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FINAL TRANSCRIPT

Thomson StreetEvents℠

TRP - TransCanada Corporation at Credit Suisse Group Energy Summit

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PRESENTATION

Andrew Kuske - *Credit Suisse - Analyst*

Okay, so next in the lineup, we've got TransCanada. And we've got Russ Girling of TransCanada who is the Chief Operating Officer. We have also got Miles Dougan, at the back of the room for Investor Relations.

For those of you who don't know, TransCanada is the largest pipeline company in North America. It really has continental span, despite the name TransCanada. Does cover really every basin you could think of in substance on the oil and then also on the gas side. So Russ?

Russ Girling - *TransCanada Corporation - COO*

Thanks, Andrew, and thank you all for coming out today. Recognize, as I was just saying to Andrew, it's snowing this morning, so we are competing with the slopes today. So I understand that. We went out skiing yesterday and I don't know if you guys went out skiing yesterday, but it was bulletproof. It was tough, tough skiing. So if you've got a chance, today would be the day.

Anyway, before I get started here, the usual disclosure with respect to forward-looking statements that I will making today, and for more information on those risks and uncertainties you can look at our documents that are filed with securities regulators on both sides of the border.

So with that behind us, as Andrew said, TransCanada is a bit different company today than it was 10 years ago. We have a continental footprint. This is a footprint of our assets. Today we are the largest natural gas pipeline company in North America and the second-largest natural gas storage company in North America. As you can see, our footprint spans to every major producing region and pretty much to every major market region in North America.

We are the largest private-sector power company in Canada, grown from a small base to about 12,000 megawatts today. And I will get in and explain a little bit how those -- how we are positioned to continue to grow in that business. Then most recently, we made a foray into the oil pipeline business, with the 1.1 million barrel a day Keystone Pipeline system. Again, I will talk about that in a second.

Each of these pipelines we believe are well positioned to take advantage of growth opportunities as we migrate into a growing energy future, but probably as well a more carbon-friendly energy future. And I can explain how we think that we fit in that world as well.

Let's just start with sort of risk philosophy and how we sort of view the world as a company. Our focus has been on staying at the lower end risk of the spectrum, and the rationale behind that is to maintain an A grade credit. Over the last year, we've seen the benefit of maintaining that A grade credit.

Prior to that, the couple years leading up to that, we were under a lot of pressure from a lot of folks as to the need to maintain the A grade. Our belief is that primary driver of cost in our business is the cost of capital. We build large-scale infrastructure, and

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the single largest cost of operating our business is the cost of money. So maintaining an A grade credit is important to accessing capital at a low cost. We believe that gives us a competitive advantage.

As you can see in this slide, every one of our businesses we try to target them. And each one of our projects, we try to target that they can maintain that kind of credit profile on a stand-alone basis. As you put them together, you get diversity and, again, a reduction in risk, and that maintains that low cost of capital.

So you can see in our gas pipeline business, it's all regulated, good or bad. Some days that's good and bad, but I think in the long-haul there is stability in the regulatory structure, both in Canada, the United States, and in Mexico where we have been investing over the last couple of years.

On the oil pipeline side, it is again regulated. But on top of that we have introduced a new structure to that business, which is long-term contracts. And for the most part, Keystone is underpinned by long-term 20-year contracts.

We've been trying to migrate our power business in that direction as well. I will talk a little bit more in a second about what that looks like. We've got about 4000 megawatts under construction today that's all underpinned by life of facility contracts for the 100% of the output from those facilities.

The facilities that aren't underpinned by long-term contracts for the most part in our portfolio are the low-cost producer in their region. So in Alberta, there's coal-fired power. New England, we've got hydropower. In Ontario, we've got nuclear power. But we are migrating those businesses well to long-term contracts, but what we know that is that's baseload generation in those regions and it will run every day.

So our only exposure is one of price, not of whether we run every day or not. So every one of our businesses we have tried to migrate to this higher quality, lower volatility model.

What we have today, sort of translating sort of a philosophy to numbers of what we have in our portfolio today, we've got about $4 billion of cash flow or EBITDA that's generated from our base businesses. The core of that is $2 billion that comes from our Canadian regulated business, and then about $1 billion comes from our US pipeline, gas pipeline business.

So about $3 billion comes from regulated pipeline businesses in the Company. We have about $1 billion that comes from our power business. And I would break that power business up into three pieces. The first one is the most secure piece, and probably the most -- or least volatile cash flow in our company is our contracted power business in Ontario for the most part. But in other places like Quebec, the wind that we have in Quebec and the gas-fired power that we have in Quebec, about $450 million of that EBITDA comes from that contracted base.

The next $450 million comes from what I would call the low-risk or low-cost generation base. So it would be things like the Alberta Power purchase agreements at a price that is something $50 or less. And we'd say that is pretty secure that we live in an environment of at least that, prices above $50 on sort of the riskier side.

Similarly, Bruce B has a floor price at below $50 a megawatt. Prices above that are what I would put in as sort of a more speculative kind of category. So I'd say $450 million added to the $450 million of contracted, we have about $900 million of stable revenue coming from the power business. And about $200 million is what I would call the volatile piece of our power business, which probably swings from, say, $200 million to $300 million, $350 million.

But on the overall base, that $200 million as a percentage of the whole is about 5% of what we would call sort of volatile or commodity-exposed kind of EBITDA. So, in total, you can see that sort of 95% of our revenues are fairly predictable on a go-forward basis.

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So getting into each of our businesses or dive into each of the businesses, where are each of those businesses going? This gives you a picture of where we believe North American supply will come from in the future.

It's our belief that demand will continue to grow for natural gas going forward. The market consumes about 75 billion cubic feet a day today. Every year, though, we see an annual decline of about 20% of that production needs to be replaced on an annual basis. So about 15 billion cubic feet a day of new gas needs to come into the marketplace every day.

So looking forward, obviously, shale gas is going to play a larger and larger role, but it's not going to be able to fill the whole gap of 15 billion cubic feet a day of lost gas every year that needs to be replaced. We are still going to be heavily dependent upon LNG or conventional gas, perhaps the North in the future, and LNG.

In this picture you can see that shale gas will move from about 5 billion cubic feet a day last year to, in our view, 14 billion or 15 billion cubic feet a day in 2020. So it's still, as I said, a large component of the overall mix, but we are still going to need gas from other places.

The BC unconventional grows from something very small today to about 3.5 billion cubic feet a day by 2020. But there is still room for substantial conventional gas that needs to be replaced, as well Northern gas in a longer time frame. And in our view, we are still going to need LNG to balance the market at different times throughout the year. So that means we are going to be importing when that gas is economic to come in.

That's our view of the market. If we have see more shale gas come on than this prediction, which I think some of the production companies would have more bullish forecasts than that, that's a good thing for our company, is the more gas, the better.

This picture is an overlay of our footprint of where our gas pipelines are, and where the traditional basins are and where the new basins are. The traditional basins are the basins in green, and the new shale or unconventional basins are the ones in orange. You can see, as Andrew said, our pipeline overlays pretty much where the existing gas is and where the new gas is.

Our ANR system, the two legs that move from Texas and from the Gulf Coast up into the Michigan area, are right next to things like the Barnett, Woodford, Haynesville plays. We've actually interconnected about 5 billion cubic feet a day into the ANR system. Now, that gas won't flow every day. There are new interconnects that tie that new gas to our existing markets.

You see that there is a little like that runs out of the Rockies, the Powder River Basin, into our Northern Border Pipeline -- it's the little dotted line -- that we have under construction today. It's called the Bison Pipeline, and we will move about 500 million cubic feet a day out of that Rockies area into our Northern Border Pipeline and into the Chicago market.

If you look up in Alberta, the two major new plays are the Horn River play and the Montney play. To date, we have contracted about 1.5 billion cubic feet a day of gas from those two play, about 1.1 billion out of the Montney play and about 400 million cubic feet a day out of the Horn River play, which will come on between 2011 and 2013.

We have about another 1 billion cubic feet a day of requests, so we've contracted about 2.5 billion cubic feet a day out of the Northeast DC plays. It will come on between 2011 and 2014. Again, our hope is that we would see something higher than that in the future. I said 3.5 billion cubic feet a day by 2020.

If you look at producer forecasts, they are more bullish than that. So I guess what I'm saying is I think our base system is well-positioned, and in the longer term you can see that we are the logical conduit to move Northern gas out of both Mackenzie and Alaska through our system and then on to markets throughout the United States. So a very well-positioned gas business for wherever the gas comes from moving forward.

On the crude oil side of things, again, another growth opportunity for us or growth business. What this picture depicts is Western Canadian crude supply. It's a question that we are constantly asked, is where is the current production forecast?

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What I can tell you is that production from the oilsands is still forecasted to grow. We've seen a number of recent announcements. This forecast is a mid-2009 forecast that wouldn't incorporate a number of the new announcements. This is a CAPP forecast, Canadian Associated Petroleum Producer forecast.

And as you can see, by 2015, we see an additional about 1 million barrels a day coming onstream versus, say, 2008. As we move up to 2020, another 1 million barrels a day of new production coming on, sort of moving us up to about 3.5 million barrels a day moving out of Canada.

I think it is interesting to point out as you can see on this chart that the amount of light production, the upgraded light, isn't growing as fast as we once anticipated it would, but the bitumen is growing faster than we originally anticipated it would.

Basically, what that is is the economics in upgrading in Alberta have declined as the differentials have squeezed. And most of those companies now are focused on only producing the bitumen and then shipping that bitumen to existing refineries that have that upgrading capacity that already exists or can be added at a lower cost than building a greenfield facility.

So again, I think we are pretty well-positioned to move this growing crude to market. The question is what market should it go to? And as we analyze the marketplace, and both refiners and producers came to us and asked us whether we had the capacity to build pipelines to new markets, we looked at where we should send the crude. And what this gives you a picture of is sort of we think the two logical markets for this Canadian crude oil is either PADD II or PADD III.

Longer term, we might see some other alternatives moving off the West Coast, but right now PADD II and PADD III are where we think that the market is for this crude, at least where the shippers are willing to sign long-term contracts to send the crude.

As you can see in PADD II, the imports are about -- rising up to about 2 million barrels a day. And currently, Canada supplies about 1.5 million barrels a day of that 2 million barrels a day of import requirement into that marketplace.

So there's some room for growth, but it's pretty marginal. There isn't enough room to take 1 million or 2 million barrels a day between sort of now and 2020.

As you look down to PADD III, there's about 8 million barrels a day of refining capacity. Today they import about 6 million barrels a day of that crude into that marketplace, mostly coming from places like Venezuela, Mexico, other places around the world, in particular Mexico and Venezuela declining.

As you can see, Canadian imports today are about 2% of that market. After we build the Keystone Pipeline, our plan is to build about another 500,000 barrels a day of capacity to bring Canadian crude into that marketplace. You can see that we still are only sort of 10% of that market, so there's room to continue to grow.

As Canadian production grows, the logical place to put it is into this market and back out foreign crudes that are coming from other places. What we have been told by refiners, that those crudes are naturally going to decline anyway, the Mexican Cantarell field on decline, and the contractual relationships that they have with Venezuela also expire sort of 2011, 2012. So what our job has been is to try to link that growing supply in Canada to the logical market in the US Gulf Coast, and hence, the Keystone Pipeline.

The Keystone Pipeline is on track. That first sort of solid line that you can see there is all welded out. We are filling that line right now. It takes about 9 million barrels to fill that line. We are at about 1 million barrels a day, so we're going to be at this for another 90 or 120 days of filling that line. Once it's filled, it will be up and running.

We are on schedule to build the Cushing leg from Steele City down to Cushing in 2010. We should be done with that construction by the end of the year and have that capacity in place. That will move us from 430,000-odd barrels a day to about 590,000 barrels a day.

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For the Keystone XL Project, we have ordered all the steel, all the pipe, all the pumps, all the valves. We are in the process of awarding the construction contracts and should be in a position to finish the Cushing leg to the Gulf Coast sometime in 2011, late 2011. And we would finish what I call the hypotenuse from Hardesty down to Steele City by the end of 2012. So all that is still on track to happen, and a pretty exciting project for our company.

Moving to power, our third business. In terms of growth and opportunity, as you can see from this chart we are building about 4000 megawatts of new generation. And as I said, our focus has been on stability of cash flow. All 4000 megawatts of that is underpinned by long-term power purchase agreements with very creditworthy counterparties.

The bulk of it is on Ontario with the Ontario Power Authority. There's 1500 megawatts of Bruce. Our share in the refurbishment would be about 750 megawatts. Then we have the Halton Hills Project, which is just about complete. I was out there a couple weeks ago. It's just about ready to go. We should be ready by August of this year to be up and running.

Again, that facility is in that 900 megawatt kind of range. And then we have the Oakville Project, which we've just been awarded the contract on. We are in the process of lining up equipment and getting ready to go on that project.

As well, you can see the little box down there where we've drawn that looks like Arizona is fairly close to Southern Ontario when it really isn't, but we have a new project in Arizona. It's a 500 megawatt gas-fired facility underpinned by a long-term power purchase contract with the local utility. And again, a very good opportunity for us to step into a new market in a very low-risk way.

So, as I said, we will be adding 4000 megawatts to our portfolio, all with stable long-term contracts. So as you put it all together, this is what our current portfolio of growth projects looks like. It's about $22 billion. As you can see, it's split between our business, the biggest one being the Keystone Project.

Also on this chart, I think what I would point you to is the contracted revenue or the revenue stream slide, which kind of shows you that each of the projects that we have sort of fits that model I was talking about upfront of A grade credit. The next column over to the left there tells you when it will be in service.

And then if we look at sort of the capital cost number, the return, if we take the inverse of the return, it gives you an EBITDA multiple, and this isn't what the asset is worth. It is the cash it will generate relative to the capital and the best that we can do in terms of providing you some roadmap as to where our cash flow from these projects will go over time.

So if you kind of take a look at the Guadalajara Project, for example, we are going to spend about $300 million building that project. We get a return of somewhere between 11% and 12% on total capital, so the EV to EBITDA multiple that's generated. Each one of these projects once up and running will deliberate deliver a steady, flat cash flow stream for the life of the asset.

So if you take the $300 million and divide it by the 5 times EV to EBITDA, it will generate about $60 million of EBITDA starting in 2011, when that project comes on. So each of these projects have sort of been given to you in that sort of format.

If you kind of add them all up based on the multiple that we've given you and the cash flow that they will generate, you can see that over the next four years we are going to grow our EBITDA by about $2.5 billion. And basically just stacked on each of these projects based on capital that we are spending, the rate of return that we are expecting and the timeframe that we're expecting to bring it on.

So obviously, the variables that you've got to focus on is where's the capital spending? Because that will dictate sort of what the return will be. And are we on time? So sort of our focus right now is on time, on budget. This is our current schedule, and I'm fairly comfortable with this schedule, but it will bounce around a little bit. This is to give you sort of a roadmap of by the time we hit 2013, we will have all of this behind us and we will be generating another $2.5 billion of EBITDA.

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You can see by this chart, again our focus is on growing EBITDA, growing earnings, growing dividends, but at the same time, reducing our risk. As you can see, by the time we get out to 2013, our mix changes a little bit.

And you can see that our energy business as a percent of the portfolio does grow, but that baseload contracted energy business grows from about 11% to 17%. And what I call the variable component, the stuff exposed to commodity risk, falls from about 5% down to 4%. So our quality of our cash flow stream actually improves as we move forward.

So if you take off the interest costs and taxes, we will be generating somewhere, starting in 2009, 2010, in that sort of $3 billion of cash flow, growing to about $4.5 billion. And making the assumption of just holding our dividend constant where it is today, we will be generating somewhere between $2.2 billion of free cash, growing to about $3.5 billion of free cash. That will be the primary source of funding for our capital program, both in the short-term and in the long-term.

People have asked sort of how do we pay for all of this capital program over the next couple of years? Over the next two years, we need about 11 -- between $11 billion and $11.5 billion of cash to fund what's left in our capital program. We're about halfway through now. Our cash flow will generate about $5 billion of that.

So the largest chunk will be our funds from operations. But as well, we have a dividend reinvestment program, which is generating about, over that period of time, somewhere around between $700 million, $750 million. And our retained earnings will generate somewhere between $700 million and $750 million as well.

The combination of those two will give us additional debt capacity in the neighborhood of $3 billion to $3.5 billion, so we will be able to go to the debt capital markets. It leaves us a funding hole of somewhere around $1.5 billion, in that kind of range, maybe up to $1.8 billion, something like that.

We would look to tap into the hybrid markets, the mezzanine security markets. We did issue preferred shares last year. It was very successful. That market is back open again in Canada, so I would expect that we would probably tap that market this year. The rating agencies are giving us equity credit for it.

And then the hybrid market in the US, we have been there in the past. That market has opened up again in size and quantity for us today. So between those two markets, I believe that we can access mezzanine capital in that $1.5 billion to $2 billion range.

In addition, we have our US MLP, which will allow us to drop down assets if we need to. So our current thinking is we have sufficient funding available to us over the next two years to meet our capital needs without the requirement of any new equity.

And really, once you get out beyond that and this is what we are trying to balance is trying not to be overcapitalized once we sort of come out of this major capital build. On this chart, you can see the blue bars are what our capital commitments are today. As you can see by the time we get to 2013, our capital commitments fall into the $1 billion range, yet our cash flow, as I said, starts to ramp up to between $2 billion, growing to $3 billion.

And then if you add on top of that the additional leverage capability that that gives us, you can see that we are going to be generating capacity of about $5 billion a year for reinvestment. So we don't want to be overcapitalizing our company today when we have this kind of picture only two years out.

Obviously, this is the kind of conversation that we have with the rating agencies on an ongoing basis, is this is the picture. And given that it is all contracted, the issue really is can you bring this in on time and on budget? As I said, that's our job and that's what we do very well, but this is the picture.

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So it gives us a great opportunity going forward. So where are we going to spend the $5 billion sort of post-2013? We have a number of projects that we are working on today in each one of those three core businesses that I talked about. We have about $60 billion worth of projects. Now we're not going to get them all done.

But I think that you can see that each one of these projects are realistic and things that we are working on, things that are short-term like the Tamazunchale extension, something we're talking to the Mexican authorities about right now. It's a fairly major project. The Palomar Project in the East; Keystone expansions, every day we are getting requests for extensions, expansions into Houston. What else can you do with that pipe to deliver crude to different places?

On the power gen side, as I said, we just picked up the Oakville contract. There are other opportunities. And longer-term there's this transmission that's going to be needed, as well as new forms of generation to sort of meet a more climate-friendly or CO2-friendly environment.

And the biggest one that's in that portfolio is Bruce Power. Given sort of where that momentum is right now on green generation, what we know is that nuclear generation could be the answer to all of that. It's just difficult to permit in a lot of places, whereas Bruce has continuous refurbishment over the next -- it has six more units that need to be refurbished over the next 20 years. We'll be in a good position to do that.

Adding new nuclear on the Bruce site makes a lot of sense, and other nuclear generation in Ontario makes a lot of sense as you shut down the coal. I would say that we are the best-positioned company to take advantage of that going forward.

And just given the capital requirements of that kind of build, it gives us a great opportunity to continue to grow our power business in that market. So I'm not worried at all about filling the void going forward, in terms of where we are going to reinvest our cash. I think our desire is to live within our means and spend that $5 billion.

But one of the advantages of being a large enterprise like this now that's generating $5 billion, we have the capacity to grow ourselves without having to tap external markets.

So to close off, I guess what I'd tell you is that we are a significant player in three core businesses -- the gas pipeline and storage business, the power generation business, and the oil business. The cash flow from those businesses today is $4 billion. It will grow to about $6.5 billion. As we grow to $6.5 billion, obviously, that will grow earnings, allow us to grow dividends, and hopefully result in share price appreciation and added shareholder value in the long haul.

That's our strategy. It's what we've been doing for the last 10 years, what we're going to do for the next five years and the next decade after that, is to continue just doing what we have been doing best. You see from our footprint, I think we're well-positioned to continue to do that.

That's all I've got prepared. Andrew, I would be happy to answer any questions that anybody might have.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Andrew Kuske - *Credit Suisse - Analyst*

Sure, I will kick off with the first question. Russ, one thing that you didn't mention was just the impact on tolls for natural gas out of Western Canada. So just give us a little bit of background as to what's happened to the tolls in 2010 versus 2009, and what that means for the future gas production out of Western Canada.

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Russ Girling - *TransCanada Corporation - COO*

So basically what happened in 2009 is, as everybody knows, that the markets melted everywhere and gas prices fell, drilling fell. And what happened is we lost about 1 billion to about 1.5 billion cubic feet a day year-over-year in terms of production out of the Western sedimentary basin.

The primary driver of our toll, it's a cost of service toll, as I said. As the volume goes up, our toll goes down, and vice versa. When the volume goes down, our toll goes up. Our revenues remain rather steady.

What we want to do is make sure we maintain a competitive toll over the long term here. So we see over the next year or two, production will be lower than it was, say, in 2009 and 2008, but we would see that by sort of 2011, as I said, Montney and Horn River picking up. As I said, we have already contracted 1.5 billion cubic feet a day, and we have requests for another 1 billion. So we'd see that coming on.

We believe that there will be a return to conventional drilling because you have to continue to drill in order to meet the demands in the marketplace. We're starting to see that thrilling come back, so we have probably a one or two-year period where we'll see our tolls rise. So over 2010, the arrangement that we made with our shippers is basically we deferred some costs into the future years, which brought our tolls down to a level about $1.65 for 2010.

We will sit down with them in 2011, and look at what we need to do in 2011 and 2012. What I can tell you about our system is it's the largest diameter, biggest volume system. And in total, we only have $6 billion of unrecovered capital in our main line and about $6 billion of unrecovered capital in our Alberta system. So in total, we have $12 billion of unrecovered capital.

And those of you that are seeing projects be tied in with Marcellus gas or Haynesville gas, you know that it costs you $1 billion or $2 billion just to build a short 200 kilometer pipeline to tie in that gas. We're actually gathering somewhere around 10 billion cubic feet a day, and we're still shipping even in these times 4.5 billion to 5 billion cubit feet a day on the main line, with only $6 billion of unrecovered capital.

So the volume to capital recovery is very small compared to other pipelines that are in the marketplace. So we believe that we are still long-term well-positioned. What we have the luxury of doing is being able to move our costs, defer costs if we need to, to maintain a competitive price over the short run.

So I think that's what -- that's what we did in 2010, and that's what we will continue to do. I think the Western sedimentary basin is equally competitive to any other basin in North America, both in terms of conventional and unconventional gas, and our coal will remain competitive as well.

Andrew Kuske - *Credit Suisse - Analyst*

As you are about to commission Keystone, if you could just give us a sense of how you look at the US refining market and just your counterparty risk? Because you've got long-term contracts in place for a good portion of Keystone, but has your view changed on the counterparty risk?

Russ Girling - *TransCanada Corporation - COO*

I would say for the most part, our view hasn't changed on counterparty risk. For the most part, our contracts are with major -- the major refiners. So the likes of ConocoPhillips, for example, being a very large-scale shipper on our system, Valero. We think that those kind of companies have staying power in this business over the long haul.

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Some of our smaller refining shippers could have concerns. But again, we are very diligent about how we assessed credit on those and the security that we took back on those credit exposures.

The other sort of portion of our shippers are Canadian producers, and I would say half of our shippers are the likes of CNRL, EnCana, and those kinds of shippers. So again, the bulk of our shippers are the large creditworthy both producers and refiners.

But I feel for them, the refiners especially in this current marketplace where the margins are tight, demand is down, and they are having a tough go of things.

I think longer haul, the Keystone Project makes sense for them. I talked to them all as recently as the last couple weeks, and they are still thinking that this is something that they need to get done, and they need to get it done as quickly as possible.

Unidentified Audience Member

Do you see Bison coming on as planned, and what are the returns? How does it help Northern Natural?

Russ Girling - *TransCanada Corporation - COO*

It will come on as planned. The Bison Project will come on as planned. I believe that the start date is November of 2010. We will be finished by then, assuming that everything kind of goes as planned. But it's not a very hard to build. It's 300 miles of fairly easy build, so that shouldn't be an issue.

It comes into the Northern Border Pipeline. So what we were able to do is we signed 10-year contracts from the Canadian border right through to Ventura. Some of them go to Chicago. So it's a full-haul toll that they are paying under 10-year contracts on the Northern Border system. So it will shore up the revenue.

I'm not sure that we will move any more gas on the Northern Border system than we would have otherwise moved, because what will happen is it will back out some of the gas that would come flowing from Canada, which will actually back gas into the Canadian mainline which sort of helps the issue that we just talked about on the Canadian mainline; that there will be more gas available come sort of November of 2010 for the Canadian mainline.

But it will be at full-haul toll, and it will be less subject to seasonal throughput volatility, if you will. They are 100% throughput contracts for 10 years that match the 400 million cubic feet a day that's coming out of Bison. So there's 400 million cubic feet a day of firm contracts in Bison that translate into 400 million cubic feet a day of long-term contracts on Border.

Unidentified Audience Member

(inaudible question - microphone inaccessible)

Russ Girling - *TransCanada Corporation - COO*

I'm not sure where that gas -- Rex would have been one of the alternatives. The gas could have otherwise flowed south and into Rex or other pipelines moving in other directions. So I'm not sure exactly where -- I know that our shippers are moving that gas to some market today, but I'm not sure exactly where it's going.

Andrew Kuske - *Credit Suisse - Analyst*

Great. Thanks, Russ.

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Russ Girling - *TransCanada Corporation - COO*

Thank you all very much.

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