093	\$60	\$3,153	\$3,389	\$15.21	\$3.23	\$0.00	NA
Solar Thermal (100 MW).....	\$3,233	\$110	\$3,343	\$3,503	\$54.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	NA
Geothermal Binary Cycle (50 MW).....	\$3,184	\$220	\$3,404	\$3,706	\$124.00	\$1.80	\$0.00	NA
Solar Photovoltaic (5 MW).....	\$4,878	\$60	\$4,938	\$5,130	\$11.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	NA

Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives	Capital \$/kW ^{1,2}	Interconnection \$/kW	Total Capital \$/kW	Total Investment \$/kW	Fixed O&M \$/kW ⁶	Market Purchase \$/MWh ⁵	Emissions \$/MWh	Heat Rate
Transmission—From NW Lolo to IPC System (60 MW).....	\$179	NA	\$179	\$197	\$1.00	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (900 MW).....	\$313	NA	\$313	\$351	\$0.20	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From NW McNary to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$340	NA	\$340	\$373	\$0.39	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (525 MW).....	\$362	NA	\$362	\$406	\$0.20	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (900 MW).....	\$407	NA	\$407	\$457	\$0.20	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (525 MW).....	\$482	NA	\$482	\$540	\$0.20	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From NW McNary to Boise (225 MW).....	\$546	NA	\$546	\$600	\$0.39	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Montana to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$694	NA	\$694	\$783	\$0.31	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Montana to Boise (225 MW).....	\$788	NA	\$788	\$889	\$0.20	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$844	NA	\$844	\$947	\$0.20	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Nevada South to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$851	NA	\$851	\$959	\$0.38	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (225 MW).....	\$939	NA	\$939	\$1,053	\$0.31	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From Nevada South to Boise (225 MW).....	\$945	NA	\$945	\$1,066	\$0.38	\$60.00	NA	NA
Transmission—From NW Lolo to Boise (60 MW).....	\$953	NA	\$953	\$1,046	\$1.00	\$60.00	NA	NA

¹ Plant costs include engineering development costs, generating and ancillary equipment purchase and installation costs, as well as balance of plant construction.

² Total Investment includes capital costs and AFUDC.

³ Cost inputs and operating assumptions based on estimates from the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fifth Power Plan, The Department of Energy's 2006 Energy Outlook, independent consultant data, and independent power developers.

⁴ Assumes a generic transmission interconnection consisting of a substation at a power plant, radial transmission line, and termination at IPC system. Power plant substation: \$4M to \$10M, Radial line: \$200K–\$50K per mile depending on rating (69kV, 138kV, 230kV, 344.5kV), Termination at IPC System: \$200K–\$1M Assumes resources sited within 25 miles of IPC's system with the exception of regional coal and Wyoming coal resources.

⁵ Transmission plus market purchase alternatives assume a transmission upgrade, with a market purchase of \$60 per MWh.

⁶ Fixed O&M excludes property taxes and insurance (separately calculated within the leveled resource cost analysis)

⁷ Emission adders assume CO₂ at \$13.62/ton; NO_x at \$2,600/ton; mercury at \$1,443/oz.

Levelized Resource Cost Tables
Energy—Levelized Cost per MWh
At Estimated Annual Capacity Factors (Baseload Service)

Supply-Side Resources	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Cost per MWh	Capacity Factor
Geothermal Flash Steam with PTC (50 MW).....	\$26	\$9	\$0	\$0	\$35	95%
Geothermal Flash Steam without PTC (50 MW).....	\$26	\$22	\$0	\$0	\$47	95%
Advanced Nuclear (1,000 MW).....	\$33	\$15	\$4	\$0	\$53	90%
Small Hydro Existing Facility (10 MW).....	\$41	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$53	60%
Geothermal Binary Cycle with PTC (50 MW).....	\$40	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$55	95%
Combined Heat and Power (100 MW).....	\$13	\$9	\$38	\$0	\$60	90%
Wind with PTC (100 MW).....	\$54	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$61	31%
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$29	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$61	88%
Regional Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$29	\$10	\$17	\$12	\$67	88%
Geothermal Binary Cycle without PTC (50 MW).....	\$40	\$28	\$0	\$0	\$67	95%
South Idaho Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$25	\$9	\$22	\$12	\$67	88%
Regional Fluidized Bed Coal (600 MW).....	\$31	\$11	\$17	\$12	\$71	88%
Wind without PTC (100 MW).....	\$54	\$19	\$0	\$0	\$73	31%
Regional IGCC with Carbon Sequest. (600 MW).....	\$45	\$14	\$16	\$2	\$76	80%
Regional IGCC (600 MW).....	\$39	\$12	\$15	\$11	\$78	80%
Combined Cycle CT (225 MW).....	\$10	\$7	\$55	\$5	\$78	85%
Small Hydro New Facility (10 MW).....	\$67	\$14	\$0	\$0	\$81	60%
Wood Residue Biomass (25 MW).....	\$32	\$37	\$30	\$0	\$99	80%
Industrial Simple Cycle CT (170 MW).....	\$10	\$9	\$83	\$7	\$109	59%
Aeroderivative Simple Cycle CT (47 MW).....	\$15	\$17	\$78	\$7	\$118	59%
Solar Thermal (100 MW).....	\$85	\$34	\$0	\$0	\$118	42%
Solar Photovoltaic (5 MW).....	\$174	\$23	\$0	\$0	\$197	30%
Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Energy	Emission Adders	Cost per MWh	Capacity Factor
Transmission—From NW Lolo to IPC System (60 MW).....	\$4	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$64	61%
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (900 MW).....	\$7	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$67	61%
Transmission—From NW McNary to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$7	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$68	61%
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (525 MW).....	\$8	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$68	61%
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (900 MW).....	\$9	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$69	61%
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (525 MW).....	\$10	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$71	61%
Transmission—From NW McNary to Boise (225 MW).....	\$11	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$72	61%
Transmission—From Montana to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$15	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$76	61%
Transmission—From Montana to Boise (225 MW).....	\$17	\$1	\$60	\$0	\$78	61%
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$18	\$2	\$60	\$0	\$79	61%
Transmission—From Nevada South to IPC System (225 MW)....	\$18	\$2	\$60	\$0	\$80	61%
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (225 MW).....	\$20	\$2	\$60	\$0	\$82	61%
Transmission—From NW Lolo to Boise (60 MW).....	\$20	\$2	\$60	\$0	\$82	61%
Transmission—From Nevada South to Boise (225 MW).....	\$20	\$2	\$60	\$0	\$82	61%
DSM Programs	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Cost per MWh	Capacity Factor
Commercial In-Place Construction (18 aMW).....	\$0	\$35	\$0	\$0	\$35	NA
Industrial Efficiency Expansion (41 aMW).....	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$0	\$40	NA
Residential In-Place Construction (29 aMW).....	\$0	\$44	\$0	\$0	\$44	NA

Levelized Resource Cost Tables
Energy—Levelized Cost per MWh
At Peaking Service Capacity Factors **

Supply-Side Resources	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Cost per MWh	Capacity Factor
Industrial Simple Cycle CT (170 MW).....	\$154	\$50	\$83	\$7	\$293	4%
Combined Cycle CT (225 MW).....	\$224	\$68	\$55	\$5	\$352	4%
Aeroderivative Simple Cycle CT (47 MW).....	\$242	\$74	\$78	\$7	\$402	4%
Combined Heat and Power (100 MW).....	\$305	\$64	\$38	\$0	\$407	4%
Wind with PTC (100 MW).....	\$452	\$133	\$0	\$0	\$585	4%
Wind without PTC (100 MW).....	\$452	\$146	\$0	\$0	\$598	4%
South Idaho Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$579	\$136	\$22	\$12	\$748	4%
Small Hydro Existing Facility (10 MW).....	\$661	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$787	4%
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$676	\$144	\$11	\$12	\$843	4%
Regional Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$676	\$144	\$17	\$12	\$849	4%
Regional Fluidized Bed Coal (600 MW).....	\$725	\$157	\$17	\$12	\$911	4%
Regional IGCC (600 MW).....	\$838	\$171	\$15	\$11	\$1,035	4%
Advanced Nuclear (1,000 MW).....	\$790	\$349	\$4	\$0	\$1,144	4%
Regional IGCC with Carbon Sequest. (600 MW).....	\$949	\$201	\$16	\$2	\$1,168	4%
Geothermal Flash Steam with PTC (50 MW).....	\$653	\$531	\$0	\$0	\$1,183	4%
Geothermal Flash Steam without PTC (50 MW).....	\$653	\$543	\$0	\$0	\$1,196	4%
Wood Residue Biomass (25 MW).....	\$688	\$482	\$30	\$0	\$1,200	4%
Small Hydro New Facility (10 MW).....	\$1,075	\$160	\$0	\$0	\$1,235	4%
Solar Thermal (100 MW).....	\$945	\$375	\$0	\$0	\$1,320	4%
Solar Photovoltaic (5 MW).....	\$1,384	\$185	\$0	\$0	\$1,568	4%
Geothermal Binary Cycle with PTC (50 MW).....	\$1,000	\$622	\$0	\$0	\$1,622	4%
Geothermal Binary Cycle without PTC (50 MW).....	\$1,000	\$635	\$0	\$0	\$1,635	4%

Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Energy	Emission Adders	Cost per MWh	Capacity Factor
Transmission—From NW Lolo to IPC System (60 MW).....	\$60	\$9	\$60	\$0	\$130	4%
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (900 MW).....	\$101	\$9	\$60	\$0	\$171	4%
Transmission—From NW McNary to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$115	\$11	\$60	\$0	\$186	4%
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (525 MW).....	\$117	\$11	\$60	\$0	\$188	4%
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (900 MW).....	\$132	\$12	\$60	\$0	\$204	4%
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (525 MW).....	\$156	\$14	\$60	\$0	\$230	4%
Transmission—From NW McNary to Boise (225 MW).....	\$184	\$17	\$60	\$0	\$261	4%
Transmission—From Montana to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$240	\$21	\$60	\$0	\$322	4%
Transmission—From Montana to Boise (225 MW).....	\$273	\$24	\$60	\$0	\$356	4%
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$291	\$25	\$60	\$0	\$376	4%
Transmission—From Nevada South to IPC System (225 MW)....	\$294	\$26	\$60	\$0	\$381	4%
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (225 MW).....	\$323	\$28	\$60	\$0	\$411	4%
Transmission—From NW Lolo to Boise (60 MW).....	\$321	\$31	\$60	\$0	\$412	4%
Transmission—From Nevada South to Boise (225 MW).....	\$327	\$29	\$60	\$0	\$416	4%

** 330 Annual Operating Hours Assumed for Peaking Service (Approximately 4% of Total Hours)

Levelized Resource Cost Tables
Capacity—Levelized Cost per kW per Month
Cost of Capital and Fixed Operating Costs

Supply-Side Resources	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Total
Industrial Simple Cycle CT (170 MW).....	\$4	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$5
Combined Cycle CT (225 MW).....	\$6	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$8
Aeroderivative Simple Cycle CT (47 MW).....	\$7	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$8
Combined Heat and Power (100 MW).....	\$8	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$10
South Idaho Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$16	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$20
Small Hydro Existing Facility (10 MW).....	\$18	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$22
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$19	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$22
Regional Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$19	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$22
Regional Fluidized Bed Coal (600 MW).....	\$20	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$24
Regional IGCC (600 MW).....	\$23	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$28
Advanced Nuclear (1,000 MW).....	\$22	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$31
Regional IGCC with Carbon Sequest. (600 MW).....	\$26	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$32
Wood Residue Biomass (25 MW).....	\$19	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$32
Geothermal Flash Steam (50 MW).....	\$18	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$33
Small Hydro New Facility (10 MW).....	\$30	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$34
Solar Thermal (100 MW).....	\$26	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$36
Solar Photovoltaic (5 MW).....	\$38	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$43
Geothermal Binary Cycle (50 MW).....	\$28	\$17	\$0	\$0	\$45
Wind (100 MW Nameplate; 5 MW On Peak).....	\$249	\$79	\$0	\$0	\$328

Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Energy	Emission Adders	Total
Transmission—From NW Lolo to IPC System (60 MW).....	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (900 MW).....	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3
Transmission—From NW McNary to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (525 MW).....	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (900 MW).....	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (525 MW).....	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5
Transmission—From NW McNary to Boise (225 MW).....	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6
Transmission—From Montana to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$7	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$7
Transmission—From Montana to Boise (225 MW).....	\$8	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$8
Transmission—From Wyoming to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$8	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$9
Transmission—From Nevada South to IPC System (225 MW)....	\$8	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$9
Transmission—From Wyoming to Boise (225 MW).....	\$9	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$10
Transmission—From NW Lolo to Boise (60 MW).....	\$9	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$10
Transmission—From Nevada South to Boise (225 MW).....	\$9	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$10

DSM Programs	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Total
Residential In-Place Construction (111 MW Peak).....	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$6
Industrial Efficiency Expansion (49 MW Peak).....	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$13
Commercial In-Place Construction (27 MW Peak).....	\$0	\$14	\$0	\$0	\$14

2006 Integrated Resource Plan
Cost Inputs Used for Resource Cost Analysis
(All Costs in 2006 Dollars)

	Plant \$/kW	Interconnection \$/kW	Total \$/kW	Cap Factor	Fixed O&M \$/kW	Variable O&M \$/MWh	Emissions \$/MWh	Heat Rate
Supply Side Resources								
Industrial Simple Cycle CT (162 MW).....	\$435	\$94	\$529	59%	\$6.96	\$4.64	\$8.03	10,500
CCCT (540 MW).....	\$655	\$71	\$726	85%	\$10.26	\$3.25	\$5.60	7,030
Aero Simple Cycle CT (47 MW).....	\$696	\$60	\$756	59%	\$9.27	\$9.27	\$8.03	9,960
Combined Heat and Power (6 MW).....	\$902	\$60	\$962	90%	\$7.24	\$4.77	\$0.00	5,000
Wind (100 MW).....	\$1,500	\$110	\$1,610	31%	\$23.19	\$1.16	\$0.00	NA
South Idaho Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$1,596	\$42	\$1,638	88%	\$19.50	\$2.58	\$12.62	8,957
Advanced Nuclear (1,100 MW).....	\$2,137	\$63	\$2,200	90%	\$65.58	\$0.49	\$0.00	10,400
Regional Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	\$1,596	\$317	\$1,913	88%	\$19.50	\$2.58	\$12.62	8,957
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (575 MW).....	\$1,596	\$330	\$1,926	88%	\$19.50	\$2.58	\$12.62	8,957
Small Hydro Existing Facility (10 MW).....	\$1,880	\$60	\$1,940	60%	\$15.21	\$3.23	\$0.00	NA
Regional Fluidized Bed Coal (600 MW).....	\$1,734	\$317	\$2,051	88%	\$21.35	\$3.08	\$13.12	9,208
Regional IGCC (600 MW).....	\$1,974	\$317	\$2,291	80%	\$22.62	\$2.68	\$12.29	8,131
Geothermal Flash Steam.....	\$2,121	\$220	\$2,341	95%	\$111.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	NA
Wood Residue Biomass (25 MW).....	\$2,319	\$60	\$2,379	80%	\$92.74	\$10.43	\$0.00	14,500
Regional IGCC with Carbon Sequest. (600 MW).....	\$2,369	\$317	\$2,686	80%	\$27.14	\$3.21	\$2.07	8,400
Geothermal Binary Cycle (50 MW).....	\$3,184	\$220	\$3,404	95%	\$132.00	\$1.80	\$0.00	NA
Small Hydro New Facility (10 MW).....	\$3,093	\$60	\$3,153	60%	\$15.21	\$3.23	\$0.00	NA
Solar Thermal (100 MW).....	\$3,233	\$60	\$3,293	42%	\$54.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	NA
Solar Photovoltaic (5 MW).....	\$4,878	\$60	\$4,938	30%	\$11.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives								
Transmission–From NW Lolo to IPC System (60 MW).....	\$179	\$0	\$179	61%	\$1.00	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From NW McNary to IPC System (180 MW).....	\$424	\$0	\$424	61%	\$0.39	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From Montana to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$694	\$0	\$694	61%	\$0.31	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From NW McNary to Boise (180 MW).....	\$706	\$0	\$706	61%	\$0.39	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From Montana to Boise (225 MW).....	\$788	\$0	\$788	61%	\$0.20	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From Wyoming to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$844	\$0	\$844	61%	\$0.20	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From Nevada South to IPC System (225 MW).....	\$851	\$0	\$851	61%	\$0.38	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From Wyoming to Boise (225 MW).....	\$939	\$0	\$939	61%	\$0.31	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From Nevada South to Boise (225 MW).....	\$945	\$0	\$945	61%	\$0.38	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA
Transmission–From NW Lolo to Boise (60 MW).....	\$953	\$0	\$953	61%	\$1.00	\$60.00	\$0.00	NA

Notes

1. Plant costs include engineering development costs, generating and ancillary equipment purchase and installation costs, as well as balance of plant construction.
2. Cost inputs and operating assumptions based on estimates from the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fifth Power Plan, The Department of Energy's 2006 Energy Outlook, independent consultant data, and independent power developers.
3. All capital costs are shown before AFUDC and investment tax credits are applied.
4. Assumes a generic transmission interconnection consisting of a substation at a power plant, radial transmission line, and termination at IPC system.
 Power plant substation: \$4M to \$10M, Radial line: \$200K–550K per mile depending on rating (69kV, 138kV, 230kV, 3445kV), Termination at IPC System: \$200K–\$1M
 Assumes resources sited within 25 miles of IPC's system with the exception of regional and Wyoming coal resources.
 Transmission plus market purchase alternatives assume a general transmission upgrade, with a market purchase of \$60 per MWh at the end.

Levelized Resource Cost Tables
Energy–Levelized Cost per Mwh

Supply-Side Resources	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Total
Geothermal Flash Steam with PTC (50 MW).....	26.91	9.15	0.00	0.00	36.06
Geothermal Flash Steam without PTC (50 MW).....	26.91	21.65	0.00	0.00	48.56
Advanced Nuclear (1,100 MW).....	33.52	15.32	4.41	0.00	53.24
Small Hydro Existing Facility (10 MW).....	41.25	12.12	0.00	0.00	53.38
Geothermal Binary Cycle with PTC (50 MW).....	39.66	16.49	0.00	0.00	56.15
Combined Heat and Power (6 MW).....	12.75	9.19	38.20	0.00	60.15
Wind with PTC (100 MW).....	54.34	6.49	0.00	0.00	60.83
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (575 MW).....	28.95	9.68	11.04	11.25	60.92
Regional Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	28.95	9.68	16.77	11.25	66.64
South Idaho Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	24.78	9.33	21.70	11.25	67.06
Geothermal Binary Cycle without PTC (50 MW).....	39.66	28.99	0.00	0.00	68.65
Regional Fluidized Bed Coal (600 MW).....	31.03	10.91	17.24	11.70	70.87
Wind without PTC (100 MW).....	54.34	18.99	0.00	0.00	73.33
Regional IGCC with Carbon Sequest. (600 MW).....	44.71	13.80	15.72	1.84	76.07
CCCT (540 MW).....	10.38	7.47	53.71	4.99	76.56
Regional IGCC (600 MW).....	39.44	11.68	15.22	10.95	77.29
Small Hydro New Facility (10 MW).....	67.05	14.28	0.00	0.00	81.33
Wood Residue Biomass (25 MW).....	31.49	36.72	29.99	0.00	98.20
Industrial Simple Cycle CT (162 MW).....	10.71	9.43	80.23	7.16	107.53
Aero Simple Cycle CT (47 MW).....	15.31	17.06	76.10	7.16	115.62
Solar Thermal (100 MW).....	83.48	33.53	0.00	0.00	117.02
Solar Photovoltaic (5 MW).....	173.73	23.19	0.00	0.00	196.93
Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Energy	Emission Adders	Total
Transmission–From NW Lolo to IPC System (60 MW).....	3.73	0.57	60.00	0.00	64.30
Transmission–From NW McNary to IPC System (180 MW).....	8.84	0.84	60.00	0.00	69.67
Transmission–From NW McNary to Boise (180 MW).....	14.70	1.33	60.00	0.00	76.03
Transmission–From Montana to IPC System (225 MW).....	14.84	1.32	60.00	0.00	76.16
Transmission–From Montana to Boise (225 MW).....	16.85	1.46	60.00	0.00	78.30
Transmission–From Wyoming to IPC System (225 MW).....	17.94	1.55	60.00	0.00	79.49
Transmission–From Nevada South to IPC System (225 MW).....	18.19	1.62	60.00	0.00	79.80
Transmission–From Wyoming to Boise (225 MW).....	19.95	1.75	60.00	0.00	81.70
Transmission–From NW Lolo to Boise (60 MW).....	19.83	1.91	60.00	0.00	81.74
Transmission–From Nevada South to Boise (225 MW).....	20.20	1.79	60.00	0.00	81.99
DSM Programs	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Total
Commercial In-Place Construction (18 aMW).....	0.00	34.90	0.00	0.00	34.90
Industrial Efficiency Expansion (41 aMW).....	0.00	39.70	0.00	0.00	39.70
Residential In-Place Construction (29 aMW).....	0.00	43.89	0.00	0.00	43.89

Levelized Resource Cost Tables
Capacity– Levelized \$/kW/month

Supply-Side Resources	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Total
Industrial Simple Cycle CT (162 MW).....	4.61	1.22	0.00	0.00	5.83
CCCT (540 MW).....	6.44	1.77	0.00	0.00	8.22
Aero Simple Cycle CT (47 MW).....	6.58	1.67	0.00	0.00	8.25
Combined Heat and Power (6 MW).....	8.38	1.58	0.00	0.00	9.96
Wind (100 MW).....	12.43	3.97	0.00	0.00	16.40
South Idaho Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	15.92	3.64	0.00	0.00	19.56
Small Hydro Existing Facility (10 MW).....	18.19	3.32	0.00	0.00	21.51
Regional Pulverized Coal (600 MW).....	18.59	3.86	0.00	0.00	22.46
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (575 MW).....	18.60	3.86	0.00	0.00	22.46
Regional Fluidized Bed Coal (600 MW).....	19.93	4.19	0.00	0.00	24.13
Regional IGCC (600 MW).....	23.03	4.60	0.00	0.00	27.63
Wood Residue Biomass (25 MW).....	18.39	12.79	0.00	0.00	31.18
Regional IGCC with Carbon Sequest. (600 MW).....	26.11	5.40	0.00	0.00	31.51
Advanced Nuclear (1,100 MW).....	22.02	9.61	0.00	0.00	31.63
Geothermal Flash Steam (50 MW).....	18.67	15.01	0.00	0.00	33.68
Small Hydro New Facility (10 MW).....	29.56	4.27	0.00	0.00	33.83
Solar Thermal (100 MW).....	25.60	10.28	0.00	0.00	35.88
Solar Photovoltaic (5 MW).....	38.05	5.08	0.00	0.00	43.13
Geothermal Binary Cycle (50 MW).....	27.51	18.33	0.00	0.00	45.84
Transmission Plus Market Purchase Alternatives	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Energy	Emission Adders	Total
Transmission–From NW Lolo to IPC System (60 MW).....	1.66	0.25	0.00	0.00	1.91
Transmission–From NW McNary to IPC System (180 MW).....	3.93	0.37	0.00	0.00	4.31
Transmission–From NW McNary to Boise (180 MW).....	6.54	0.59	0.00	0.00	7.14
Transmission–From Montana to IPC System (225 MW).....	6.61	0.59	0.00	0.00	7.20
Transmission–From Montana to Boise (225 MW).....	7.50	0.65	0.00	0.00	8.15
Transmission–From Wyoming to IPC System (225 MW).....	7.99	0.69	0.00	0.00	8.68
Transmission–From Nevada South to IPC System (225 MW).....	8.10	0.72	0.00	0.00	8.82
Transmission–From Wyoming to Boise (225 MW).....	8.89	0.78	0.00	0.00	9.66
Transmission–From NW Lolo to Boise (60 MW).....	8.83	0.85	0.00	0.00	9.68
Transmission–From Nevada South to Boise (225 MW).....	9.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	9.79
DSM Programs	Cost of Capital	Non-Fuel O&M	Fuel	Emission Adders	Total
Commercial In-Place Construction (34 MW Peak).....	0.00	13.63	0.00	0.00	13.63
Industrial Efficiency Expansion (76 MW Peak).....	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	15.50
Residential In-Place Construction (55 MW Peak).....	0.00	16.66	0.00	0.00	16.66

Brownlee Reservoir Inflow Record (Million Acre-Feet)
Record Used for 2006 IRP Modeling of Idaho Power Hydropower System

Based on (1) Idaho Department of Water Resources computed Snake River Basin record for January 1928–September 2002, and (2) observed streamflow record for October 2002–December 2004.

CY	Brownlee April–July Inflow Volume (MAF)	Brownlee Annual Inflow Volume (MAF)	CY	Brownlee April–July Inflow Volume (MAF)	Brownlee Annual Inflow Volume (MAF)
1928	6.7	15.0	1967	4.7	11.3
1929	3.4	9.3	1968	3.4	10.7
1930	2.7	8.4	1969	6.8	15.3
1931	2.2	7.2	1970	6.1	14.9
1932	4.7	10.3	1971	10.3	22.8
1933	4.2	9.6	1972	7.8	20.2
1934	2.4	7.5	1973	3.9	11.4
1935	3.1	8.1	1974	9.6	20.0
1936	5.0	10.5	1975	8.1	17.6
1937	3.0	8.6	1976	7.2	16.5
1938	6.9	13.6	1977	2.1	7.8
1939	3.8	10.0	1978	5.1	12.0
1940	4.2	10.8	1979	3.9	10.7
1941	3.8	10.2	1980	5.9	13.2
1942	4.9	11.2	1981	4.2	11.5
1943	9.1	18.8	1982	9.3	21.1
1944	3.3	9.7	1983	10.0	23.6
1945	4.7	11.7	1984	11.4	24.4
1946	6.8	15.5	1985	5.5	13.8
1947	5.2	12.5	1986	8.4	20.7
1948	5.8	12.6	1987	3.0	9.4
1949	5.3	12.5	1988	2.5	7.9
1950	6.4	14.7	1989	4.3	10.6
1951	6.5	16.2	1990	2.9	8.1
1952	10.3	19.4	1991	2.7	7.8
1953	5.9	13.6	1992	1.9	6.6
1954	5.5	12.6	1993	6.0	12.9
1955	3.5	9.9	1994	2.5	8.2
1956	7.8	17.6	1995	6.6	14.0
1957	7.8	16.1	1996	8.1	19.0
1958	7.4	15.1	1997	10.0	24.0
1959	3.8	10.4	1998	8.4	17.6
1960	4.2	10.8	1999	7.7	17.8
1961	3.1	8.8	2000	4.3	11.8
1962	4.5	10.9	2001	2.4	7.6
1963	4.6	11.5	2002	3.4	8.6
1964	5.6	13.1	2003	3.6	9.0
1965	8.4	19.9	2004	3.1	9.0
1966	3.5	10.0			

Wind Distribution Profile (from NWPCC's Fifth Power Plan–2005)

Project Size (MW): 100
 Annual Capacity Factor: 35%
 Flat Monthly Output (aMW): 35

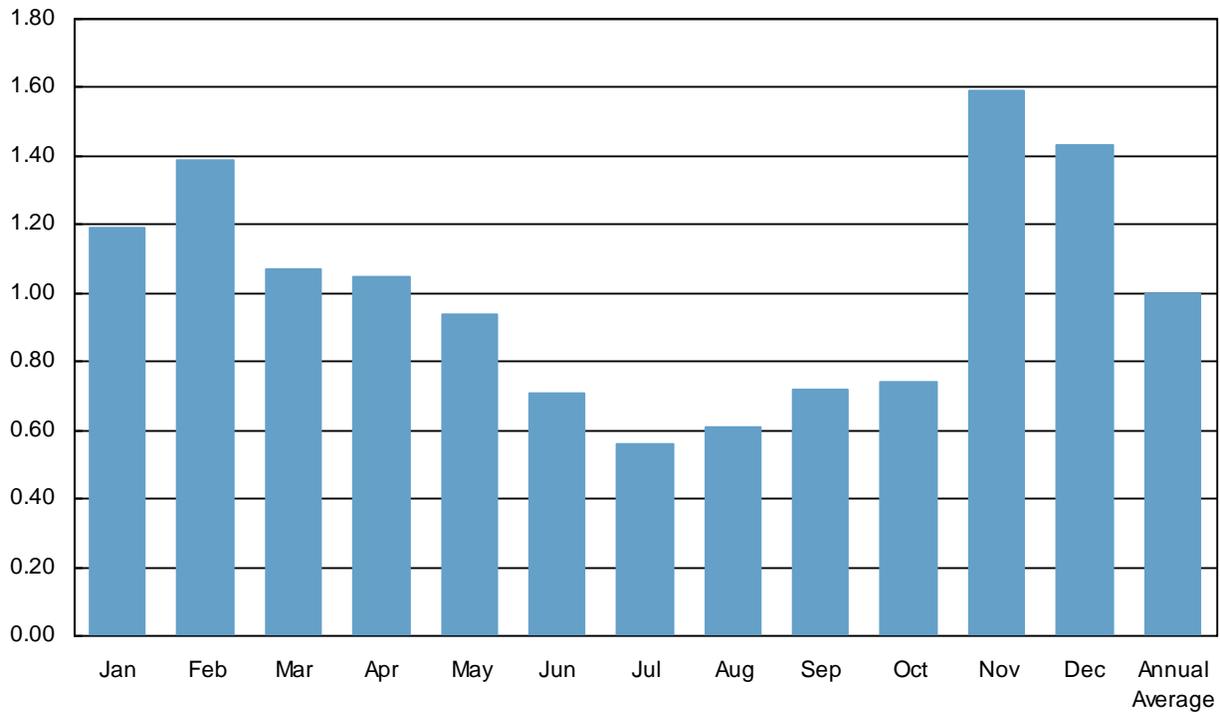
Normalized Monthly Wind Energy Distribution (Basin and Range)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
1.19	1.39	1.07	1.05	0.94	0.71	0.56	0.61	0.72	0.74	1.59	1.43	1.00

Estimated Monthly Output (aMW)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
42	49	37	37	33	25	20	21	25	26	56	50	35

Normalized Monthly Wind Energy Distribution (Basin and Range)



DSM Analysis and Screening Criteria

DSM Program Development

In November 2004, Quantum Consulting of Berkeley, California, (now Itron Inc. of Oakland, California) completed a study for Idaho Power assessing the energy savings potential within the residential and commercial sectors. The study served as the basis for the residential and commercial retrofit program options analyzed in this IRP. The Company filed the Quantum study with the IPUC in December 2004 as an addendum to the 2004 IRP. In order to meet the guidelines of the 2006 IRP, the study output was later expanded with support from Quantum for program extension from 10 to 20 years of utility operation.

The assumptions and energy estimates that support the industrial efficiency program extension were developed internally by Idaho Power’s engineering staff. The industrial program expansion and the residential and commercial retrofit program options were each designed to maximize the potential energy benefits of the resource while remaining cost-effective from a total resource perspective.

All DSM program options analyzed as part of the 2006 IRP included the following cost components:

- Administrative costs
- Marketing and advertising costs
- Incentive payments
- Participant costs

Once the program design and costing phase was completed, each new program was put through a series of static screening analyses prior to being introduced into the dynamic IRP portfolio analysis in Aurora.

Screening Criteria

DSM screening criteria are designed to assess a program’s potential to maximize benefits at the lowest cost for all stakeholders. In addition to the strategic criteria listed in Chapter 5 of the 2006 IRP Plan, key screening elements are:

- Programs will be **cost-effective**. From a total resource perspective, estimated program benefits must be greater than estimated program costs.
- Programs will be **customer-focused**. From the participants’ perspective, programs will offer real benefits and value to customers. The Idaho Public Utilities Commission stated in Order No. 29026, “It is our hope that the programs created by the DSM rider will empower customers to exercise control over their energy consumption and reduce their bills.”
- Programs will be **equitably distributed**. From the customers’ perspective, programs will be selected to benefit all groups of customers. Over time, programs will be offered to customers in all sectors and in all regions of the company’s service territory.
- Programs will be as close to **earnings-neutral** as possible. From the utility’s perspective, programs will be selected to minimize the negative impact on shareowners.

These criteria are used as guidelines in selecting a new program or initiative. A program that doesn't meet all of these criteria is not excluded from consideration, but would have to be further evaluated for other valued characteristics. Ultimately, all programs must be cost-effective in order to be considered as ordered by the IPUC.¹

Static Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

The cost-effectiveness analysis is the primary focus of the screening criteria. The static cost-effectiveness analysis of DSM programs at Idaho Power is performed using the methods described in the EPRI End-Use Technical Assessment Guide Manual as well as The California Standard Practices Manual: Economic Analysis of Demand-side Programs and Projects.² The proposed DSM programs considered for inclusion into the 2006 IRP are evaluated from Utility Cost Test and Total Resource Cost test perspectives.

Total Resource Cost Test (TRC)³

The TRC test is a measure of the total net resource expenditures of a DSM program from the point of view of the utility and its customers as a whole. Costs include changes in supply costs, utility costs, and participant costs. (Transfer payments between customers and the utility are ignored).

The following are the calculations performed by this test:

Net Present Value: A net present value of zero or greater indicates that the program is cost-effective from the total resource cost perspective.

Benefits-Cost Ratio: A benefit-cost ratio of 1.0 or greater indicates the program is cost-effective from the total resource cost perspective.

Levelized Cost: This measurement makes the evaluation of potential demand-side resources comparable to that of supply side resources. The cost stream of DSM resource (in this case, the stream of utility costs and participant costs) is discounted and then divided by the stream of discounted kW or kWh that is expected from the program.

Utility Cost Test⁴

The Utility Cost test is a measure of the total costs to the utility to implement a DSM program.

¹ IPUC Order No. 29026, May 20, 2002

² www.cpuc.ca.gov/static/energy/electric/energy+efficiency/rulemaking/std+practice+manual.doc

³ EPRI End-Use Technical Assessment Guide (End-Use TAG), Volume 4: Fundamentals and Methods, Barakat and Chamberlin, Inc, April 1991

⁴ EPRI End-Use Technical Assessment Guide (End-Use TAG), Volume 4: Fundamentals and Methods, Barakat and Chamberlin, Inc, April 1991

The following are the calculations performed by this test:

Net Present Value: A net present value of zero or greater indicates that the program is cost-effective from the Utility Cost perspective.

Benefits-Cost Ratio: A benefit-cost ratio of 1.0 or greater indicates the program is cost-effective from the Utility Cost perspective.

Levelized Cost: This measurement attempts to put demand side resources on equal ground with supply-side resources. As with supply-side resources, the cost stream of DSM resource is discounted and then divided by the stream of kW and kWh that is expected from the program.

Payback: Number of years required for the energy benefits to equal the participants' costs for a program.

DSM Analysis Calculation Definitions

Net Present Value: Calculated as the discounted stream of program benefits minus the discounted stream of program costs using the Company's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for resource planning.

$$\sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{Program Benefits}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^{t-1}} \quad (\text{minus}) \quad \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{Program Costs}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^{t-1}}$$

Where: N = the total number of years, t = the incremental year, and WACC = the Company's weighted average cost of capital.

Benefits-Cost Ratio: Calculated as the discounted stream of program benefits divided by the discounted stream of program costs.

$$\sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{Program Benefits}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^{t-1}} \quad \div \quad \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{Program Costs}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^{t-1}}$$

Levelized Costs: The present value of total costs of the resource over the life of the program in the base year divided by the discounted stream of energy or demand savings, depending on how the resource size has been defined.

$$\sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{Program Costs}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^{t-1}} \quad \div \quad \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{Energy Savings}}{(1 + \text{WACC})^{t-1}}$$

Payback: Number of years from the initial program participation to the point at which the cumulative benefits exceed the cumulative undiscounted costs for participants.

Incremental Costs: The additional cost incurred by choosing to select one option over another.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Total Installed Cost of Energy Efficient Option} \\ & - \text{Total Installed Cost of a Non-Energy Efficient Option} \\ & = \text{Incremental Cost} \end{aligned}$$

Program Benefits Calculations

To quantify the “benefit” portion of the calculation five costing periods were created for the year that are consistent with the IPUC approved rate schedule 19 tariff rate pricing periods. Each costing period contains a price that reflects the alternative cost of energy and capacity at the associated time period. The alternative cost represents the cost of energy resources that would most likely be the alternative at that time period. Each time segment has a different alternative cost associated with it depending on the expected price for that period.

Two methodologies were developed, at the request of the IRPAC, to evaluate the potential benefits associated with alternative supply costs: peak oriented (gas turbine) and baseload oriented (thermal plant) resource alternatives.

The peak alternative resource methodology employs five costing periods for each year to reflect the market dynamics impacting costs associated with different times of the day or seasonally. Each costing period contains a price that reflects the alternative cost of energy and capacity at the associated time period. The alternative cost represents the cost of energy resources that would most likely be an alternative including peak plant or the market cost of energy depending upon the load profile associated with the program. Each time segment has a different alternative cost associated with it depending on the expected price for that period. The baseload alternative utilized the capacity and variable cost associated with a thermal (coal plant) alternative which applied to all hours of the year.

The results of the analyses showed all programs to be cost-effective under both the peak and the baseload alternative resource cost methodologies. All programs showed greater benefits associated using the peak resource alternative, however, the industrial efficiency program showed the highest benefits using the baseload analysis. This benefit differential is attributable to the unique seasonal load profiles associated with each program.

The following tables illustrate the time of day and time of year costing period definitions used in the peak static program screening analysis:

SUMMER SEASON June 1 through August 35								
Hour	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Holiday
1	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP
2	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP
3	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP
4	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP
5	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP
6	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP
7	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
8	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
9	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
10	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
11	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
12	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
13	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
14	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
15	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
16	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
17	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
18	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
19	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
20	SMP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SONP	SMP	SMP
21	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
22	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP	SMP
23	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP
24	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP	SOFP

SOFP = Summer Off-Peak

SMP = Summer Mid-Peak

SONP = Summer On-Peak

NON-SUMMER SEASON September 01 through May 31								
Hour	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Holiday
1	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP
2	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP
3	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP
4	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP
5	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP
6	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP
7	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
8	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
9	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
10	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
11	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
12	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
13	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
14	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
15	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
16	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
17	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
18	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
19	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
20	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
21	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
22	NSOFP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSMP	NSOFP
23	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP
24	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP	NSOFP

NSOFP = Non-Summer Off-Peak

NSMP = Non-Summer Mid-Peak

Market prices were developed within Aurora using the Preferred Portfolio as a resource basis (May Aurora_2006IRP_P3_hrly_zone_prices_20yr So Idaho). The values beyond 20 years are extended by escalating the final year of the forward market price schedule for the additional years needed for the analysis using the Company's escalation rate of 3.0% for capital investments.

The costing period prices are calculated using the following method:

- NSMP = Average of heavy load prices in January–May and September–December.
- NSOFP = Average of light load prices in January–May and September–December.
- SOFP = Average of light load prices in June–August.
- SMP = Average of heavy load prices in June–August.
- SONP = IPC variable energy and operating cost of a 162 MW Simple-Cycle Gas Turbine
- Annual = IPC variable energy and operating cost of thermal coal plant

The following table shows the schedule of variable and market alternative costs used to calculate the benefit value of each program in the static analysis:

Year	Alternative Energy Cost (\$/MWh)					
	IPC Variable Peak Cost	Seasonal Market Price Forecast				IPC Variable Base Load
	SONP	SMP	SOFP	NSMP	NSOFP	Annual
1	\$91.08	\$68.57	\$51.54	\$77.61	\$65.59	\$15.93
2	\$95.30	\$69.89	\$51.61	\$78.95	\$65.64	\$15.91
3	\$88.97	\$65.98	\$48.07	\$68.96	\$55.61	\$15.80
4	\$88.12	\$66.39	\$48.52	\$68.15	\$55.39	\$15.80
5	\$67.14	\$50.43	\$37.03	\$52.75	\$42.31	\$15.27
6	\$67.81	\$55.93	\$41.28	\$54.30	\$42.99	\$15.43
7	\$68.94	\$67.85	\$50.72	\$64.61	\$51.51	\$31.14
8	\$71.25	\$71.71	\$54.18	\$68.18	\$54.33	\$31.84
9	\$73.30	\$74.02	\$56.01	\$70.06	\$56.05	\$32.88
10	\$75.73	\$78.45	\$59.19	\$74.07	\$59.74	\$33.43
11	\$78.91	\$82.40	\$62.08	\$78.96	\$63.83	\$34.43
12	\$82.37	\$90.38	\$66.94	\$86.37	\$69.54	\$35.34
13	\$85.26	\$92.36	\$70.70	\$90.27	\$72.64	\$36.43
14	\$89.35	\$98.01	\$75.25	\$95.24	\$76.92	\$37.61
15	\$92.64	\$102.92	\$79.15	\$100.11	\$80.34	\$38.67
16	\$86.04	\$97.28	\$75.60	\$94.42	\$76.63	\$39.40
17	\$89.19	\$104.05	\$80.51	\$101.25	\$81.28	\$40.54
18	\$93.13	\$108.84	\$84.94	\$105.87	\$85.53	\$41.53
19	\$95.86	\$114.48	\$90.26	\$111.23	\$90.19	\$42.77
20	\$99.47	\$120.35	\$96.05	\$118.21	\$95.55	\$44.00
21	\$93.36	\$123.96	\$98.93	\$121.75	\$98.42	\$45.23
22	\$97.22	\$127.68	\$101.90	\$125.40	\$101.37	\$49.65
23	\$100.74	\$131.51	\$104.95	\$129.17	\$104.41	\$51.20
24	\$104.46	\$135.46	\$108.10	\$133.04	\$107.55	\$52.82
25	\$108.97	\$139.52	\$111.35	\$137.03	\$110.77	\$54.49
26	\$110.64	\$143.71	\$114.69	\$141.14	\$114.10	\$57.01
27	\$112.32	\$148.02	\$118.13	\$145.38	\$117.52	\$58.85
28	\$114.01	\$152.46	\$121.67	\$149.74	\$121.04	\$60.75
29	\$115.71	\$157.03	\$125.32	\$154.23	\$124.68	\$62.79
30	\$117.42	\$161.74	\$129.08	\$158.86	\$128.42	\$64.84

Fixed plant costs were combined with the variable costs for developing total alternative costs. For the peak alternative, a 162MW Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine plant was used as the cost basis, for the baseload alternative, a coal thermal plant served as the cost basis. The levelized capacity cost factors applied were \$64.92/KW (peak) and \$247.52(baseload).

DSM program analysis includes the assumption that the energy savings will continue beyond the measure life time period for each program participant. This assumption is based on the principle that it is reasonable to assume that once a person participates in the program, they will not revert back to a less efficient behavior after the measure life expires. As a result, the energy savings schedule for each program shows a ramp-up period followed by a sustained maximum level for the entire analysis period. In the 2004 IRP the total period for analysis was 20 years. For the 2006 IRP this period was 30 years.

Dynamic Modeling

The results of the levelized cost analysis showed that the proposed DSM programs had sufficiently lower costs than all but the geothermal supply-side resources. This result allowed the DSM portfolio to be included in the dynamic modeling (Aurora simulation model) as a fixed resource for all supply-side alternative portfolio analyses. This approach differs from the analysis in the 2004 IRP where the programs were introduced in an equivalent manner as were the supply-side resources to determine the beneficial impacts to the overall resource portfolio.

The following tables show the annual costs and energy savings associated with the DSM programs.

Energy Savings MWh (Including Transmission Losses)

Year	All Programs	Residential Retro	Commercial Retro	Industrial Expansion
2006				
2007	23,280	6,462	8,817	8,000
2008	64,753	20,639	24,451	19,663
2009	158,607	60,980	58,301	39,327
2010	244,160	99,554	85,615	58,990
2011	320,054	134,876	106,525	78,653
2012	387,019	165,874	122,828	98,316
2013	446,812	192,391	136,441	117,980
2014	499,130	214,746	146,741	137,643
2015	544,700	233,456	153,938	157,306
2016	585,249	249,083	159,197	176,970
2017	604,010	248,180	159,197	196,633
2018	624,520	248,987	159,237	216,296
2019	645,510	249,796	159,754	235,960
2020	666,299	250,483	160,193	255,623
2021	686,887	251,047	160,554	275,286
2022	707,270	251,486	160,835	294,949
2023	727,346	251,738	160,996	314,613
2024	747,319	251,926	161,116	334,276
2025	767,085	251,989	161,157	353,939
2026	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2027	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2028	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2029	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2030	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2031	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2032	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2033	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2034	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2035	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603
2036	786,749	251,989	161,157	373,603

**Average Peak Reduction
aMW (Including Transmission Losses)**

Year	All Programs	Residential Retro	Commercial Retro	Industrial Expansion
2006				
2007	2.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
2008	7.4	2.4	2.8	2.2
2009	18.1	7.0	6.7	4.5
2010	27.9	11.4	9.8	6.7
2011	36.5	15.4	12.2	9.0
2012	44.2	18.9	14.0	11.2
2013	51.0	22.0	15.6	13.5
2014	57.0	24.5	16.8	15.7
2015	62.2	26.7	17.6	18.0
2016	66.8	28.4	18.2	20.2
2017	69.0	28.3	18.2	22.4
2018	71.3	28.4	18.2	24.7
2019	73.7	28.5	18.2	26.9
2020	76.1	28.6	18.3	29.2
2021	78.4	28.7	18.3	31.4
2022	80.7	28.7	18.4	33.7
2023	83.0	28.7	18.4	35.9
2024	85.3	28.8	18.4	38.2
2025	87.6	28.8	18.4	40.4
2026	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2027	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2028	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2029	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2030	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2031	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2032	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2033	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2034	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2035	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6
2036	89.8	28.8	18.4	42.6

**July Peak Reduction
MW (Including Transmission Losses)**

Year	All Programs	Residential Retro	Commercial Retro	Industrial Expansion
2006				
2007	4.4	1.9	1.5	1.1
2008	15.8	9.1	4.1	2.6
2009	44.7	29.7	9.8	5.2
2010	70.6	48.3	14.4	7.9
2011	91.8	63.4	17.9	10.5
2012	110.4	76.6	20.7	13.1
2013	126.6	88.0	22.9	15.7
2014	140.5	97.5	24.7	18.3
2015	152.3	105.5	25.9	20.9
2016	162.5	112.2	26.8	23.6
2017	165.1	112.2	26.8	26.2
2018	167.7	112.1	26.8	28.8
2019	170.7	112.4	26.9	31.4
2020	173.6	112.6	26.9	34.0
2021	176.5	112.8	27.0	36.7
2022	179.2	112.9	27.0	39.3
2023	181.9	113.0	27.1	41.9
2024	184.6	113.0	27.1	44.5
2025	187.2	113.0	27.1	47.1
2026	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2027	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2028	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2029	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2030	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2031	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2032	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2033	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2034	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2035	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8
2036	189.9	113.0	27.1	49.8

**Utility Costs (Revised 10/12/06)
(000s–Present Value)**

Year	All Programs	Residential Retro	Commercial Retro	Industrial Expansion
2006				
2007	\$3,558	\$1,318	\$1,361	\$878
2008	\$5,995	\$2,664	\$1,958	\$1,374
2009	\$17,299	\$9,625	\$4,238	\$3,436
2010	\$16,581	\$9,327	\$3,983	\$3,271
2011	\$15,611	\$8,755	\$3,770	\$3,086
2012	\$14,486	\$7,936	\$3,639	\$2,911
2013	\$13,789	\$7,065	\$3,595	\$3,128
2014	\$12,218	\$6,236	\$3,033	\$2,949
2015	\$10,693	\$5,491	\$2,421	\$2,780
2016	\$9,895	\$4,846	\$2,115	\$2,934
2017	\$3,599	\$499	\$336	\$2,765
2018	\$3,377	\$480	\$291	\$2,606
2019	\$3,148	\$439	\$252	\$2,456
2020	\$3,174	\$401	\$219	\$2,555
2021	\$2,983	\$386	\$190	\$2,407
2022	\$2,784	\$351	\$164	\$2,268
2023	\$2,599	\$319	\$142	\$2,138
2024	\$2,427	\$288	\$123	\$2,016
2025	\$2,437	\$259	\$107	\$2,071
2026	\$2,276	\$231	\$93	\$1,952
Total	\$148,928	\$66,917	\$32,030	\$49,981

**Total Resource Cost (Revised 10/12/06)
(000s–Present Value)**

Year	All Programs	Residential Retro	Commercial Retro	Industrial Expansion
2006				
2007	\$7,107	\$2,893	\$2,937	\$1,276
2008	\$14,434	\$5,075	\$4,249	\$5,110
2009	\$30,427	\$14,522	\$8,974	\$6,931
2010	\$28,266	\$14,009	\$7,718	\$6,539
2011	\$25,776	\$13,063	\$6,571	\$6,142
2012	\$23,307	\$11,747	\$5,791	\$5,769
2013	\$21,503	\$10,353	\$5,349	\$5,801
2014	\$18,834	\$9,032	\$4,353	\$5,448
2015	\$16,334	\$7,855	\$3,362	\$5,118
2016	\$14,775	\$6,841	\$2,814	\$5,120
2017	\$6,321	\$1,030	\$482	\$4,809
2018	\$5,791	\$876	\$398	\$4,517
2019	\$5,312	\$736	\$332	\$4,244
2020	\$5,127	\$622	\$279	\$4,226
2021	\$4,753	\$547	\$235	\$3,970
2022	\$4,401	\$471	\$200	\$3,730
2023	\$4,083	\$408	\$171	\$3,505
2024	\$3,798	\$357	\$146	\$3,294
2025	\$3,707	\$314	\$126	\$3,267
2026	\$3,455	\$277	\$108	\$3,070
Total	\$247,510	\$101,028	\$54,597	\$91,885

DSM Portfolio Options–2006 IRP (Revised 10/12/06)

	Savings *			Present Value Costs (000s)		Levelized Costs		B/C Ratio		Payback **
	aMW	Summer Peak MW	Annual Energy MWh	Utility Cost	TRC Cost	UC (\$/kWh)	TRC (\$/kWh)	UC	TRC	
Residential Existing	28.8	113.0	251,989	\$66,917	\$101,028	\$0.029	\$0.044	3.7	2.5	3.0
Commercial Existing	18.4	27.1	161,157	\$32,030	\$54,597	\$0.020	\$0.035	5.2	3.0	3.4
Industrial Expansion	40.4	47.1	353,939	\$49,981	\$91,885	\$0.022	\$0.040	5.1	2.8	3.4
Total	87.6	187.2	767,085	\$148,928	\$247,510					

* Based on Cumulative Savings in 2025

** Based on December 2005 Rate Schedule

Monthly Average Energy Surplus/Deficiency Data

50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load, 90th Percentile Peak-Hour Load¹

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	37	666	437	556	285	232	0	0	54	196	0	159
2007	30	668	505	650	263	119	0	0	34	180	0	152
2008	0	643	485	752	230	99	0	0	14	157	0	121
2009	0	572	455	724	190	84	0	0	0	125	0	86
2010	0	495	422	603	163	61	0	0	0	90	0	109
2011	0	535	413	597	134	24	0	0	0	66	0	87
2012	0	492	393	579	114	0	(21)	0	0	43	0	59
2013	0	422	359	551	82	0	(65)	0	0	9	0	24
2014	0	347	321	515	43	0	(121)	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	255	288	485	9	0	(171)	(34)	0	0	0	0
2016	0	180	255	455	0	0	(225)	(83)	0	0	0	0
2017	0	104	222	425	0	0	(277)	(134)	0	0	0	(38)
2018	0	69	188	394	(11)	0	(331)	(187)	0	(81)	0	(75)
2019	0	34	153	362	(46)	0	(384)	(240)	(25)	(129)	(8)	(112)
2020	(65)	1	118	331	(81)	(1)	(440)	(296)	(69)	(167)	(44)	(150)
2021	(103)	(37)	82	298	(117)	(49)	(497)	(353)	(114)	(205)	(81)	(189)
2022	(142)	(74)	45	265	(154)	(99)	(559)	(409)	(160)	(245)	(118)	(228)
2023	(181)	(111)	8	231	(192)	(149)	(619)	(468)	(207)	(285)	(157)	(268)
2024	(221)	(147)	(29)	197	(230)	(201)	(678)	(528)	(255)	(325)	(195)	(308)
2025	(260)	(187)	(67)	163	(269)	(253)	(741)	(590)	(303)	(366)	(234)	(348)

70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load, 90th Percentile Peak-Hour Load¹

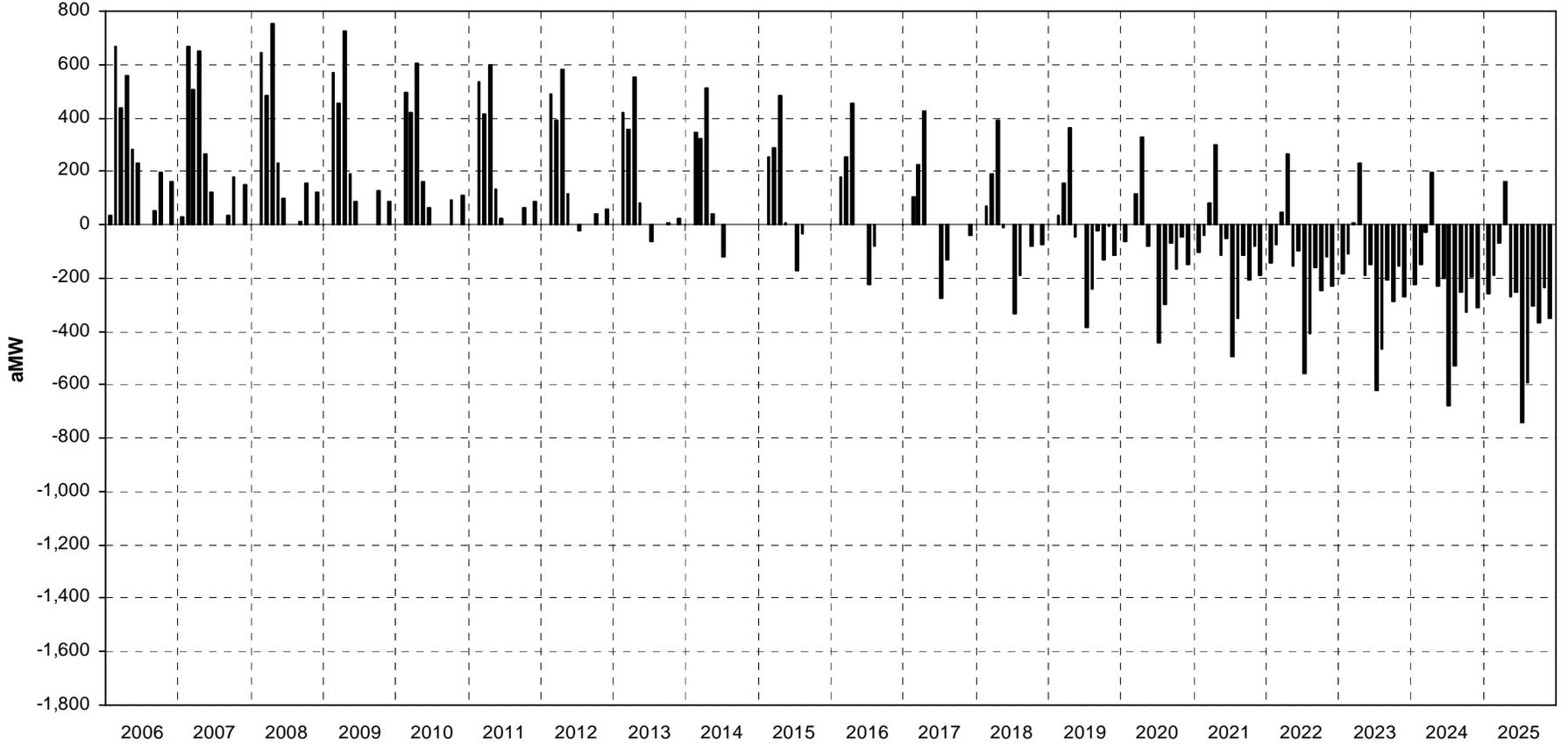
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	0	326	370	201	83	0	(35)	0	0	154	0	0
2007	0	319	438	294	62	0	(88)	0	0	139	0	0
2008	0	255	417	396	29	0	0	0	0	115	0	0
2009	0	185	386	368	0	0	(15)	0	0	83	0	0
2010	0	107	354	247	0	0	(67)	0	0	48	0	0
2011	0	118	355	220	0	0	(93)	0	0	23	0	0
2012	0	75	335	201	(11)	0	(128)	0	0	1	(87)	0
2013	0	0	296	173	(43)	0	(173)	(1)	0	0	(145)	0
2014	0	0	213	137	(82)	0	(229)	(57)	0	0	(185)	(7)
2015	(18)	(15)	153	106	(117)	(32)	(281)	(109)	(31)	(28)	(219)	(43)
2016	(53)	(46)	120	76	(150)	(76)	(335)	(158)	(72)	(63)	(253)	(79)
2017	(89)	(82)	87	45	(184)	(120)	(388)	(210)	(114)	(99)	(287)	(116)
2018	(126)	(117)	52	14	(219)	(166)	(443)	(264)	(157)	(135)	(322)	(153)
2019	(163)	(153)	17	(17)	(255)	(215)	(497)	(318)	(200)	(172)	(358)	(191)
2020	(200)	(186)	0	(71)	(291)	(261)	(554)	(375)	(244)	(210)	(394)	(229)
2021	(239)	(225)	(32)	(108)	(328)	(310)	(611)	(432)	(290)	(249)	(432)	(269)
2022	(278)	(262)	(70)	(141)	(365)	(360)	(675)	(489)	(337)	(289)	(470)	(308)
2023	(318)	(300)	(107)	(175)	(404)	(411)	(736)	(549)	(384)	(329)	(508)	(349)
2024	(357)	(336)	(145)	(210)	(442)	(465)	(796)	(610)	(433)	(369)	(547)	(389)
2025	(398)	(377)	(184)	(245)	(482)	(518)	(859)	(672)	(481)	(411)	(586)	(430)

90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load¹

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	0	0	224	35	10	0	(97)	(12)	0	59	0	0
2007	0	0	285	128	0	0	(150)	(20)	0	44	0	0
2008	0	0	192	230	0	0	(32)	0	0	20	0	0
2009	0	0	153	202	(4)	0	(77)	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	(13)	121	81	(32)	0	(129)	(0)	0	0	(42)	0
2011	0	(33)	94	53	(63)	0	(155)	(25)	0	0	(90)	0
2012	(29)	(50)	74	34	(85)	0	(190)	(59)	0	(11)	(113)	0
2013	(110)	(87)	40	6	(117)	0	(235)	(103)	(29)	(69)	(146)	(14)
2014	(144)	(119)	1	(29)	(156)	(41)	(291)	(159)	(77)	(114)	(186)	(55)
2015	(186)	(160)	0	(97)	(191)	(83)	(343)	(211)	(121)	(151)	(220)	(91)
2016	(221)	(191)	0	(159)	(224)	(127)	(397)	(260)	(162)	(188)	(254)	(127)
2017	(257)	(227)	0	(228)	(258)	(171)	(450)	(312)	(204)	(222)	(288)	(164)
2018	(294)	(262)	(13)	(285)	(293)	(217)	(505)	(366)	(247)	(258)	(323)	(201)
2019	(331)	(298)	(48)	(317)	(329)	(266)	(559)	(420)	(290)	(295)	(359)	(239)
2020	(368)	(331)	(83)	(349)	(365)	(312)	(616)	(477)	(334)	(335)	(395)	(277)
2021	(407)	(370)	(119)	(382)	(402)	(361)	(673)	(534)	(380)	(372)	(433)	(317)
2022	(446)	(407)	(157)	(415)	(439)	(411)	(737)	(591)	(427)	(412)	(471)	(356)
2023	(486)	(445)	(194)	(449)	(478)	(462)	(798)	(651)	(474)	(452)	(509)	(397)
2024	(525)	(481)	(232)	(484)	(516)	(516)	(858)	(712)	(523)	(494)	(548)	(437)
2025	(566)	(522)	(271)	(519)	(556)	(569)	(921)	(774)	(571)	(534)	(587)	(478)

¹ Final values after thermal peaking resources were applied.

Monthly Energy Surplus/Deficiency 50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Average Load (Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Energy Surplus/Deficiency 70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Average Load (Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Energy Surplus/Deficiency 90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Average Load (Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Peak-Hour Load Surplus/Deficiency Data (Revised 10/12/06)

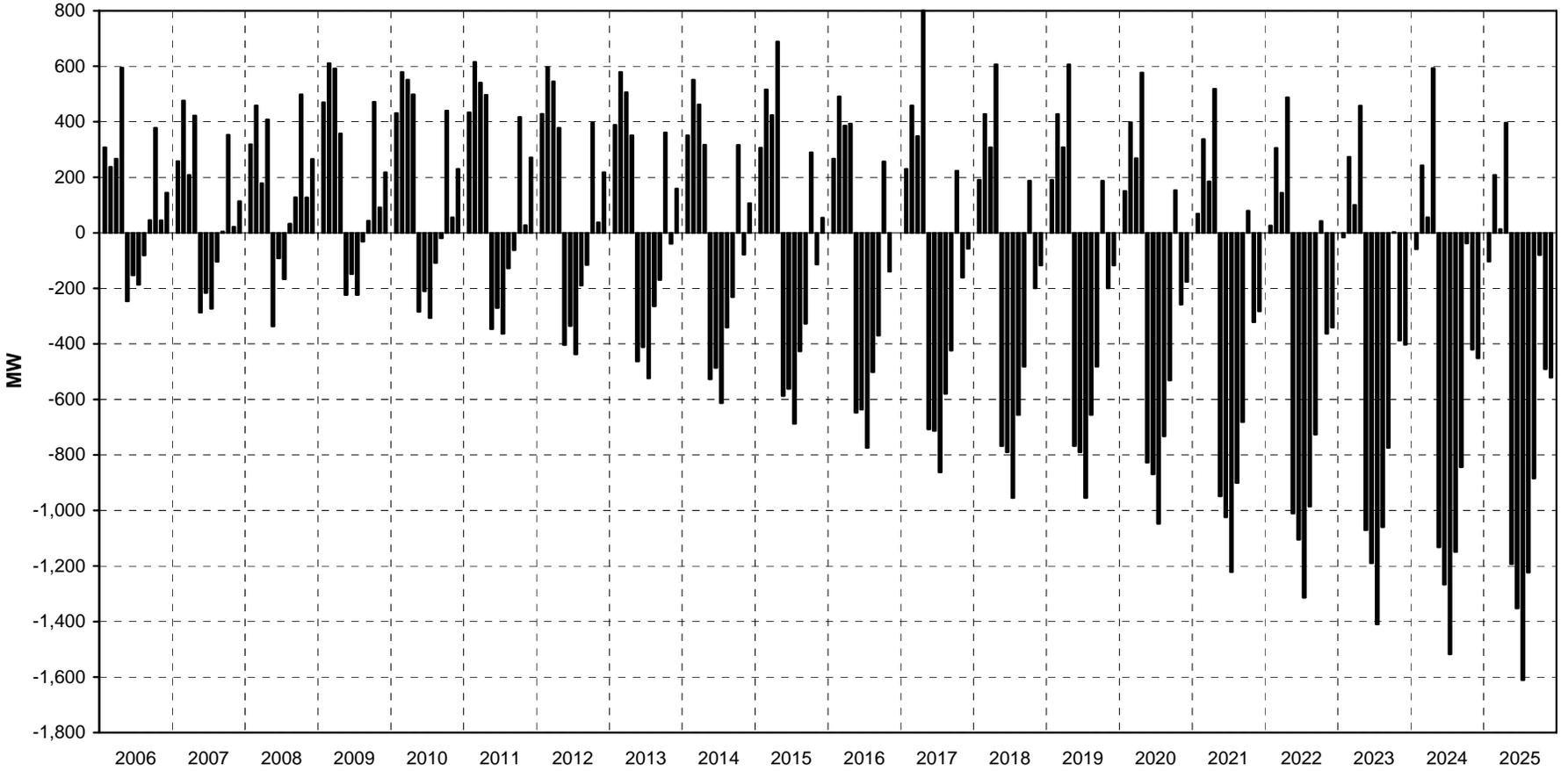
50 th Percentile Water, 50 th Percentile Average Load, 90 th Percentile Peak-Hour Load ¹												
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	309	237	267	595	(246)	(152)	(187)	(81)	46	378	45	145
2007	258	476	208	423	(287)	(216)	(273)	(104)	4	353	22	114
2008	319	458	178	409	(337)	(91)	(167)	32	128	499	127	266
2009	470	611	592	358	(223)	(148)	(223)	(31)	43	472	92	218
2010	431	579	551	499	(284)	(210)	(307)	(108)	(19)	440	56	231
2011	433	615	541	497	(347)	(270)	(363)	(128)	(62)	417	27	271
2012	428	597	546	378	(404)	(335)	(438)	(190)	(115)	395	38	218
2013	388	578	507	351	(463)	(411)	(524)	(264)	(169)	361	(39)	159
2014	350	551	463	317	(528)	(485)	(614)	(341)	(231)	316	(78)	107
2015	306	516	425	689	(588)	(561)	(688)	(427)	(327)	289	(113)	55
2016	266	491	387	393	(648)	(636)	(775)	(502)	(370)	257	(139)	0
2017	230	458	349	801	(708)	(713)	(863)	(580)	(424)	223	(161)	(57)
2018	190	427	309	606	(768)	(790)	(955)	(656)	(481)	187	(199)	(117)
2019	190	427	309	606	(768)	(790)	(955)	(656)	(481)	187	(199)	(117)
2020	150	398	269	577	(828)	(869)	(1,048)	(733)	(531)	153	(257)	(176)
2021	68	337	186	519	(949)	(1,024)	(1,222)	(901)	(681)	79	(321)	(282)
2022	26	305	144	488	(1,011)	(1,104)	(1,315)	(986)	(726)	42	(363)	(341)
2023	(17)	273	101	458	(1,071)	(1,189)	(1,410)	(1,060)	(774)	2	(387)	(403)
2024	(59)	242	56	593	(1,133)	(1,266)	(1,518)	(1,149)	(844)	(38)	(420)	(451)
2025	(103)	208	13	397	(1,194)	(1,352)	(1,611)	(1,224)	(885)	(80)	(490)	(521)

70 th Percentile Water, 70 th Percentile Average Load, 95 th Percentile Peak-Hour Load ¹												
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	203	191	252	532	(252)	(231)	(257)	(126)	(24)	402	21	(191)
2007	152	432	190	377	(295)	(297)	(345)	(146)	(62)	378	0	(226)
2008	212	413	159	356	(349)	(175)	(241)	(11)	66	521	101	(75)
2009	364	565	570	292	(233)	(226)	(299)	(75)	(36)	495	68	(128)
2010	311	559	525	403	(361)	(351)	(440)	(174)	(135)	444	0	(127)
2011	315	541	529	254	(425)	(420)	(517)	(235)	(187)	420	15	(186)
2012	315	541	529	254	(425)	(420)	(517)	(235)	(187)	420	15	(186)
2013	287	504	488	225	(488)	(501)	(606)	(309)	(239)	388	(66)	(251)
2014	251	495	439	188	(556)	(579)	(697)	(387)	(304)	341	(104)	(304)
2015	207	460	392	558	(611)	(647)	(771)	(475)	(417)	315	(138)	(358)
2016	167	434	348	258	(676)	(727)	(860)	(551)	(452)	284	(164)	(418)
2017	128	402	306	663	(742)	(807)	(950)	(630)	(505)	249	(184)	(480)
2018	90	372	265	466	(806)	(887)	(1,046)	(706)	(563)	213	(224)	(542)
2019	50	342	224	434	(870)	(969)	(1,142)	(784)	(610)	180	(283)	(605)
2020	10	313	186	381	(723)	(1,052)	(1,241)	(860)	(667)	129	(272)	(656)
2021	(34)	280	134	343	(989)	(1,123)	(1,318)	(955)	(778)	107	(344)	(719)
2022	(76)	243	89	310	(1,054)	(1,207)	(1,412)	(1,038)	(817)	70	(387)	(783)
2023	(119)	205	48	276	(1,143)	(1,310)	(1,508)	(1,114)	(860)	30	(411)	(850)
2024	(159)	169	3	407	(1,184)	(1,373)	(1,622)	(1,203)	(939)	(11)	(444)	(891)
2025	(202)	128	(40)	206	(1,251)	(1,466)	(1,716)	(1,279)	(970)	(54)	(514)	(971)

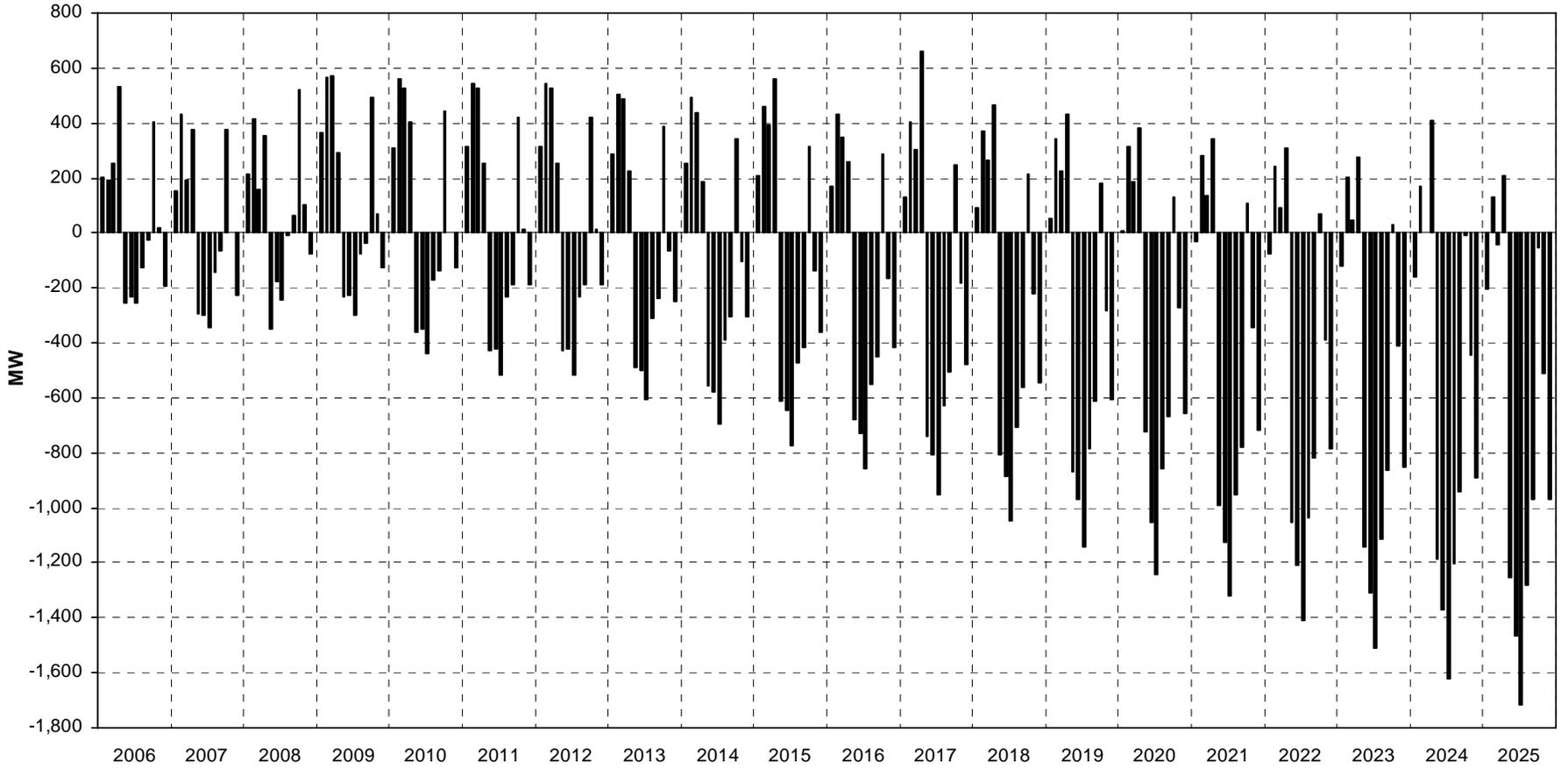
90 th Percentile Water, 70 th Percentile Average Load, 95 th Percentile Peak-Hour Load ¹												
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	126	41	124	367	(327)	(353)	(323)	(212)	(211)	347	58	(264)
2007	92	245	62	211	(372)	(419)	(412)	(231)	(247)	319	37	(299)
2008	146	195	14	190	(426)	(298)	(310)	(94)	(119)	461	138	(148)
2009	288	344	323	126	(307)	(349)	(365)	(165)	(223)	435	105	(203)
2010	236	256	307	263	(369)	(413)	(451)	(241)	(284)	408	66	(246)
2011	201	191	278	237	(440)	(473)	(510)	(269)	(327)	383	36	(203)
2012	195	174	284	88	(506)	(544)	(588)	(329)	(379)	359	51	(261)
2013	156	155	246	60	(569)	(624)	(681)	(403)	(430)	328	(32)	(326)
2014	121	128	197	23	(639)	(701)	(771)	(480)	(495)	275	(69)	(380)
2015	75	93	158	355	(693)	(771)	(844)	(576)	(607)	251	(104)	(435)
2016	36	66	120	23	(758)	(849)	(935)	(651)	(643)	218	(129)	(496)
2017	(3)	35	84	388	(824)	(930)	(1,024)	(729)	(696)	182	(148)	(557)
2018	(42)	5	45	161	(891)	(1,009)	(1,122)	(804)	(754)	145	(188)	(621)
2019	(82)	(25)	4	129	(955)	(1,092)	(1,219)	(883)	(802)	112	(248)	(684)
2020	(122)	(54)	(37)	99	(795)	(1,174)	(1,319)	(958)	(859)	54	(236)	(733)
2021	(165)	(87)	(85)	66	(1,072)	(1,247)	(1,395)	(1,059)	(966)	34	(309)	(799)
2022	(207)	(119)	(131)	35	(1,140)	(1,329)	(1,490)	(1,142)	(1,007)	(3)	(352)	(864)
2023	(251)	(151)	(173)	(1)	(1,234)	(1,432)	(1,587)	(1,217)	(1,050)	(41)	(376)	(929)
2024	(290)	(182)	(218)	131	(1,271)	(1,495)	(1,702)	(1,307)	(1,130)	(84)	(407)	(969)
2025	(333)	(215)	(262)	(70)	(1,339)	(1,588)	(1,797)	(1,380)	(1,162)	(135)	(478)	(1,050)

¹ Final values after thermal peaking resources were applied.

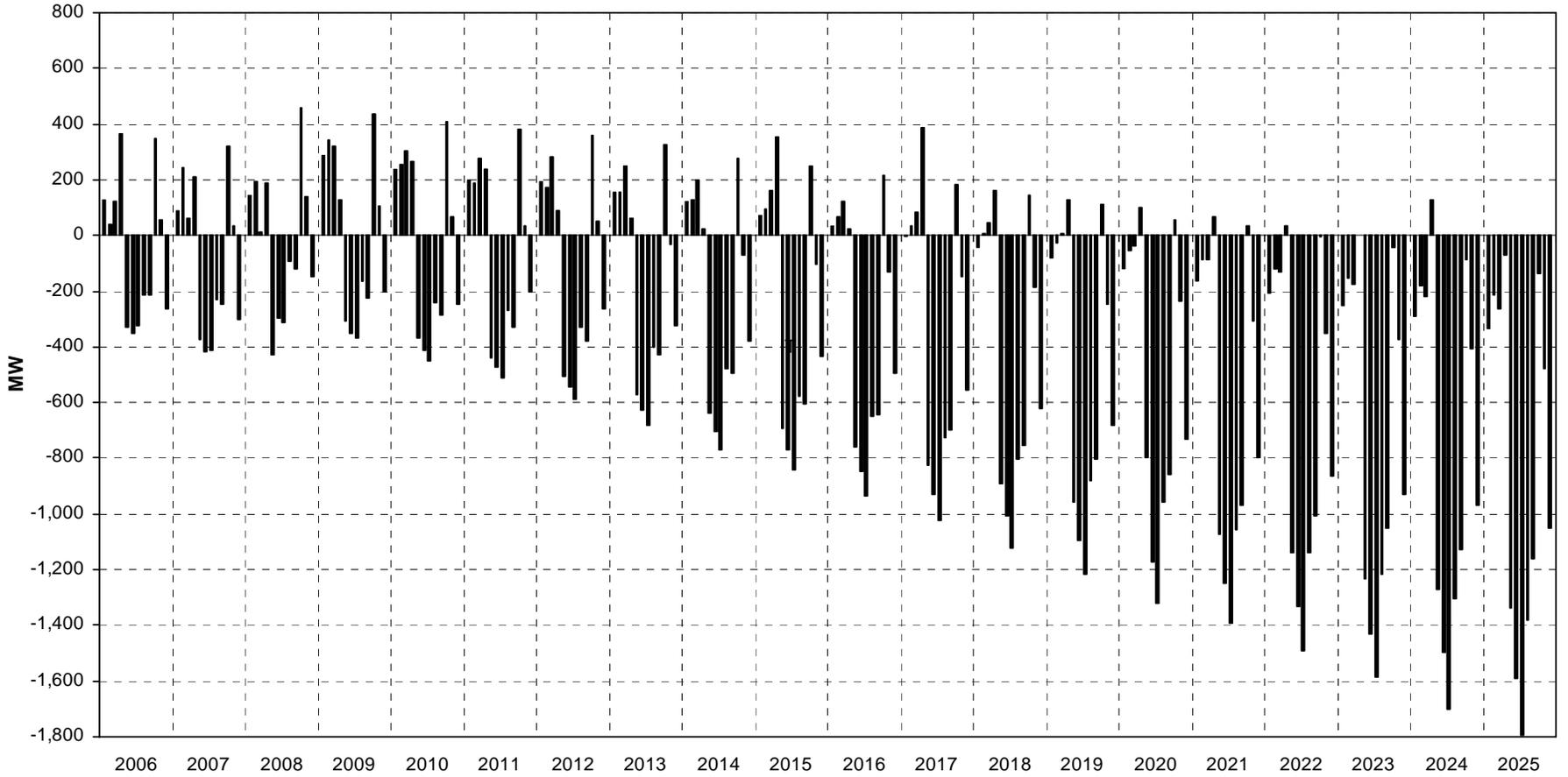
Monthly Peak-Hour Surplus/Deficiency (Revised 10/12/06)
50th Percentile Water, 90th Percentile Peak Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Peak-Hour Surplus/Deficiency
70th Percentile Water, 95th Percentile Peak Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Peak-Hour Surplus/Deficiency
90th Percentile Water, 95th Percentile Peak Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Northwest Transmission Constraint Deficiency Data

50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Average Load, 90th Percentile Peak-Hour Load¹

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	(51)	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	(108)	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	(179)	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	(78)	(262)	0	(43)	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	(165)	(354)	(5)	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	(46)	(237)	(443)	(290)	(58)	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	(113)	(328)	(534)	(199)	(100)	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	(180)	(412)	(627)	(247)	(110)	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	(242)	(497)	(754)	(363)	(219)	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	(314)	(577)	(815)	(418)	(444)	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	(239)	(715)	(906)	(539)	(344)	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	(441)	(743)	(1,054)	(652)	(374)	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	(508)	(840)	(1,106)	(741)	(495)	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	(576)	(929)	(1,265)	(774)	(545)	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	(640)	(1,012)	(1,384)	(891)	(621)	0	0	(43)
2025	0	0	0	0	(713)	(1,108)	(1,410)	(995)	(670)	0	0	(105)

70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Average Load, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load¹

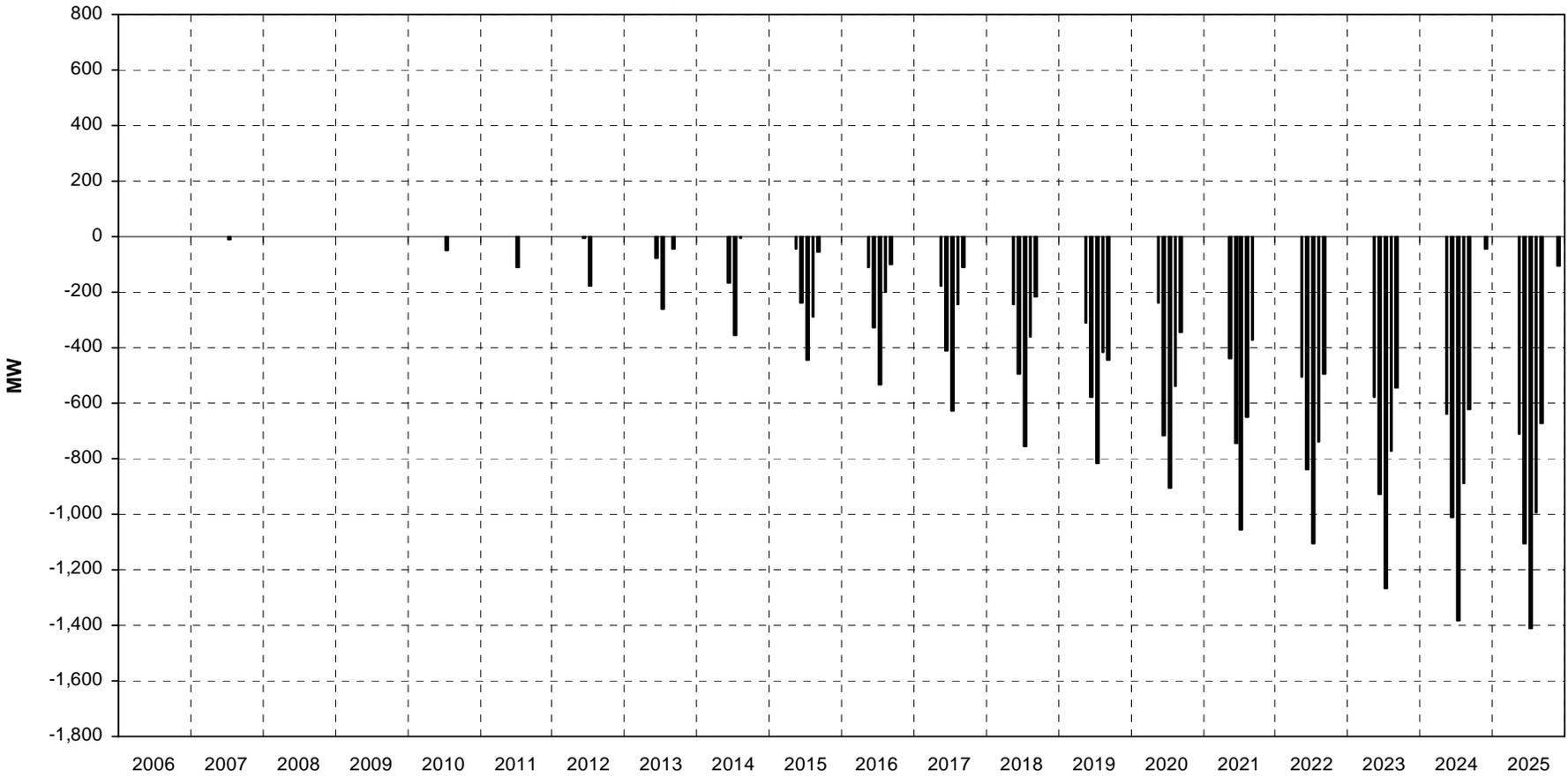
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	(51)	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	(96)	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	(151)	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	(29)	(247)	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	(105)	(307)	0	(116)	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	(63)	(185)	(399)	(56)	(23)	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	(129)	(269)	(490)	(348)	(143)	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	(196)	(353)	(582)	(268)	(185)	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	(260)	(436)	(676)	(316)	(221)	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	(328)	(521)	(838)	(443)	(307)	0	0	(43)
2019	0	0	0	0	(393)	(606)	(866)	(461)	(526)	0	0	(101)
2020	0	0	0	0	(338)	(804)	(963)	(614)	(423)	0	0	(162)
2021	0	0	0	0	(529)	(778)	(1,142)	(721)	(480)	0	0	(223)
2022	0	0	0	0	(597)	(865)	(1,161)	(814)	(589)	0	0	(287)
2023	0	0	0	0	(663)	(952)	(1,356)	(824)	(637)	0	0	(350)
2024	0	0	0	0	(731)	(1,042)	(1,482)	(945)	(723)	0	0	(414)
2025	0	0	0	0	(800)	(1,130)	(1,470)	(1,056)	(758)	0	0	(478)

90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Average Load, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load¹

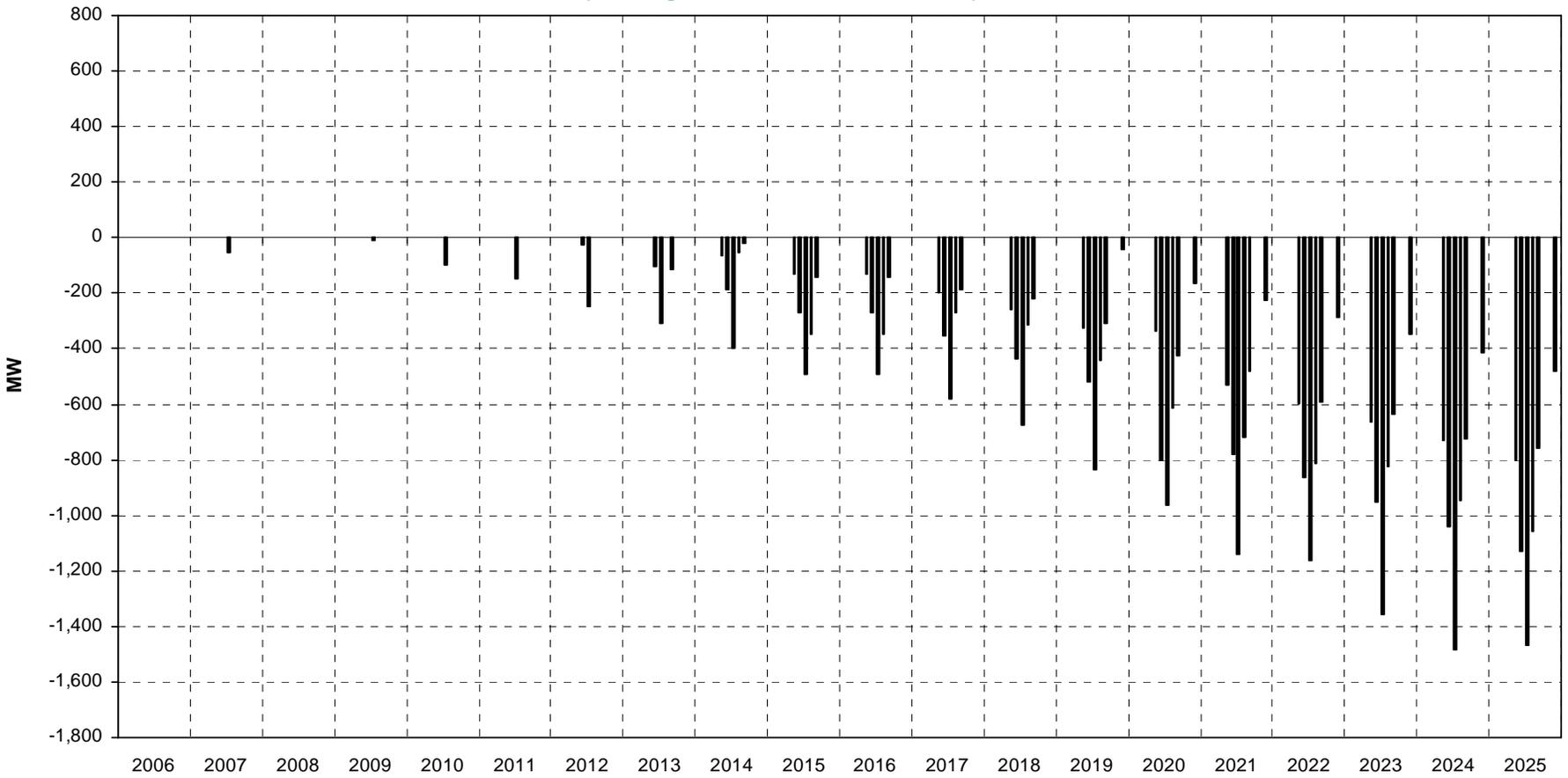
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	(115)	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	(39)	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	(179)	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	(181)	0	(35)	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	(115)	(331)	(1)	(93)	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	(8)	(140)	(336)	(27)	(316)	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	(80)	(220)	(428)	(168)	(219)	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	(144)	(362)	(522)	(446)	(343)	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	(209)	(382)	(615)	(362)	(383)	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	(277)	(496)	(710)	(376)	(398)	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	(343)	(629)	(927)	(532)	(506)	0	0	(50)
2019	0	0	0	0	(411)	(640)	(903)	(546)	(727)	0	0	(112)
2020	0	0	0	0	(344)	(941)	(1,001)	(704)	(622)	0	0	(170)
2021	0	0	0	0	(553)	(807)	(1,234)	(820)	(574)	0	0	(231)
2022	0	0	0	0	(610)	(894)	(1,204)	(912)	(787)	0	0	(294)
2023	0	0	0	0	(729)	(987)	(1,448)	(909)	(835)	0	0	(358)
2024	0	0	0	0	(747)	(1,076)	(1,575)	(1,010)	(922)	0	0	(422)
2025	0	0	0	0	(851)	(1,166)	(1,518)	(1,176)	(958)	0	0	(486)

¹ Final values after thermal peaking resources were applied.

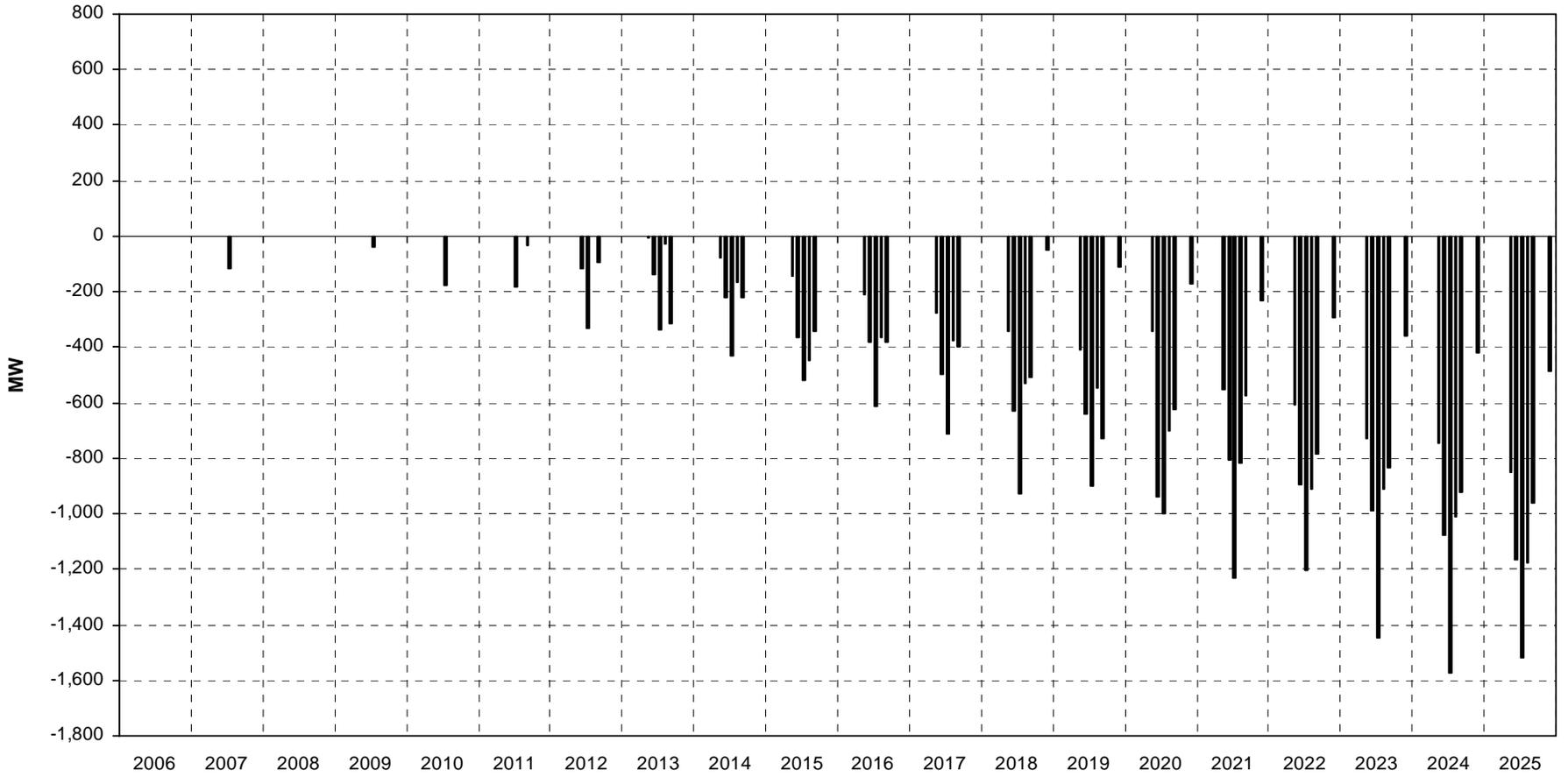
Monthly Peak-Hour Northwest Transmission Deficit
50th Percentile Water, 90th Percentile Peak Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Peak-Hour Northwest Transmission Deficit 70th Percentile Water, 95th Percentile Peak Load (Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Peak-Hour Northwest Transmission Deficit
90th Percentile Water, 95th Percentile Peak Load
(Existing and Committed Resources)



Monthly Northwest Transmission Constraint Deficiency Data with Peakers (2006–2015)
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load, 90th Percentile Peak-Hour Load (MW)

2006	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	0	(64)	(175)	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	0	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	0	0	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	0	(131)	(263)	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	0	92	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(12)	0	0	0	0	0
2008	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(42)	(177)	(319)	(13)	0	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	0	0	0	0	0	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(96)	(225)	(383)	(270)	(78)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(159)	(287)	(467)	(187)	(105)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(51)	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(225)	(359)	(525)	(204)	(187)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(108)	0	0	0	0	0
2012	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(281)	(428)	(595)	(265)	(242)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	(5)	(179)	0	0	0	0	0
2013	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(348)	(501)	(678)	(325)	(470)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	(78)	(262)	0	(43)	0	0	0
2014	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(417)	(588)	(770)	(427)	(371)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	(165)	(354)	(5)	0	0	0	0
2015	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(478)	(660)	(859)	(712)	(485)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(46)	(237)	(443)	(290)	(58)	0	0	0

Monthly Northwest Transmission Constraint Deficiency Data with Peakers (2016–2025)
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load, 90th Percentile Peak-Hour Load (MW)

2016	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(545)	(751)	(951)	(622)	(527)	0	0	(9)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(113)	(328)	(534)	(199)	(100)	0	0	0
2017	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(611)	(835)	(1,044)	(669)	(538)	0	0	(66)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(180)	(412)	(627)	(247)	(110)	0	0	0
2018	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(674)	(920)	(1,170)	(785)	(646)	0	0	(127)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(242)	(497)	(754)	(363)	(219)	0	0	0
2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(745)	(1,000)	(1,232)	(840)	(871)	0	(9)	(182)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(314)	(577)	(815)	(418)	(444)	0	0	0
2020	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(671)	(1,138)	(1,323)	(961)	(771)	0	(46)	(251)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(239)	(715)	(906)	(539)	(344)	0	0	0
2021	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(28)	0	0	0	(872)	(1,166)	(1,470)	(1,075)	(801)	0	(88)	(310)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(441)	(743)	(1,054)	(652)	(374)	0	0	0
2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(71)	0	0	0	(940)	(1,263)	(1,522)	(1,164)	(922)	0	(130)	(360)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(508)	(840)	(1,106)	(741)	(495)	0	0	0
2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(113)	0	0	0	(1,007)	(1,352)	(1,681)	(1,197)	(972)	0	(174)	(421)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(576)	(929)	(1,265)	(774)	(545)	0	0	0
2024	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(159)	0	0	0	(1,072)	(1,435)	(1,800)	(1,313)	(1,049)	0	(332)	(491)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(640)	(1,012)	(1,384)	(891)	(621)	0	0	(43)
2025	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(204)	0	0	0	(1,145)	(1,531)	(1,827)	(1,417)	(1,097)	0	(261)	(553)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(713)	(1,108)	(1,410)	(995)	(670)	0	0	(105)

Monthly Northwest Transmission Constraint Deficiency Data with Peakers (2006–2015)
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load (MW)

2006	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(15)	(85)	(213)	(20)	0	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	0	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	0	0	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(60)	(154)	(302)	(20)	(32)	0	0	(2)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	0	92	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(51)	0	0	0	0	0
2008	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(112)	(196)	(357)	(59)	(80)	0	0	(26)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander						168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(173)	(256)	(426)	(324)	(152)	0	0	(78)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(10)	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(236)	(321)	(512)	(245)	(209)	0	0	(119)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(96)	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(303)	(383)	(567)	(270)	(265)	0	0	(87)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(151)	0	0	0	0	0
2012	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(361)	(452)	(663)	(339)	(324)	0	0	(136)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	(29)	(247)	0	0	0	0	0
2013	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(422)	(528)	(723)	(364)	(543)	0	0	(195)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	(105)	(307)	0	(116)	0	0	0
2014	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(494)	(608)	(815)	(478)	(450)	0	0	(254)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(63)	(185)	(399)	(56)	(23)	0	0	0
2015	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(561)	(692)	(907)	(771)	(570)	0	0	(312)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(129)	(269)	(490)	(348)	(143)	0	0	0

Monthly Northwest Transmission Constraint Deficiency Data with Peakers (2016–2025)
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load (MW)

2016	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(627)	(775)	(998)	(691)	(612)	0	0	(370)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(196)	(353)	(582)	(268)	(185)	0	0	0
2017	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(692)	(859)	(1,092)	(738)	(649)	0	0	(429)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(260)	(436)	(676)	(316)	(221)	0	0	0
2018	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(759)	(944)	(1,254)	(865)	(734)	0	(6)	(492)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(328)	(521)	(838)	(443)	(307)	0	0	(43)
2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(36)	0	0	0	(825)	(1,028)	(1,283)	(884)	(953)	0	(47)	(550)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(393)	(606)	(866)	(461)	(526)	0	0	(101)
2020	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(83)	0	0	0	(770)	(1,227)	(1,379)	(1,036)	(850)	0	(87)	(610)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(338)	(804)	(963)	(614)	(423)	0	0	(162)
2021	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(129)	0	0	0	(961)	(1,200)	(1,558)	(1,143)	(907)	0	(129)	(671)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(529)	(778)	(1,142)	(721)	(480)	0	0	(223)
2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(173)	0	0	0	(1,029)	(1,288)	(1,577)	(1,236)	(1,017)	0	(170)	(735)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(597)	(865)	(1,161)	(814)	(589)	0	0	(287)
2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(216)	0	(5)	0	(1,094)	(1,375)	(1,773)	(1,246)	(1,064)	0	(215)	(798)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(663)	(952)	(1,356)	(824)	(637)	0	0	(350)
2024	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(259)	0	(54)	0	(1,163)	(1,464)	(1,898)	(1,368)	(1,150)	0	(368)	(863)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(731)	(1,042)	(1,482)	(945)	(723)	0	0	(414)
2025	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(306)	0	(108)	0	(1,231)	(1,553)	(1,886)	(1,478)	(1,185)	0	(301)	(927)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(800)	(1,130)	(1,470)	(1,056)	(758)	0	0	(478)

Monthly Northwest Transmission Constraint Deficiency Data with Peakers (2006–2015)
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load (MW)

2006	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(32)	(116)	(243)	(74)	(102)	0	0	0
Bennett Mountain	180	0	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	0	0	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(75)	(215)	(366)	(125)	(187)	0	0	(8)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	0	92	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(115)	0	0	0	0	0
2008	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak-Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(129)	(231)	(387)	(161)	(232)	0	0	(32)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	0	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	0	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander						168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(187)	(320)	(455)	(412)	(347)	0	0	(85)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(39)	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(251)	(350)	(596)	(329)	(298)	0	0	(127)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(179)	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(316)	(412)	(598)	(359)	(463)	0	0	(95)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(181)	0	(35)	0	0	0
2012	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(376)	(538)	(747)	(424)	(520)	0	0	(144)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	0	(115)	(331)	(1)	(93)	0	0	0
2013	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(439)	(563)	(753)	(449)	(743)	0	0	(203)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(8)	(140)	(336)	(27)	(316)	0	0	0
2014	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(512)	(643)	(845)	(590)	(646)	0	0	(262)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(80)	(220)	(428)	(168)	(219)	0	0	0
2015	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(575)	(785)	(938)	(869)	(770)	0	0	(320)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(144)	(362)	(522)	(446)	(343)	0	0	0

Monthly Northwest Transmission Constraint Deficiency Data with Peakers (2016–2025)
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load, 95th Percentile Peak-Hour Load (MW)

2016	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	0	0	0	0	(641)	(805)	(1,032)	(785)	(810)	0	0	(377)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	0	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	0	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(209)	(382)	(615)	(362)	(383)	0	0	0
2017	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(13)	0	0	0	(708)	(919)	(1,126)	(798)	(825)	0	0	(435)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(277)	(496)	(710)	(376)	(398)	0	0	0
2018	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(54)	0	0	0	(775)	(1,052)	(1,343)	(954)	(933)	0	0	(498)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(343)	(629)	(927)	(532)	(506)	0	0	(50)
2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(96)	0	0	0	(842)	(1,063)	(1,319)	(969)	(1,154)	0	(26)	(560)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(411)	(640)	(903)	(546)	(727)	0	0	(112)
2020	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(140)	0	0	0	(776)	(1,364)	(1,417)	(1,126)	(1,050)	0	(63)	(618)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(344)	(941)	(1,001)	(704)	(622)	0	0	(170)
2021	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(190)	0	(35)	0	(985)	(1,230)	(1,650)	(1,242)	(1,001)	0	(105)	(679)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(553)	(807)	(1,234)	(820)	(574)	0	0	(231)
2022	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(234)	0	(82)	0	(1,042)	(1,317)	(1,621)	(1,334)	(1,214)	0	(147)	(742)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(610)	(894)	(1,204)	(912)	(787)	0	0	(294)
2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(275)	(6)	(130)	0	(1,161)	(1,410)	(1,864)	(1,331)	(1,262)	0	(191)	(806)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(729)	(987)	(1,448)	(909)	(835)	0	0	(358)
2024	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(319)	(38)	(179)	0	(1,178)	(1,499)	(1,991)	(1,433)	(1,349)	(6)	(327)	(870)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(747)	(1,076)	(1,575)	(1,010)	(922)	0	0	(422)
2025	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peak Hour Sup./Def.	(367)	(74)	(232)	0	(1,283)	(1,589)	(1,934)	(1,598)	(1,385)	(19)	(280)	(934)
Bennett Mountain	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Danskin	93	92	90	88	88	87	86	87	88	89	91	92
Evander	180	178	176	174	172	168	165	168	170	175	177	178
Deficiency	0	0	0	0	(851)	(1,166)	(1,518)	(1,176)	(958)	0	0	(486)

Portfolio Summary and Description

Portfolio P-1 - Green

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	926
Wind 2008, 2009, 2011	500	MW	Transmission	450
Geothermal (Binary) 2009, 2011- 2014, 2016-18, 2020	490	MW	Peak	1099
CHP 2010, 2013	150	MW	Total Name Plate	2027
Transmission McNary 2014, Montana 2018	450	MW		
Nuclear 2022	250	MW		
Total Name Plate	2027	MW		

Portfolio P1 comprises a high degree of renewable energy generating resources and a large reliance on market purchases via upgraded transmission paths to meet peak capacity needs. Portfolio P1 represents the lowest carbon exposure.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$306,212
Resource Total	\$7,348,136
Market Sales	-\$2,670,626
Total	\$4,983,722

Portfolio P2 - Transmission

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	394
Wind 2008	100	MW	Transmission	1260
Geothermal (Binary) 2009	50	MW	Peak	662
CT 2010	170	MW	Total Name Plate	2017
Transmission Lolo 2011, McNary 2013, Montana 2018, White Pine 2024	1260	MW		
Nuclear 2022	250	MW		
Total Name Plate	2017	MW		

Portfolio P2 explores the implications of extensive transmission upgrades and reliance on the market to provide the bulk of the new base load and peaking needs.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$958,789
Resource Total	\$5,600,116
Market Sales	-\$1,207,782
Total	\$5,351,123

Portfolio P3 - 2004 IRP with diversified additions

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1139
Wind 2008, 2012,	250	MW	Transmission	285
Geothermal (Binary) 2009, 2021, 2022	225	MW	Peak	1284
CHP 2010, 2020	110	MW	Total Name Plate	1807
Transmission McNary 2012, Lolo 2019	285	MW		
Coal 2013	250	MW		
IGCC 2017	250	MW		
Nuclear 2022	250	MW		
Total Name Plate	1807			

Portfolio P3 adjusts and extends the 2004 IRP with a diversified mix of renewable, transmission, and thermal resources.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$517,744
Resource Total	\$6,313,858
Market Sales	-\$1,866,829
Total	\$4,964,772

Portfolio P4 - Basic Thermal

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1187
Wind 2008	100	MW	0	
CHP 2008	50	MW	Peak	1562
Geothermal (Binary) 2009	50	MW	1657	
Coal 2012, 2016, 2020	850	MW		
CT 2018	170	MW		
Nuclear 2022	250	MW		
Total Name Plate	1657	MW		

Portfolio P4 satisfies the base load and peak growth with a heavy reliance on new pulverized coal and natural gas peaking generation. It contains no transmission upgrades. This portfolio has the greatest carbon exposure.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$270,096
Resource Total	\$7,227,009
Market Sales	-\$2,655,419
Total	\$4,841,685

Portfolio P5 - Clean Coal Portfolio

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1104
Wind 2008	100	MW	Transmission	0
CHP 2008	50	MW	Peak	1537
Geothermal (Binary) 2009	50	MW	Total Name Plate	1632
IGCC 2012, 2016, CT 2018	600	MW		
CCCT 2021	170	MW		
Nuclear 2022	225	MW		
	250	MW		
Total Name Plate	1632	MW		

Portfolio P5 examines heavy thermal portfolio with IGCC coal and a large combines cycle natural gas resources.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$297,995
Resource Total	\$7,431,968
Market Sales	-\$2,463,595
Total	\$5,266,369

Portfolio P6 - 2004 IRP with Heavy Geothermal and Combustion Turbines (CT)

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1042
Wind 2008	100	MW	Transmission	0
CHP 2008	100	MW	Peak	1752
Geothermal (Binary) 2010, 2013, 2018	150	MW	Total Name Plate	1847
CT 2012, 2020, 2021	510	MW		
Coal 2013, 2017	500	MW		
IGCC 2022	300	MW		
Total Name Plate	1847	MW		

Portfolio P6 adjusts and extends the 2004 IRP with three 170 MW natural gas CT's, 220 MWs of Geothermal and a 300 MW IGCC coal plant. Idaho Power generation requirements are predominantly peak driven which requires a large capacity for a relatively few peak hours per year. CT's are one way to provide this capacity and P6, P7, P8, and P9 examines heavy CT reliance.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$289,365
Resource Total	\$7,156,598
Market Sales	-\$2,501,643
Total	\$4,944,319

Portfolio P7 2004 IRP with Heavy Geothermal and Combustion Turbines with some Transmission

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	901
Wind 2007	100	MW	Transmission	225
Geothermal (Binary) 2010	50	MW	Peak	1432
CHP 2010	50	MW	Total Name Plate	1752
Transmission McNary 2011	225	MW		
Coal 2013, 2018	500	MW		
CT 2020, 2021	340	MW		
IGCC 2022	300	MW		
Total Name Plate	1752	MW		

Portfolio P7 adjusts and extends the 2004 IRP similarly to P6 but with increased transmission enabling greater import capacity and consequently market purchases to provide for some of the system peaking requirements and offsetting a CT and some geothermal and CHP generation.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$412,236
Resource Total	\$6,650,659
Market Sales	-\$2,065,285
Total	\$4,997,609

Portfolio P8 2004 IRP with Outrageous CT's and some Geothermal

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	948
Wind 2007, 2011	350	MW	Transmission	0
CHP 2008	48	MW	Peak	1721
Geothermal 2010-11, 2013, 2018	250	MW	Total Name Plate	2065
Coal 2013	250	MW		
CT 2012, 2017, 2020, 2021	680	MW		
IGCC 2021	300	MW		
Total Name Plate	2065			

Portfolio P8 starts with the 2004 IRP and builds the most peaking focused portfolio. CT's are relatively cheap to build and if not run a lot of hours provide a good choice to provide capacity. P8 examines the addition of 4,170 MW CTs. Additionally, some of the pulverized coal identified in the 2004 IRP was offset with Geothermal resources.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$321,042
Resource Total	\$7,026,768
Market Sales	-\$2,535,129
Total	\$4,812,681

Portfolio P9 2004 IRP Heavy CTs and IGCC sequestration

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1042
Wind 2007	100	MW	Transmission	0
CHP 2008	100	MW	Peak	1752
Geothermal (Binary) 2010, 2013, 2018	150	MW	Total Name Plate	1847
CT 2012, 2020, 2021	510	MW		
Wyo IGCC w/seq 2013	250	MW		
Coal 2017	250	MW		
IGCC 2022	300	MW		
Total Name Plate	1847			

Portfolio P9 begins with the 2004 IRP and focuses on peaking and geothermal resources with carbon sequestered coal generation.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$289,882
Resource Total	\$7,182,044
Market Sales	-\$2,501,215
Total	\$4,970,712

Portfolio P10 – Heavy Pulverized Coal

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1356
Wind 2008	100	MW	Transmission	225
CHP 2009	100	MW	Peak	1592
Geothermal (Binary) 2009	50	Mw	Total Name Plate	1912
Transmission McNary 2014	225	MW		
Coal 2012, 2016, 2018, 2023	1000	MW		
Nuclear 2021	250	MW		
Total Name Plate	1912	MW		

Portfolio P10 focuses on pulverized coal with four 250 MW projects over the planning period. Pulverized coal is a proven and reliable technology with a plentiful fuel source. Portfolio P10 is distinguished as the portfolio that adds the most base load generation.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$265,690
Resource Total	\$7,503,565
Market Sales	-\$2,797,467
Total	\$4,971,787

Portfolio P11 - Transmission Bridger to Boise with Wyoming Wind

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1016
Wind 2009, 2016, 2018, 2020	1100	MW	Transmission	1475
CHP 2009	100	MW	Peak	893
Geothermal (Binary) 2009	50	MW	Total Name Plate	3412
Transmission				
Wyoming 2012, McNary 2014	1475	MW		
Coal 2013	250	MW		
Nuclear 2020	250	MW		
Total Name Plate	3412	MW		

Portfolio P11 explores increasing the transmission capacity between Wyoming and Boise. There was enthusiastic support for this configuration among some of the IRPAC members. The rationale is to provide a means of accessing the high capacity wind area that are located in Wyoming. This portfolio has the distinction of including the most facility nameplate.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$410,636
Resource Total	\$7,860,774
Market Sales	-\$2,401,375
Total	\$5,870,035

Portfolio P12 Nuclear

DSM 2007-2025	187	MW	Energy	1289
Wind 2008	100	MW	Transmission	225
CHP 2009	100	MW	Peak	1492
Geothermal (Binary) 2009	50	MW	Total Name Plate	1812
Coal 2013	250	MW		
Transmission McNary 2014	225	MW		
Nuclear 2016, 2018, 2023	900	MW		
Total Name Plate	1812	MW		

Portfolio P12 incorporates a nuclear resource solution to Idaho Power generation growth requirements.

Expected Case Aurora	Years 1-20 NPV (\$000)
Market Purchases	\$262,189
Resource Total	\$7,500,132
Market Sales	-\$2,966,285
Total	\$4,796,034

Summary of Initial Portfolios

Resource	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12
CCCT	–	–	–	–	225	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CHP	150	–	110	50	50	100	50	48	100	100	100	100
Coal	–	–	250	850	–	500	500	250	250	1,000	250	250
CT	–	170	–	170	170	510	340	680	510	–	–	–
DSM	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
Geothermal (Binary)	490	50	225	50	50	150	50	250	150	50	50	50
IGCC	–	–	–	–	600	300	300	300	300	–	–	–
Nuclear	250	250	250	250	250	–	–	–	–	250	250	900
Transmission	450	1,260	285	–	–	–	225	–	–	225	1,475	225
Wind	500	100	250	100	100	100	100	350	100	100	1,100	100
Wyo IGCC w/seq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	–	–	–
Total Nameplate	2,027	2,017	1,807	1,657	1,632	1,847	1,752	2,065	1,847	1,912	3,412	1,812
Energy	926	394	1,139	1,187	1,104	1,042	901	948	1,042	1,356	1,016	1,289
Transmission	450	1,260	285	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	1,475	225
Peak	1,099	662	1,284	1,562	1,537	1,752	1,432	1,721	1,752	1,592	893	1,492

Coal Based Generation Technology Assessment Executive Summary DRAFT

With the recent increase in natural gas prices and gas delivery restrictions, coal based power generation is regaining a stronghold in the power generation industry. When considering the many common and developing coal generation technologies available for utility application, it is important to understand the relative benefits and potential pitfalls associated with various options currently being considered for new power generation facilities.

The purpose of this white paper is to present a summary level comparison of key parameters associated with each of the most prevalent commercial coal-fired generation technologies currently being considered in today's power generation market. The technologies addressed include the following:

- Sub-critical pulverized coal combustion.
- Super-critical pulverized coal combustion.
- Ultra-super-critical pulverized coal combustion.
- Circulating fluidized bed combustion.
- Integrated gasification combined cycle technologies.
- Pressurized fluidized bed combustion.

The relative performance, environmental emissions, and electrical generation costs for each of the technologies for a western coal application are compared. In addition, the sensitivity of generation cost for the most prominent technologies to unit size, capital costs, and key environmental risks for mercury control and carbon dioxide emissions are addressed.

The comparison assumes a typical 600 MW unit, located on a western US plant site, designed to utilize western bituminous and sub-bituminous coal supplies.

1.1 Overview of Technologies

The following is a brief description of each of the coal generation technologies considered in this assessment.

Pulverized Coal (PC) Boilers. PC boiler technology is a well-proven technology that is dominating the current market for large projects under development and construction. This boiler technology is characterized by firing coal which has been pulverized to a fine particle size (50 microns or smaller) and then blown into the boiler with combustion air and rapidly combusted. The combination of the fuel particle size and direct injection with combustion air results in very high combustion rates when compared to other technologies such as circulating fluidized bed boilers. Pulverized coal boilers consist of a membrane-wall furnace or combustion zone consisting of either vertical or spiral-wound water tubes. This membrane wall serves as the evaporative section of the boiler. In the furnace, fuel and combustion air are injected through wall-mounted burner assemblies with staging of combustion air to minimize the formation of NO_x. Some steam superheater surface is often located in the furnace in the form of pendant heat exchange surfaces. The combustion products or flue gases flow upward through the furnace and enter a backpass, or convective section which includes steam superheaters, reheaters, economizers, selective catalytic NO_x reduction systems, and air heaters. Split backpass sections,

in which the flue gas flows through two parallel gas paths, are often utilized to assist in steam temperature control and to minimize the use of water spray attemperation.

The thermodynamic steam cycle for large pulverized coal fired units have been implemented in three basic steam cycles:

- Subcritical drum type units with maximum continuous throttle pressures up to 2,400 psig and typically 1000 °F/1000 °F superheat/reheat steam temperatures. Overpressure (OP) design conditions for this cycle would typically allow for temporary operation at a throttle pressure of 2,520 psig.
- Supercritical units with throttle pressures at 3,500 psig, (3,675 psig-OP) and with 1,000 °F to 1,100 °F superheat and reheat temperatures and typically would be applicable for units greater than 400 MW class designs. Supercritical technologies operate on a once-through steam/water cycle concept with no steam drum in the steam generator flow path. Water is circulated through the boiler heat transfer surfaces, evaporated within the boiler tubes, superheated and/or reheated, and directed to the steam turbine generator. Supercritical cycles have typically been implemented with a single steam reheat system.
- Ultra-supercritical units with throttle pressures as high as 4,200 psig and 1,100 °F superheat and reheat steam temperatures that are generally applied to extremely large units (1,000 MW class). These units have been successfully implemented in Europe and Japan with little operating experience in the United States. Further development and advancement of the ultra-supercritical technologies is focusing on the development of new piping and equipment materials required to further elevate the steam cycle conditions and improve overall thermal cycle efficiency. Ultra-supercritical technologies are similar to the supercritical technologies with respect to the use of a once-through steam/water cycle. While supercritical cycles have typically been limited to single reheat systems, ultra-supercritical units may utilize double reheat steam cycles.

Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) Boiler. CFB boiler technology represents a mature technology in which crushed fuel and limestone (and/or other inert bed materials) are injected into the furnace where they are suspended in a fluidized bed by combustion air that flows vertically through the furnace. The elutriation of the fuel particles and bed material allows for long residence time for combustion as the gas stream moves from the bottom of the furnace, through a particulate separation device and exits through a standard convective heat transfer section at the backend of the boiler. Due to the low combustion temperatures and the use of limestone as a bed material, emissions of NO_x and SO₂ emissions from CFB boilers are inherently lower than those of PC boilers. The separator device located at the furnace gas outlet collects bed material entrained in the flue gas for recycle back into the furnace; thus, the term circulating fluidized bed is applied. The particle separator at the furnace exit can take many forms ranging from the typical cyclone design with a vortex finder and J-valve to internal U-Beam devices which form a tortuous path where particulate collects via impaction with the U-Beams. CFB boiler designs are adaptable to a wide range of fuels, allowing utilization of low rank coals, waste fuels, and opportunity fuels such as petroleum coke.

Selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) systems are typically employed to help further reduce NO_x emissions without the need for a SCR catalyst. SO₂ removal efficiencies as high as 95 percent have been achieved through injection of limestone directly into the furnace.

CFB boiler technology applications to date have utilized sub-critical thermal cycles. The first supercritical, 450 MW, once-through CFB unit is currently under construction in Poland by Foster Wheeler. There are no technical concerns for this enhancement of the technology other than the threshold criteria of about 400 MW where supercritical designs become more economically viable. However, designs are offered by other suppliers for larger, supercritical once through CFB boilers up to 600 MW in size, but to date no units have been built. The current size limit of CFB boilers is 400 MW.

Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC). IGCC is a developing clean-coal technology that combines the gasification of coal to syngas and integrates this with a standard gas turbine combined cycle power plant. Gasification processes have and are operating in the chemical industry for many years with a number of proven utility-size IGCC power plants. IGCC development projects are prevalent in today's market, but are focused on a select number of utilities and independent power producers that are funding up-front front-end engineering and design (FEED) analyses to definitively establish design, performance, and cost information. Most of the development projects are funding FEED efforts for high sulfur bituminous and petroleum coke-type fuels. Presently, there appears to be limited interest in developing western bituminous or sub-bituminous fuel designs by the prominent gasification suppliers (OEMs).

For the gasification process coal is reacted in a gasifier, producing a raw fuel gas that is cleaned and combusted in a gas turbine as part of a combined-cycle power block. Coal gasification involves the partial oxidation of coal at an elevated temperature and pressure which produces the syngas that has combustible components, including hydrogen, carbon monoxide and methane. Gasification takes place in a gasifier/reactor, where coal is processed in three steps: drying (evaporating moisture), pyrolysis (decomposition / transformation of chemical compounds) and gasification (partial oxidation). The syngas from the coal gasifier is then quenched and/or cooled through a series of integrated heat exchangers and then scrubbed for removal of particulates and sulfur.

Typical syngas compositions leaving the gasification system have low heating values compared to natural gas. Clean syngas is combusted in one or more gas turbines, which exhaust to multiple pressure, sub-critical heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs). The HRSGs produce steam for a conventional steam turbine cycle as well as steam required for the gasification process. Oxygen required for the gasifier (either air-blown or oxygen-blown) is often provided via the gas turbine compressor. For oxygen-blown designs, a cryogenic air separation unit is required.

Since the volume of the syngas produced is significantly less than the flue gas produced by the combustion turbines, removal of pollutants is generally more efficient than with other coal generation technologies. This characteristic is very attractive and has good potential for economically achieving aggressive pollutant emissions standards. The key area of future benefit is associated with the capability for carbon dioxide capture for sequestration (CCS) that can be adapted through this technology.

Pressurized Fluidized Bed Combustion (PFBC). PFBC coal technology can be characterized as a standard combined cycle facility with an external combustor for the combustion turbine. The combustor is a pressurized combustor supplied with coal and combustion air from the combustion turbine compressor. The combustion units are fairly compact and operate at pressures consistent with the combustion turbine design, typically in the range of 145 to 220 psig, and combustion temperatures in the range of 1400 to 1600°F.

Hot pressurized flue gas from the combustor is used to directly produce steam and is also sent through hot cyclones and supplied to a gas turbine for expansion and power production. Gas turbine exhaust gas is then sent through a heat recovery steam generator for additional steam production for steam turbine power generation. Ultimately the steam turbine will create approximately 80% of the plant power with the combustion turbine providing the other 20%. The key challenge to this cycle design is having a gas turbine design that can accept a flue gas with residual solid particles.

Due to the limited commercial deployment of this technology, the complexity of the various plant systems, mixed performance results from recent applications, and the limited apparent benefits of the technology (i.e. lack of significantly improved cycle efficiencies and emissions as compared to other technologies), PFBC technology is not currently considered a realistic option for a 600 MW power generating facility.

Table 1.1-1 provides a summary level side-by-side comparison of the key differentiators between the technologies included in this evaluation.

	Sub-Critical PC	Super Critical PC	Ultra-Super Critical PC	Sub Critical CFB	IGCC Moving Bed Reactors	IGCC Fluidized Bed Reactors	IGCC Entrained Flow
Commercial Operating Experience	Extensive commercial experience	Extensive commercial experience	Limited development of technology	Extensive commercial experience	Extensive commercial experience	Limited development of technology	Extensive commercial gasifier experience.
Thermal Efficiency	Lowest Thermal Efficiency	Higher Thermal Efficiency	Incrementally Higher Efficiency than SCPC	Lowest thermal efficiency	Highest IGCC Efficiency – Incrementally Higher Efficiency than USCPC	Medium IGCC Efficiency – Incrementally Higher Efficiency than USCPC	Lowest IGCC Efficiency – Incrementally Higher Efficiency than USCPC
Turndown Capability	Slow load changing response	Better load changing response.	Better load changing response.	Slow load changing response	Limited turndown capability		
Plant Size	Boiler and Power Island is relatively compact. Large AQCS train.	Boiler and Power Island is relatively compact. Large AQCS train.	Boiler and Power Island is relatively compact. Large AQCS train.	Boiler and Power Island is relatively compact. Smaller AQCS train.	Limited gasifier capacity - many trains required		Equipment is relatively compact
Syngas Quality					Relatively Low LHV syngas (260-270 btu/scf) Produces phenols, tars and hydrocarbon liquids	Moderate LHV syngas (270 to 280 Btu/scf) Syngas relatively free of tars, high alkali contents, sticky ash particles	Relatively High LHV syngas (280 to 310 Btu/scf) Syngas has low tar content
Reactor Operating Temperature						Low operating temperature	High operating temperature
Oxygen and Steam Consumption					Low oxygen consumption	Moderate oxygen and steam consumption	High oxygen consumption
Fuel Flexibility	Limited flexibility in fuels.	Limited flexibility in fuels.	Limited flexibility in fuels.	Higher fuel flexibility	Limited flexibility in fuels and changes in quality of fuel. Special requirements for coal size (design limit of maximum 5 % of coal less than ¼ inch in size); High fines, damp coal and high temperatures cause flashing in gasifiers (high carryover of solids into flue gas) Commercial experience with lignite	Well-suited for low grade fuels Large char recycle	Can process almost any type of coal. Requires very fine coal particles Slag particles can be entrained into raw fuel gas

Table 1.1-1. Key Technology Differentiators

1.2 Comparison of Performance

The relative performance of the various coal generation technologies is presented in Table 1.2-1. This includes the expected plant efficiency, water consumption, waste generation, and emissions for the various options.

	Units	Pulverized Coal			CFB	IGCC
		Sub-Critical	Super-Critical	Ultra-Super-Critical	Sub-Critical	
Plant Performance						
Gross Output	(MW)	649.0	649.0	649.0	435.0	730.0
Auxiliary Power	(MW)	49.0	49.0	49.0	35.0	130.0
Net Output	(MW)	600.0	600.0	600.0	400.0	600.0
Net Cycle Heat Rate	(Btu/kWH)-HHV	9,371	8,955	8,859	9,289	8,131
Net Cycle Efficiency	(% HHV)	36.42%	38.11%	38.53%	36.74%	41.98%
Environmental Considerations						
NOx Emissions	(lb/MMBtu)	0.07 to 0.45	0.04 to 0.07	0.04 to 0.07	0.07 to 0.18	0.03 to 0.09
SO2 Emissions	(lb/MMBtu)	0.1 to 0.35	0.06 to 0.1	0.06 to 0.1	0.1 to 0.55	0.015 to 0.08
CO2 Emissions	(T/MWH (net))	0.90	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.78
Hg Emissions	(lb/TBtu)	0.6 to 0.9	0.6 to 0.9	0.6 to 0.9	0.9 to 1.5	0.7 to 1.5
Waste / Byproduct Generation						
Fly Ash	(lb/MWH)	52.2	50.2	49.7	67.0	NA
Bottom Ash/Slag	(lb/MWH)	13.2	12.7	12.5	17.0	47.0
Gypsum	(lb/MWH)	20.3	19.7	19.3	NA	NA
Sulfur (H ₂ S)	(lb/MWH)	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9
Water Consumption	(gal/MWH)	469.4	442.1	430.8	453.0	227.0

Table 1.2-1. Technology Performance Summary

In reviewing the relative performance of the various technologies, the combined cycle efficiencies of IGCC technologies are better relative to the other technologies. The expected thermal efficiency of a 600 MW IGCC plant is 3 to 4 percent better than the supercritical options (both super-critical and ultra-supercritical) for the PC and CFB technologies. The IGCC efficiency is also 5 to 6 percent greater than that of the sub-critical thermal cycles. As expected for PC and CFB combustion technologies, thermal cycle efficiencies improve as the steam cycle pressures and steam temperatures increase. The ultra-supercritical heat rates are only slightly better than those of the super-critical cycles.

With regard to emissions, both the PC and the CFB technologies have established Best Available Control Technology (BACT) standards for control of emissions from plants. It is assumed that IGCC and PFBC plants, if applicable, can easily attain comparable levels as part of a plant permitting process. The IGCC technologies appear to be capable of achieving emissions standards that are equivalent or possibly better than current BACT standards for PC and CFB technologies; although, further investigation of the total emissions from an IGCC (including emissions during process start-up and shut-down) is warranted relative to PC and CFB technologies. The approach for capture of mercury emissions for each of the technologies appears to be similar (i.e. adsorption with activated carbon) based on current technology indications; however, given the lower volumes of gas to be treated, the IGCC applications would have a significant cost advantage.

It should be noted that CO₂ sequestration (i.e. permanent disposal of collected CO₂) is a developing concept. If a CO₂ control strategy is employed for any of the technologies, implementation of a sequestration strategy would involve a comparable level of equipment and costs for each of the technologies.

1.3 Comparative Costs

Table 1.3-1 presents a comparison of capital, fixed and variable operating and maintenance (O&M) costs, as well as estimates of the costs of electrical generation for each of the coal generation technologies. It should be noted that this analysis is based on coal firing only without any supplemental fuels. For this reason, the availability of power generated from the IGCC facility is limited to a rather aggressive value of 80 percent based upon 100 percent gasifier capacity and no spare units available. With a spare gasifier, the availability of the IGCC facility has been increased to 85 percent which is consistent with the remaining technology options.

	Units	Pulverized Coal			CFB	IGCC	
		Sub-Critical	Super-Critical	Ultra-Super-Critical	Sub-Critical	No Spare	With Spare
Capital Cost	(\$/kW net)	\$1,814	\$1,907	\$1,913	\$2,073	\$2,290	\$2,430
First Year Cost of Generation							
Capital Recovery	(\$/MWH)	\$25.70	\$27.02	\$27.12	\$29.36	\$34.49	\$34.42
Fixed O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$6.35	\$6.54	\$6.66	\$7.01	\$8.23	\$8.03
Variable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$0.42	\$0.42	\$0.45	\$0.43	\$1.24	\$1.17
Consumable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$2.17	\$2.16	\$2.17	\$2.65	\$1.46	\$1.46
Fuel Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$13.78	\$13.28	\$13.19	\$13.81	\$12.03	\$12.03
Total First Year COG	(\$/MWH)	\$48.42	\$49.42	\$49.59	\$53.26	\$57.47	\$57.11
Levelized Cost of Generation							
Capital Recovery	(\$/MWH)	\$25.70	\$27.02	\$27.12	\$29.36	\$34.49	\$34.42
Fixed O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$6.14	\$6.27	\$6.42	\$6.68	\$7.85	\$7.58
Variable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$1.23	\$1.26	\$1.32	\$0.83	\$1.97	\$1.86
Consumable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$1.74	\$1.77	\$1.78	\$2.05	\$0.98	\$0.96
Fuel Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$18.37	\$17.70	\$17.58	\$18.40	\$16.04	\$16.04
Total Levelized COG	(\$/MWH)	\$53.18	\$54.02	\$54.22	\$57.32	\$61.33	\$60.86

Table 1.3-1. Technology Cost Summary

1.4 Cost Sensitivity to Unit Size

As an indication of the sensitivity of generating costs to plant size, Table 1.4-1 presents estimated capital, fixed and variable O&M, and COG for 300 MW, 600 MW, and 750 MW subcritical plants and 600 MW and 750 MW supercritical PC generating facilities. As would be expected, the estimated COG decreases as unit size increases due to the economy of scale realized through the larger generating units.

		Pulverized Coal (PC)				
		300 MW Sub-Critical PC	600 MW Sub-Critical PC	750 MW Sub-Critical PC	600 MW Super-Critical PC	750 MW Super-Critical PC
Project EPC Cost	(\$ million)	531.0	867.6	1032.0	912	1083.3
Total Project Cost	(\$ million)	666.1	1088.4	1294.7	1144.1	1359.0
First Year Costs						
Fixed O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$8.23	\$6.35	\$5.94	\$6.54	\$6.12
Variable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$0.47	\$0.42	\$0.41	\$0.42	\$0.41
Consumable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$2.21	\$2.17	\$2.18	\$2.16	\$2.15
Fuel Cost	(\$/MWH)	\$13.90	\$13.78	\$13.78	\$13.28	\$13.28
Capital Recovery	(\$/MWH)	\$31.41	\$25.70	\$24.49	\$27.02	\$25.71
Total First Year COG	(\$/MWH)	\$56.22	\$48.42	\$46.80	\$49.42	\$47.67
Annual Levelized Costs						
Fixed O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$8.14	\$6.14	\$5.70	\$6.27	\$5.82
Variable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$1.64	\$1.23	\$1.13	\$1.26	\$1.15
Consumable O&M Costs	(\$/MWH)	\$1.79	\$1.74	\$1.75	\$1.77	\$1.75
Fuel Cost	(\$/MWH)	\$18.53	\$18.37	\$18.37	\$17.70	\$17.70
Capital Recovery	(\$/MWH)	\$31.41	\$25.70	\$24.49	\$27.02	\$25.71
Total Levelized COG	(\$/MWH)	\$61.50	\$53.18	\$51.44	\$54.02	\$52.15

Table 1.4-1. Unit Size Cost Comparison

1.5 Impact of Environmental Risks

Two key environmental risk issues associated with coal-fueled power generation are limitations on greenhouse gas emissions (namely carbon dioxide, CO₂) and limitations on mercury emissions. Technologies for removal of both constituents are rapidly developing. For mercury, air quality control equipment suppliers have offered emissions guarantees for new power projects. Technologies exist for removal of CO₂; however, these technologies have not reached a level of maturity where guarantees have been offered in support of a project.

Table 1.5-1 presents the estimated costs for removal and sequestration of CO₂ emissions from PC and IGCC plants. Costs for capture of mercury are also presented. The lower costs for controlling CO₂ and mercury emissions from an IGCC plant are directly related to the volume of syngas that needs to be treated relative to the flue gas volumes of PC and CFB units.

		Subcritical PC	Super-Critical PC	Ultra-Super- Critical PC	Subcritical CFB	IGCC w/o Spare	IGCC w/ Spare
Mercury Emissions Control							
Total First Year Cost for Mercury Removal	\$/MWH	\$1.13	\$1.10	\$1.09	\$0.91	\$0.23	\$0.23
Total Levelized Cost for Mercury Removal	\$/MWH	\$1.28	\$1.25	\$1.24	\$2.72	\$0.26	\$0.26
First Year Cost of Mercury Removal	\$/lb	\$22,559	\$22,887	\$22,739	\$18,266	\$5,358	\$5,290
CO₂ Emissions Control							
Estimated Cost for CO ₂ Capture	\$/MWH	\$19 to \$23	\$19 to \$23	\$19 to \$23	\$19 to \$23	\$10 to \$15	\$10 to \$15

Table 1.5-1. Emissions Removal Cost Expectations

CO₂ Adder Survey Data

Organization	Assumption/Targets/Source	\$ Per Ton CO ₂
Stanford Energy Modeling Forum	CO ₂ to 1990 levels by 2010	\$5.00–37.50
	CO ₂ to –7% 1990 levels by 2010	\$12.50–69.00
EIA	Climate Stewardship Act.....	\$15.00–45.00
	CO ₂ to –7% 1990 levels by 2012.....	\$34.00–41.00
Interlaboratory Working Group	CO ₂ to 1990 levels by 2010	\$12.50
Springer Study Summaries	Kyoto—liberal trading	\$1.00–22.00 \$9.00 average
	Kyoto—Trading limited to Annex B countries	\$4.00–74.00 \$27.00 average
National Commission for Energy Policy (NCEP).....	“Ending the Energy Stalemate”.....	\$7.00 in 2010 \$15.00 in 2026
NWPPC.....	Fifth 2005.....	67% likelihood \$0.00–15.00 in 2008 \$0.00–30.00 in 2016
CPUC.....	Energy and Environmental Economics Inc. report.....	\$5.00 near-term \$12.50 in 2008 \$17.50 in 2013
		Reported cost of offset emission projects
Dutch, UK, and World Bank trading markets.....		\$7.50
EU ETS.....	June 2005 for 2006 settlement	\$27.00

EPIS, Inc

AURORA^{xmp}

AURORA^{xmp} Electric Market Model

Overview of AURORA^{xmp}

AURORA^{xmp} Electric Market Model is price forecasting and analysis software for the competitive electric market. AURORA^{xmp} forecasts:

- Electric energy prices.
- The market value of electric generating units.
- The market value of contracts and portfolios; and,
- AURORA^{xmp} analyzes the effect of market uncertainty.

AURORA^{xmp} applies economic principles, dispatch simulation and bidding strategies to model the relationships of supply, transportation, and demand for electric energy.

AURORA^{xmp} forecasts market prices and operation based on forecasts of key fundamental drivers such as demand, fuel prices, and hydro conditions.

AURORA^{xmp} is able to forecast point estimates in seconds and minutes, and produce Monte Carlo stochastic analyses in minutes and a few hours.

In addition to market prices, AURORA^{xmp} provides information on resource value, portfolio value, net power cost, risk and uncertainty analysis, and resource planning. With appropriate inputs, AURORA^{xmp} can be used for near-term analysis (next day/week) to very long-term analysis (20 plus years).

Furthermore, the user can make changes to data (using spreadsheet-like grids) in the

database and run scenarios and what-if cases. Users are able to add their own proprietary data to create their own databases.

Modeling Methodology

AURORA^{xmp} is specifically designed to model wholesale electricity prices in a deregulated generation market.

In a deregulated generation market, at any given time, prices should be based on the marginal cost of production. In a competitive electricity market, prices will rise to the point of the variable cost of the last generating unit needed to meet demand.

One of the principal functions of AURORA^{xmp} is to estimate this hourly market-clearing price at various locations in the national electric market. AURORA^{xmp} uses a fundamentals approach in estimating prices, reflecting the economics and physical characteristics of demand and supply.

AURORA^{xmp} estimates prices by using hourly demands and individual resource-operating characteristics in a transmission-constrained, chronological dispatch algorithm.

The operation of resources within the electric market is modeled to determine which resources are on the margin for each area in any given hour. The database includes all the NERC reliability areas in the North American national electric market.

The AURORA^{xmp} database includes long-term average demand and hourly demand shapes

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for all the areas in the database. These demand areas are connected by transmission links with specified transfer capabilities, losses, and wheeling costs.

Existing supply-side generating units are defined and modeled individually with specification of a number of cost components and physical characteristics and operating constraints. Hydro generation for each area, with instantaneous maximums, off-peak minimums, and sustained peaking constraints are also input. Demand-side resources and price-induced curtailment functions are defined, allowing the model to balance use of generation against alternatives to reducing customer demand.

AURORA^{xmp} uses this information to build an economic dispatch for the markets. Units are dispatched according to variable cost, subject to non-cycling and minimum run constraints until hourly demand is met in each area. Transmission constraints, losses, wheeling costs and unit start-up costs are reflected in the dispatch. The market-clearing price is then determined by observing the cost of meeting an incremental increase in demand in each area. All operating units in an area receive the hourly market-clearing price for the power they generate.

AURORA^{xmp} also has the capability to simulate the addition of new-generation resources and the economic retirement of existing units. New units are chosen from a set of available supply alternatives with technology and cost characteristics that can be specified through time. New resources are built only when the combination of hourly prices and frequency of operation for a resource generate enough revenue to make construction profitable; that is, when investors can recover fixed and variable costs with an acceptable return on investment.

AURORA^{xmp} uses an iterative technique in these long-term planning studies to solve the interdependencies between prices and changes in resource schedules.

Existing units that cannot generate enough revenue to cover their variable and fixed operating costs over time are identified and become candidates for economic retirement. To reflect the timing of transition to competition across all areas, the rate at which existing units can be retired for economic reasons is constrained in these studies for a number of years.

In summary, AURORA^{xmp} simulates the economic dispatch of resources to meet demand requirements. AURORA^{xmp}:

- Solves the whole system dispatch simultaneously.
- Dispatches hourly (with sampling capabilities, where appropriate).
- Determines the market-clearing prices from marginal costs.
- Values all the resources in the system.
- Provides price and value forecasts for each time period being studied.

Drivers and Inputs

AURORA^{xmp} uses the fundamental economic drivers of the electric market to make its forecast. That information includes:

- Electricity demand by geographic area; annually and monthly including hourly shapes.
- Supply-side resources (all major generating units) in the system. Resource heat rates, fuel types, resource-commitment data and other resource information. Future resource alternatives are used in long-term optimization studies.
- Demand-side resources including an interruptible price curve.

- Fuel prices by fuel type and location.
- Hydro information for AURORA^{xmp}'s hydro-optimization logic.
- Transmission costs and constraints.
- For uncertainty analysis, Monte Carlo sampling from statistical distributions for demand, fuel prices, hydro conditions and other drivers is used to forecast price distributions.

Users manage the cases and analyze the drivers to electricity-market forecasts by selecting the underlying assumptions of the analysis. The projections are created using assumptions for the chosen inputs, such as

electricity demand growth, fuel prices, and gas-fired combined-cycle generation efficiency and cost. For example, the low electricity market scenario could include low-demand growth, low fuel prices, and optimistic assumptions about combined-cycle combustion turbines. The combination of assumptions may consist of outcomes that the user believes are plausible. A user can model the conditions, cases and options a decision-maker wants to evaluate. Without any programming, you determine the assumptions used in each forecast or study.

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2006	HCC	243.4	439.0	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	289.6
OXBOW	2006	HCC	101.1	182.1	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2006	HCC	201.1	362.2	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.7
1000 SPRINGS	2006	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2006	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2006	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2006	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2006	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2006	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2006	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2006	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2006	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2006	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.7	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.6
SWAN FALLS	2006	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2006	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2006	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2006	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2006	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			545.6	983.3	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	665.8
ROR TOTAL			303.2	386.5	282.2	313.8	287.6	295.2	331.2	336.8	287.3	235.6	219.0	368.9	303.5
TOTAL			848.8	1369.8	1074.0	1293.9	1127.1	1097.6	935.5	925.8	747.8	689.7	577.4	977.8	969.3

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2007	HCC	243.4	439.0	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	289.6
OXBOW	2007	HCC	101.1	182.1	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2007	HCC	201.1	362.2	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.7
1000 SPRINGS	2007	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2007	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2007	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2007	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2007	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2007	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2007	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2007	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2007	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2007	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.7	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.6
SWAN FALLS	2007	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2007	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2007	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2007	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2007	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			545.6	983.3	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	665.8
ROR TOTAL			303.2	386.5	282.2	313.8	287.6	295.2	331.2	336.8	287.3	235.6	219.0	368.9	303.5
TOTAL			848.8	1369.8	1074.0	1293.9	1127.1	1097.6	935.5	925.8	747.8	689.7	577.4	977.8	969.3

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2008	HCC	243.7	438.5	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	289.6
OXBOW	2008	HCC	101.2	181.9	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2008	HCC	201.4	361.8	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.7
1000 SPRINGS	2008	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2008	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2008	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2008	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2008	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2008	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2008	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2008	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2008	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2008	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.7	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.6
SWAN FALLS	2008	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2008	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2008	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2008	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2008	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			546.3	982.2	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	665.7
ROR TOTAL			303.2	386.5	282.2	313.8	287.6	295.2	331.2	336.8	287.3	235.6	219.0	368.9	303.5
TOTAL			849.5	1368.7	1074.0	1293.9	1127.1	1097.6	935.5	925.8	747.8	689.7	577.4	977.8	969.3

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2009	HCC	256.3	419.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	289.2
OXBOW	2009	HCC	107.1	175.6	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2009	HCC	212.9	349.4	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.7
1000 SPRINGS	2009	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2009	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2009	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2009	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2009	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2009	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2009	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2009	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2009	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2009	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.7	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.6
SWAN FALLS	2009	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2009	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2009	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2009	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2009	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			576.3	944.7	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	665.4
ROR TOTAL			303.2	386.5	282.2	313.8	287.6	295.2	331.2	336.8	287.3	235.6	219.0	368.9	303.5
TOTAL			879.5	1331.2	1074.0	1293.9	1127.1	1097.6	935.5	925.8	747.8	689.7	577.4	977.8	968.9

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2010	HCC	270.9	397.8	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	288.7
OXBOW	2010	HCC	114.1	168.1	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2010	HCC	226.4	334.8	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.8
1000 SPRINGS	2010	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2010	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2010	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2010	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2010	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2010	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2010	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2010	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2010	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2010	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.7	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	13.8	66.9	16.5
SWAN FALLS	2010	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2010	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2010	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2010	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2010	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			611.4	900.7	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	665.0
ROR TOTAL			303.2	386.5	282.2	313.8	287.6	295.2	331.2	336.8	287.3	236.5	220.8	423.8	308.4
TOTAL			914.6	1287.2	1074.0	1293.9	1127.1	1097.6	935.5	925.8	747.8	690.6	579.2	1032.7	973.4

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2011	HCC	268.8	400.9	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	288.8
OXBOW	2011	HCC	113.1	169.2	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2011	HCC	224.5	336.9	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.8
1000 SPRINGS	2011	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2011	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2011	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2011	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2011	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2011	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2011	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2011	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2011	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2011	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.7	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	13.8	66.9	16.5
SWAN FALLS	2011	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2011	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2011	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2011	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2011	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			606.4	907.0	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	665.1
ROR TOTAL			303.2	386.5	282.2	313.8	287.6	295.2	331.2	336.8	287.3	236.5	220.8	423.8	308.4
TOTAL			909.6	1293.5	1074.0	1293.9	1127.1	1097.6	935.5	925.8	747.8	690.6	579.2	1032.7	973.5

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2012	HCC	277.0	388.4	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	288.5
OXBOW	2012	HCC	117.1	164.9	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2012	HCC	232.2	328.4	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.8
1000 SPRINGS	2012	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2012	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2012	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2012	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2012	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2012	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2012	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2012	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2012	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2012	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2012	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2012	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2012	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2012	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2012	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			626.3	881.7	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	664.8
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			961.5	1328.1	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	986.6

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2013	HCC	296.8	371.2	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	288.9
OXBOW	2013	HCC	122.5	158.9	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2013	HCC	241.1	316.8	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2013	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2013	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2013	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2013	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2013	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2013	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2013	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2013	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2013	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2013	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2013	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2013	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2013	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2013	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2013	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			660.4	846.9	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	665.0
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			995.6	1293.3	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	986.8

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2014	HCC	311.0	350.4	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	288.5
OXBOW	2014	HCC	129.3	151.6	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2014	HCC	254.1	302.5	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2014	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2014	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2014	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2014	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2014	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2014	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2014	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2014	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2014	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2014	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2014	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2014	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2014	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2014	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2014	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			694.4	804.5	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	664.7
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1029.6	1250.9	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	986.5

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2015	HCC	327.9	325.2	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	288.0
OXBOW	2015	HCC	137.4	142.6	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2015	HCC	270.1	284.9	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2015	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2015	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2015	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2015	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2015	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2015	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2015	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2015	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2015	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2015	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2015	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2015	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2015	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2015	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2015	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			735.4	752.7	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	664.2
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1070.6	1199.1	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	986.0

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2016	HCC	342.0	303.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.6
OXBOW	2016	HCC	144.5	134.8	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2016	HCC	283.8	269.6	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2016	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2016	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2016	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2016	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2016	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2016	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2016	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2016	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2016	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2016	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2016	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2016	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2016	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2016	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2016	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			770.3	708.1	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.7
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1105.5	1154.5	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.5

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2017	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2017	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2017	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2017	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2017	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2017	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2017	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2017	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2017	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2017	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2017	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2017	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2017	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2017	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2017	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2017	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2017	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2017	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2018	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2018	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2018	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2018	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2018	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2018	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2018	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2018	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2018	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2018	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2018	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2018	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2018	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2018	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2018	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2018	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2018	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2018	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2019	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2019	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2019	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2019	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2019	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2019	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2019	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2019	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2019	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2019	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2019	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2019	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2019	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2019	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2019	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2019	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2019	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2019	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2020	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2020	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2020	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2020	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2020	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2020	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2020	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2020	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2020	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2020	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2020	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2020	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2020	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2020	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2020	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2020	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2020	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2020	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2021	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2021	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2021	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2021	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2021	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2021	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2021	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2021	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2021	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2021	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2021	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2021	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2021	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2021	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2021	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2021	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2021	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2021	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2022	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2022	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2022	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2022	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2022	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2022	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2022	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2022	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2022	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2022	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2022	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2022	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2022	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2022	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2022	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2022	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2022	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2022	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2023	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2023	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2023	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2023	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2023	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2023	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2023	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2023	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2023	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2023	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2023	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2023	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2023	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2023	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2023	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2023	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2023	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2023	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
50th Percentile Water, 50th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:
HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2024	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2024	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2024	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2024	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2024	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2024	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2024	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2024	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2024	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2024	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2024	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2024	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2024	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2024	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2024	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2024	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2024	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2024	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2025	HCC	354.3	284.7	338.5	418.6	367.9	359.3	266.7	251.4	192.2	190.5	151.0	269.7	287.2
OXBOW	2025	HCC	150.8	127.7	150.7	186.3	154.7	146.5	113.2	114.0	90.5	88.7	69.2	114.0	125.5
HELLS CANYON	2025	HCC	296.1	256.0	302.6	375.2	317.0	296.6	224.4	223.6	177.9	174.9	138.2	225.2	250.6
1000 SPRINGS	2025	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2025	ROR	15.0	29.4	18.3	42.0	71.6	81.5	91.1	76.2	47.1	15.8	0.0	25.3	42.9
BLISS	2025	ROR	45.9	52.8	43.6	44.0	39.7	36.4	40.1	42.4	42.2	40.9	39.2	52.2	43.2
C.J. STRIKE	2025	ROR	58.7	70.1	60.4	56.0	51.3	48.3	44.3	48.2	50.8	52.5	52.3	67.0	54.9
CASCADE	2025	ROR	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.5	9.9	14.8	6.9	12.2	9.0	3.0	1.9	1.5	6.1
CLEAR LAKE	2025	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2025	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2025	ROR	30.7	37.6	27.2	29.5	24.1	24.0	27.0	28.6	27.9	26.7	25.1	37.2	28.8
MILNER	2025	ROR	26.3	47.5	15.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	43.2	15.8
SHOSHONE FALLS	2025	ROR	44.0	71.9	29.3	31.3	8.2	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	66.9	29.8
SWAN FALLS	2025	ROR	19.0	22.4	20.0	18.6	16.9	15.9	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.0	17.3	21.5	17.9
TWIN FALLS	2025	ROR	28.0	46.2	18.5	21.4	6.0	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	43.0	19.6
UPPER MALAD	2025	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2025	ROR	19.2	19.1	17.5	19.2	15.1	14.8	17.1	18.6	17.8	16.6	15.4	19.1	17.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2025	ROR	17.7	17.7	16.1	17.7	14.1	13.9	15.9	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.4	17.7	16.2
HCC TOTAL			801.2	668.4	791.8	980.1	839.5	802.4	604.3	589.0	460.5	454.1	358.4	608.9	663.3
ROR TOTAL			335.2	446.4	299.5	333.1	286.1	293.8	346.4	355.1	292.0	236.5	220.8	423.8	321.8
TOTAL			1136.4	1114.8	1091.3	1313.2	1125.6	1096.2	950.7	944.1	752.5	690.6	579.2	1032.7	985.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2006	HCC	259.2	314.6	317.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	251.6
OXBOW	2006	HCC	109.5	131.2	133.4	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2006	HCC	216.5	257.4	271.2	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2006	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2006	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2006	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2006	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2006	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2006	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2006	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2006	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2006	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2006	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.5
SWAN FALLS	2006	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2006	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2006	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2006	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2006	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			585.2	703.2	722.0	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	572.2
ROR TOTAL			260.2	352.6	305.8	250.5	260.6	273.7	326.0	329.0	277.2	230.3	213.7	216.9	274.3
TOTAL			845.4	1055.8	1027.8	985.8	997.0	893.0	888.8	899.4	616.3	671.8	577.0	710.5	846.5

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2007	HCC	262.1	310.3	317.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	251.6
OXBOW	2007	HCC	110.9	129.7	133.4	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2007	HCC	219.2	254.4	271.2	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2007	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2007	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2007	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2007	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2007	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2007	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2007	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2007	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2007	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2007	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.5
SWAN FALLS	2007	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2007	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2007	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2007	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2007	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			592.2	694.4	722.0	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	572.2
ROR TOTAL			260.2	352.6	305.8	250.5	260.6	273.7	326.0	329.0	277.2	230.3	213.7	216.9	274.3
TOTAL			852.4	1047.0	1027.8	985.8	997.0	893.0	888.8	899.4	616.3	671.8	577.0	710.5	846.5

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2008	HCC	274.8	291.3	317.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	251.2
OXBOW	2008	HCC	117.1	122.8	133.4	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2008	HCC	231.3	241.1	271.2	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2008	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2008	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2008	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2008	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2008	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2008	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2008	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2008	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2008	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2008	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.5
SWAN FALLS	2008	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2008	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2008	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2008	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2008	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			623.2	655.2	722.0	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	571.8
ROR TOTAL			260.2	352.6	305.8	250.5	260.6	273.7	326.0	329.0	277.2	230.3	213.7	216.9	274.3
TOTAL			883.4	1007.8	1027.8	985.8	997.0	893.0	888.8	899.4	616.3	671.8	577.0	710.5	846.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2009	HCC	293.2	268.5	317.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	251.0
OXBOW	2009	HCC	122.0	117.4	133.4	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2009	HCC	239.0	232.4	271.2	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2009	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2009	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2009	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2009	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2009	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2009	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2009	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2009	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2009	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2009	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	11.5
SWAN FALLS	2009	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2009	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2009	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2009	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2009	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			654.2	618.3	722.0	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	571.6
ROR TOTAL			260.2	352.6	305.8	250.5	260.6	273.7	326.0	329.0	277.2	230.3	213.7	216.9	274.3
TOTAL			914.4	970.9	1027.8	985.8	997.0	893.0	888.8	899.4	616.3	671.8	577.0	710.5	845.9

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2010	HCC	308.1	247.8	317.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	250.7
OXBOW	2010	HCC	129.1	109.4	133.4	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2010	HCC	252.9	216.8	271.2	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2010	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2010	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2010	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2010	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2010	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2010	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2010	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2010	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2010	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2010	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	13.8	15.9	12.0
SWAN FALLS	2010	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2010	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2010	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2010	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2010	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			690.1	574.0	722.0	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	571.2
ROR TOTAL			260.2	352.6	305.8	250.5	260.6	273.7	326.0	329.0	277.2	231.2	215.5	220.8	274.8
TOTAL			950.3	926.6	1027.8	985.8	997.0	893.0	888.8	899.4	616.3	672.7	578.8	714.4	846.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2011	HCC	311.8	242.6	317.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	250.6
OXBOW	2011	HCC	130.9	107.4	133.4	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2011	HCC	256.4	212.9	271.2	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2011	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2011	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2011	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2011	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2011	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2011	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2011	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2011	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2011	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2011	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	13.8	15.9	12.0
SWAN FALLS	2011	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2011	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2011	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2011	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2011	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			699.1	562.9	722.0	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	571.2
ROR TOTAL			260.2	352.6	305.8	250.5	260.6	273.7	326.0	329.0	277.2	231.2	215.5	220.8	274.8
TOTAL			959.3	915.5	1027.8	985.8	997.0	893.0	888.8	899.4	616.3	672.7	578.8	714.4	846.0

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2012	HCC	320.4	230.5	317.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	250.4
OXBOW	2012	HCC	135.2	102.7	133.4	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2012	HCC	264.6	203.7	271.2	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2012	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2012	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2012	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2012	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2012	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2012	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2012	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2012	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2012	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2012	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2012	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2012	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2012	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2012	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2012	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			720.2	536.9	722.0	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	571.0
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			998.4	938.5	1056.1	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	856.3

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2013	HCC	334.1	212.6	315.2	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	250.0
OXBOW	2013	HCC	142.0	95.8	132.7	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2013	HCC	278.1	190.3	269.7	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2013	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2013	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2013	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2013	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2013	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2013	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2013	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2013	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2013	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2013	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2013	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2013	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2013	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2013	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2013	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			754.2	498.7	717.6	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	570.5
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1032.4	900.3	1051.7	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	855.9

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2014	HCC	337.4	224.6	293.4	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	249.3
OXBOW	2014	HCC	143.7	102.6	124.9	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2014	HCC	281.4	203.5	254.6	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2014	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2014	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2014	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2014	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2014	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2014	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2014	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2014	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2014	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2014	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2014	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2014	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2014	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2014	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2014	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	530.7	672.9	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.9
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	932.3	1007.0	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	855.3

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2015	HCC	337.4	234.6	280.2	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	249.0
OXBOW	2015	HCC	143.7	107.9	120.2	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2015	HCC	281.4	213.8	245.4	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2015	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2015	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2015	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2015	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2015	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2015	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2015	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2015	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2015	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2015	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2015	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2015	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2015	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2015	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2015	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	645.8	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.6
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	979.9	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.9

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2016	HCC	337.4	234.6	280.2	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	249.0
OXBOW	2016	HCC	143.7	107.9	120.2	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2016	HCC	281.4	213.8	245.4	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2016	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2016	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2016	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2016	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2016	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2016	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2016	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2016	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2016	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2016	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2016	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2016	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2016	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2016	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2016	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	645.8	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.6
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	979.9	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.9

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2017	HCC	337.4	234.6	280.2	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	249.0
OXBOW	2017	HCC	143.7	107.9	120.2	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2017	HCC	281.4	213.8	245.4	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2017	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2017	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2017	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2017	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2017	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2017	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2017	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2017	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2017	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2017	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2017	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2017	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2017	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2017	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2017	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	645.8	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.6
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	979.9	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.9

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2018	HCC	337.4	234.6	280.2	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	249.0
OXBOW	2018	HCC	143.7	107.9	120.2	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2018	HCC	281.4	213.8	245.4	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2018	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2018	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2018	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2018	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2018	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2018	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2018	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2018	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2018	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2018	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2018	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2018	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2018	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2018	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2018	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	645.8	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.6
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	979.9	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.9

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2019	HCC	337.4	234.6	280.2	326.4	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	249.0
OXBOW	2019	HCC	143.7	107.9	120.2	135.0	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2019	HCC	281.4	213.8	245.4	273.9	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2019	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2019	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2019	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2019	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2019	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2019	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2019	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2019	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2019	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2019	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2019	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2019	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2019	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2019	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2019	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	645.8	735.3	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.6
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	979.9	984.3	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.9

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2020	HCC	337.4	234.6	287.5	315.9	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	248.7
OXBOW	2020	HCC	143.7	107.9	123.7	131.3	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2020	HCC	281.4	213.8	252.4	266.8	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2020	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2020	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2020	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2020	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2020	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2020	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2020	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2020	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2020	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2020	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2020	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2020	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2020	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2020	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2020	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	663.6	714.0	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.3
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	997.7	963.0	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.7

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2021	HCC	337.4	234.6	289.1	313.6	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	248.7
OXBOW	2021	HCC	143.7	107.9	124.6	130.5	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2021	HCC	281.4	213.8	253.9	265.1	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2021	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2021	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2021	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2021	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2021	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2021	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2021	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2021	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2021	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2021	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2021	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2021	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2021	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2021	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2021	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	667.6	709.2	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.3
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	1001.7	958.2	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.6

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2022	HCC	337.4	234.6	289.1	313.6	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	248.7
OXBOW	2022	HCC	143.7	107.9	124.6	130.5	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2022	HCC	281.4	213.8	253.9	265.1	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2022	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2022	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2022	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2022	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2022	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2022	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2022	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2022	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2022	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2022	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2022	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2022	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2022	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2022	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2022	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	667.6	709.2	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.3
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	1001.7	958.2	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.6

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2023	HCC	337.4	234.6	289.1	313.6	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	248.7
OXBOW	2023	HCC	143.7	107.9	124.6	130.5	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2023	HCC	281.4	213.8	253.9	265.1	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2023	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2023	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2023	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2023	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2023	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2023	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2023	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2023	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2023	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2023	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2023	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2023	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2023	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2023	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2023	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	667.6	709.2	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.3
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	1001.7	958.2	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.6

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
70th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:
HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2024	HCC	337.4	234.6	289.1	313.6	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	248.7
OXBOW	2024	HCC	143.7	107.9	124.6	130.5	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2024	HCC	281.4	213.8	253.9	265.1	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2024	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2024	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2024	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2024	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2024	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2024	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2024	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2024	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2024	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2024	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2024	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2024	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2024	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2024	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2024	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	667.6	709.2	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.3
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	1001.7	958.2	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.6

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2025	HCC	337.4	234.6	289.1	313.6	329.8	274.3	249.2	243.6	143.5	189.9	155.5	219.1	248.7
OXBOW	2025	HCC	143.7	107.9	124.6	130.5	133.2	113.4	105.5	110.4	65.8	84.7	69.5	92.0	106.9
HELLS CANYON	2025	HCC	281.4	213.8	253.9	265.1	273.5	231.6	208.1	216.4	130.0	166.9	138.3	182.5	213.7
1000 SPRINGS	2025	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2025	ROR	8.8	24.3	23.5	34.4	65.5	78.9	86.1	70.2	40.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	37.3
BLISS	2025	ROR	41.7	49.6	44.8	37.3	36.0	35.4	39.7	41.8	41.8	40.0	38.4	38.3	40.3
C.J. STRIKE	2025	ROR	54.7	64.3	59.8	54.6	44.8	40.0	43.3	47.8	50.0	51.3	50.2	50.3	50.8
CASCADE	2025	ROR	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	5.9	8.7	9.4	12.6	8.8	2.8	1.3	1.4	4.8
CLEAR LAKE	2025	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2025	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2025	ROR	27.0	34.7	29.5	23.7	23.2	23.5	26.6	28.1	27.4	25.9	24.7	24.5	26.5
MILNER	2025	ROR	15.6	39.5	23.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	15.8	6.7	0.0	3.5	6.1	10.6
SHOSHONE FALLS	2025	ROR	30.0	61.0	40.3	10.4	6.5	8.7	27.2	30.3	16.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	22.5
SWAN FALLS	2025	ROR	17.9	20.9	19.3	18.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.6
TWIN FALLS	2025	ROR	18.9	39.3	25.5	7.9	4.6	6.3	18.7	20.8	11.8	7.3	8.7	9.8	14.8
UPPER MALAD	2025	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2025	ROR	17.1	19.1	19.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	16.8	18.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	15.1	16.5
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2025	ROR	15.8	17.7	17.7	13.9	13.5	13.5	15.6	16.8	16.1	15.0	14.2	14.1	15.3
HCC TOTAL			762.5	556.3	667.6	709.2	736.4	619.3	562.8	570.4	339.2	441.5	363.3	493.6	569.3
ROR TOTAL			278.2	401.6	334.1	249.0	258.7	272.3	341.2	347.3	281.8	231.2	215.5	220.8	285.4
TOTAL			1040.7	957.9	1001.7	958.2	995.1	891.6	904.0	917.7	621.0	672.7	578.8	714.4	854.6

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2006	HCC	282.0	221.7	300.2	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	227.9
OXBOW	2006	HCC	118.1	97.5	123.1	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2006	HCC	231.1	194.5	246.3	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2006	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2006	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2006	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2006	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2006	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2006	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2006	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2006	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2006	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2006	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	12.0	7.4	9.7	12.0	12.0	10.6
SWAN FALLS	2006	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2006	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2006	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2006	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2006	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			631.2	513.7	669.6	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	518.1
ROR TOTAL			214.5	215.9	211.9	217.5	245.3	256.6	309.9	290.5	221.4	215.6	207.1	207.7	234.7
TOTAL			845.7	729.6	881.5	820.2	922.9	843.5	827.3	802.7	531.6	577.0	578.5	663.7	752.8

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2007	HCC	284.9	220.3	297.0	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	227.8
OXBOW	2007	HCC	119.4	97.2	121.9	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2007	HCC	233.8	194.0	244.1	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2007	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2007	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2007	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2007	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2007	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2007	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2007	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2007	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2007	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2007	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	12.0	7.4	9.7	12.0	12.0	10.6
SWAN FALLS	2007	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2007	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2007	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2007	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2007	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			638.1	511.5	663.0	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	518.0
ROR TOTAL			214.5	215.9	211.9	217.5	245.3	256.6	309.9	290.5	221.4	215.6	207.1	207.7	234.7
TOTAL			852.6	727.4	874.9	820.2	922.9	843.5	827.3	802.7	531.6	577.0	578.5	663.7	752.7

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2008	HCC	297.6	227.9	257.6	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	226.1
OXBOW	2008	HCC	125.7	103.1	110.4	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2008	HCC	245.9	205.5	223.5	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2008	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2008	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2008	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2008	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2008	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2008	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2008	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2008	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2008	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2008	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	12.0	7.4	9.7	12.0	12.0	10.6
SWAN FALLS	2008	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2008	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2008	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2008	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2008	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			669.2	536.5	591.5	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	516.4
ROR TOTAL			214.5	215.9	211.9	217.5	245.3	256.6	309.9	290.5	221.4	215.6	207.1	207.7	234.7
TOTAL			883.7	752.4	803.4	820.2	922.9	843.5	827.3	802.7	531.6	577.0	578.5	663.7	751.2

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2009	HCC	310.2	213.7	253.4	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.8
OXBOW	2009	HCC	131.9	97.8	108.9	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2009	HCC	258.1	195.2	220.5	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2009	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2009	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2009	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2009	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2009	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2009	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2009	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2009	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2009	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2009	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	12.0	7.4	9.7	12.0	12.0	10.6
SWAN FALLS	2009	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2009	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2009	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2009	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2009	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			700.2	506.7	582.8	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	516.1
ROR TOTAL			214.5	215.9	211.9	217.5	245.3	256.6	309.9	290.5	221.4	215.6	207.1	207.7	234.7
TOTAL			914.7	722.6	794.7	820.2	922.9	843.5	827.3	802.7	531.6	577.0	578.5	663.7	750.8

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2010	HCC	310.7	213.0	253.4	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.7
OXBOW	2010	HCC	132.2	97.6	108.9	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2010	HCC	258.6	194.6	220.5	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2010	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2010	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2010	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2010	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2010	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2010	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2010	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2010	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2010	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2010	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	12.0	7.4	10.9	12.5	14.4	11.0
SWAN FALLS	2010	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2010	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2010	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2010	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2010	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	582.8	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	516.0
ROR TOTAL			214.5	215.9	211.9	217.5	245.3	256.6	309.9	290.5	221.4	216.8	207.6	210.1	235.1
TOTAL			916.0	721.1	794.7	820.2	922.9	843.5	827.3	802.7	531.6	578.2	579.0	666.1	751.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2011	HCC	310.7	213.0	253.4	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.7
OXBOW	2011	HCC	132.2	97.6	108.9	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2011	HCC	258.6	194.6	220.5	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2011	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2011	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2011	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2011	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2011	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2011	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2011	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2011	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2011	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2011	ROR	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	12.0	7.4	10.9	12.5	14.4	11.0
SWAN FALLS	2011	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2011	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2011	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2011	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2011	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	582.8	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	516.0
ROR TOTAL			214.5	215.9	211.9	217.5	245.3	256.6	309.9	290.5	221.4	216.8	207.6	210.1	235.1
TOTAL			916.0	721.1	794.7	820.2	922.9	843.5	827.3	802.7	531.6	578.2	579.0	666.1	751.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2012	HCC	310.7	213.0	253.4	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.7
OXBOW	2012	HCC	132.2	97.6	108.9	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2012	HCC	258.6	194.6	220.5	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2012	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2012	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2012	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2012	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2012	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2012	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2012	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2012	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2012	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2012	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2012	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2012	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2012	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2012	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2012	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	582.8	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	516.0
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	795.2	818.4	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.9

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2013	HCC	310.7	213.0	253.4	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.7
OXBOW	2013	HCC	132.2	97.6	108.9	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2013	HCC	258.6	194.6	220.5	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2013	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2013	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2013	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2013	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2013	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2013	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2013	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2013	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2013	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2013	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2013	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2013	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2013	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2013	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2013	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	582.8	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	516.0
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	795.2	818.4	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.9

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2014	HCC	310.7	213.0	253.4	267.2	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.7
OXBOW	2014	HCC	132.2	97.6	108.9	110.3	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2014	HCC	258.6	194.6	220.5	225.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2014	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2014	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2014	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2014	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2014	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2014	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2014	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2014	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2014	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2014	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2014	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2014	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2014	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2014	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2014	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	582.8	602.7	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	516.0
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	795.2	818.4	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.9

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2015	HCC	310.7	213.0	266.3	249.3	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.4
OXBOW	2015	HCC	132.2	97.6	115.3	103.7	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2015	HCC	258.6	194.6	233.0	212.2	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.4
1000 SPRINGS	2015	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2015	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2015	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2015	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2015	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2015	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2015	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2015	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2015	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2015	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2015	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2015	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2015	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2015	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2015	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	614.6	565.2	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.7
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	827.0	780.9	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.5

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2016	HCC	310.7	213.0	285.3	234.4	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.8
OXBOW	2016	HCC	132.2	97.6	120.7	98.1	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2016	HCC	258.6	194.6	241.6	201.3	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2016	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2016	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2016	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2016	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2016	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2016	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2016	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2016	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2016	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2016	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2016	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2016	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2016	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2016	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2016	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	647.6	533.8	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.9
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	860.0	749.5	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.8

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2017	HCC	310.7	213.0	298.8	216.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.4
OXBOW	2017	HCC	132.2	97.6	127.3	91.2	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2017	HCC	258.6	194.6	254.5	187.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2017	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2017	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2017	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2017	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2017	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2017	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2017	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2017	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2017	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2017	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2017	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2017	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2017	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2017	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2017	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	680.6	495.2	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.5
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	893.0	710.9	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.4

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2018	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2018	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2018	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2018	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2018	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2018	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2018	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2018	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2018	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2018	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2018	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2018	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2018	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2018	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2018	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2018	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2018	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2018	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2019	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2019	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2019	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2019	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2019	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2019	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2019	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2019	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2019	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2019	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2019	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2019	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2019	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2019	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2019	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2019	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2019	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2019	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:

HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2020	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2020	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2020	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2020	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2020	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2020	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2020	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2020	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2020	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2020	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2020	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2020	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2020	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2020	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2020	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2020	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2020	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2020	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2021	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2021	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2021	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2021	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2021	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2021	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2021	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2021	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2021	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2021	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2021	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2021	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2021	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2021	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2021	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2021	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2021	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2021	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

**Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load**

Abbreviations: HCC – Hells Canyon Complex ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2022	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2022	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2022	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2022	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2022	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2022	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2022	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2022	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2022	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2022	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2022	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2022	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2022	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2022	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2022	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2022	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2022	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2022	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2023	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2023	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2023	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2023	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2023	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2023	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2023	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2023	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2023	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2023	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2023	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2023	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2023	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2023	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2023	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2023	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2023	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2023	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

2006 Integrated Resource Plan

Average Megawatt Hydro Output from PDR580
90th Percentile Water, 70th Percentile Load

Abbreviations:
HCC – Hells Canyon Complex
ROR – Run of River

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2024	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2024	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2024	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2024	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2024	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2024	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2024	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2024	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2024	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2024	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2024	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2024	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2024	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2024	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2024	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2024	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2024	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2024	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

Resource	YEAR	TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVE. MW
BROWNLEE	2025	HCC	310.7	213.0	307.5	204.1	305.3	261.7	229.6	219.0	129.2	153.0	160.3	202.6	225.2
OXBOW	2025	HCC	132.2	97.6	131.7	86.6	122.7	108.0	97.0	99.1	60.9	70.0	70.7	84.8	96.9
HELLS CANYON	2025	HCC	258.6	194.6	263.0	178.9	249.7	217.2	190.8	194.1	120.2	138.4	140.4	168.6	193.2
1000 SPRINGS	2025	ROR	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AMERICAN FALLS	2025	ROR	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	63.3	74.3	77.4	54.7	25.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	29.0
BLISS	2025	ROR	37.9	37.7	36.8	35.8	34.9	34.2	38.6	39.3	37.0	39.1	37.4	36.7	37.1
C.J. STRIKE	2025	ROR	48.1	47.6	46.8	43.0	40.2	36.1	39.2	42.0	43.9	49.1	47.9	47.1	44.2
CASCADE	2025	ROR	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	9.7	11.5	7.7	1.9	1.3	1.4	3.7
CLEAR LAKE	2025	ROR	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
LOWER MALAD	2025	ROR	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
LOWER SALMON	2025	ROR	23.8	23.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9	26.1	26.5	23.9	25.3	24.0	23.7	23.9
MILNER	2025	ROR	7.4	8.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
SHOSHONE FALLS	2025	ROR	17.7	18.7	12.5	6.3	6.5	8.3	26.5	23.8	6.6	10.9	12.5	14.4	13.8
SWAN FALLS	2025	ROR	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	14.8
TWIN FALLS	2025	ROR	10.8	11.4	8.4	4.4	4.6	6.0	18.3	16.5	3.8	6.0	8.4	9.1	9.0
UPPER MALAD	2025	ROR	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
UPPERSALMON 1&2	2025	ROR	14.6	14.8	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	16.4	16.9	14.7	15.6	14.6	14.4	14.7
UPPERSALMON 3&4	2025	ROR	13.7	13.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.1	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.8
HCC TOTAL			701.5	505.2	702.2	469.6	677.6	586.9	517.4	512.2	310.2	361.4	371.4	456.0	515.2
ROR TOTAL			220.2	222.6	212.4	215.7	243.4	255.1	324.4	302.3	220.6	216.8	207.6	210.1	237.9
TOTAL			921.7	727.8	914.6	685.3	921.0	842.0	841.8	814.5	530.8	578.2	579.0	666.1	753.1

Initial Portfolios Scenario Sensitivity Ranking

Total Cost–Expected, GHG \$50, GHG \$0, High Gas (PV 20 Years 2006–2025)

Portfolio	Total Cost Years 1–20				Average	Rank
	Expected	GHG50	GHGZero	HighGas		
P1 Green Portfolio (F1)	\$4,983,722	\$6,552,013	\$4,337,781	\$4,305,141	\$5,044,664	3
P2 Transmission Trans, CT, Nuc	\$5,351,123	\$7,520,496	\$4,497,314	\$5,297,094	\$5,666,507	12
P3 2004 Preferred Portfolio (F2)	\$4,964,772	\$7,190,763	\$4,056,509	\$4,511,564	\$5,180,902	8
P4 Thermal Portfolio (F3)	\$4,841,685	\$7,455,705	\$3,774,511	\$4,124,336	\$5,049,059	4
P5 Thermal Clean Coal, NG, Nuc	\$5,266,369	\$7,609,253	\$4,295,187	\$4,603,822	\$5,443,658	11
P6 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Geo	\$4,944,319	\$7,384,550	\$3,945,024	\$4,416,225	\$5,172,530	7
P7 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Trans	\$4,997,609	\$7,525,667	\$3,975,240	\$4,477,690	\$5,244,052	9
P8 2004 Preferred NG, Coal, Wind	\$4,812,681	\$6,934,922	\$3,930,606	\$4,421,864	\$5,025,018	2
P9 = P6 – IGCC w CS	\$4,970,712	\$6,993,532	\$4,132,351	\$4,442,368	\$5,134,741	5
P10 All Coal, Nuc, Trans	\$4,971,787	\$7,580,152	\$3,895,904	\$4,242,195	\$5,172,510	6
P11 Transmission Portfolio (F4)	\$5,870,035	\$4,999,247	\$4,999,247	\$5,295,614	\$5,291,036	10
P12 Nuclear	\$4,796,034	\$6,696,660	\$3,989,497	\$4,008,331	\$4,872,631	1

Ranking	Expected	GHG50	GHGZero	HighGas	Total Pts	Rank by Total Pts
P1 Green Portfolio (F1)	8	2	10	4	24	6
P2 Transmission Trans, CT, Nuc	11	9	11	12	43	12
P3 2004 Preferred Portfolio (F2)	5	6	7	9	27	8
P4 Thermal Portfolio (F3)	3	8	1	2	14	2
P5 Thermal Clean Coal, NG, Nuc	10	12	9	10	41	11
P6 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Geo	4	7	4	5	20	4
P7 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Trans	9	10	5	8	32	9
P8 2004 Preferred NG, Coal, Wind	2	4	3	6	15	3
P9 = P6 – IGCC w CS	6	5	8	7	26	7
P10 All Coal, Nuc, Trans	7	11	2	3	23	5
P11 Transmission Portfolio (F4)	12	1	12	11	36	10
P12 Nuclear	1	3	6	1	11	1

Resource Cost (Excludes Market Purchases and Sales)

Portfolio	Years 1–20				Average	Rank
	Expected	GHG50	GHGZero	HighGas		
P1 Green Portfolio (F1)	\$7,348,136	\$8,164,025	\$6,509,463	\$7,505,962	\$7,381,896	8
P2 Transmission Trans, CT, Nuc	\$5,600,116	\$6,368,985	\$4,796,771	\$5,596,582	\$5,590,614	1
P3 2004 Preferred Portfolio (F2)	\$6,313,858	\$7,531,485	\$5,331,752	\$6,408,199	\$6,396,324	2
P4 Thermal Portfolio (F3)	\$7,227,009	\$8,920,298	\$5,999,133	\$7,330,232	\$7,369,168	7
P5 Thermal Clean Coal, NG, Nuc	\$7,431,968	\$8,936,119	\$6,315,641	\$7,531,453	\$7,553,795	10
P6 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Geo	\$7,156,598	\$8,723,322	\$6,022,322	\$7,411,142	\$7,328,346	6
P7 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Trans	\$6,650,659	\$8,138,429	\$5,534,508	\$6,742,242	\$6,766,460	3
P8 2004 Preferred NG, Coal, Wind	\$7,026,768	\$8,301,288	\$6,015,482	\$7,418,093	\$7,190,408	4
P9 = P6 – IGCC w CS	\$7,182,044	\$8,328,189	\$6,212,225	\$7,438,398	\$7,290,214	5
P10 All Coal, Nuc, Trans	\$7,503,565	\$9,299,812	\$6,241,472	\$7,658,642	\$7,675,873	12
P11 Transmission Portfolio (F4)	\$7,860,774	\$6,863,462	\$6,863,462	\$8,003,789	\$7,397,872	9
P12 Nuclear	\$7,500,132	\$8,748,451	\$6,484,438	\$7,650,356	\$7,595,844	11

Ranking	Expected	GHG50	GHGZero	HighGas	Total Pts	Rank by Total Pts
P1 Green Portfolio (F1)	8	5	11	8	32	8
P2 Transmission Trans, CT, Nuc	1	1	1	1	4	1
P3 2004 Preferred Portfolio (F2)	2	3	2	2	9	2
P4 Thermal Portfolio (F3)	7	10	4	4	25	6
P5 Thermal Clean Coal, NG, Nuc	9	11	9	9	38	9
P6 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Geo	5	8	6	5	24	5
P7 2004 Preferred Coal, NG, Trans	3	4	3	3	13	3
P8 2004 Preferred NG, Coal, Wind	4	6	5	6	21	4
P9 = P6 – IGCC w CS	6	7	7	7	27	7
P10 All Coal, Nuc, Trans	11	12	8	11	42	12
P11 Transmission Portfolio (F4)	12	2	12	12	38	9
P12 Nuclear	10	9	10	10	39	11

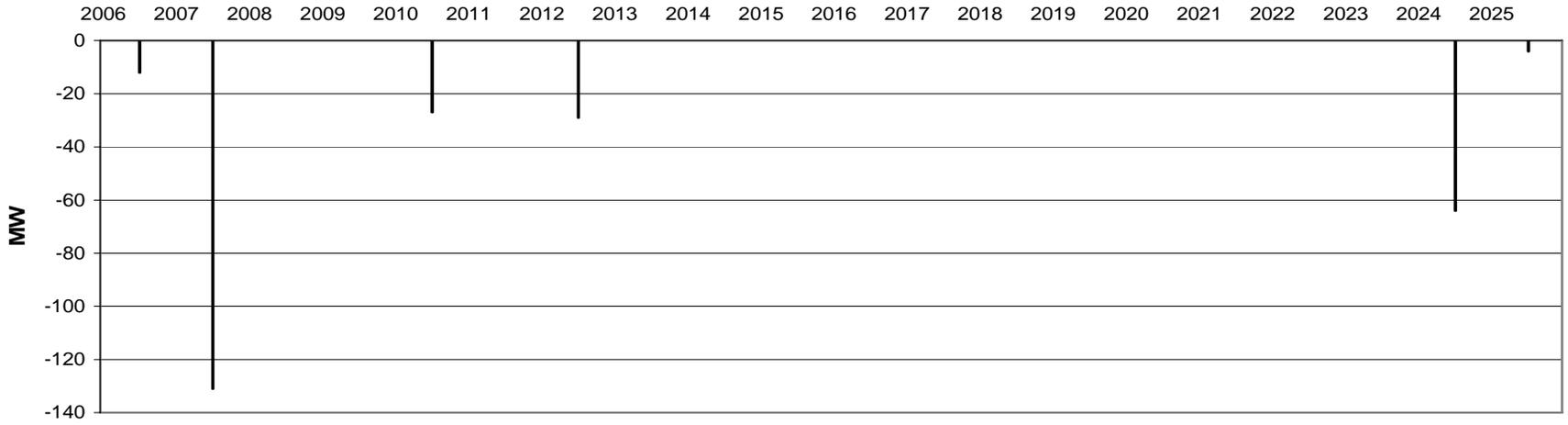
(Revised 10/12/06)

F1 Green Portfolio (originally P1)

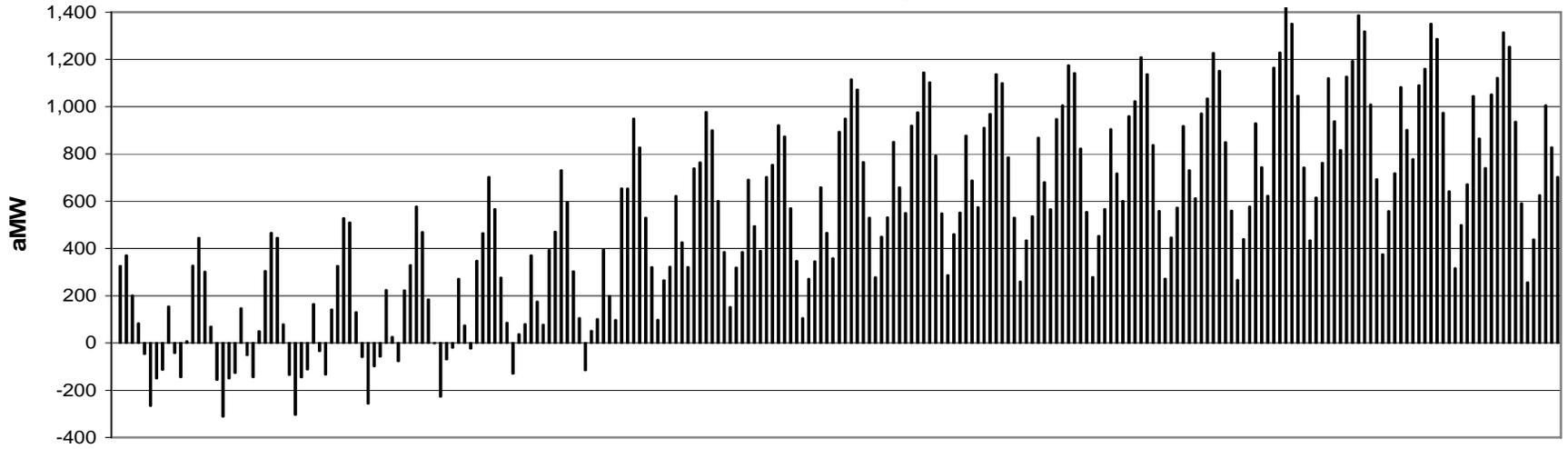
On-Line Date	Resource	Nameplate	Peak	Average Energy	Peak DSM	Trans	Total		Total	
							Total Peak	Average Energy	Total Energy DSM	Total Trans
2006										
2007						4	4	3	3	0
2008	Wind	100	5	31	11		21	37	6	0
2009	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	29		100	94	15	0
2009	Wind	200	10	62			110	156	15	0
2010	CHP	50	50	45	26		186	211	25	0
2011	Wind	200	10	62	21		217	283	35	0
2011	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48			267	331	35	0
2012	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	19		335	387	43	0
2013	CHP	100	100	90	16		451	484	50	0
2013	Wyoming Pulv. Coal	250	250	220			701	704	50	0
2014	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	14		765	757	56	0
2015					12		777	763	61	0
2016	McNary-Boise	225			10	225	787	768	66	225
2017	LoLo to IPCo	60			3	60	790	771	69	285
2018	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		843	821	71	285
2019	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		896	871	74	285
2020	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		949	922	76	285
2021	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		1,002	972	78	285
2022	INL Nuclear	250	250	230	3		1,254	1,204	81	285
2023					3		1,257	1,207	83	285
2024					3		1,259	1,209	85	285
2025					3		1,262	1,211	88	285
		1,835	1,075	1,124	187	285				

Resource Summary		MW		MW
Wind		500	Peak	1,262
Geothermal (Binary)		400	Average Energy	1,211
Coal		250	Transmission	285
CHP		150	DSM Peak	187
Transmission		285	DSM aMW	88
CT		0	Max Energy Deficit	(312)
Nuclear		250		
Total Nameplate		1,835		

Portfolio F1 - New Peak Deficit



Portfolio F1 - New Energy Position



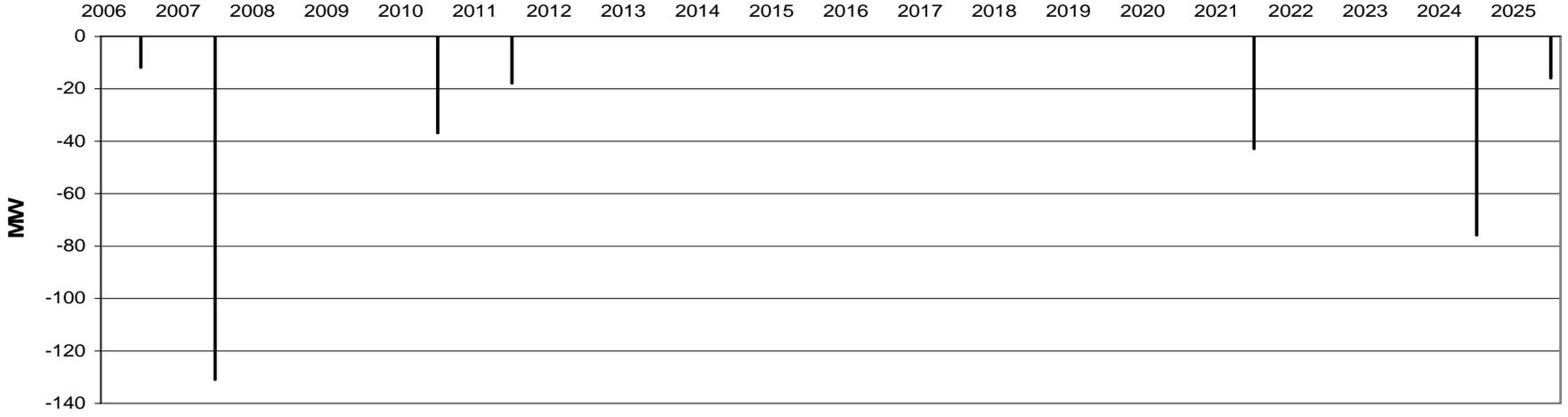
(Revised 10/12/06)

F2 2004 IRP Preferred Portfolio (originally P3)

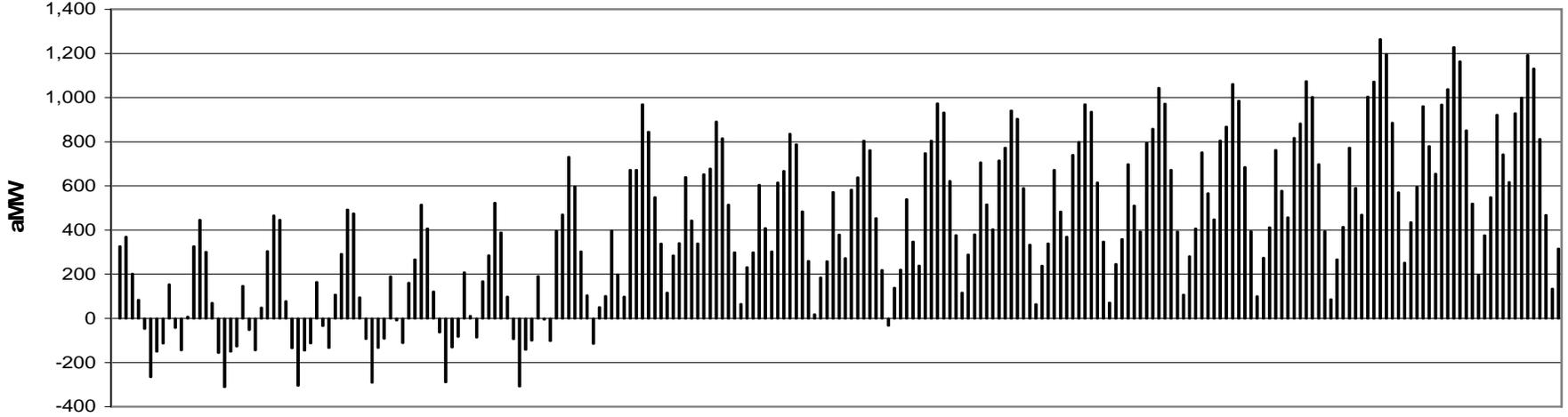
On-Line Date	Resource	Nameplate	Peak	Average Energy	Peak DSM	Trans	Total		Total	
							Total Peak	Average Energy	Total Energy DSM	Total Trans
2006										
2007					4		4	3	3	0
2008	Wind	100	5	31	11		21	37	6	0
2009	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	29		100	94	15	0
2010	CHP	50	50	45	26		176	149	25	0
2011					21		197	159	35	0
2012	Wind	150	8	47	19		223	213	43	0
2012	McNary-Boise	225				225	223	213	43	225
2013	Wyoming Pulv. Coal	250	250	220	16		489	440	50	225
2014					14		503	446	56	225
2015					12		515	452	61	225
2016					10		525	457	66	225
2017	Regional IGCC Coal	250	250	200	3		778	660	69	225
2018					3		780	662	71	225
2019	LoLo to IPCo	60	0		3	60	783	664	74	285
2020	CHP	100	100	90	3		886	757	76	285
2021	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		939	806	78	285
2022	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		992	857	81	285
2023	INL Nuclear	250	250	225	3		1,244	1,084	83	285
2024					3		1,247	1,086	85	285
2025					3		1,250	1,089	88	285
		1,585	1,063	1,001	187	285				

Resource Summary	MW		MW
Wind	250	Peak	1,250
Geothermal (Binary)	150	Average Energy	1,089
Coal	500	Transmission	285
CHP	150	DSM Peak	187
Transmission	285	DSM aMW	88
CT	0	Max Energy Deficit	(312)
Nuclear	250		
Total Nameplate	1,585		

Portfolio F2 - New Peak Deficit



Portfolio F2 - New Energy Position



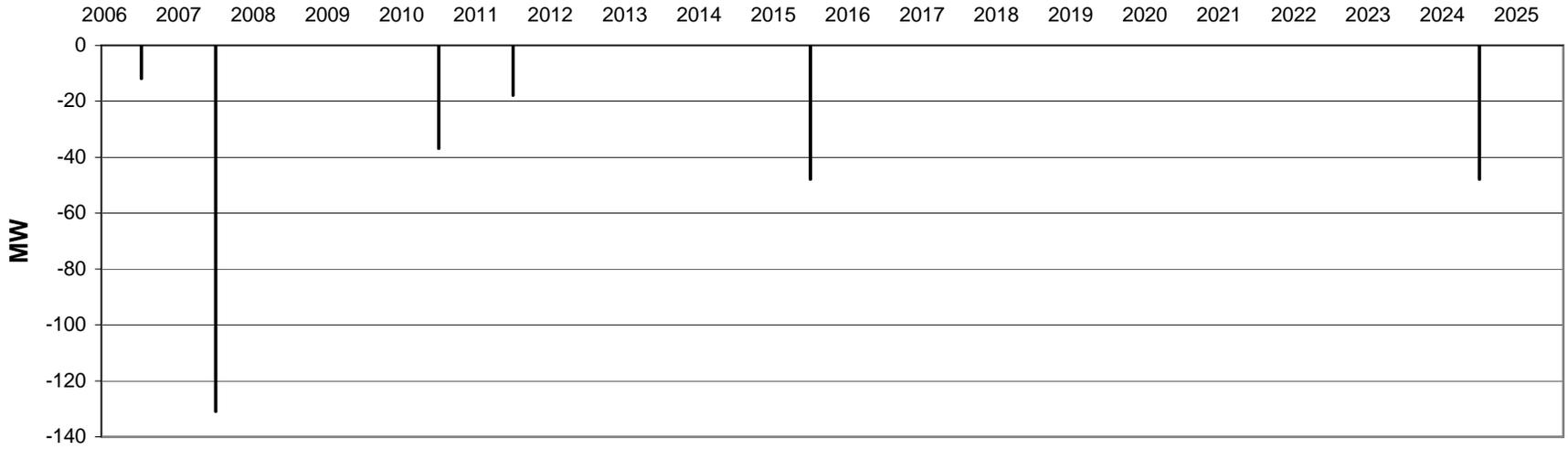
(Revised 10/12/06)

F3 Basic Thermal Portfolio (originally P4)

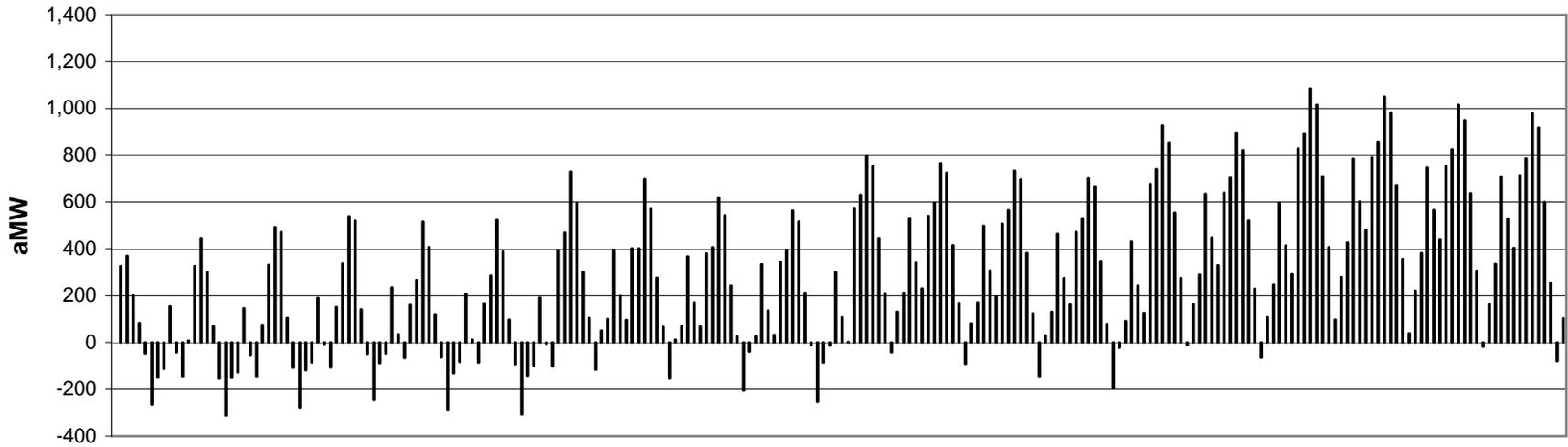
On-Line Date	Resource	Nameplate	Peak	Average Energy	Peak DSM	Trans	Total		Total	
							Total Peak	Average Energy	Total Energy DSM	Total Trans
2006										
2007					4		4	3	3	0
2008	Wind	100	5	31	11		21	37	6	0
2008	CHP	50	50	45			71	82	6	0
2009	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	29		150	139	15	0
2010					26		176	149	25	0
2011					21		197	159	35	0
2012	Wyoming Pulv. Coal	250	250	220	19		465	387	43	0
2013					16		482	394	50	0
2014					14		496	400	56	0
2015					12		507	405	61	0
2016	Regional Pulv Coal	300	300	264	10		818	674	66	0
2017					3		820	677	69	0
2018	CT	170	170		3		993	679	71	0
2019					3		996	682	74	0
2020	IGCC	300	300	240	3		1,299	924	76	0
2021					3		1,301	926	78	0
2022	INL Nuclear	250	250	225	3		1,554	1,154	81	0
2023					3		1,557	1,156	83	0
2024					3		1,560	1,158	85	0
2025					3		1,562	1,161	88	0
		1,470	1,375	1,073	187	0				

Resource Summary	MW		MW
Wind	100	Peak	1,562
Geothermal (Binary)	50	Average Energy	1,161
Coal	850	Transmission	0
CHP	50	DSM Peak	187
Transmission	0	DSM aMW	88
CT	170	Max Energy Deficit	(312)
Nuclear	250		
Total Nameplate	1,470		

Portfolio F3- New Peak Deficit



Portfolio F3 - New Energy Position



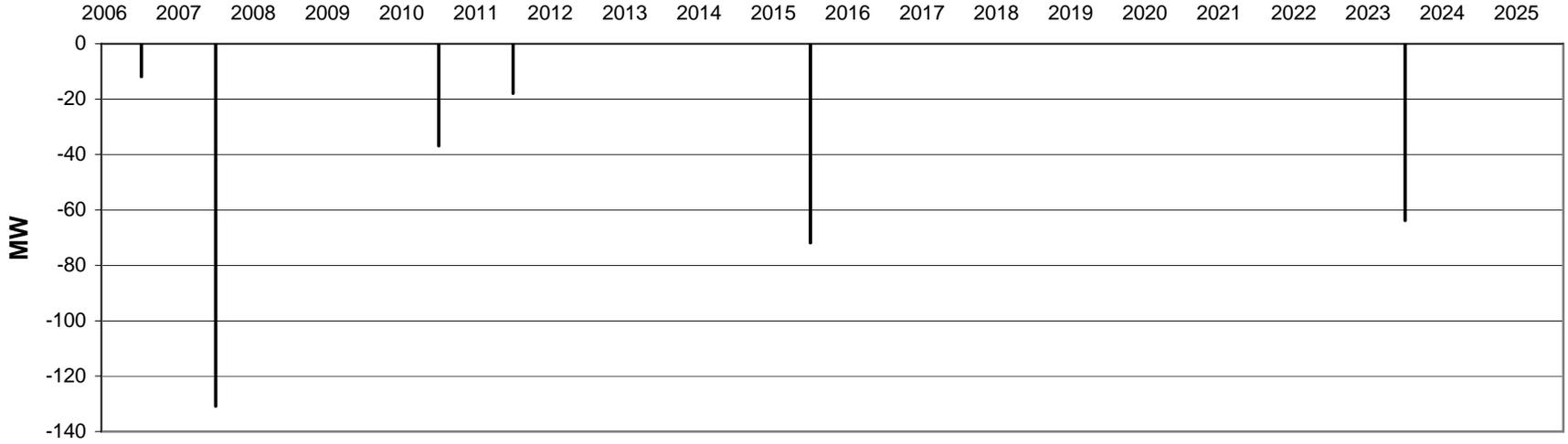
(Revised 10/12/06)

F4 Bridger to Boise Transmission Portfolio (originally P11)

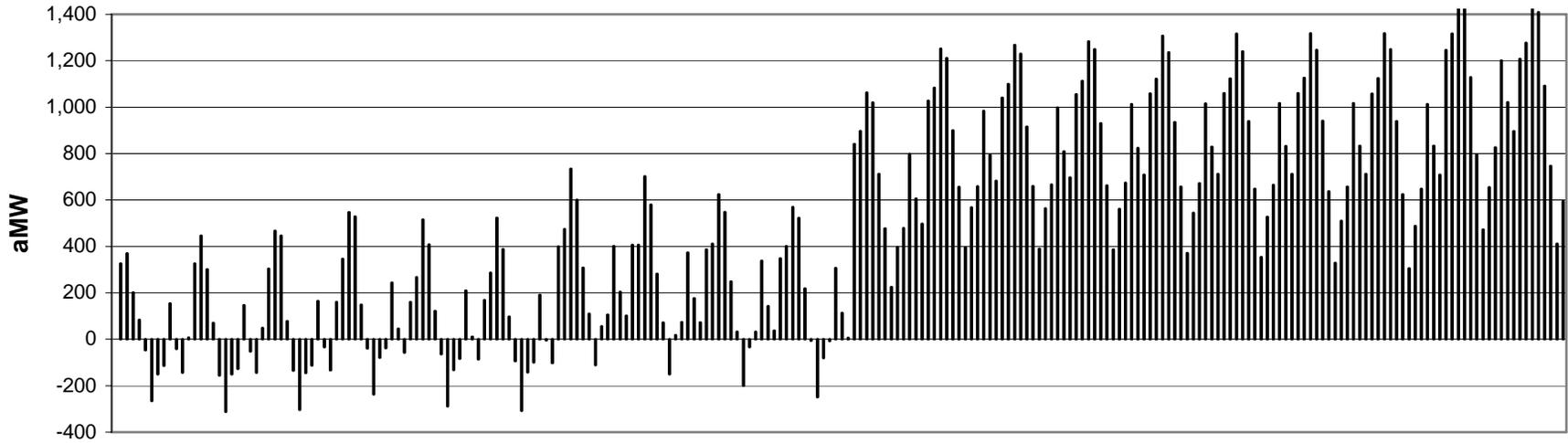
On-Line Date	Resource	Nameplate	Peak	Average Energy	Peak DSM	Trans	Total		Total	
							Total Peak	Average Energy	Total Energy DSM	Total Trans
2006										
2007						4	4	3	3	0
2008	Wind	100	5	31	11		21	37	6	0
2009	CHP	50	50	45	29		100	91	15	0
2009	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48			150	139	15	0
2010						26	176	149	25	0
2011						21	197	159	35	0
2012	McNary-Boise	225				19	215	167	43	225
2013						16	232	174	50	225
2014						14	246	180	56	225
2015						12	257	185	61	225
2016	Bridger- Boise	900				10	268	190	66	750
2017	Wyoming Pulv. Coal	250	250	220	3		520	413	69	750
2018	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		573	463	71	750
2019	Geothermal (Binary)	50	50	48	3		626	514	74	750
2020	Wind	100	8	39	3		636	555	76	750
2021	Wind	100	8	38	3		646	595	78	750
2022	Wind	100	8	37	3		657	635	81	750
2023	Wind	100	8	35	3		667	672	83	750
2024	INL Nuclear	250	250	225	3		920	899	85	750
2025						3	923	902	88	750
		2,325	736	814	187	750				

Resource Summary	MW		MW
Wind	500	Peak	923
Geothermal (Binary)	150	Average Energy	902
Coal	250	Transmission	750
CHP	50	DSM Peak	187
Transmission	1,125	DSM aMW	88
CT	0	Max Energy Deficit	(312)
Nuclear	250		
Total Nameplate	2,325		

Portfolio F4 - New Peak Deficit



Portfolio F4 - New Energy Position



Capacity Planning Reserve–Portfolio F1

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Obligations																				
Forecast System Peak (50% Load).....	2,987	3,071	3,127	3,182	3,248	3,308	3,367	3,439	3,511	3,589	3,667	3,747	3,828	3,910	3,993	4,078	4,164	4,251	4,339	4,428
Existing Resources (50% Water)																				
Hells Canyon Complex.....	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153
Upper Snake/Cascade																				
Hydro and Spring Plants	350	350	350	350	350	350	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Montana PP&L (Renew Indefinitely 2010 -)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Bridger.....	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
Boardman.....	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Valmy.....	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
Danskin CT.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Bennett Mountain CT.....	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Danskin 1 CT.....			165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
C&SPP.....	144	150	160	159	153	150	150	150	142	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
Salmon Diesel.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transmission Resources																				
Red Butte–Borah/ Brady (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
From PAC NW– Native Load Set Asides (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	223	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Total Existing Supply-Side Resource Capacity (50% Water)	3,305	3,013	3,188	3,187	3,181	3,178	3,193	3,193	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185
Net Position w/ Existing and Committed Resources	318	-58	61	5	-67	-130	-174	-246	-326	-404	-483	-562	-643	-725	-808	-893	-979	-1,066	-1,154	-1,244
Planning Margin w/ Existing and Committed Resources	10.6%	-1.9%	2.0%	0.2%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-5.2%	-7.1%	-9.3%	-11.3%	-13.2%	-15.0%	-16.8%	-18.6%	-20.2%	-21.9%	-23.5%	-25.1%	-26.6%	-28.1%
Portfolio F1–New Resource Capacity																				
Peak DSM		4	15	44	70	91	110	126	140	152	162	165	168	170	173	176	179	182	185	187
Idaho Wind (100 MW)			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Idaho Wind (200 MW)				10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
CHP (50 MW)					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Idaho Wind (200 MW)					10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)						50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
CHP (100 MW)								100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (250 MW)									250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)									50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
McNary to Boise Transmission											225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
Lolo to IPC Transmission												60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)													50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)														50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)															50	50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)																50	50	50	50	50
INL Nuclear (250 MW)																	250	250	250	250
Total New Resource Capacity		4	20	109	185	266	335	701	765	777	1,012	1,075	1,128	1,180	1,233	1,286	1,539	1,542	1,545	1,547
Net Position w/ New Resource Capacity	318	-54	81	114	118	136	161	455	439	373	529	512	484	455	425	393	560	476	390	304
Planning Margin w/ New Resource Capacity	10.6%	-1.8%	2.6%	3.6%	3.6%	4.1%	4.8%	13.2%	12.5%	10.4%	14.4%	13.7%	12.6%	11.6%	10.6%	9.6%	13.4%	11.2%	9.0%	6.9%

Capacity Planning Reserve–Portfolio F2

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Obligations																				
Forecast System Peak (50% Load).....	2,987	3,071	3,127	3,182	3,248	3,308	3,367	3,439	3,511	3,589	3,667	3,747	3,828	3,910	3,993	4,078	4,164	4,251	4,339	4,428
Existing Resources (50% Water)																				
Hells Canyon Complex.....	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153
Upper Snake/Cascade Hydro and Spring Plants	350	350	350	350	350	350	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Montana PP&L (Renew Indefinitely 2010 -)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Bridger.....	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
Boardman.....	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Valmy.....	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
Danskin CT.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Bennett Mountain CT.....	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Danskin 1 CT.....			165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
C&SPP.....	144	150	160	159	153	150	150	150	142	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
Salmon Diesel.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transmission Resources																				
Red Butte–Borah/ Brady (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
From PAC NW– Native Load Set Asides (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	223	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Total Existing Supply-Side Resource Capacity (50% Water)	3,305	3,013	3,188	3,187	3,181	3,178	3,193	3,193	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185
Net Position w/ Existing and Committed Resources	318	-58	61	5	-67	-130	-174	-246	-326	-404	-483	-562	-643	-725	-808	-893	-979	-1,066	-1,154	-1,244
Planning Margin w/ Existing and Committed Resources	10.6%	-1.9%	2.0%	0.2%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-5.2%	-7.1%	-9.3%	-11.3%	-13.2%	-15.0%	-16.8%	-18.6%	-20.2%	-21.9%	-23.5%	-25.1%	-26.6%	-28.1%
Portfolio F2–New Resource Capacity																				
Peak DSM		4	15	44	70	91	110	126	140	152	162	165	168	170	173	176	179	182	185	187
Idaho Wind (100 MW)			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
CHP (50 MW)					50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Idaho Wind (150 MW)							8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
McNary to Boise Transmission							225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (250 MW)								250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Regional IGCC Coal (250 MW)											250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Lolo to IPC Transmission														60	60	60	60	60	60	60
CHP (100 MW)															100	100	100	100	100	100
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)																50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)																	50	50	50	50
INL Nuclear (250 MW)																		250	250	250
Total New Resource Capacity		4	20	99	175	196	448	714	728	740	750	1,003	1,006	1,068	1,171	1,224	1,277	1,530	1,533	1,535
Net Position w/ New Resource Capacity	318	-54	81	104	108	66	274	468	402	336	267	440	362	343	363	331	298	464	378	292
Planning Margin w/ New Resource Capacity	10.6%	-1.8%	2.6%	3.3%	3.3%	2.0%	8.1%	13.6%	11.4%	9.4%	7.3%	11.8%	9.5%	8.8%	9.1%	8.1%	7.2%	10.9%	8.7%	6.6%

Capacity Planning Reserve–Portfolio F3

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Obligations																				
Forecast System Peak (50% Load).....	2,987	3,071	3,127	3,182	3,248	3,308	3,367	3,439	3,511	3,589	3,667	3,747	3,828	3,910	3,993	4,078	4,164	4,251	4,339	4,428
Existing Resources (50% Water)																				
Hells Canyon Complex.....	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153
Upper Snake/Cascade Hydro and Spring Plants	350	350	350	350	350	350	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Montana PP&L (Renew Indefinitely 2010 -)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Bridger.....	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
Boardman.....	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Valmy.....	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
Danskin CT.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Bennett Mountain CT.....	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Danskin 1 CT.....			165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
C&SPP.....	144	150	160	159	153	150	150	150	142	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
Salmon Diesel.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transmission Resources																				
Red Butte–Borah/Brady (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
From PAC NW–Native Load Set Asides (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	223	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Total Existing Supply-Side Resource Capacity (50% Water)	3,305	3,013	3,188	3,187	3,181	3,178	3,193	3,193	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185
Net Position w/ Existing and Committed Resources	318	-58	61	5	-67	-130	-174	-246	-326	-404	-483	-562	-643	-725	-808	-893	-979	-1,066	-1,154	-1,244
Planning Margin w/ Existing and Committed Resources	10.6%	-1.9%	2.0%	0.2%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-5.2%	-7.1%	-9.3%	-11.3%	-13.2%	-15.0%	-16.8%	-18.6%	-20.2%	-21.9%	-23.5%	-25.1%	-26.6%	-28.1%
Portfolio F3–New Resource Capacity																				
Peak DSM		4	15	44	70	91	110	126	140	152	162	165	168	170	173	176	179	182	185	187
Idaho Wind (100 MW)			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
CHP (50 MW)			50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (250 MW)							250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Regional Pulverized Coal (300 MW)											300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbine (170)													170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Regional IGCC Coal (300 MW)														300	300	300	300	300	300	300
INL Nuclear (250 MW)																	250	250	250	250
Total New Resource Capacity		4	70	149	175	196	465	481	495	507	817	820	993	995	1,298	1,301	1,554	1,557	1,560	1,562
Net Position w/ New Resource Capacity	318	-54	131	154	108	66	291	235	169	103	334	257	349	270	490	408	575	491	405	319
Planning Margin w/ New Resource Capacity	10.6%	-1.8%	4.2%	4.8%	3.3%	2.0%	8.7%	6.8%	4.8%	2.9%	9.1%	6.9%	9.1%	6.9%	12.3%	10.0%	13.8%	11.5%	9.3%	7.2%

Capacity Planning Reserve– Portfolio F4

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Obligations																				
Forecast System Peak (50% Load).....	2,987	3,071	3,127	3,182	3,248	3,308	3,367	3,439	3,511	3,589	3,667	3,747	3,828	3,910	3,993	4,078	4,164	4,251	4,339	4,428
Existing Resources (50% Water)																				
Hells Canyon Complex.....	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153
Upper Snake/Cascade	350	350	350	350	350	350	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Hydro and Spring Plants	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Montana PP&L (Renew Indefinitely 2010 -)	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
Bridger.....	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Boardman.....	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
Valmy.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Danskin CT.....	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Bennett Mountain CT.....			165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Danskin 1 CT.....			165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
C&SPP.....	144	150	160	159	153	150	150	150	142	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
Salmon Diesel.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transmission Resources																				
Red Butte–Borah/ Brady (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
From PAC NW– Native Load Set Asides (w/Assumed Firm Market Purchase)	223	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Total Existing Supply-Side Resource Capacity (50% Water)	3,305	3,013	3,188	3,187	3,181	3,178	3,193	3,193	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,185
Net Position w/ Existing and Committed Resources	318	-58	61	5	-67	-130	-174	-246	-326	-404	-483	-562	-643	-725	-808	-893	-979	-1,066	-1,154	-1,244
Planning Margin w/ Existing and Committed Resources	10.6%	-1.9%	2.0%	0.2%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-5.2%	-7.1%	-9.3%	-11.3%	-13.2%	-15.0%	-16.8%	-18.6%	-20.2%	-21.9%	-23.5%	-25.1%	-26.6%	-28.1%
Portfolio F4–New Resource Capacity																				
Peak DSM		4	15	44	70	91	110	126	140	152	162	165	168	170	173	176	179	182	185	187
Idaho Wind (100 MW)			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
CHP (50 MW)				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)				50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
McNary to Boise Transmission							225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
Bridger to Boise Transmission											525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Wyoming Pulverized Coal (250 MW)												250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)													50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Geothermal–Binary (50 MW)														50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wind (100 MW)															8	8	8	8	8	8
Wind (100 MW)																8	8	8	8	8
Wind (100 MW)																	8	8	8	8
Wind (100 MW)																		8	8	8
INL Nuclear (250 MW)																			250	250
Total New Resource Capacity		4	20	149	175	196	440	456	470	482	1,017	1,270	1,323	1,375	1,386	1,397	1,408	1,419	1,672	1,674
Net Position w/ New Resource Capacity	318	-54	81	154	108	66	266	210	144	78	534	707	679	650	578	504	429	353	517	431
Planning Margin w/ New Resource Capacity	10.6%	-1.8%	2.6%	4.8%	3.3%	2.0%	7.9%	6.1%	4.1%	2.2%	14.6%	18.9%	17.7%	16.6%	14.5%	12.4%	10.3%	8.3%	11.9%	9.7%

Portfolio F1
Estimated Total Resource Investment (Including AFUDC)—By In-Service Year
(In \$000s)

Resource	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wind (100 MW)			177,691							
Geothermal (50 MW)				202,502						
Wind (200 MW)				366,043						
CHP (50 MW)					56,150					
Wind (200 MW)						388,335				
Geothermal (50 MW)						214,834				
Geothermal (50 MW)							221,280			
CHP (100 MW)								122,714		
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)								655,366		
Geothermal (50 MW)									234,755	
McNary to IPC Transmission (225 MW)										
Lolo to IPC Transmission (60 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
INL Nuclear (250 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Backbone Transmission	5,231	9,710	21,005	49,315	119,731	135,218	262,510	153,869	1,773	0
Real Dollars.....	5,231	9,710	198,696	617,860	175,882	738,387	483,790	931,949	236,529	0
Present Value.....	5,231	9,080	173,749	505,232	134,490	527,982	323,488	582,722	138,299	0
Cumulative MWs.....	0	0	100	350	400	650	700	1,050	1,100	1,100
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	5,231	14,941	213,636	831,496	1,007,378	1,745,765	2,229,555	3,161,504	3,398,033	3,398,033
Cumulative PV.....	5,231	14,311	188,060	693,292	827,781	1,355,763	1,679,252	2,261,973	2,400,273	2,400,273
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	177,691	568,545	56,150	603,169	221,280	122,714	234,755	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	177,691	746,235	802,386	1,405,555	1,626,834	1,749,549	1,984,304	1,984,304
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	155,381	464,906	42,936	431,295	147,960	76,730	137,262	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	155,381	620,288	663,224	1,094,518	1,242,478	1,319,208	1,456,470	1,456,470
Ownership Real Dollars.....	5,231	9,710	21,005	49,315	119,731	135,218	262,510	809,235	1,773	0
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	5,231	14,941	35,946	85,261	204,992	340,210	602,720	1,411,955	1,413,729	1,413,729
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	5,231	9,080	18,368	40,326	91,554	96,687	175,529	505,992	1,037	0
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	5,231	14,311	32,679	73,004	164,558	261,245	436,774	942,766	943,803	943,803

Resource	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind (100 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Wind (200 MW)										
CHP (50 MW)										
Wind (200 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
CHP (100 MW)										
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
McNary to IPC Transmission (225 MW)	112,904									
Lolo to IPC Transmission (60 MW)		16,332								
Geothermal (50 MW)			264,219							
Geothermal (50 MW)				272,146						
Geothermal (50 MW)					280,310					
Geothermal (50 MW)						288,720				
INL Nuclear (250 MW)							999,272			
Geothermal (50 MW)									315,492	
Backbone Transmission	0	0	3,232	3,329	4,220	34,613	45,343	0	2,383	0
Real Dollars.....	112,904	16,332	267,451	275,475	284,530	323,333	1,044,614	0	317,875	0
Present Value.....	57,727	7,809	119,577	115,173	111,241	118,210	357,131	0	95,030	0
Cumulative MWs.....	1,325	1,385	1,435	1,485	1,535	1,585	1,835	1,835	1,885	1,885
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	3,510,936	3,527,269	3,794,720	4,070,194	4,354,725	4,678,057	5,722,672	5,722,672	6,040,547	6,040,547
Cumulative PV.....	2,458,000	2,465,808	2,585,386	2,700,559	2,811,800	2,930,011	3,287,142	3,287,142	3,382,172	3,382,172
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	264,219	272,146	280,310	288,720	999,272	0	315,492	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	1,984,304	1,984,304	2,248,523	2,520,669	2,800,979	3,089,699	4,088,971	4,088,971	4,404,463	4,404,463
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	118,132	113,782	109,592	105,556	341,630	0	94,318	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	1,456,470	1,456,470	1,574,602	1,688,384	1,797,976	1,903,531	2,245,161	2,245,161	2,339,479	2,339,479
Ownership Real Dollars.....	112,904	16,332	3,232	3,329	4,220	34,613	45,343	0	2,383	0
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	1,526,632	1,542,965	1,546,196	1,549,525	1,553,745	1,588,358	1,633,701	1,633,701	1,636,084	1,636,084
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	57,727	7,809	1,445	1,392	1,650	12,655	15,502	0	713	0
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	1,001,530	1,009,338	1,010,783	1,012,175	1,013,825	1,026,479	1,041,981	1,041,981	1,042,694	1,042,694

Portfolio F2
Estimated Total Resource Investment (Including AFUDC)—By In-Service Year
In \$000s

Resource	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wind (100 MW)			177,691							
Geothermal (50 MW)				202,502						
CHP (50 MW)					56,150					
Wind (150 MW)							299,988			
McNary to IPC Transmission (225 MW)							100,313			
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)								655,366		
Regional IGCC Coal (250 MW)										
Lolo to IPC System (60 MW)										
CHP (100 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
INL Nuclear (250 MW)										
Backbone Transmission	7,237	14,074	12,003	25,278	55,583	70,023	299,931	198,893	6,433	13,859
Real Dollars.....	7,237	14,074	189,694	227,780	111,733	70,023	700,233	854,259	6,433	13,859
Present Value.....	7,237	13,161	165,878	186,258	85,438	50,069	468,214	534,144	3,761	7,578
Cumulative MWs.....	0	0	100	150	200	200	575	825	825	825
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	7,237	21,311	211,005	438,785	550,518	620,541	1,320,773	2,175,032	2,181,465	2,195,324
Cumulative PV.....	7,237	20,398	186,275	372,534	457,972	508,041	976,255	1,510,399	1,514,161	1,521,738
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	177,691	202,502	56,150	0	299,988	0	0	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	177,691	380,193	436,343	436,343	736,332	736,332	736,332	736,332
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	155,381	165,589	42,936	0	200,589	0	0	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	155,381	320,970	363,906	363,906	564,495	564,495	564,495	564,495
Ownership Real Dollars.....	7,237	14,074	12,003	25,278	55,583	70,023	400,244	854,259	6,433	13,859
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	7,237	21,311	33,314	58,592	114,175	184,198	584,442	1,438,701	1,445,133	1,458,992
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	7,237	13,161	10,496	20,670	42,502	50,069	267,625	534,144	3,761	7,578
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	7,237	20,398	30,894	51,564	94,066	144,136	411,761	945,905	949,666	957,244

Resource	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind (100 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
CHP (50 MW)										
Wind (150 MW)										
McNary to IPC Transmission (225 MW)										
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)										
Regional IGCC Coal (250 MW)		913,616								
Lolo to IPC System (60 MW)				17,327						
CHP (100 MW)					150,923					
Geothermal (50 MW)						288,720				
Geothermal (50 MW)							297,381			
INL Nuclear (250 MW)								1,029,250		
Backbone Transmission	57,723	(46,503)	267	2,649	(3,756)	31,657	176,299	162,596	0	0
Real Dollars.....	57,723	867,112	267	19,976	147,167	320,376	473,680	1,191,846	0	0
Present Value.....	29,514	414,584	120	8,352	57,537	117,129	161,941	381,030	0	0
Cumulative MWs.....	825	1,075	1,075	1,135	1,235	1,285	1,355	1,585	1,585	1,585
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	2,253,047	3,120,159	3,120,427	3,140,403	3,287,570	3,607,947	4,081,626	5,273,473	5,273,473	5,273,473
Cumulative PV.....	1,551,252	1,965,836	1,965,955	1,974,307	2,031,844	2,148,973	2,310,914	2,691,944	2,691,944	2,691,944
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	0	0	150,923	288,720	297,381	1,029,250	0	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	736,332	736,332	736,332	736,332	887,255	1,175,974	1,473,355	2,502,606	2,502,606	2,502,606
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	0	0	59,006	105,556	101,668	329,048	0	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	564,495	564,495	564,495	564,495	623,500	729,056	830,724	1,159,772	1,159,772	1,159,772
Ownership Real Dollars.....	57,723	867,112	267	19,976	(3,756)	31,657	176,299	162,596	0	0
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	1,516,716	2,383,828	2,384,095	2,404,072	2,400,315	2,431,972	2,608,271	2,770,867	2,770,867	2,770,867
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	29,514	414,584	120	8,352	(1,469)	11,574	60,273	51,982	0	0
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	986,757	1,401,341	1,401,461	1,409,813	1,408,344	1,419,918	1,480,190	1,532,172	1,532,172	1,532,172

Portfolio F3
Estimated Total Resource Investment (Including AFUDC)—By In-Service Year
In \$000s

Resource	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wind (100 MW)			177,691							
CHP (50 MW)			52,927							
Geothermal (50 MW)				202,502						
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)							636,277			
Regional Coal (300 MW)										
Industrial CT (170 MW)										
Regional IGCC Coal (300 MW)										
INL Nuclear (250 MW)										
Backbone Transmission	423	2,116	(5,260)	2,697	6,356	6,356	(88,273)	6,356	25,423	67,240
Real Dollars.....	423	2,116	225,358	205,199	6,356	6,356	548,004	6,356	25,423	67,240
Present Value.....	423	1,979	197,064	167,794	4,860	4,545	366,426	3,974	14,865	36,765
Cumulative MWs.....	0	0	150	200	200	200	450	450	450	450
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	423	2,540	227,898	433,097	439,453	445,809	993,813	1,000,169	1,025,592	1,092,833
Cumulative PV.....	423	2,402	199,466	367,261	372,121	376,665	743,091	747,065	761,930	798,695
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	230,618	202,502	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	230,618	433,120	433,120	433,120	433,120	433,120	433,120	433,120
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	201,663	165,589	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	201,663	367,252	367,252	367,252	367,252	367,252	367,252	367,252
Ownership Real Dollars.....	423	2,116	(5,260)	2,697	6,356	6,356	548,004	6,356	25,423	67,240
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	423	2,540	(2,720)	(23)	6,333	12,689	560,693	567,049	592,472	659,713
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	423	1,979	(4,599)	2,206	4,860	4,545	366,426	3,974	14,865	36,765
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	423	2,402	(2,197)	9	4,869	9,413	375,839	379,813	394,678	431,443

Resource	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind (100 MW)										
CHP (50 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)										
Regional Coal (300 MW)	735,814									
Industrial CT (170 MW)			121,858							
Regional IGCC Coal (300 MW)					1,197,999					
INL Nuclear (250 MW)							999,272			
Backbone Transmission	158,156	272,737	(3,288)	22,261	(111,944)	8,767	5,106	132,465	133,566	0
Real Dollars.....	893,970	272,737	118,570	22,261	1,086,055	8,767	1,004,378	132,465	133,566	0
Present Value.....	457,081	130,401	53,012	9,307	424,610	3,205	343,375	42,349	39,930	0
Cumulative MWs.....	750	750	920	920	1,220	1,220	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	1,986,803	2,259,540	2,378,109	2,400,370	3,486,425	3,495,192	4,499,570	4,632,035	4,765,601	4,765,601
Cumulative PV.....	1,255,776	1,386,177	1,439,189	1,448,496	1,873,106	1,876,311	2,219,686	2,262,035	2,301,965	2,301,965
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	999,272	0	0	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	433,120	433,120	433,120	433,120	433,120	433,120	1,432,392	1,432,392	1,432,392	1,432,392
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	341,630	0	0	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	367,252	367,252	367,252	367,252	367,252	367,252	708,882	708,882	708,882	708,882
Ownership Real Dollars.....	893,970	272,737	118,570	22,261	1,086,055	8,767	5,106	132,465	133,566	0
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	1,553,683	1,826,420	1,944,989	1,967,250	3,053,305	3,062,072	3,067,178	3,199,643	3,333,210	3,333,210
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	457,081	130,401	53,012	9,307	424,610	3,205	1,746	42,349	39,930	0
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	888,524	1,018,925	1,071,937	1,081,244	1,505,854	1,509,059	1,510,805	1,553,154	1,593,084	1,593,084

Portfolio F4
Estimated Total Resource Investment (Including AFUDC)—By In-Service Year
In \$000s

Resource	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wind (100 MW)			177,691							
Geothermal (50 MW)				202,502						
CHP (50 MW)				54,515						
McNary to IPC System (225 MW)							100,313			
Bridger to IPC Transmission (900 MW)										
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
Wind (100 MW)										
Wind (100 MW)										
Wind (100 MW)										
Wind (100 MW)										
INL Nuclear (250 MW)										
Backbone Transmission	10,515	25,953	34,251	21,994	61,781	257,419	246,485	8,225	13,893	46,723
Real Dollars.....	10,515	25,953	211,941	279,011	61,781	257,419	346,799	8,225	13,893	46,723
Present Value.....	10,515	24,269	185,332	228,151	47,242	184,067	231,889	5,143	8,123	25,547
Cumulative MWs.....	0	0	100	200	200	200	425	425	425	425
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	10,515	36,469	248,410	527,421	589,202	846,621	1,193,420	1,201,644	1,215,537	1,262,260
Cumulative PV.....	10,515	34,785	220,117	448,267	495,509	679,576	911,464	916,607	924,730	950,277
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	177,691	257,017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	177,691	434,708	434,708	434,708	434,708	434,708	434,708	434,708
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	155,381	210,166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	155,381	365,547	365,547	365,547	365,547	365,547	365,547	365,547
Ownership Real Dollars.....	10,515	25,953	34,251	21,994	61,781	257,419	346,799	8,225	13,893	46,723
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	10,515	36,469	70,720	92,713	154,495	411,913	758,712	766,936	780,829	827,552
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	10,515	24,269	29,951	17,984	47,242	184,067	231,889	5,143	8,123	25,547
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	10,515	34,785	64,735	82,720	129,962	314,028	545,917	551,059	559,183	584,729

Resource	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind (100 MW)										
Geothermal (50 MW)										
CHP (50 MW)										
McNary to IPC System (225 MW)										
Bridger to IPC Transmission (900 MW)	1,144,931									
Wyoming Coal (250 MW)		615,377								
Geothermal (50 MW)			264,219							
Geothermal (50 MW)				272,146						
Wind (100 MW)					253,344					
Wind (100 MW)						260,945				
Wind (100 MW)							268,773			
Wind (100 MW)								276,836		
INL Nuclear (250 MW)									1,060,128	
Backbone Transmission	49,301	12,586	28,108	116,642	125,844	91,326	89,222	(18,181)	(14,471)	0
Real Dollars.....	1,194,233	627,963	292,327	388,788	379,188	352,271	357,995	258,655	1,045,657	0
Present Value.....	610,603	300,242	130,699	162,549	148,249	128,790	122,391	82,691	312,604	0
Cumulative MWs.....	1,325	1,575	1,625	1,675	1,775	1,875	1,975	2,075	2,325	2,325
Cumulative Real Dollars.....	2,456,493	3,084,456	3,376,783	3,765,571	4,144,759	4,497,029	4,855,024	5,113,679	6,159,336	6,159,336
Cumulative PV.....	1,560,880	1,861,121	1,991,821	2,154,369	2,302,619	2,431,408	2,553,799	2,636,490	2,949,095	2,949,095
PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	264,219	272,146	253,344	260,945	268,773	276,836	1,060,128	0
Cumulative PPA Real Dollars.....	434,708	434,708	698,927	971,073	1,224,417	1,485,362	1,754,135	2,030,971	3,091,099	3,091,099
PV PPA Real Dollars.....	0	0	118,132	113,782	99,049	95,401	91,888	88,504	316,931	0
Cumulative PV PPA Real Dollars.....	365,547	365,547	483,680	597,461	696,510	791,911	883,799	972,303	1,289,233	1,289,233
Ownership Real Dollars.....	1,194,233	627,963	28,108	116,642	125,844	91,326	89,222	(18,181)	(14,471)	0
Cumulative Ownership Real Dollars.....	2,021,785	2,649,748	2,677,856	2,794,498	2,920,342	3,011,668	3,100,889	3,082,708	3,068,237	3,068,237
PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	610,603	300,242	12,567	48,767	49,200	33,389	30,503	(5,813)	(4,326)	0
Cumulative PV Ownership Real Dollars.....	1,195,332	1,495,574	1,508,141	1,556,908	1,606,108	1,639,497	1,670,000	1,664,187	1,659,861	1,659,861

SUMMARY OF NORTHWEST UTILITY PLANNING CRITERIA

Avista Corporation	<p>Peak Load: The maximum one-hour load obligation on the expected average coldest day in January.⁵</p> <p>Peak Resource Capability: The maximum one-hour generation capability of company resources, plus the net contract contribution.¹</p> <p>Planning Reserve: Ten percent (10%) of the one-hour system peak load, plus 90 MW.¹</p> <p>Confidence Interval: Eighty percent (80%) confidence interval based on the monthly variability of load and hydroelectric generation. “This means that for each month there is only a 10% chance that the combination of load and hydro variability would exceed the planning criteria.”¹</p>
Bonneville Power Administration	<p>Load and Resource Balances: System firm energy loads are compared with Federal system energy resources for each month of Operating Year 2002–2007 (August 2001–July 2007) under 1937 water conditions. Firm capacity surpluses or deficits are determined in the same period under 1937 water conditions.⁶</p> <p>Energy: Based on current generation capability under critical stream flow conditions. The critical period is defined as historical stream flows that occurred from September 1, 1936 through April 30, 1937.²</p> <p>Surplus Energy Analysis: Defined as the amount of generation that can be produced in excess of firm loads under critical water conditions.²</p> <p>Regional Firm Monthly Peak Load Projections: The peak loads are estimated based on normal weather conditions using a 50-percent probability that the forecasted peak load will be exceeded. Total Federal peaking capacity reduced by reserves for forced outages that are calculated as fifteen percent (15%) of large thermal project output plus five percent (5%) of the output of other resources.⁷</p> <p>Hydroelectric Energy Capability: Uses OY 1937-water conditions (the 12-month period from August 1936 through July 1937) to estimate the firm hydro energy capability in low water conditions.³</p> <p>Hydroelectric Capacity: The monthly instantaneous capacity of hydroelectric projects is defined as the full-gate-flow maximum generation available at each project, based on the average monthly elevation resulting from 1937-water reservoir levels. BPA assumes 1937-water levels to estimate the regional hydroelectric capacity because that year approximates a peaking capability that is consistent with the reliability criteria set forth in the PNCA.³</p>

⁵ 2005 *Integrated Resource Plan*, Avista Utilities, Chapter 2.

⁶ 2002 *Final Power Rate Proposal Loads and Resources Study*, Bonneville Power Administration, WP-02-FS-BPA-01, May 2000, Sections 2.3.3.2, 2.3.3.3, 2.3.3.4.

⁷ 2002 *Pacific Northwest Loads and Resources Study*, Bonneville Power Administration, December 2002, Section 2, Pages 4 and 38.

Idaho Power Company	<p>Hydro Conditions: 70th percentile hydro conditions based upon historical data from 1928–2003.⁸</p> <p>Load Forecast: Based upon 50th percentile weather conditions.⁴</p> <p>Monthly Average Energy: Based on 70th percentile water and 70th percentile average load conditions.⁴</p> <p>Capacity: Based on monthly peak-hour Northwest transmission deficit assuming 90th percentile water, 70th percentile average load and 95th percentile peak-hour load conditions.⁴</p>
Northwest Power and Conservation Council	<p>Utilizes a fully probabilistic model: Prospective plans are tested against 20 years of future conditions defined by probabilistic simulations of principal uncertainties including hydro conditions, loads, fuel prices, CO₂ control requirements, import and export markets and resource availability. Each case is compared to the previous and ranked according to risk and cost.⁹</p>
PacifiCorp	<p>Hydro Conditions: Median water conditions.¹⁰</p> <p>Loads: Average energy requirements based upon normal weather conditions.⁶</p> <p>Capacity: Normal weather peak-hour loading plus a 15% planning margin.⁶</p>
Portland General Electric Company	<p>Hydro Conditions: Normal/median water conditions based upon 59 years of hydro history.¹¹</p> <p>Loads: Normal/Median load conditions.⁷</p> <p>Capacity: Normal weather peak-hour loading plus 12% (6% operating margin, 6% planning margin). Then subtract 500 MW (to be filled in with short-term market purchases).⁷</p>
Puget Sound Energy	<p>PSE uses the expected peak load for long-term capacity planning. The expected peak load is the maximum hourly load expected to occur when the hourly temperature during the winter months (November–February) is 23 degrees at SeaTac Airport.¹²</p> <p>PSE uses an hourly regression equation to obtain monthly peak load forecasts. The equation provides both normal and extreme peak loads for residential and non-residential customers. The regression equation is based on data collected from January 1991 through February 2004.⁸</p> <p>Design Temperatures: 23° F for normal peak and 13° F for extreme peak, both occurring in January.⁸</p>

⁸ 2006 Integrated Resource Plan, Idaho Power Company, September 2006.

⁹ The Fifth Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Plan, Northwest Power and Conservation Council, 2005.

¹⁰ 2006 Integrated Resource Plan, PacifiCorp, due to be filed in December 2006.

¹¹ Final Action Plan, 2002 IRP, Portland General Electric, March 2004, Appendix 2.

¹² Least Cost Plan, Puget Sound Energy, April 2005, Appendix K.

Idaho Power Company 2006 Integrated Resource Plan Advisory Council Members

Customer Participants

Micron – Dale Eldridge
Simplot – David Hawk
INL – Tom Moriarty
Heinz Frozen Foods – Steve Munn
AARP – Joe Gallegos
Idaho Retailers – Pam Eaton
Agricultural Representative – Sid Erwin
Meridian Joint School District #2 – Wayne Hanners

Commission Participants

Idaho PUC – Rick Sterling
Oregon PUC – Bill McNamee

Environmental Participants

Natural Resource Defense Council – Devra Wang, Audrey Chang or Ralph Cavanagh
Advocates for the West – Bill Eddie

Other Participants

IDEQ – Larry Koenig
Governor’s Office – Jim Yost
Idaho State Legislature – Representative Steve Smylie
Northwest Power and Conservation Council – Jim Kempton or Shirley Lindstrom
Consultant – Dan Violette – Summit Blue Consulting, LLC