

RUBY PIPELINE, L.L.C.  
DOCKET NO. CP09-\_\_\_\_-000  
EXHIBIT H  
TOTAL GAS SUPPLY DATA

The Ruby Project ("Ruby") will be supplied by the large natural gas resource that is available in the Rocky Mountain area that can be delivered to the Opal Hub. This gas will be delivered by Ruby to markets in Northern California, with the potential flexibility to deliver natural gas to consumers in other states such as the Pacific Northwest (Oregon, and Washington) and states along the immediate route of the Project, such as Utah, Idaho and Nevada. Many of these states have limited domestic supply and rely on gas imports to meet their growing needs. The Ruby Project would also help to offset the decline in Canadian supply that is currently imported to the Northern California and the Pacific Northwest area. This exhibit will discuss the potential supply available to the Opal Hub for transport on Ruby as well as the long-term gas export capability of Canada and the associated impacts on gas supply to the Western United States.

### Rocky Mountain Supply

The Central Rocky Mountain ("CRM") area has had one of the largest increases in domestic and North American gas production volumes during the last decade, with an increase near 5 Bcf/d during this period. The major production basins that have the ability to supply gas to the Opal Hub from the CRM area include the Big Horn, Wind River, Greater Green River, Overthrust, Uinta, Piceance, Powder River, Paradox, Raton, and Denver basins. According to the Potential Gas Committee December 31, 2006 report, and the Energy Information Administration ("EIA") December 31, 2007 report, these basins have a total proved and potential most likely resource of 240 Tcf (see Table 1). At flat 2007 production rates, this resource would last for 68 years.

The total proved reserves in the CRM area (as reported by EIA for Colorado, Utah and Wyoming) has increased at a rate of 10.3% over the last 10 years (1998 to 2007), and increased at a record pace of 26.4% during the last year (see Figure 1). In fact, over the last 10 years, the CRM proved reserves have increased by 160%. With this available resource and all the activity currently planned in the CRM area, there is no reason to believe that this trend will not continue in the future.

Production from the CRM area follows a similar trend to that of proved reserves. CRM production has been increasing by an average rate of 6.7% over the last ten years (1998 to 2007) and 6.5% during the past five years. As a result of these trends, the production increases from 1998 to 2007 in the CRM area have amounted to 4,873 MMcf per day. Figure 2 shows how the production volumes from the CRM area have increased every year since 1980. This figure also shows that the number of producing wells has increased since 1980, with acceleration in this increase noted in 2000 when unconventional resources were the focus of development.

In spite of recent announcements of drilling turn-backs, drilling recently was at a robust pace in the CRM area. Even with the financial U.S. crisis, production is expected to grow at a more moderate pace. Figure 3 shows the recent growth in active rigs in the CRM area through late 2008, as well as the number of new gas wells drilled. Both the resource base and production development plans support continued long-term production growth from the CRM area.

As can be seen on Figure 4, Ruby is forecasting that the CRM area production volumes will increase by 3,424 MMcf/d from 2007 through 2017 under the base case scenario, and by 4,715 MMcf/d during the same period under the high case scenario. Details of this forecast are provided below.

### Production Forecast

An estimate of the CRM future production volumes has been conducted by Ruby. This estimate was conducted by first developing a Type Curve for each year's development in each basin for the past twenty years. A Type Curve for future development in each basin was created by analyzing the historical Type Curves and any other information that may affect future well performance. Future drilling levels for each basin were forecasted by analyzing past drilling activity along with anticipated drilling plans. A base and high drilling level were forecasted. Future production was then calculated by summing the expected production from existing wells with the production from future wells. The future reserves recovered under the various projections were then compared to the total of the Potential Gas Committee resource plus the EIA proved reserves to insure that forecasted gas recoveries would not exceed the resource base.

Figure 4 shows the total historical and projected wellhead production levels by basin for the CRM area using the above methodology. The Greater Green River, Uinta, Piceance, Powder River, and Raton basins account for all of the production increases in the CRM area from 2007 through 2017. With a 2007 through 2017 estimated incremental wellhead supply growth of 3,424 MMcf per day, the CRM area should be more than capable of filling the proposed Ruby Project.

### Canadian Supply and Exports

With most forecasts expecting Canadian production to decline in the future, along with anticipated Canadian demand growth over the same period, the Ruby Project will help to offset any decline in Canadian exports to the Western United States. According to the Canadian National Energy Board's "Short-term Canadian Natural Gas Deliverability 2008-2010" report dated October 2008, Canadian gas production in their base case will fall by approximately 300 MMcf/d per year between now and 2010. Given the limited potential resource available in Canada (Canadian Potential Gas Committee), this trend should continue for quite some time.

During this same period, Canadian demand will continue to increase as a result of the Kyoto Protocol-driven fuel switching agreement and continued oil sands development. It is anticipated that net exports from Canada will decrease by 300 to 500 MMcf/d per year over at least the next ten years. In fact, over the long-term, Canada could become a net importer of natural gas from the United States. Accordingly, the Western United States will need additional sources of natural gas to meet its growing demand. The figure on Page 9 of 9 shows the long-term projected decline in Western Canadian production in relation to production growth from the Rockies. Ruby will tap new sources of natural gas that will help offset declining Canadian exports to Western United States, as well as provide for an additional source of natural gas from a growing supply area to meet growing demand.

## Rocky Mountain Resource

All Reserves are in Bcf

Basin	Resource			Production		Resource/Production
	EIA Proved*	PGC Resource**	Total	2007 (MMcf/d)	2007 (Bcf/Y)	2007
Uinta	5,201	86,991	99,908	996	364	122
Piceance	7,716	Included in Uinta	Included in Uinta	1,248	456	Included in Uinta
Denver	3,914	3,148	7,062	633	231	31
Green River	18,278	35,115	53,393	3,786	1,382	39
Overthrust	2,357	4,350	6,707	619	226	30
Wind River	2,647	17,192	19,839	549	200	99
Powder River	6,252	24,107	30,359	1,297	473	64
Big Horn	299	6,777	7,076	62	23	313
Raton	2,510	5,690	8,200	406	148	55
Paradox	512	6,770	7,282	98	36	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,687</b>	<b>190,140</b>	<b>239,827</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>68</b>

\* EIA 12/31/2007 proved reserves - allocated to each basin based on 2007 production

\*\* PGC resource is from the 12/31/2006 "Most Likely" resource estimate.

# Proved Reserves

Source: Energy Information Administration

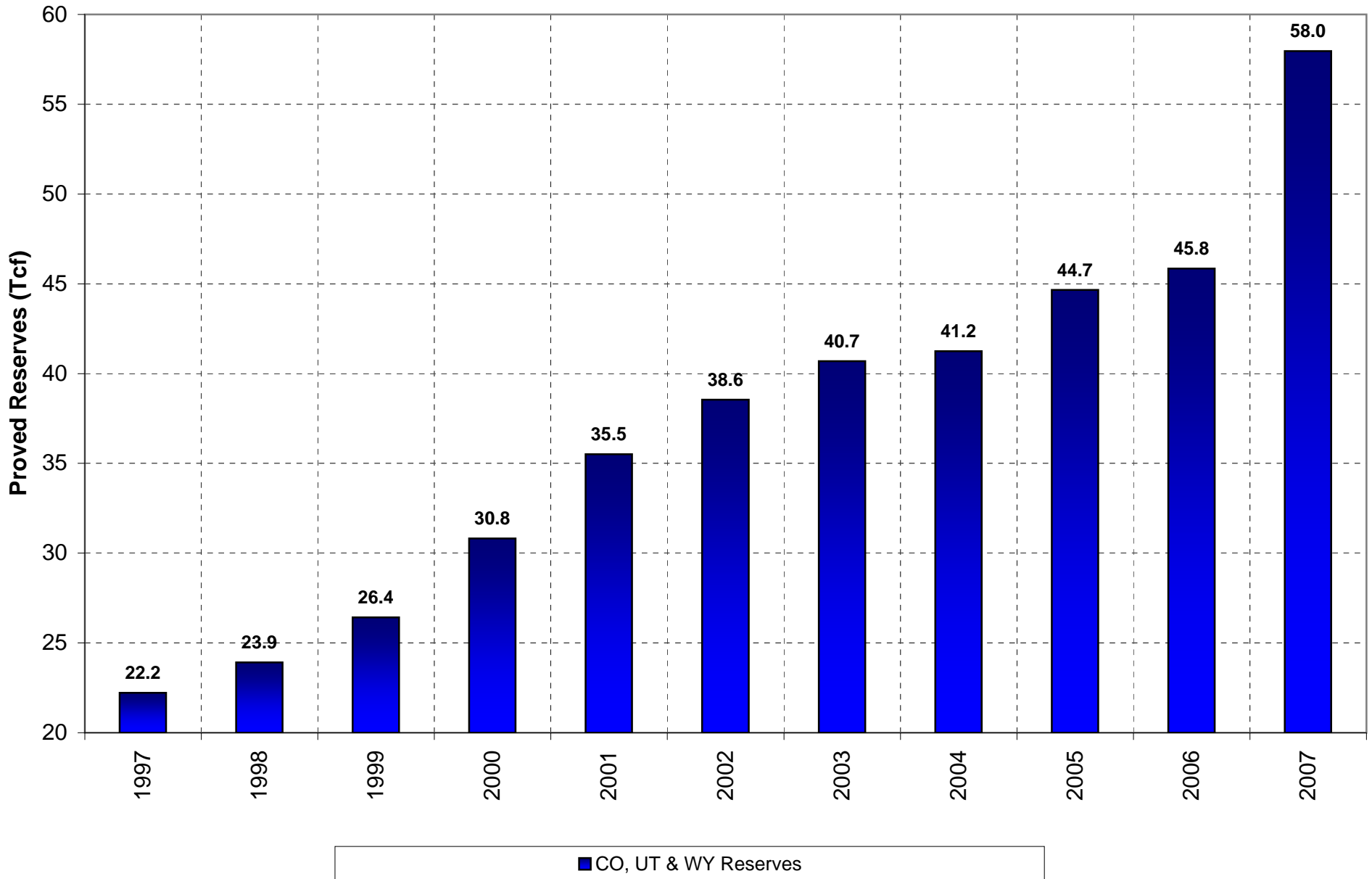


Figure 1

### Rockies Production & Producing Gas Wells

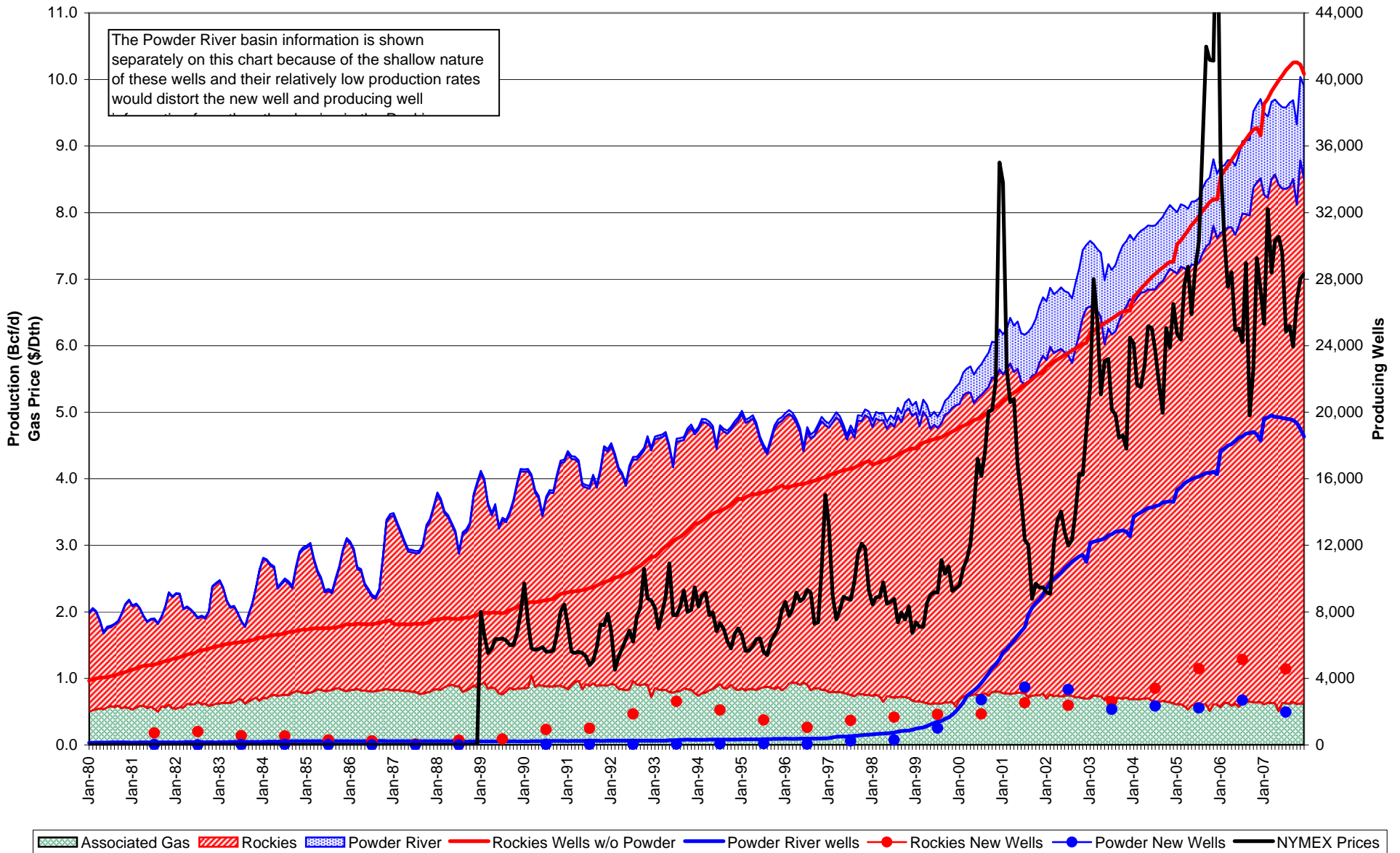
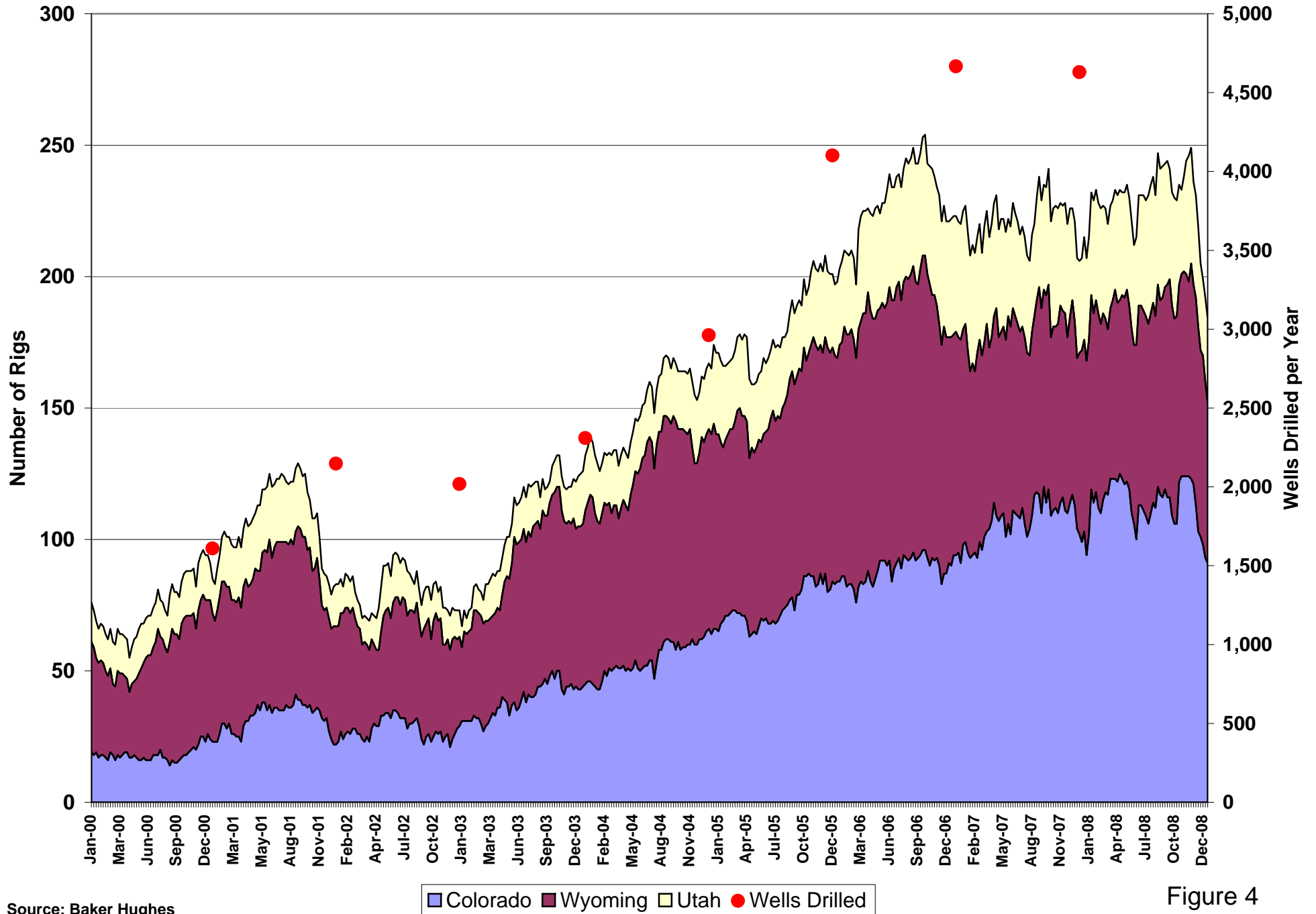


Figure 2

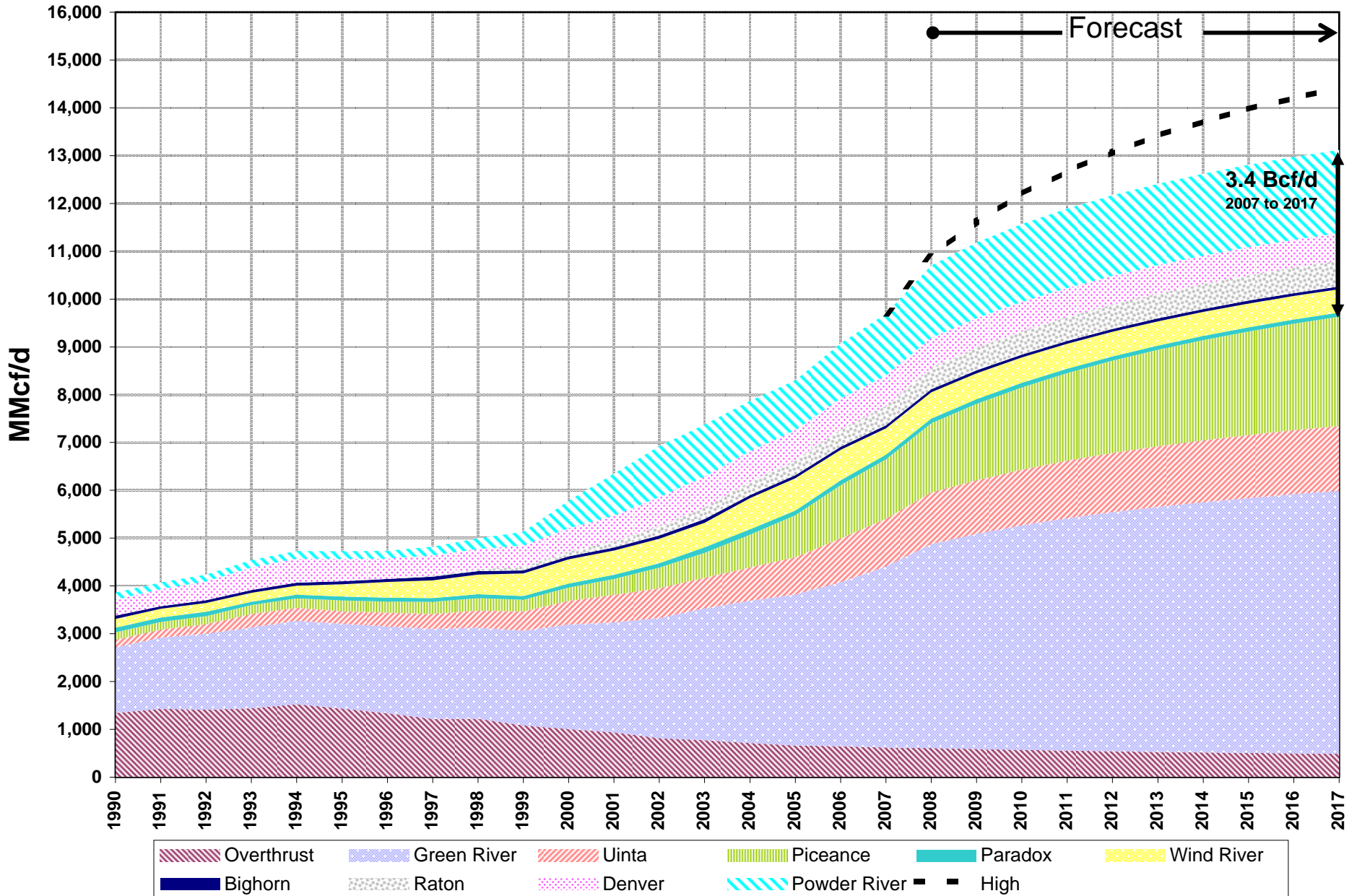
# Rocky Mountain Rigs



Source: Baker Hughes

Figure 4

# Rocky Mountain Supply Wellhead Production

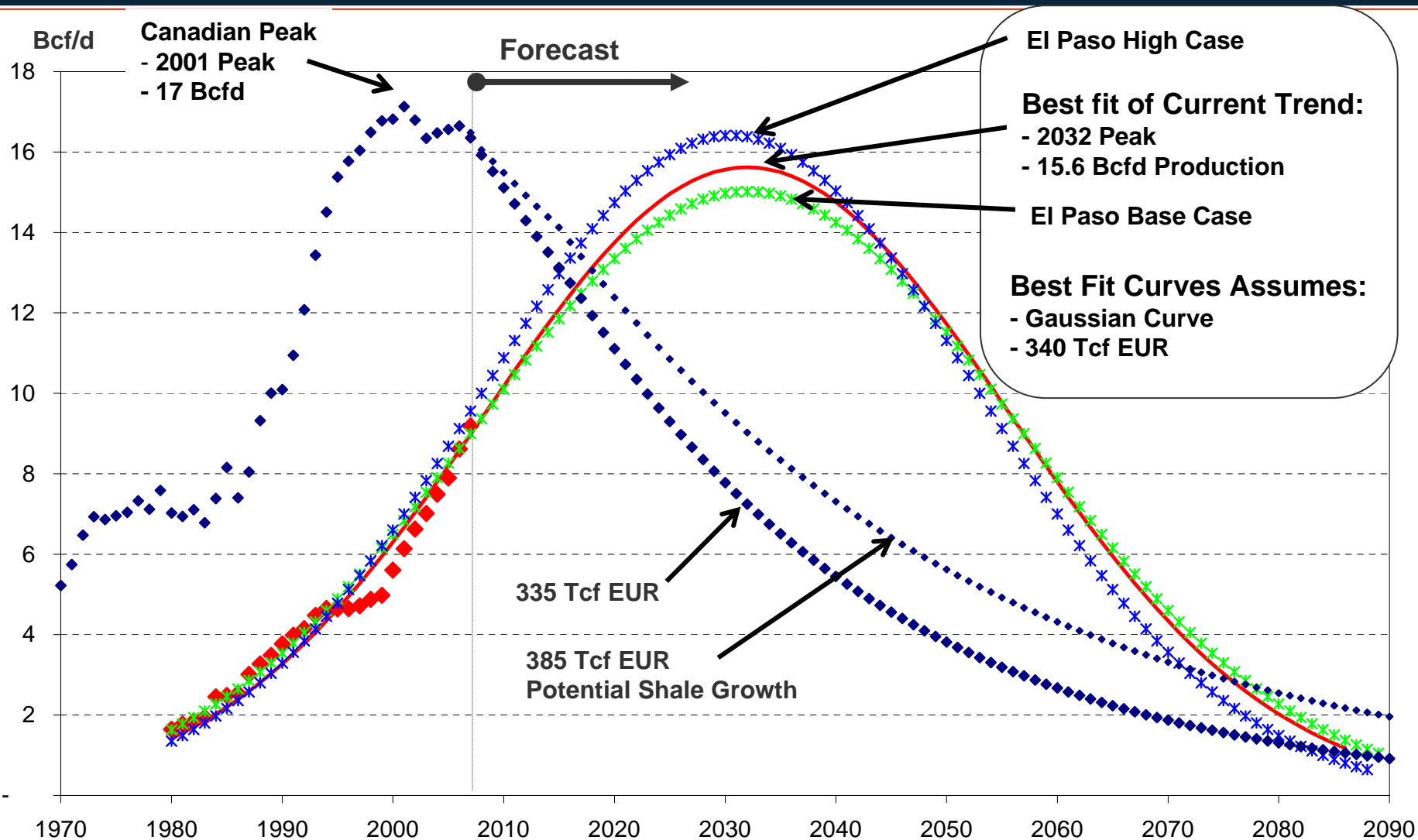


Ruby updated its production forecast in August 2008.

Figure 3

# Rockies versus Western Canada Long-Term Production Trends

Rockies = 6 Bcf/d Growth  
Canada = 7 to 9 Bcf/d Decline



Ruby updated its production forecast in August 2008.

