Guy Norman Chair Washington

Patrick Oshie Washington

Chuck Sams Oregon

Ginny Burdick Oregon



November 09, 2021

Jim Yost

Jeffery C. Allen Idaho

> Doug Grob Montana

Mike Milburn Montana

#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Council Members

FROM: Steven Simmons

**SUBJECT: Natural Gas Price Update** 

### **BACKGROUND:**

Presenter: Steven Simmons

Summary: Natural gas prices began a run-up from \$2.75 per MMBtu in mid-June of

this year all the way up to \$6.00 in October before leveling off. Gas prices can rise or fall based on supply and demand fundamentals, or, even just the perception of fundamentals. In the near-term, these fundamentals include pre-winter storage levels, production outlooks, and demand and

weather forecasts.

This presentation provides a review of historic and current fundamentals and prices, and a brief review of the regional natural gas system and the related analytic products that the Council delivers as part of the power

plan.

Relevance: Natural gas prices can influence many factors in power planning such as

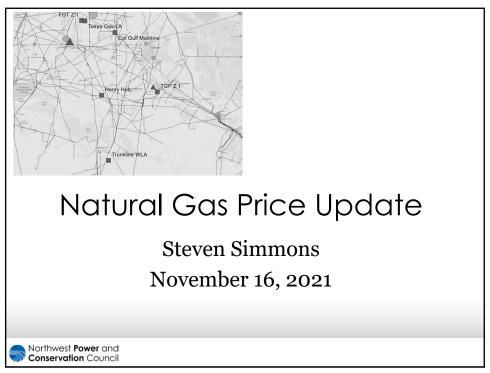
gas consumption, power plant dispatch, energy cost, and emission levels.

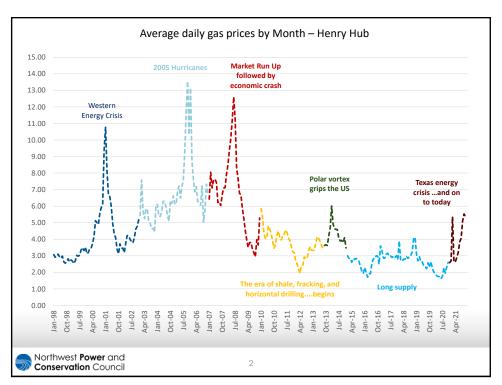
Workplan: A.4. Forecasting and Economic Analyses

Background: A detailed review of the natural gas work for the 2021 Power Plan may be

found in the supporting materials:

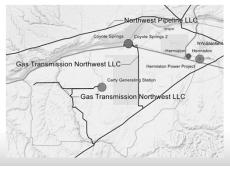
https://www.nwcouncil.org/2021powerplan sitemap





# Todays Discussion

- 1. Fuels work here at the Council
- 2. Gas fundamentals
- 3. Prices

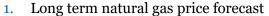


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### Fuel Work Products



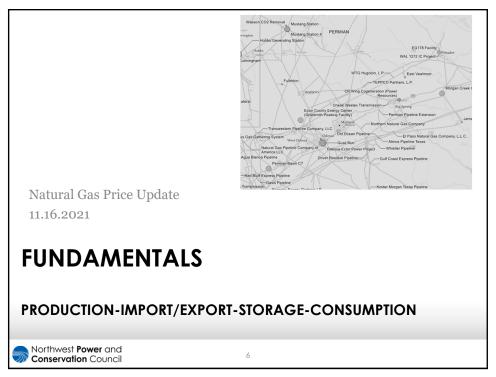
- a) A long-term, base forecast with low, mid and high is developed using direct input from the NGAC
- b) WECC-Wide hub price forecast for planning models
- c) Power plant & city gate price points
- d) Stochastics for risk planning
- e) Fixed fuel costs
- 2. End-use natural gas demand forecast and RNG
- 3. Upstream Methane Emissions
- 4. Hydrogen production and demand

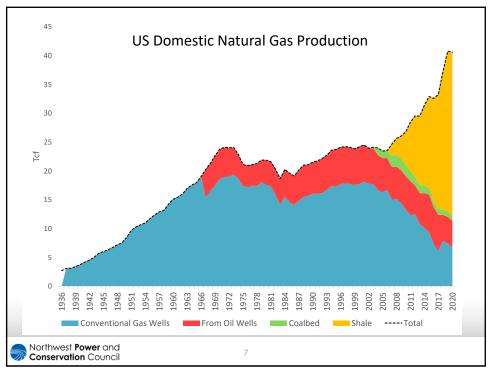


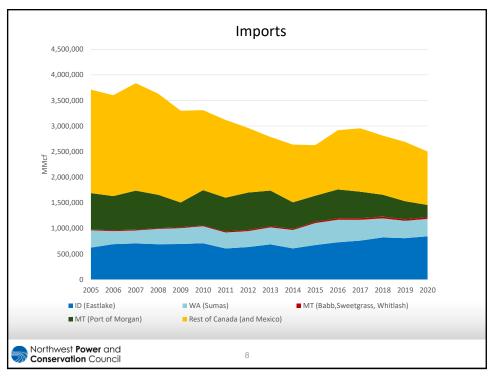
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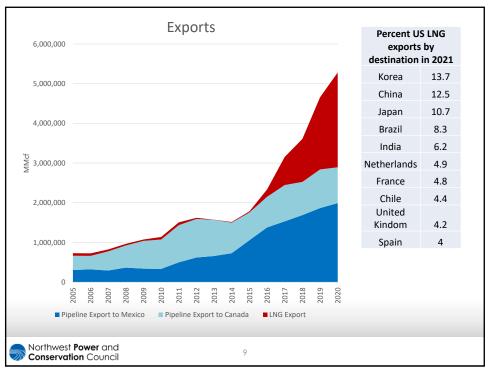
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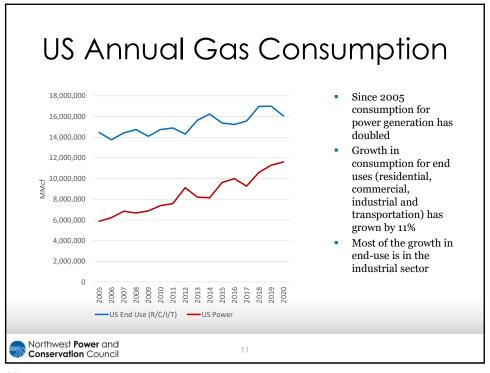
# Storage

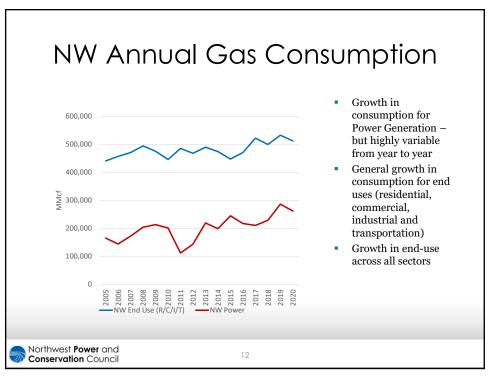
- Storage re-fill season for winter typically runs from April thru October each year
- Re-fill lagged this year during the summer months – Hurricane Ida hindered inventory buildup and continued strong LNG exports
- As recently as mid September national storage levels were 93% that of the 5 year average level for the same time frame (2016-2020)
- Strong injection rates recently have pulled storage levels up to 97% of average (Oct 29)
- Concern over a repeat of a deep freeze event like February

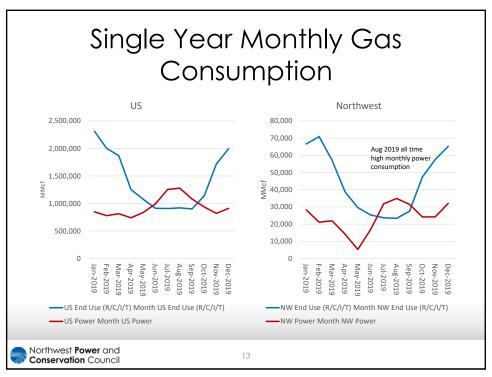


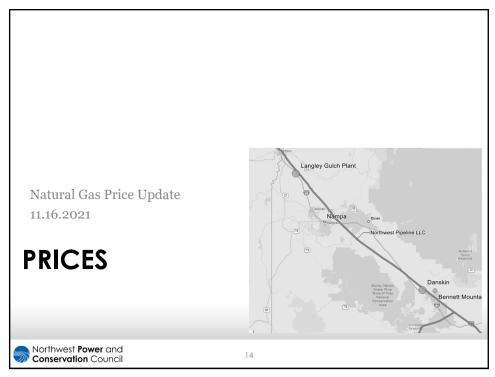
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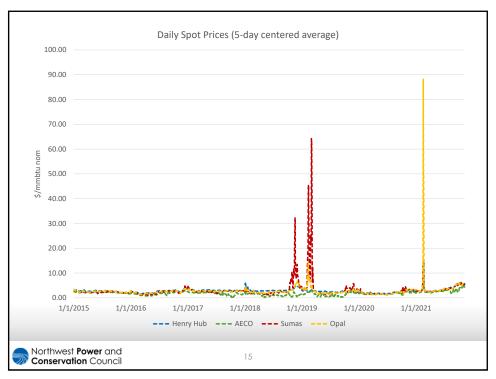
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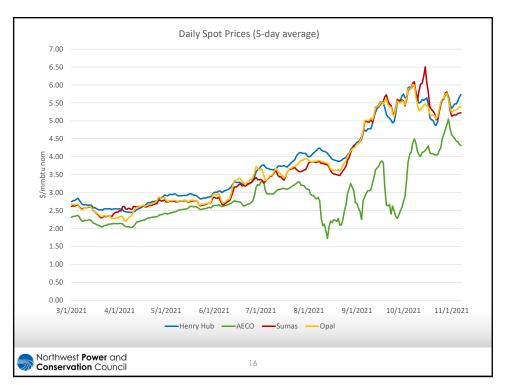


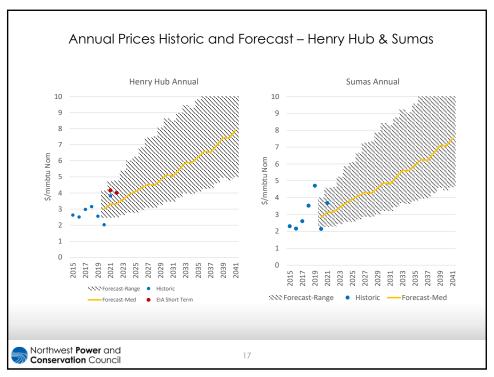


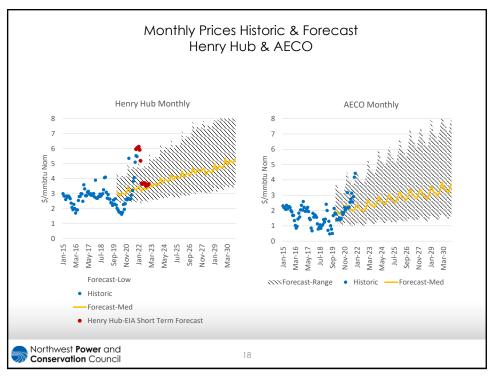












# Wrap Up

- Run up in domestic natural gas prices since July 2021
  - Record high prices for gas in Asia and Europe driving big growth for US LNG
  - Hurricane Ida slows storage inventory re-fill for winter. Though levels now near average
  - Producers careful with capital spending plans and concerns about long term demand prospects for the product
- Fundamentals seem to suggest prices to fall back in spring?
  - Winter 2021/2022 and LNG export market are factors



