Exhibit G

City of Spokane—**Media Release**

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WASTE-TO-ENERGY STUDY RAISES SOME QUESTIONS, CITY OFFICIALS SAY

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City of Spokane officials received copies late Monday of a study on the possibility of converting the waste-to-energy facility into a natural gas-fired power generating facility and today provided some initial reactions to the findings.

"We are always looking for ways to provide additional value for our citizens, and this idea certainly was worth investigation," says Roger Flint, the City's Division Director for Public Works & Utilities. "But after an initial examination of this report, we question whether converting the waste-to-energy plant is economically feasible and/or sustainable over the life of the plant. The other issue that's not addressed in this study is whether converting the facility would provide for the highest and best use for the community's ratepayers."

Here are some points to consider:

- The study itself says that continued use of the Waste-to-Energy facility is an average of $4.4 million a year cheaper than hauling the area's garbage to a landfill hundreds of miles away. That figure does include the sales of electricity generated by incinerating the City and County's trash, but the sale of electricity always was intended to offset the cost of incinerating garbage. The electric sales cover the cost of bond payments on the facility.

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- The City, meanwhile, has done some preliminary investigation into the possibility of adding a gas-fired generating plant at the same site as the waste-to-energy facility, which could take advantage of existing staff to run the generating facility. However, the costs of upgrading the power grid at this location and extending a high pressure gas line to the site appear to make this idea less than appealing.

- The $97 per ton tipping fee paid by garbage collectors in the Spokane area covers more than simply disposal. About half of that fee is used to pay for the closure of the area's landfills, recycling efforts, the City-County compost facility, education efforts, and more. Those activities would need to be paid for regardless of the type of disposal method.

- The City has a long-term contract with Wheelabrator Inc. to run the waste-to-energy facility. An additional $20 million or more would be needed to get out of that contract.

- The study doesn't consider the value of the plant after 2011, when the construction bonds are paid off. The plant has a 35- to 40-year life span, and the money generated through electricity sales after the bonds are paid off can be put toward other uses, such as reducing the tipping fee.

- The prices for both natural gas and electricity are extremely volatile right now, which makes it difficult to make accurate projections on the feasibility of conversion. The report makes the assumption of buying natural gas at the low end and selling power at the higher end, which are overly optimistic. Kaiser, for example, in the past bought power from BPA on the very low end at about 1 cent or less per kilowatt hour. The report assumes sales at 10 cents per kilowatt hour or greater.

"The City is always supportive of looking at ways to improve efficiencies and gain savings for our customers—the citizens of Spokane," Flint says. "But in this case, the cost efficiencies don't seem to be there."

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