

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORP
Form 10-K
December 23, 2002

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ý **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002
Commission file number 1-7196**

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

91-0599090
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**222 Fairview Avenue North
Seattle, WA 98109**
(Address of principal executive offices)

(206) 624-3900
(Registrant's telephone number,
including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on which Registered
Common Stock, Par Value \$1 per Share	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ý No o

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ý

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the close of business on November 15, 2002, was \$212,427,000.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Title	Outstanding
Common Stock, Par Value \$1 per Share	11,045,095 as of December 1, 2002

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2003 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, and 13.

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
Annual Report to the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002

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Part I**Item 1. Business***General*

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation (Cascade or the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington on January 2, 1953. Its principal business is the distribution of natural gas to customers in the states of Washington and Oregon. Approximately 81% of its gas distribution revenues are from customers in the state of Washington.

As of September 30, 2002, the Company had approximately 169,500 residential customers, 28,100 commercial customers, and 800 industrial and other customers. Residential, commercial, and most small industrial customers are generally core customers, who take traditional

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"bundled" natural gas service, which includes supply, peaking service, and upstream interstate pipeline transportation. Sales to core customers in fiscal 2002 accounted for approximately 22% of gas deliveries and 71% of operating margin. The Company's sales to its core residential and commercial customers are influenced by fluctuations in temperature, particularly during the winter season. A warm winter season will tend to reduce gas consumption. Over the longer term, these fluctuations tend to offset each other, as rates charged to customers are developed based on the assumption of normal weather.

Non-core customers are generally large industrial and institutional customers who have chosen "unbundled" service, meaning that they select from among several supply upstream pipeline transportation options, and gas management service independent of the Company's distribution service. The Company's margin from non-core customers is derived primarily from distribution service and to a lesser extent from gas management service revenue. Gas management service revenue primarily includes fees charged to non-core customers in consideration of securing gas supplies and pipeline capacity for the customers.

State Regulation

The Company's rates and practices are regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) and the Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC).

Cascade's gas supply contracts contain pricing provisions for fixed periods of time. To the extent that prices are changed with respect to supplies purchased for core customers, Cascade is able to pass the effect of such changes, subject to regulatory review, to its customers by means of a periodic purchased gas cost adjustment (PGA) in each state. Gas price changes occurring between times when PGA rate changes become effective are deferred for pass through in the next PGA.

With respect to such gas supplies delivered to Oregon customers, 67% of the incremental change in the actual cost of gas supplies, as compared to the forecasted cost reflected in the PGA, is deferred. The remaining 33% (increase or decrease) is absorbed by the Company. This mechanism is intended to encourage the Company to seek opportunities to lower its cost of supplies and to be innovative in its management of the supply portfolio to avoid price spikes. Cascade's gas supply portfolio for Oregon core customers is comprised mostly of gas supplies that have a fixed commodity price, therefore management believes the risk or opportunity for the Company is not significant under the 67%/33% sharing arrangement during the coming year. For the fiscal year ended September 2002, under this arrangement, Cascade's 33% share of savings achieved totaled \$1,072,000.

Cascade has an earnings sharing mechanism with respect to its Oregon jurisdictional operations. See "Regulatory Matters" under Item 7 for a description of the mechanism.

The Company is also subject to state regulation with respect to integrated resource planning, and its most recent update of its Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) was filed in 2002 with both the WUTC and the OPUC. The IRP shows the Company's optimum set of supply and demand side resources that

minimizes costs and risk over the twenty-year planning horizon. The IRP also sets forth possible core customer growth scenarios for a twenty-year period. In addition, the IRP sets forth the Company's demand side management goals of achieving certain conservation levels in customer usage.

The IRP also sets forth the Company's supply side management plans regarding transportation capacity and gas supply acquisition over a twenty-year period. The Company develops updates of the IRP every two years. These updated documents take into account input solicited from the public and the WUTC and OPUC staffs. While the filing of the IRP with both commissions gives the Company no advance assurance that its acquisitions of pipeline transportation capacity and gas supplies will be recognized in rates, management believes that the integrated resource planning process benefits the Company by giving it the opportunity to obtain input from regulators and the public concurrently with making these important strategic decisions. Until the Company receives final regulatory approval of these decisions in the context of the rate-making process, the Company cannot predict with certainty the extent to which the integrated resource planning process will affect its rates.

Natural Gas Supply

The majority of Cascade's supply of natural gas is transported via Williams Gas Pipelines West (Williams). Williams owns and operates a transmission system extending from points of interconnection with El Paso Natural Gas Company and Transwestern Pipeline Company near Blanco, New Mexico through the states of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington to the Canadian border near Sumas, Washington. Natural gas is transported north from the Colorado and New Mexico area, and south from British Columbia, Canada. The

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Company is also a shipper on the PG&E Gas Transmission system. PG&E Gas Transmission owns and operates a gas transmission line that connects with the facilities of the TransCanada Pipeline at the international border near Kingsgate, British Columbia and extends through Washington and central Oregon into California. Cascade also receives natural gas directly from Duke Energy Gas Transmission at the Canadian border near Sumas, Washington.

Presently, baseload requirements for Cascade's core market are provided by six major gas supply contracts with various expiration dates from 2003 through 2008 and totaling 650,000 therms per day of Canadian supply. These contracts are supplemented by various service agreements to cover periods of peak demand including three storage agreements. One such agreement, with Williams, extends to October 31, 2014 and provides for 167,890 therms per day and a maximum, renewable inventory of 6,043,510 therms. The second storage agreement is with Avista Energy, and has a primary term ending April 30, 2003 and entitles Cascade to receive up to 150,000 therms per day and a maximum, renewable inventory of 4,800,000 therms. A third contract, also with Williams, for liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage is effective through October 31, 2014. Under this LNG agreement, Cascade is entitled to receive up to 600,000 therms per day to a maximum inventory of 5,622,000 therms. In addition to withdrawal and inventory capacity, Cascade maintains a corresponding amount of firm transportation from the storage facility to the city gate for each of these agreements.

During 2002, Cascade purchased approximately 94% of its gas supplies from firm gas supply contracts and 6% from 30-day spot market contracts. In addition, 782,000,000 therms of customer purchased supplies were transported through Cascade facilities.

Cascade's total cost of gas depends primarily on the prices negotiated with producers and brokers, coupled with the cost of interstate and Canadian pipeline transportation. Substantially all gas supplies for Oregon core customers and the majority of gas supplies for Washington core customers are currently purchased on contracts with supplies and prices fixed through the 2003-2004 heating season. Management believes that this, together with use of storage volumes, provides Cascade with the ability to mitigate the effects on Cascade and its customers of spikes in the market price of natural gas.

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Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Matters

Cascade is not subject to regulation by the FERC, however FERC actions can affect the amounts Cascade pays to interstate pipeline companies for interstate deliveries of natural gas supplies. Several issues are pending before FERC, or are on appeal before the U.S. Court of Appeals. The final outcome may affect prices Cascade pays. Since the policies of the WUTC and OPUC provide for 100% pass through of costs subject to FERC regulation, the Company expects that the final resolution of pending issues will not significantly affect net income.

Curtailment Procedures

In previous heating seasons, cold weather has required Cascade to significantly curtail deliveries to its interruptible customers. Cascade has not curtailed any firm customers, except under force majeure conditions. Cascade's tariffs effective in Washington and Oregon allow for curtailment of interruptible services, which are provided at rates lower than for firm services. In the event of curtailment by Cascade of firm service due to force majeure, Cascade's tariffs provide that it will not be liable for damages to any customer for failure to deliver gas curtailed in accordance with the provisions of the tariffs. The tariffs provide for appropriate adjustment of the monthly charges to firm customers curtailed by reason of an insufficient supply of gas.

Territory Served and Franchises

The population of communities served by Cascade totals approximately 900,000. At the end of September 2002, Cascade had the franchises necessary for the distribution of natural gas in all but one of the communities it serves in Washington and Oregon. That franchise expired during fiscal 2002. Negotiations for that franchise are expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year. Under the laws of those states, incorporated municipalities and counties may grant non-exclusive franchises for a fixed term of years conferring upon the grantee certain rights with respect to public streets and highways in the location, construction, operation, maintenance and removal of gas distribution facilities.

In the opinion of Cascade's management, none of its franchises contain any restrictions or requirements that are of a materially burdensome nature, and such franchises are adequate for the conduct of Cascade's present business. Franchises expire on various dates from fiscal 2003 to 2065. Management has not incurred significant difficulties in renewing franchises when they expire and does not expect any significant problems in the future.

Customers

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Residential and commercial customers principally use natural gas for space heating and water heating. This market is very weather-sensitive. See "Seasonality" below.

Agreements with Cascade's principal industrial customers are for fixed terms of not less than one year and provide for automatic extension from year to year unless terminated by either party on at least 30-days' notice.

The principal industrial activities in Cascade's service area include the production of pulp, paper and converted paper products, plywood, chemical fertilizers, industrial chemicals, clay and ceramic products; refining of crude oil; producing and forming of aluminum; the processing, flash freezing and canning of many types of vegetable, fruit and fish products; processing of milk products; meat processing; drying and curing of wood and agricultural products; and electric power generation. Electric generation customers represent a significant portion of industrial revenues. The demand for gas fired generation tends to decrease as the availability of hydroelectric generation increases.

Seasonality

Weather is an important factor affecting gas revenues because of the large number of customers using gas for space heating. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002, 70% of operating revenues and 106% of income from operations were derived from the first two quarters (October 2001 through March 2002). Because of the seasonality of space heating revenues, financial results for interim periods are not indicative of results to be expected for an entire year. To mitigate the seasonality of space heating revenues, the Company pursues a marketing strategy of encouraging the installation of gas water heaters by customers, since they are not as influenced by weather conditions.

Competitive Conditions

Cascade operates in a competitive market for natural gas service. Cascade competes with residual fuel oil and other alternative energy sources for industrial boiler uses, and oil, propane, and electricity for residential and commercial space heating, and electricity for water heating.

Competition is primarily based on price. Though wholesale natural gas prices increased significantly in the 2000-2001 heating season, for residential and commercial space heating use, Cascade continues to maintain a price advantage over oil in its entire service territory and has an advantage over electricity in the vast majority of its territory. In the remaining areas of its service territory served by public electric utilities with their own hydro power supply, Cascade is almost equal in cost with respect to electricity furnished by those utilities for space heating and water heating uses. In addition, natural gas enjoys the advantage of being the preferred energy choice by builders for new home construction.

Historically, the large volume industrial market was very sensitive to price fluctuations between the comparable cost of natural gas and alternate fuels, principally residual fuel oil used in boiler applications. However, the advent of open access transportation in the late 1980's and early 1990's and the subsequent restructuring of gas supply and contractual provisions with these customers have improved the Company's competitive position. Cascade has not experienced any significant loss of sales to alternate fuels to these customers during the last ten years, except for the 2000-2001 heating season, even though there have been periods when the residual fuel oil prices were lower than natural gas. With the escalation of wholesale natural gas prices that occurred in the 2000-2001 heating season, the Company experienced some movement of its gas load to alternative fuels and some plant curtailments by industrial customers.

In addition to multiple alternative fuels, the Company is subject to bypass. Bypass refers to actual or prospective customers who install their own facilities and connect directly to an upstream pipeline and thereby "bypass" the distribution company's service. The Company has in the past experienced bypass, but has also experienced success in offering competitive rates to reduce economic incentives to bypass. In addition, other sellers of natural gas compete to sell the natural gas commodity over the Company's pipelines to its distribution customers.

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is a major supplier of hydro-electric power in the Pacific Northwest including Cascade's service area. BPA significantly influences the electric rates of all classes of customers including those applications in direct competition with natural gas marketed by Cascade.

Environmental

The Company is subject to federal and state environmental regulation of its operations and properties through the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Washington Department of Ecology and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Such regulation may, at times, result in the imposition of liability or responsibility for the clean up or treatment of existing environmental

problems or for the prevention of future environmental problems. For detailed descriptions of specific environmental issues, see "Environmental Matters" under Item 7.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are primarily used to expand the Company's distribution system to serve its expanding customer base, as well as to increase deliverability on its existing system to accommodate increased customer utilization. Capital expenditures for the five fiscal years ended September 30, 2002 totaled approximately \$99.4 million, and the budget for fiscal 2003 is \$24.5 million.

The Company is currently forecasting that capital expenditures will total approximately \$110 million over the next five years, reflecting expectations that intensified marketing and sales efforts will lead to customer growth at a pace exceeding recent experience. Management performs quantitative and qualitative analyses to assure that the Company's goals and strategies are met. The overall objective is to invest limited capital to generate the highest possible returns within the shortest possible time, while assuming prudent risk, anticipating customer needs and complying with the requirements of regulators.

Non-Utility Subsidiaries

Cascade has four non-utility subsidiaries, only two of which are actively engaged in business at present. Cascade Land Leasing is engaged in the servicing of loans that were made to Cascade's gas customers to finance their purchases of energy-efficient appliances. The subsidiary ceased making new loans in September 1997. Beginning in November 1998, CGC Resources began serving as an entity engaged in pipeline capacity management, with the objective of mitigating gas costs for Cascade. The subsidiaries, which in the aggregate account for less than 1% of the consolidated assets of the Company, do not currently have a significant impact on Cascade's financial statements.

Personnel

At September 30, 2002, Cascade had 444 employees. Of the total employees, 198 are represented by the International Chemical Workers Union. The present contract with the union extends to April 1, 2006, and remains in force thereafter from year to year unless terminated by either party by written notice sixty days prior to the expiration date.

Item 2. Properties

At September 30, 2002, Cascade's utility plant investments included approximately 4,818 miles of distribution mains ranging in diameter from two inches to sixteen inches, 214 miles of transmission mains ranging in diameter from two inches to sixteen inches, and 3,339 miles of service lines.

The distribution and transmission mains are located under public property such as streets and highways or on private property with the permission or consent of the individual owner.

Cascade owns twenty buildings used for operations, office space and warehousing in Washington and seven such buildings in Oregon. It leases seven commercial offices and warehouse buildings. Cascade considers its properties well maintained and in good operating condition, and adequate for Cascade's present and anticipated needs. All facilities are substantially utilized.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Enron Contract Termination:

During the quarter ended December 31, 2001, the Company exercised its right to terminate its two gas supply contracts with Enron based on Enron's insolvency and other reasons, including concerns

about its ability to perform. These contracts supplied part of the natural gas portfolio used to serve certain non-core customers. The supply has been replaced with contracts with other suppliers. Enron Canada Corp., a Canadian entity, is disputing Cascade's right to terminate one of the Enron gas supply contracts. On February 6, 2002, Enron Canada sent a letter to the Company claiming that the Company owes it a termination payment in the amount of \$3.7 million. Management believes the termination was fully justified and intends to vigorously contest any payment. However, the circumstances surrounding the termination are complex, and the ultimate result is uncertain. Based on management's analysis of the latest information, the Company recorded a fiscal third-quarter charge to earnings in the amount of \$2.8 million with respect to Enron Canada's claim.

On December 2, 2002, a representative of the Enron bankruptcy estate, although not contesting Cascade's right to terminate its contract with Enron North America, asserted a claim for a termination payment under that contract in the amount of \$1,400,000. The Enron Canada and the Enron North America claims are separate, and while they involve some similar issues, there are also differences significant enough to require an independent assessment of the Enron North America claim. Management has not yet received written details of the claim but is currently in the process of conducting that assessment and intends to vigorously contest any payment.

Neither Enron Canada nor Enron North America has commenced any arbitration or court proceedings.

Settlement in Fatality Case:

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 a child suffered a fatal injury while playing on a meter barrier owned by the Company, located on the property of one of the Company's commercial customers. In December 2002 a settlement of all plaintiffs' claims was agreed to in consideration of a \$750,000 payment. The Company and its co-defendant have agreed to each pay \$375,000 currently, and to resolve the allocation of the total settlement payment between them in future negotiations or proceedings.

Other: Incorporated herein by reference is the information under "Environmental Matters" in Item 7.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The executive officers of the Company, as of December 1, 2002, are as follows:

Name	Office	Age	Year Became Officer
W. Brian Matsuyama	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer	56	1987
Jon T. Stoltz	Senior Vice President Gas Supply and Regulatory Affairs	55	1981
J. D. Wessling	Senior Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer	59	1995
Larry E. Anderson	Vice President Safety & Engineering	54	1995
King C. Oberg	Vice President Business Development	61	1993
James E. Haug	Controller	53	1981
Larry C. Rosok	Vice President Human Resources and Corporate Secretary	46	1995
William H. Odell	Vice President District Operations	40	2000

None of the above officers is related by blood, marriage or adoption to any other of the above named officers. Each of the above named officers has been employed by the Company in a management capacity for at least the past five years. None of the above officers hold directorships in other public corporations. All officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

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Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

The Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CGC. The following table states the per share high and low sales prices of the Common Stock.

Quarter	Fiscal 2002		Fiscal 2001	
	High	Low	High	Low
December 31	\$ 22.77	\$ 19.62	\$ 20.88	\$ 16.75
March 31	21.98	18.21	20.70	17.38
June 30	24.17	19.90	21.70	18.70
September 30	23.8	15.53	22.50	19.10

At September 30, 2002, there were 8,495 holders of the Common Stock. The following table shows for the periods indicated the dividends paid per share on the Common Stock.

Quarter	2002	2001
December 31	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
March 31	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
June 30	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
September 30	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

	Year Ended Sep 30 2002	Year Ended Sep 30 2001	Year Ended Sep 30 2000	Year Ended Sep 30 1999	Year Ended Sep 30 1998
(dollars in thousands except per share data)					
Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income:					
Operating Revenues	\$ 320,978	\$ 335,814	\$ 241,936	\$ 208,610	\$ 189,656
Less: Gas Purchases	209,225	219,795	136,681	109,263	97,382
Revenue taxes	21,251	20,987	15,261	13,280	12,037
Operating Margin	90,502	95,032	89,994	86,067	80,237
Cost of Operations:					
Operating expenses	40,926	39,182	36,970	36,313	37,310
Depreciation and amortization	14,926	13,839	13,293	12,841	13,470
Property and payroll taxes	5,487	5,027	4,734	4,574	4,420
	61,339	58,048	54,997	53,728	55,200
Income From Operations	29,163	36,984	34,997	32,339	25,037
Nonoperating Expense (Income):					
Interest	12,384	10,509	10,936	10,486	10,132
Interest charged to construction	(219)	(333)	(322)	(383)	(550)

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	Year Ended Sep 30 2002	Year Ended Sep 30 2001	Year Ended Sep 30 2000	Year Ended Sep 30 1999	Year Ended Sep 30 1998
	12,165	10,176	10,614	10,103	9,582
Amortization of debt issuance expense	652	607	607	603	605
Other	(197)	(313)	(649)	(495)	(388)
	12,620	10,470	10,572	10,211	9,799
Income Before Income Taxes	16,543	26,514	24,425	22,128	15,238
Income Taxes	5,781	9,278	9,051	8,075	5,694
Net Income Before Preferred Dividends	10,762	17,236	15,374	14,053	9,544
Preferred Dividends			4	483	497
Net Income	\$ 10,762	\$ 17,236	\$ 15,370	\$ 13,570	\$ 9,047
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
Minimum pension liability adjustment	\$ (11,792)	\$ (6,502)	\$	\$	\$
Income tax (benefit)	4,205	2,341			
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ (7,587)	\$ (4,161)	\$	\$	\$
Comprehensive Income	\$ 3,175	\$ 13,075	\$ 15,370	\$ 13,570	\$ 9,047
Earnings Per Common Share, Basic and Diluted	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.82

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At September 30

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
(dollars in thousands except per share data)					
Retained Earnings:					
Beginning of the year	\$ 17,369	\$ 10,736	\$ 5,970	\$ 3,003	\$ 4,553
Net income	10,762	17,236	15,370	13,570	9,047
Exercise of stock options	(4)				
Common dividends	(10,603)	(10,603)	(10,604)	(10,603)	(10,597)
End of the year	\$ 17,524	\$ 17,369	\$ 10,736	\$ 5,970	\$ 3,003
Capital Structure:					
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 114,181	\$ 121,633	\$ 119,161	\$ 114,395	\$ 111,428
Redeemable preferred stocks			62	6,186	6,408
Debt:					
Long-term debt	164,930	125,000	125,000	125,000	110,650

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At September 30

Notes payable and commercial paper		40,000	1,500		6,929
Current maturities of long-term debt					10,000
	164,930	165,000	126,500	125,000	127,579
Total capital	\$ 279,111	\$ 286,633	\$ 245,723	\$ 245,581	\$ 245,415

Financial Ratios:

Return on common shareholders' equity	8.49%	13.45%	12.51%	11.52%	7.77%
Common stock dividend payout ratio	99%	62%	69%	78%	117%
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.96

Fixed charge coverage (before income tax deduction):

Times interest earned	2.27	3.39	3.12	3.00	2.42
Times interest and preferred dividends earned	2.27	3.39	3.12	2.80	2.26

Book value per year-end share of common stock	\$ 10.34	\$ 11.01	\$ 10.79	\$ 10.33	\$ 10.09
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Capitalization Ratios at End of Year

Common shareholders' equity	40.9%	42.4%	48.5%	46.6%	45.4%
Preferred stock	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.6%
Long-term debt (incl. current)	59.1%	43.6%	50.9%	50.9%	49.2%
Short-term debt	0.0%	14.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Utility Plant:

Utility plant end of year	\$ 505,126	\$ 488,231	\$ 468,789	\$ 453,278	\$ 433,568
Accumulated depreciation	213,476	201,530	189,058	177,878	167,356
Net plant	\$ 291,650	\$ 286,701	\$ 279,731	\$ 275,400	\$ 266,212

Capital expenditures, net of contributions in aid	\$ 20,734	\$ 21,649	\$ 15,937	\$ 17,262	\$ 23,780
Total assets	\$ 367,663	\$ 364,253	\$ 328,336	\$ 315,569	\$ 311,511

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's assessment of the Company's financial condition and a discussion of the principal factors that affect consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000. References herein to 2002, 2001, and 2000 refer to these fiscal years.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). In following GAAP, management exercises judgment in selection and application of accounting principles. Management considers Critical Accounting Policies to be those where different assumptions regarding application could result in material differences in financial statements.

Regulatory Accounting

The Company's accounting policies and practices are generally the same as used by unregulated companies for financial reporting under GAAP. However, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation", requires regulated companies to apply special accounting treatment to reflect the financial impact of regulation. For example, in establishing the rates to be charged to the Company's retail customers, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) and the Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC) may not allow the Company to charge its customers for recovery of certain expenses in the same period they are incurred. Instead, rates are established in the future to recover costs that were incurred in a prior period. In this situation, FAS No. 71 requires the Company to defer these costs and include them as regulatory assets on the balance sheet. In the subsequent period when these costs are recovered from customers, the Company then amortizes these costs as expense in the income statement, in an amount equivalent to the amounts recovered. Similarly, certain revenue items, or cost reductions may be deferred as regulatory liabilities, which are later amortized to the income statement as customer rates are reduced.

In order to apply the provisions of FAS No. 71, the following conditions must apply:

An independent regulator approves the company's customer rates.

The rates are designed to recover the company's costs of providing the regulated services or products.

There is sufficient demand for the regulated service to reasonably assure that rates can be set at a level to recover the costs.

The Company periodically assesses whether conditions merit the continued applicability of FAS No. 71. In the event the Company should determine in the future that all or a portion of its regulatory assets and liabilities no longer meet the above criteria, it would be required to write off the related balances of its regulatory assets and liabilities, and reflect the write off in its income statement. At September 30, 2002 there were \$21,883,000 of regulatory assets and \$4,576,000 of regulatory liabilities.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company has used estimates in measuring certain deferred charges and deferred credits related to items subject to approval of the WUTC and

the OPUC. Estimates are also used in the development of discount rates and trend rates related to the measurement of retirement benefit obligations and accrual amounts, allowances for doubtful accounts, estimates of unbilled revenue, and in the determination of depreciable lives of utility plant. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates the estimates used, based on historical experience, current conditions and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Derivatives

The company records derivative transactions according to the provisions of FAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended by FAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities". These standards require that the fair value of all derivative financial instruments be recognized as either assets or liabilities on the Company's balance sheet. Changes during a period in the fair value of a derivative instrument would be included in earnings or other comprehensive income for the

period.

The Company did not enter into derivative transactions during fiscal 2002, and as of September 30, 2002, does not have any derivative assets or liabilities. The Company's contracts for purchase of natural gas are not derivative instruments because they are considered normal purchases under the provisions of FAS Nos. 133 and 138.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

FAS No. 142. The FASB has issued FAS No. 142, titled "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company adopted this standard effective October 1, 2002. Adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 143. The FASB has issued FAS No. 143, titled "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, and has been adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2002. The standard requires companies to record a liability to recognize future obligations to remove assets. The Company has reviewed its significant franchises and easements and other documents to determine whether any include provisions requiring removal of assets. No significant obligations have been identified, and adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 144. The FASB has issued FAS No. 144, titled "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and has been adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2002. The standard provides for the recognition and measurement of an impairment loss if it is determined the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable, and exceeds its fair value. It also identifies events or changes in circumstances that would require a test for recoverability. Adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 145. The FASB has issued FAS No. 145, titled "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002, and has been adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2002. Adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 146. The FASB has issued FAS No. 146, titled "Accounting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities". This standard is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002, and will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2003. The Company has

not determined whether the adoption of this statement will have a significant impact on its financial statements.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net income for 2002 was \$10,762,000 compared to \$17,236,000 for 2001. Basic and diluted earnings per share for 2002 were \$0.97, a 38% decrease from the \$1.56 per share earnings for 2001.

2001 versus 2000. Net income was \$17,236,000 for 2001, compared to \$15,370,000 for 2000. Basic and diluted earnings per share for 2001 were \$1.56, a 12% improvement over the \$1.39 reported for 2000.

OPERATING MARGIN

Operating margin for the year declined \$4,530,000, with \$2,738,000 of the decline attributed to two unusual revenue transactions in 2001 from off-system interstate pipeline capacity transactions, and another \$2,800,000 million contract termination charge recorded in 2002. Other components of changes in operating margin are described in the paragraphs below.

Residential and Commercial Margin for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000 are set forth in the table below:

(12 months ended September 30)		
2002	2001	2000

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(12 months ended September 30)

Degree Days	5,455		5,793		5,372	
Average Number of Customers:						
Residential	169,454		163,427		157,116	
Commercial	28,216		27,796		27,186	
Average Therm Usage Per Customer:						
Residential	763		776		776	
Commercial	3,802		4,023		3,926	
Operating Margin:						
Residential	\$	38,433	\$	37,619	\$	36,003
Commercial	\$	22,329	\$	23,073	\$	21,948

Operating margins from residential and commercial customers were essentially even with fiscal year 2001. Increases in the number of residential and commercial customers contributed approximately \$1,990,000 of new margin. Temperatures, 6% warmer than last year, contributed to a consumption decline, the effect of which substantially offset the improvement from new customer additions.

2001 versus 2000. Operating margins from sales to residential and commercial customers were up \$2,740,000, or 4.7%, in 2001 compared to 2000. The primary factors contributing to this improvement were increased deliveries to residential customers resulting from growth in the number of customers, and higher average consumption per commercial customer.

Increases in the number of residential and commercial customers contributed approximately \$1,620,000 and \$546,000 respectively of new margin. Higher per-customer gas usage, primarily by commercial customers, contributed most of the remaining improvement. Average residential customer consumption in 2001 was the same as in 2000 despite the fact that weather was 7% colder in 2001. This lack of increased consumption is attributed to rate increases in January, and general conservation efforts by customers in response to the West Coast power crisis in the winter of 2000-2001.

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Industrial and Other Margin.

Operating margins from electric generation customers were \$2,128,000 lower than fiscal year 2001. The slow economy, mild temperatures, and higher than normal hydroelectric generation dramatically affected demand for gas-fired generation throughout the year but particularly during the third and fourth quarters. The fourth quarter alone was down \$979,000 from the prior year.

Other industrial margins were \$853,000 higher in fiscal year 2002 compared to 2001, in large part, attributable to recovery from depressed consumption levels following the 2000-2001 winter energy crisis. Additionally, margin from gas management and other services provided to existing and new customers increased \$2,213,000 for the year.

2001 versus 2000. Total margin from industrial and other customers in 2001 declined \$777,000 from 2000. Increased consumption by electric generation customers resulted in a \$600,000 margin increase from that sector, but this was offset by approximately \$2,200,000 decline in margin from customers in other industries. The energy crisis on the West Coast during the winter and spring of 2000 2001 was the major contributing factor in both these changes. There was increased demand for electric generation, but higher energy prices influenced decisions by other customers to reduce their consumption. The Company also earned \$842,000 of increased margins from providing gas management services to industrial customers, as well as providing miscellaneous services to existing and new customers. Other margin in 2001 was reduced by a charge resulting from an Oregon earnings sharing mechanism. Under this arrangement between the Company and the OPUC, Cascade refunds to its Oregon customers one third of earnings that exceed a return on equity ceiling. The amount recorded as an estimate attributable to 2001 was \$657,000.

Capacity Contracts.

During 2001, the Company benefited from one-time opportunities to enter into two off-system interstate pipeline transactions. These transactions resulted in \$3,074,000 of operating margin. The Company has no expectation of additional revenues from such sources, and this is

not an on-going part of Cascade's business.

Contract Termination Charge.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2001, the Company exercised its contractual rights and terminated all of its gas supply contracts with Enron based on Enron's insolvency and other reasons, including concerns about its ability to perform. These contracts supplied part of the natural gas portfolio used to serve certain non-core customers. The supply has been replaced with contracts with another supplier. Enron Canada Corp., a Canadian entity, is disputing Cascade's right to terminate one of the Enron gas supply contracts. On February 6, 2002, Enron Canada sent a letter to the Company claiming that the Company owes it a termination payment in the amount of \$3,700,000. Management believes the termination was fully justified and intends to vigorously contest any payment. However, the circumstances surrounding the termination are complex, and the ultimate result is uncertain. Based on management's analysis of the latest information, the Company recorded a fiscal third-quarter charge to earnings in the amount of \$2,800,000 with respect to Enron Canada's claim. The effect of this charge to gas costs was a reduction of \$0.16 per share in 2002 earnings.

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of operations, which consists of operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, and property and payroll taxes, was \$61,339,000, \$58,048,000, and \$54,997,000 for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively.

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Operating Expenses for 2002, which are primarily labor and benefits expenses, increased \$1,744,000, or 4.5% from 2001. Employee benefits expense increased \$2,030,000 over 2001. The bulk of the increase is due to increasing costs of the Company's medical benefit plans for active and retired employees. In the aggregate, other expense categories decreased, due primarily to the inclusion in 2001 of \$857,000 related to the installation of a new integrated work management system. Also included in 2002 operating expenses is a \$250,000 charge for the settlement of a lawsuit filed against the Company in 1998 in connection with personal injury claims.

2001 versus 2000. Operating expenses for 2001 increased \$2,212,000, or 6.0% from 2000. Of this increase, \$857,000 is attributable to one-time expenses related to the installation of a new integrated work management system. Excluding these one-time costs, ongoing expenses increased 3.7% for the year, due in large part to increases in regular compensation, and in profit sharing related to achievement of goals.

Depreciation and Amortization for 2002 increased \$1,087,000 or 7.9% over 2001. The increase is primarily attributable to the depreciation on computer system investments in fiscal 2001 and natural gas distribution assets added since last year. Fiscal 2002 was the first full-year of depreciation on the integrated work management system installed at the end of 2001. For 2001, the increase was \$546,000, or 4.1% over 2000, related to new depreciable assets placed in service.

Property and Payroll Taxes for 2002 increased \$460,000 or 9.2% over 2001. For 2001, the increase was \$293,000, or 6.2% over 2000. For both years, the increases were related to higher property assessments and higher payroll.

NONOPERATING EXPENSE (INCOME)

Interest expense in 2002, net of interest capitalized, increased \$1,989,000 (19.5%) from 2001, due to the issuance of \$40,000,000, 7.5% 30 year notes in November of 2001. Interest on these notes exceeded interest on the short-term debt they replaced.

2001 versus 2000. Interest expense in 2001, net of interest capitalized, decreased \$438,000 (4.1%) from 2000, mainly because of the interest benefit accrued on deferred gas costs. Other non-operating income decreased \$336,000 mainly because of lower interest income on deposits of cash and cash equivalents.

INCOME TAXES

The changes in the provision for income taxes from 2001 to 2002, and from 2000 to 2001 are directly attributable to the changes in pre-tax earnings.

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

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During 2002 and 2001, the value of the assets in the Company's pension plan declined, reflecting the general downward trend in common stock values. The decline in asset values, along with a decrease in the assumed discount rate to 6.75% from 7.50% and a reduction in the earnings assumption rate to 8.25% from 9.0%, resulted in an unfunded accumulated benefit obligation. To recognize this liability, the Company recorded a minimum pension liability adjustment in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87. This adjustment included charges to other comprehensive income (loss) of \$11,792,000 in 2002, and \$6,502,000 in 2001. Other comprehensive loss also includes credits for the deferred income tax effect of \$4,205,000 and \$2,341,000 for 2002 and 2001 respectively.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The seasonal nature of the Company's business creates short-term cash requirements to finance customer accounts receivable and construction expenditures. To provide working capital for these requirements, the Company has a \$50,000,000 bank revolving credit commitment. This agreement has an annual 0.16% commitment fee, and a term that expires in 2004. The Company also has a \$10,000,000 uncommitted bank credit line. As of September 30, 2002, there was no outstanding debt under these credit lines.

To provide longer-term financing, the Company in 2001 filed an omnibus registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 providing the ability to issue up to \$150,000,000 of new debt and equity securities. On November 26, 2001, the Company issued \$40,000,000 of 7.5% 30-year debt under the omnibus registration statement, leaving \$110,000,000 available under that registration statement for future financing. The proceeds of the \$40,000,000 offering were used to pay down outstanding short-term debt.

Because of the availability of short-term credit and the ability to issue long-term debt and additional equity, management believes it has adequate financial flexibility to meet its anticipated cash needs.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

For fiscal 2002, operating activities provided cash of \$36,004,000, compared to a cash use of \$7,996,000 for 2001. This represents a \$44,000,000 improvement in operating cash flow between the two years. The negative operating cash flow in 2001 was due to higher costs of natural gas purchases not passed through to customers, but deferred, while in 2002 customer rates were increased to more closely match current purchase prices. The 2002 rate increase also included a component to recover a portion of the under-recovered gas cost from 2001. For 2002, approximately \$9,000,000 of 2001 under-recovered gas costs were collected. Current rates, approved by the WUTC in November 2001, are designed to recover the remainder of the 2001 under-recovery by October 2004.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Cash used by investing activities in 2002 was \$20,551,000, compared to \$21,549,000 in 2001. Investing activities are substantially all capital expenditures. Seventy-nine percent of 2002 capital expenditures were dedicated to connecting new customers. Capital expenditures in 2001 included \$4,500,000 spent to install a new integrated work management system.

Budgeted capital expenditures for fiscal 2003 are approximately \$24,500,000, which includes \$16,100,000 for new customer connections and \$2,400,000 for distribution system reinforcement and replacement projects. The remainder is for equipment, facilities upgrades, and various technology projects.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Financing activities for 2002 used cash of \$12,187,000, compared to adding cash of \$27,835,000 from short-term borrowing in 2001. Other than the payment of dividends, the primary financing activity in 2002 was the replacement of \$40,000,000 short-term debt with proceeds from issuance of new 7.5% 30-year notes.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

In 1995, the Company received a claim from a property owner in Eugene, Oregon requesting that the Company assume responsibility for investigation and possible clean up of alleged contamination on property previously owned by a predecessor of Cascade. The predecessor company conducted a

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manufactured gas business on the property from approximately 1929 to 1948. Manufactured gas operations apparently were conducted on the site by several operators beginning about 1907. The site was used for other purposes beginning in 1949.

The present owner has retained an environmental consultant, which is investigating possible contamination on the property. To date the consultant has reported that it believes contamination is present. The contamination is consistent with that which might originate from a manufactured gas operation. There have been no estimates as to possible clean up costs. The consultant's initial report has been furnished to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The owner has reached an intergovernmental agreement with the DEQ with respect to further investigation and possible remediation of contamination on the property under the voluntary cleanup program.

Another northwest utility, which purchased the property from Cascade in 1958, has declined to participate in the site investigation, although it may, as a onetime owner of the property, bear some share of the responsibility as well.

The Company has notified its insurance carriers of the claim and is keeping them advised as to the investigation. On one occasion in the past when hazardous materials on property formerly owned by a predecessor of the Company required clean up, the OPUC allowed the clean up costs to be passed on to customers. In the event the Company is responsible for clean up costs not covered by insurance, management anticipates asking for reimbursement through rates for such costs.

In 1997, a property owner in Washington notified the Company that there is contamination on his property, and that he believes it comes from a former manufactured gas site, owned at one time by a predecessor company, which was merged with Cascade in 1953. The State of Washington Department of Ecology has categorized this site as a "listed site" ranked in its most hazardous category. As a former owner of the site, the Company may be strictly liable to the State of Washington for investigation and remediation of the contamination of the site, but may share that cost or allocate all the cost to others who actually caused or contributed to the contamination.

The Company retained an environmental consultant who conducted a preliminary investigation of possible contamination at the site. There is evidence of contamination at the site, and there is also evidence of an oil line across the site property owned and operated by others, which may be a contributor to the contamination. There have been no estimates as to possible clean up costs. The Company has investigated title and other government records to identify other potentially liable parties. The Company has notified the other identified parties of the contamination claims, and has requested cooperation and financial contribution.

In the event the Company is responsible for clean up costs not covered by insurance, management anticipates asking the WUTC for reimbursement for such costs, through rates charged to customers.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Cascade has evaluated its risk related to financial instruments whose values are subject to market sensitivity. The Company has fixed-rate debt obligations, but does not have derivative financial instruments subject to interest rate risk. Cascade makes interest and principal payments on these obligations in the normal course of its business, and does not plan to redeem these obligations prior to normal maturities.

The Company's natural gas purchase commodity prices are subject to fluctuations resulting from weather, congestion on interstate pipelines, and other unpredictable factors. The Company's PGA mechanisms assure the recovery of prudently incurred wholesale gas cost, therefore management believes the Company's commodity price risk is immaterial.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this report that are not historical in nature are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual future results to differ materially. Such risks and uncertainties with respect to the Company include, among others, its ability to successfully implement internal performance goals, competition from alternative forms of energy, consolidation in the energy industry, performance issues with key natural gas suppliers, the capital-intensive nature of the Company's business, regulatory issues, including the need for adequate and timely rate relief to recover increased capital and operating costs resulting from customer growth and to sustain dividend levels, the weather, increasing competition brought on by deregulation initiatives at the federal and state regulatory levels, the potential loss of large volume industrial

customers due to "bypass" or the shift by such customers to special competitive contracts at lower per unit margins, exposure to environmental cleanup requirements, and economic conditions, particularly in the Company's service area.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Cascade Natural Gas Corporation
Seattle, Washington

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cascade Natural Gas Corporation and subsidiaries (the Corporation) as of September 30, 2002 and 2001, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, common shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2002. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule contained in Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cascade Natural Gas Corporation and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2002 and 2001, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Seattle, Washington
November 8, 2002

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2002	2001	2000
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)			
Operating Revenues	\$ 320,978	\$ 335,814	\$ 241,936
Less			
Gas purchases	209,225	219,795	136,681
Revenue taxes	21,251	20,987	15,261

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	Year Ended September 30,		
Operating Margin	90,502	95,032	89,994
Cost of Operations			
Operating expenses	40,926	39,182	36,970
Depreciation and amortization	14,926	13,839	13,293
Property and payroll taxes	5,487	5,027	4,734
	61,339	58,048	54,997
Income from operations	29,163	36,984	34,997
Nonoperating Expense (Income)			
Interest	12,384	10,509	10,936
Interest charged to construction	(219)	(333)	(322)
	12,165	10,176	10,614
Amortization of debt issuance expense	652	607	607
Other	(197)	(313)	(649)
	12,620	10,470	10,572
Income Before Income Taxes	16,543	26,514	24,425
Income Taxes	5,781	9,278	9,051
Net Income Before Preferred Dividends	10,762	17,236	15,374
Preferred Dividends			4
Net Income	\$ 10,762	\$ 17,236	\$ 15,370
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):			
Minimum pension liability adjustment	\$ (11,792)	\$ (6,502)	\$
Income tax benefit	4,205	2,341	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ (7,587)	\$ (4,161)	\$
Comprehensive Income	\$ 3,175	\$ 13,075	\$ 15,370
Earnings Per Common Share, Basic and Diluted	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30,	
	2002	2001
	(Dollars in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Utility Plant	\$ 505,126	\$ 488,231
Less accumulated depreciation	213,476	201,530
	291,650	286,701
Construction work in progress	7,974	7,485
	299,624	294,186
Other Assets		
Investments in non utility property	202	202
Notes receivable, less current maturities	127	311
	329	513
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,688	422
Accounts receivable and current maturities of notes receivable, less allowance of \$1,126 and \$1,421 for doubtful accounts	14,547	18,865
Materials, supplies, and inventories	14,556	8,870
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,515	3,783
Deferred income taxes	1,648	559
	40,954	32,499
Deferred Charges		
Gas cost changes	18,788	28,861
Other	7,968	8,194
	26,756	37,055
	\$ 367,663	\$ 364,253
COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Common Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value \$1 per share; Authorized, 15,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding, 11,045,095 shares	\$ 11,045	\$ 11,045
Additional paid-in capital	97,360	97,380
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(11,748)	(4,161)
Retained earnings	17,524	17,369
	114,181	121,633
Long-Term Debt	164,930	125,000

	September 30,	
	2013	2012
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable and commercial paper		40,000
Accounts payable	12,597	13,466
Property, payroll, and excise taxes	5,777	4,921
Dividends and interest payable	7,872	7,539
Other current liabilities	9,466	6,426
	35,712	72,352
Deferred Credits and Other		
Income taxes	20,299	19,649
Investment tax credits	1,669	1,896
Other	30,872	23,723
	52,840	45,268
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11)		
	\$ 367,663	\$ 364,253

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock		Paid-In Capital		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings
	Shares	Par Value				
	(Dollars in thousands except per share data)					
Balance, September 30, 1999	11,045,095	\$ 11,045	\$ 97,380	\$		\$ 5,970
Cash dividends:						
Common stock, \$.96 per share						(10,604)
Preferred stock, senior, \$.55 per share						(4)
Net Income Before Preferred Dividends						15,374
Balance, September 30, 2000	11,045,095	\$ 11,045	\$ 97,380	\$		\$ 10,736
Cash dividends:						
Common stock, \$.96 per share						(10,603)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					(4,161)	
Net Income						17,236
Balance, September 30, 2001	11,045,095	\$ 11,045	\$ 97,380	\$	(4,161)	\$ 17,369

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	Common Stock			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	
Cash dividends:					
Common stock, \$.96 per share					(10,603)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(7,587)	
Exercise of stock options			(20)		(4)
Net Income					10,762
Balance, September 30, 2002	11,045,095	\$ 11,045	\$ 97,360	\$ (11,748)	\$ 17,524

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Operating Activities			
Net Income Before Preferred Dividends	\$ 10,762	\$ 17,236	\$ 15,374
Adjustments to reconcile net income before preferred dividends to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	14,926	13,839	13,293
Deferrals of gas cost changes	1,804	(40,801)	1,298
Amortization of gas cost changes	8,270	(3,108)	1,539
Other deferrals and amortizations	(2,559)	3,706	2,310
Deferred income taxes and tax credits net	3,541	1,403	783
Other			(212)
Change in current assets and liabilities	(740)	(271)	(2,129)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	36,004	(7,996)	32,256
Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	(21,117)	(23,829)	(18,252)
Customer contributions in aid of construction	383	2,180	2,315
Other	183	100	635
Net cash used by investing activities	(20,551)	(21,549)	(15,302)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from long-term debt, net	38,510		
Repayment of long-term debt	(70)		
Changes in notes payable and commercial paper, net	(40,000)	38,500	1,500
Dividends paid	(10,603)	(10,603)	(10,608)

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	Year Ended September 30,		
Redemption of preferred stock		(62)	(6,124)
Other	(24)		
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(12,187)	27,835	(15,232)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,266	(1,710)	1,722
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Beginning of year	422	2,132	410
End of year	\$ 3,688	\$ 422	\$ 2,132

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Nature of Business

Cascade Natural Gas Corporation (the Company) is a local distribution company (LDC) engaged in the distribution of natural gas. The Company's service territory consists of towns in Washington and Oregon, ranging from the Canadian border in northwestern Washington to the Idaho border in eastern Oregon.

As of September 30, 2002, the Company had approximately 198,000 billed core customers and 199 non-core customers. Core customers are principally residential and small commercial and industrial customers who take traditional "bundled" natural gas service, which includes supply, peaking service, and upstream interstate pipeline transportation. Sales to core customers account for approximately 22% of gas deliveries and 71% of operating margin. The Company's sales to its core residential and commercial customers are influenced by fluctuations in temperature, particularly during the winter season. A warm winter season will tend to reduce gas consumption. Over the longer term, these fluctuations tend to offset each other, as rates charged to customers are developed based on the assumption of normal weather.

Non-core customers are generally large industrial and institutional customers who have chosen "unbundled" service, meaning that they select from among several supply and upstream pipeline transportation options, independent of the Company's distribution service. The Company's margin from non-core customers is derived primarily from this distribution service, as well as gas management services. The principal industrial activities of its customers include the generation of electricity, processing of food, processing of forest products, production of chemicals, refining of crude oil, and production of aluminum.

The Company is subject to regulation of most aspects of its operations by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) and the Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC). It is subject to regulatory risk primarily with respect to recovery of costs incurred. Various deferred charges and deferred credits reflect assumptions regarding recovery of certain costs through temporary customer rate adjustments during future periods.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company's accounting records and practices conform to the requirements of the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the WUTC and the OPUC.

Principles of consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cascade Natural Gas Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries: Cascade Land Leasing Co.; CGC Properties, Inc.; CGC Energy, Inc.; and CGC Resources, Inc. All intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Utility plant: Utility plant is stated at the historical cost of construction or purchase. These costs include payroll-related costs such as taxes and other employee benefits, general and administrative costs, and the estimated cost of funds used during construction. Maintenance and repairs of property, and replacements and renewals of items deemed to be less than units of property, are charged to operations. Units of utility plant retired or replaced are credited to property accounts at cost. Such amounts plus removal cost, less salvage, are charged to accumulated depreciation. In the case of a sale of non-depreciable property or major operating units, the resulting gain or loss on the sale is included in other income or expense.

Depreciation of utility plant is computed using the straight-line method. The Company periodically conducts depreciation studies to establish and update asset depreciation lives. Asset lives used for computing depreciation range from six to seventy years, and the weighted average annual depreciation

rate is approximately 3.0%. The Company periodically reviews the carrying amount of its utility plant and other long-lived assets for impairment. An asset is considered impaired when estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset. In the event the carrying amount of such asset is deemed not recoverable, the asset is adjusted to its fair value. Fair value is generally determined based on discounted future cash flow.

Investments in non-utility property: Real estate, carried at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value is the primary investment.

Notes receivable: Notes receivable includes loans made to customers for the purchase of energy efficient appliances, which are generally the security for the loan. The loans have terms ranging from one to ten years at interest rates varying from 6.5% to 12%.

Cash and cash equivalents: For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Company accounts for all liquid investments, with a purchased maturity of three months or less, as cash equivalents. The following provides additional information to the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	2002	2001	2000
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	\$ 4,318	\$ 2,208	\$ (8,133)
Income taxes	(4,031)	936	563
Inventories	(5,686)	(2,632)	12
Prepaid expenses and other assets	12	(363)	(1,163)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,647	(847)	7,016
Other		427	(424)
Net change in current assets and current liabilities	\$ (740)	\$ (271)	\$ (2,129)
Cash payments:			
Interest (net of amounts capitalized)	\$ 11,074	\$ 10,868	\$ 9,501
Income taxes	\$ 6,938	\$ 6,911	\$ 7,664

Materials, supplies and inventories: Materials and supplies for construction, operations, and maintenance, and inventories of natural gas are recorded at cost.

Regulatory accounts: The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation". This statement provides for the deferral of certain costs and benefits that would otherwise be recognized in revenue or expense, if it is probable that future rates will result in recovery from customers or refund to customers of such amounts.

Regulatory assets (liabilities) at September 30, 2002 and 2001 include the following:

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	2002	2001
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Unamortized loss on reacquired debt	\$ 2,908	\$ 3,438
Gas cost changes	18,788	28,861
Deferred income taxes	(4,138)	(4,769)
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	187	937
Other, net	(438)	(1,307)
Net	\$ 17,307	\$ 27,160

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Revenue recognition: The Company recognizes operating revenues based on deliveries of gas to customers. This includes estimated revenues for gas delivered but not billed to residential and commercial customers from the latest meter reading date to the end of the accounting period.

Leases: The Company leases a majority of its vehicle fleet. These leases are classified as operating leases. The Company's primary obligation under these leases is for a twelve-month period, with options to extend the lease thereafter. Commitments beyond one year are not material. Rent expense under operating leases totaled \$813,000, \$980,000, and \$919,000 for fiscal years ended September 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively.

Federal income taxes: The Company normalizes temporary differences between book income and taxable income, with the exception of depreciation differences on assets placed in service prior to 1981, consistent with the policies of the WUTC and OPUC. Deferred income taxes are determined using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based upon the temporary differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities, using current tax rates.

Investment tax credits: Investment tax credits were deferred and are amortized over the remaining life of the properties that gave rise to the credits.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The Company has used estimates in measuring certain deferred charges and deferred credits related to items subject to approval of the WUTC and the OPUC. Estimates are also used in the development of discount rates and trend rates related to the measurement of retirement benefit obligations and accrual amounts, allowances for doubtful accounts, and in the determination of depreciable lives of utility plant.

Stock-Based Compensation: Compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess of the market price of the Company's stock at the date of the grant over the price the employee must pay to acquire the stock. The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" rather than using the fair-value-based method prescribed under FAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." The Company has adopted the disclosure requirements of FAS No. 123. See Note 6 for more information about the Company's stock-based compensation plan.

Comprehensive Income (Loss): Comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, included a charge to Other Comprehensive Income in the amount of \$7,587,000 and \$4,161,000, net of income tax. The charges are related to a minimum pension liability adjustment. See Note 10 for more information. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2000 there was no difference between net income and comprehensive income.

Segment Reporting: Management views the Company as operating as a single segment, that of a local distribution company in the Pacific Northwest. Therefore the financial statements do not include disclosure of segment information.

Derivatives: The company records derivative transactions according to the provisions of FAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended by FAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities". These standards require that the fair value of all derivative financial instruments be recognized as either assets or liabilities on

the Company's balance sheet. Changes during a period in the fair value of a derivative instrument would be included in earnings or other comprehensive income for the period.

The Company did not enter into derivative transactions during fiscal 2002, and as of September 30, 2002, does not have any derivative assets or liabilities. During fiscal 2001, the Company entered into a contract for pipeline capacity unrelated to its regulated natural gas distribution operations. As of September 30, 2001, the value of this derivative asset was \$87,000.

New Accounting Standards:

FAS No. 142. The FASB has issued FAS No. 142, titled "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company adopted this standard effective October 1, 2002. Adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 143. The FASB has issued FAS No. 143, titled "*Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, and has been adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2002. The standard requires companies to record a liability to recognize future obligations to remove assets. The Company has reviewed its significant franchises and easements and other documents to determine whether any include provisions requiring removal of assets. No significant obligations have been identified, and adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 144. The FASB has issued FAS No. 144, titled "*Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and has been adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2002. The standard provides for the recognition and measurement of an impairment loss if it is determined the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable, and exceeds its fair value. It also identifies events or changes in circumstances that would require a test for recoverability. Adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 145. The FASB has issued FAS No. 145, titled "*Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections*." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002, and has been adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2002. Adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

FAS No. 146. The FASB has issued FAS No. 146, titled "*Accounting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities*." This standard is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002, and will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2003. The Company has not determined whether the adoption of this statement will have a significant impact on its financial statements.

Note 3 Earnings per Share

The following table sets forth the calculation of earnings per share as prescribed in FAS No. 128.

	2002	2001	2000
	(In thousands except per share data)		
Net income before preferred dividends	\$ 10,762	\$ 17,236	\$ 15,374
Less: Preferred dividends			4
Net Income	\$ 10,762	\$ 17,236	\$ 15,370
Weighted average shares outstanding	11,045	11,045	11,045
Plus: Issued on assumed exercise of stock options	19	22	5

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	2002	2001	2000
Weighted average shares outstanding assuming dilution	11,064	11,067	11,050
Earnings per common share, basic	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.39
Earnings per common share, diluted	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.39

The only dilutive securities are the stock options described in Note 6.

Note 4 Utility Plant

Utility plant at September 30, 2002 and 2001 consists of the following components:

	2002	2001
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Distribution plant	\$ 449,430	\$ 432,101
Transmission plant	14,693	14,693
General plant	36,784	37,215
Intangible plant	212	212
Nondepreciable plant	4,007	4,010
	\$ 505,126	\$ 488,231

Note 5 Common Stock

At September 30, 2002, shares of common stock are reserved for issuance as follows:

	Number of shares
Employee Savings Plan and Retirement Trust (401(k) plan)	119,764
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	51,340
Director Stock Award Plan	4,112
Stock Incentive Plan (Note 6)	437,596
	612,812

The price of shares issued to the above plans is determined by the market price of shares on the day of, or immediately preceding the issuance date. The Company's practice is to purchase shares on the open market for these plans rather than issue new shares.

Holders of Common Stock have rights ("Rights") to purchase shares of Series Z Preferred Stock on the basis of one Right for each share of Common Stock. The Rights may not be exercised and will be attached to and trade with shares of Common Stock until the Distribution Date, which will occur on the earlier of (i) the tenth day following a public announcement that there has been a "Share Acquisition", i.e., that a person or group (other than the Company and certain other persons) has

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restrictions on exercisability while the Rights are redeemable, each Right entitles the holder to buy from the Company one one-hundredth of a share of Series Z Preferred Stock at a price of \$85, subject to adjustment. Upon the occurrence of a Share Acquisition, and provided that all necessary regulatory approvals have been obtained, each Right will thereafter entitle the holder (other than the acquiring person or group and transferees) to buy from the Company for \$85, shares of Common Stock having a market value of \$170, subject to adjustment.

Note 6 Stock Compensation Plan

Under the Company's stock incentive plan, officers and other key management employees may be granted options to purchase stock. The grants vest $\frac{1}{3}$ per year over three years. Options granted in 1999, 2000, and 2001 expire five years after the grant date. Options granted in 2002 expire ten years from the grant date. The weighted average remaining life of options outstanding at September 30, 2002 is 2.8 years.

The following table summarizes the grants under option at September 30:

	2002		2001		2000	
	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	No. Shares Under Option	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	No. Shares Under Option	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	No. Shares Under Option
Balance at October 1	\$ 16.81	142,966	\$ 15.90	90,100	\$ 16.50	38,000
Options granted	\$ 20.84	63,000	\$ 18.57	58,900	\$ 14.94	53,100
Options cancelled		7,166				1,000
Options exercised	\$ 16.62	6,370	\$ 15.63	6,034	\$	
Balance at September 30	\$ 18.04	192,430	\$ 16.81	142,966	\$ 15.90	90,100
Exercisable at September 30	\$ 16.39	79,989	\$ 15.86	43,033	\$ 16.50	12,667
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the fiscal year	\$ 2.51		\$ 2.90		\$ 2.56	

The fair value was estimated at the date of the grants using a Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	Options granted during		
	2002	2001	2000
Dividend yield	4.61%	4.79%	5.49%
Expected volatility	17%	24%	23%
Expected life	7.5 years	5 years	5 years
Risk-Free interest rate	4.09%	4.12%	5.73%

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". Under this method, compensation cost is recognized on the excess, if any, of the market price of the stock at grant date over the exercise price of the option. The exercise price of each grant was equal to the market price at the respective grant date, therefore no compensation expense has been recorded in connection with the Plan. Under FAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," compensation expense is determined based on the fair value of the award and is

recognized over the vesting period. Had compensation expense been determined in accordance with FAS 123, the Company's net income would have been as follows:

2002	2001	2000
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	2002	2001	2000
Proforma net income	\$ 10,633	\$ 17,103	\$ 15,294
Proforma earnings per share			
Basic	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.38
Diluted	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.38

Note 7 Notes Payable and Commercial Paper

The Company's short-term borrowing needs are met with a \$50,000,000 revolving credit agreement with one of its banks. This agreement has a 0.16% annual commitment fee and a term that expires in 2004. The Company also has a \$10,000,000 uncommitted bank credit line.

	2002	2001	2000
(Dollars in thousands)			
Amount outstanding at September 30	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,500	
Average daily balance outstanding	\$ 7,973	\$ 23,699	\$ 2,670
Average interest rate, excluding commitment fee	3.01%	5.01%	6.08%
Maximum month end amount outstanding	\$ 46,000	\$ 44,500	\$ 10,213

Various debt and credit agreements restrict the Company and its subsidiaries as to indebtedness, payment of cash dividends on common stock, and other matters. Under the most conservative restriction, approximately \$12,368,000 is available for payment of dividends as of September 30, 2002.

Note 8 Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt at September 30, 2002 and 2001 consists of the following:

	2002	2001
(Dollars in thousands)		
Medium-term notes:		
7.32% due Aug. 2004	22,000	22,000
7.18% due Oct. 2004	4,000	4,000
8.38% due Jan. 2005	5,000	5,000
8.35% due Jul. 2005	5,000	5,000
8.50% due Oct. 2006	8,000	8,000
8.06% due Sep. 2012	14,000	14,000
8.10% due Oct. 2012	5,000	5,000
8.11% due Oct. 2012	3,000	3,000
7.95% due Feb. 2013	4,000	4,000
8.01% due Feb. 2013	10,000	10,000
7.95% due Feb. 2013	10,000	10,000
7.48% due Sep. 2027	20,000	20,000
7.098% due Mar. 2029	15,000	15,000
7.50% Thirty-year notes due November 2031	39,930	
Total long-term debt	\$ 164,930	\$ 125,000

None of the long-term debt includes sinking fund requirements. Annual obligations for redemption of long-term debt are as follows: None in fiscal year 2003, \$22,000,000 in fiscal year 2004, \$14,000,000 in fiscal year 2005, none in fiscal year 2006, \$8,000,000 in fiscal year 2007, and \$120,930,000 thereafter.

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There are \$125 million Medium-Term Notes (MTN's) outstanding as of September 30, 2002. The \$40 million Thirty-Year Notes were issued under a 2001 shelf registration providing ability to issue up to \$150 million long-term debt and equity securities. That registration statement has \$110 million remain available for issuance.

Note 9 Income Taxes

The provision for income tax expense consists of the following:

	2002	2001	2000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Current tax expense	\$ 2,850	\$ 7,875	\$ 8,269
Deferred tax expense	3,137	1,606	984
Amortization of deferred investment tax credits	(206)	(203)	(202)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 5,781	\$ 9,278	\$ 9,051
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

A \$4,205,000 tax benefit associated with a charge related to accrual of minimum pension liability has been recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended September 30, 2002. For fiscal year 2001 a tax benefit of \$2,341,000 was included in OCI. See Note 10 for more information.

A reconciliation between income taxes calculated at the statutory federal tax rate and income taxes reflected in the financial statements is as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Statutory federal income tax rate	35%	35%	35%
Income tax calculated at statutory federal rate	\$ 5,790	\$ 9,282	\$ 8,549
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
State income tax, net of federal tax benefit	130	200	191
Non-normalized depreciation differences	355	343	407
Amortization of investment tax credits	(206)	(203)	(202)
Other	(288)	(344)	106
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 5,781	\$ 9,278	\$ 9,051
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Effective tax rate	34.9%	35.0%	37.1%

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. There is no deferred tax provision for temporary differences related to depreciation of pre-1981 assets because with respect to those assets, there is no regulatory recognition of deferred tax accounting.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated under FAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". FAS No. 109 requires recording deferred tax balances, at the currently enacted tax rate, for all temporary differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities, including temporary differences for which no deferred taxes had been previously provided because of use of flow-through tax accounting for rate-making purposes. Because of prior and expected future rate-making treatment of temporary differences for which flow-through accounting has been utilized, a regulatory liability for income taxes payable through future rates related to those temporary differences has been established. At September 30, 2002, the balance of this regulatory liability is \$4,138,000.

The tax effects of significant items comprising the Company's net deferred tax liability at September 30, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

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	2002	2001
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Current Amount:		
Deferred assets:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 425	\$ 559
Accrued liabilities	1,148	
Other	75	
	<u>\$ 1,648</u>	<u>\$ 559</u>
Non-current Amounts:		
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Basis differences on net fixed assets	\$ 26,385	\$ 21,506
Debt refinancing costs	1,041	1,229
Retirement benefit obligations	1,360	845
	<u>28,786</u>	<u>23,580</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Retirement benefit obligations	1,911	1,477
Other comprehensive income	6,532	2,341
Other	44	113
	<u>8,487</u>	<u>3,931</u>
Net non-current deferred tax liability	<u>\$ 20,299</u>	<u>\$ 19,649</u>

Note 10 Retirement Plans

The Company's noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covers substantially all employees over 21 years of age with one year of service. The benefits are based on a formula which includes credited years of service and the employee's annual compensation. The Company also provides executive officers with supplemental retirement, death, and disability benefits. Under the plan, vesting occurs on a stepped basis, with full vesting at age 55 and completing either five years of participation under the plan or seventeen years of employment with the Company, upon death, or upon a change in control. The plan supplements the benefit received through Social Security and the defined benefit pension plan so that the total retirement benefits are equal to 70% of the executive's highest salary during any of the five years preceding retirement. The plan also provides a death benefit equivalent to ten years of vested benefits.

The Company's health care plan provides Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions (PBOP), consisting of medical and prescription drug benefits, to its retired employees hired prior to June 1, 1992, and their eligible dependents.

The pension plan was amended, effective January 1, 2000, so that for salaried employees, the past service benefit calculation was changed to the five-year period ended December 31, 1998 from the five-year period ended December 31, 1994. In fiscal 2001, the retiree medical plan was amended to increase the amount of health care and prescription drugs costs paid by plan participants.

The following tables set forth the pension and health care plan disclosures:

Components of net periodic benefit cost

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	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Service cost	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,928	\$ 1,765	\$ 522	\$ 484	\$ 469
Interest cost	3,630	3,373	3,187	2,153	1,949	1,739
Expected return on plan assets	(3,927)	(4,171)	(3,841)	(721)	(903)	(833)
Amortization of transition obligation	100	100	102	657	657	657
Amortization of prior service cost	499	500	481	(72)		
Recognized net actuarial loss/(gain)	24		1	298	(124)	(218)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,695	\$ 2,837	\$ 2,063	\$ 1,814

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
(Dollars in thousands)				

Change in benefit obligations				
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 49,400	\$ 44,407	\$ 29,266	\$ 24,401
Service Cost	1,569	1,928	522	484
Interest Cost	3,630	3,373	2,153	1,949
Plan participants' contributions				
Amendments	4		(827)	
Benefits paid	(2,222)	(1,920)	(1,339)	(1,264)
Changes in assumptions	3,568	2,356		
Actuarial (gain)/loss	940	(748)	5,218	4,523

Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 56,885	\$ 49,400	\$ 35,820	\$ 29,266
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Change in Plan Assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 40,566	\$ 48,299	\$ 8,695	\$ 10,280
Actual return on plan assets	(4,858)	(8,250)	(696)	(1,188)
Employer contributions	4,412	2,437	2,584	867
Plan participants' contributions				
Benefits Paid	(2,222)	(1,920)	(1,338)	(1,264)

Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 37,898	\$ 40,566	\$ 9,245	\$ 8,695
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Funded Status	\$ (18,987)	\$ (8,834)	\$ (26,575)	\$ (20,571)
Unrecognized prior service cost	2,505	3,004	(755)	(827)
Unrecognized net (gain)/loss	24,698	11,429	16,300	9,964
Unrecognized transition obligation/(asset)	426	526	6,734	7,391

Net amount recognized	\$ 8,642	\$ 6,125	\$ (4,296)	\$ (4,043)
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Amounts recognized in the balance sheet consist of:				
Prepaid pension cost	\$ 3,276	\$ 3,047	\$	\$
Accrued pension (liability)	(15,526)	(6,569)	(4,296)	(4,043)
Intangible asset	2,598	3,145		
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	18,294	6,502		

Net amount recognized	\$ 8,642	\$ 6,125	\$ (4,296)	\$ (4,043)
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Weighted Average Assumptions	2002	2001
Discount rate	6.75%	7.50%
Average compensation increase	3.50%	4.50%
Expected rate of return on plan assets		
Pension plan	8.25%	9.00%
Supplemental executive retirement plan	8.25%	8.50%
Postretirement medical benefit plan	8.25%	8.75%

The assumed health care cost trend rate used in measuring the APBO at September 30, 2002 for medical costs is 9.0% for fiscal 2003, trending down to 5.5% in 2008. For prescription drug costs, the rate is 14.0% for 2003, trending down to 5.5% in 2010. A one percent change in the assumed health care cost trend rate would have the following effects as of September 30, 2002:

	One Percentage Point	
	Increase	Decrease
	(thousands)	
Effect on service and interest cost	\$ 468	\$ (380)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation as of 10/1/2001	\$ 4,449	\$ (3,667)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation as of 9/30/2002	\$ 5,490	\$ (4,521)

During fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the value of the pension plan assets declined, reflecting the general downward trend in common stock values. The decline in asset values, along with a decrease in the assumed discount rate to 6.75% from 7.50% and a reduction in the earnings assumption rate to 8.25% from 9.0%, resulted in an unfunded accumulated benefit obligation. To recognize this liability, the Company recorded a minimum pension liability adjustment of \$9,647,000 in 2001 and \$11,875,000 in 2002 in accordance with the provisions of FAS No. 87.

The Company has an Employee Savings Plan and Retirement Trust (401(k) plan). All employees 21 years of age or older with one full year of service are eligible to enroll in the plan. Under the terms of the plan, the Company will match contributions at a rate of 75% of each employee's contribution up to 6% of the employee's compensation, as defined. The Company recognized costs for contributions to this plan of \$755,000, \$842,000, and \$889,000, for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Note 11 Commitments and Contingencies

Gas Service Contracts

The Company has entered into various long-term contracts for natural gas supply, transportation, storage, and peaking services. These contracts are intended to provide adequate supplies of gas firm service to core customers and to meet obligations under long-term non-core customer agreements, and to provide that adequate capacity is available on interstate pipelines for the delivery of these supplies. These contracts have maturities ranging up to 25 years, and generally provide for monthly and annual fixed demand charges and minimum purchase obligations.

The Company's minimum obligations under these contracts are set forth in the following table. The amounts are based on current contract price terms and estimated commodity prices, which are subject to change:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Firm Gas Supply	Interstate Pipeline Transportation	Storage and Peaking Service	Total
(Dollars in thousands)				
2003	\$ 159,028	\$ 26,206	\$ 2,140	\$ 187,374
2004	153,734	26,206	1,870	181,810

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Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Firm Gas Supply	Interstate Pipeline Transportation	Storage and Peaking Service	Total
2005	33,465	26,206	1,491	61,162
2006	27,448	26,206	1,491	55,145
2007	27,448	26,206	1,491	55,145
Thereafter	27,448	216,105	10,563	254,116
	\$ 428,571	\$ 347,135	\$ 19,046	\$ 794,752

Purchases under these contracts for fiscal 2002, 2001, and 2000, including commodity purchases, as well as demand charges have been as follows:

	Firm Gas Supply	Interstate Pipeline Transportation	Storage and Peaking Service	Total
(Dollars in thousands)				
2002	\$ 141,093	\$ 25,210	\$ 2,140	\$ 168,443
2001	\$ 166,912	\$ 35,276	\$ 3,030	\$ 205,218
2000	\$ 69,168	\$ 31,852	\$ 3,423	\$ 104,443

During the quarter ended December 31, 2001, the Company exercised its right to terminate its gas supply contracts with Enron based on Enron's insolvency and other reasons, including concerns about its ability to perform. These contracts supplied part of the natural gas portfolio used to serve certain non-core customers. The supply has been replaced with contracts with other suppliers. Enron Canada Corp., a Canadian entity, is disputing Cascade's right to terminate one of the Enron gas supply contracts. On February 6, 2002, Enron Canada sent a letter to the Company claiming that the Company owes it a termination payment in the amount of \$3.7 million. Management believes the termination was fully justified and intends to vigorously contest any payment. However, the circumstances surrounding the termination are complex, and the ultimate result is uncertain. Based on management's analysis of the latest information, the Company recorded a fiscal third-quarter charge to earnings in the amount of \$2.8 million with respect to Enron Canada's claim. Also refer to Note 14 "Subsequent Events (Unaudited)".

Environmental Matters

There are two claims against the Company for as yet unknown costs for clean up of alleged environmental contamination related to manufactured gas plant sites that were previously operated by companies, which were subsequently merged into Cascade.

The first claim was received in 1995, and relates to a site in Oregon. An investigation has shown that contamination does exist, but there is currently not enough information available to estimate the potential liability associated with this claim. It is expected that other parties will participate in the clean up costs. Through the end of the fiscal year the amounts spent, primarily on investigation and containment, have been immaterial.

The second claim was received in 1997, and relates to a site in Washington. An investigation has determined there is evidence of contamination at the site, but there is also evidence of an oil line

crossing the property, operated by an unrelated party, which may have also contributed to the contamination. There is currently not enough information available to estimate the potential liability associated with this claim. The party who originally made this claim has not been actively pursuing it.

Management intends to pursue reimbursement from its insurance carriers, and recovery from its customers through increased rates, for any remediation costs for which the Company is determined to be liable. There is precedent for such recovery through increased rates, as both the WUTC and OPUC have previously allowed regulated utilities to increase customer rates to recover similar costs. No claims now pending, in the opinion of management, are expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Litigation and Other Contingencies

Various lawsuits, claims, and contingent liabilities may arise from time to time from the conduct of the Company's business.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 a child suffered a fatal injury while playing on a meter barrier owned by the Company, located on the property of one of the Company's commercial customers. Circumstances surrounding the accident are currently being investigated, and there is currently not enough information available to estimate the Company's potential liability associated with this accident, but its self-insured exposure with respect to such claims is \$1 million. Also refer to Note 14 "Subsequent Events (Unaudited)".

No other claims now pending, in the opinion of management, are expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Note 12 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Company, using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, these estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. Thus, the use of different market assumptions or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. The estimated fair values have been determined by using interest rates that are currently available to the Company for issuance of instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities. The estimated fair value amounts, at September 30, 2002 and 2001, of financial instruments whose values are sensitive to market conditions are set forth in the following table:

	2002		2001	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Long-term Debt	\$ 164,930	\$ 191,231	\$ 125,000	\$ 142,585
	37			

Note 13 Interim Results of Operations (unaudited)

	Quarter Ended			
	9/30/2002	6/30/2002	3/31/2002	12/31/2001
	(thousands except per share data)			
Operating revenues	\$ 39,041	\$ 56,815	\$ 122,361	\$ 102,761
Gas costs and revenue taxes	24,891	42,562	88,905	74,118
Operating margin	14,150	14,253	33,456	28,643
Cost of operations	15,256	14,890	15,282	15,911
Income (loss) from operations	(1,106)	(637)	18,174	12,732
Interest and other, net	3,248	3,224	3,247	2,901
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,354)	(3,861)	14,927	9,831
Income taxes	(1,846)	(1,409)	5,448	3,588
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,508)	\$ (2,452)	\$ 9,479	\$ 6,243
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(7,587)			
Comprehensive Income (loss)	\$ (10,095)	\$ (2,452)	\$ 9,479	\$ 6,243

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	Quarter Ended			
Earnings (loss) per common share				
Basic	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.57
Diluted	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.56
	Quarter Ended			
	9/30/2001	6/30/2001	3/31/2001	12/31/2000
Operating revenues	\$ 42,036	\$ 64,085	\$ 124,728	\$ 104,965
Gas costs and revenue taxes	28,544	42,960	93,933	75,345
Operating margin	13,492	21,125	30,795	29,620
Cost of operations	14,958	15,244	14,172	13,674
Income (loss) from operations	(1,466)	5,881	16,623	15,946
Interest and other, net	2,629	2,643	2,472	2,726
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,095)	3,238	14,151	13,220
Income taxes	(1,894)	1,182	5,165	4,825
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,201)	\$ 2,056	\$ 8,986	\$ 8,395
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,161)			
Comprehensive Income (loss)	\$ (6,362)	\$ 2,056	\$ 8,986	\$ 8,395
Earnings (loss) per common share basic and diluted	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.76

Note 14 Subsequent Events (unaudited)

Enron Contract Termination: The following information is supplemental to disclosures in Note 11 regarding the termination of the Company's two gas supply contracts with Enron.

On December 2, 2002, a representative of the Enron bankruptcy estate, although not contesting Cascade's right to terminate its contract with Enron North America, asserted a claim for a termination payment under that contract in the amount of \$1,400,000. The Enron Canada and the Enron North America claims are separate, and while they involve some similar issues, there are also differences significant enough to require an independent assessment of the Enron North America claim.

Management has not received any written details of the claim but is currently in the process of conducting that assessment and intends to vigorously contest this claim.

Neither Enron Canada nor Enron North America has commenced any arbitration or court proceedings.

Settlement in Fatality Case:

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 a child suffered a fatal injury while playing on a meter barrier owned by the Company, located on the property of one of the Company's commercial customers. In December 2002 a settlement of all plaintiffs' claims was agreed to in consideration

of a \$750,000 payment. The Company and its co-defendant have agreed to each pay \$375,000 currently, and to resolve the allocation of the total settlement payment between them in future negotiations or proceedings.

SCHEDULE II

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(Thousands of Dollars)

Column A	Column B	Column C		Column D	Column E
Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions		Deductions (Note)	Balance at End of Period
		Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts		
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:					
Year ended:					
September 30, 2000	\$ 622	561		476	\$ 707
September 30, 2001	\$ 707	713		516	\$ 904
September 30, 2002	\$ 904	1,250		1,028	\$ 1,126
Reserve Notes Receivable					
September 30, 2000	\$ 119	520			\$ 639
September 30, 2001	\$ 639	4			\$ 643
September 30, 2002	\$ 643	(155)		388	\$ 100
Note: Accounts written off, net of recoveries.					

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

PART III**Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant**

Reference is made to the information regarding directors under the caption "Election of Directors" on pages 1 through 3 and the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" on page 5 of the Proxy Statement sent to shareholders for the 2003 Annual Meeting (the 2003 Proxy Statement), which information is incorporated herein by reference. Certain information concerning the executive officers of the Company is set forth in Part I, under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant."

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Reference is made to the information regarding executive compensation set forth in the 2003 Proxy Statement under "Executive Compensation" on pages 9 through 10, "Retirement Plan" on page 11, "Executive Supplemental Retirement Income Plan" on pages 11 and 12, "Employment Agreements" on page 12, "Supplemental Benefit Trust" on pages 12 and 13, "Director Compensation" on page 13, and under "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" on page 13, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Reference is made to the information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" on pages 4 and 5 of the 2003 Proxy Statement (excluding the information under the subheading "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance"), which information is incorporated herein by reference.

The following table sets forth information as of September 30, 2002 with respect to compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which equity securities of the registrant are authorized for issuance:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	192,430	\$ 18.04	245,166
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	None	None	None
Total	192,430	\$ 18.04	245,166

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Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Reference is made to the information regarding certain relationships and transactions under the caption "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" on page 13 of the 2003 Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based upon their evaluation of those controls and procedures performed within 90 days of the filing date of this report, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

The Company made no significant changes in its internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls subsequent to the date of the evaluation of those controls by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K

(a)

1. Financial Statements (Included in Part II of this report):

Independent Auditors' Report
 Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended September 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000
 Consolidated Balance Sheets, September 30, 2002 and 2001
 Consolidated Statements of Common Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended September 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended September 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000
 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(a)

2. Financial Statement Schedule (Included in Part II of this report):

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

(a)

3. Exhibits:

Reference is directed to the index to exhibits following the signature page of this report. Each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this report is identified in the list.

(b)

Reports on Form 8-K:

The registrant did not file any reports on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CASCADE NATURAL GAS CORPORATION

Date: December 23, 2002

By: _____

J. D. Wessling

Sr. Vice President Finance, Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
W. Brian Matsuyama	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	December 23, 2002
	Sr. Vice President Finance,	December 23, 2002

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Name	Title	Date
J. D. Wessling	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	
James E. Haug	Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	December 23, 2002
Douglas G. Thomas	Director	December 23, 2002
Thomas E. Cronin	Director	December 23, 2002
David A. Ederer	Director	December 23, 2002
Howard L. Hubbard	Director	December 23, 2002

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Larry L. Pinnt	Director	December 23, 2002
Brooks G. Ragen	Director	December 23, 2002
Carl Burnham, Jr.	Director	December 23, 2002
Mary E. Pugh	Director	December 23, 2002

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**CERTIFICATION ACCOMPANYING PERIODIC REPORT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. 1350)**

I, W. Brian Matsuyama, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Cascade Natural Gas Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;

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3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operation and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

c) Presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: December 23, 2002

By: _____

W. Brian Matsuyama

*Chairman, President and CEO
(Principal Executive Officer)*

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I, J. D. Wessling, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Cascade Natural Gas Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operation and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

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b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

c) Presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: December 23, 2002

By: _____

J. D. Wessling

*Senior Vice President Finance and CFO
(Principal Financial Officer)*

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant as amended through March 28, 1996. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed July 19, 1996.
3.2	Restated Bylaws of the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed July 19, 1996.
4.1	Indenture dated as of August 1, 1992, between the Registrant and The Bank of New York relating to Medium-Term Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K dated August 12, 1992.
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 25, 1993, between the Registrant and The Bank of New York relating to Medium-Term Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Registrant's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1993.
4.3	Rights Agreement dated as of March 19, 1993, between the Registrant and Harris Trust and Savings Bank. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form 8-A dated April 21, 1993.
4.4	First Amendment to Rights Agreement dated June 15, 1993, between the Registrant and The Bank of New York. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Registrant's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1993.
10.1	1998 Stock Incentive Plan of the Registrant.* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 1998.

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.2	Service Agreement (Storage Gas Service under Rate Schedule SGS-1) dated January 12, 1994, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993 (1993 Form 10-K).
10.3	Service agreement (assigned Storage Gas Service under Rate Schedule SGS-1) dated January 12, 1994, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's 1993 Form 10-K.
10.4	Service Agreement (Liquefaction Storage Gas Service under Rate Schedule SGS-1) dated January 12, 1994, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's 1993 Form 10-K.
10.5	Gas Purchase Agreement dated November 1, 1990, between Mobil Oil Canada and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1991.
10.5.1	Amended dated August 30, 2001, to the Gas Purchase Agreement dated November 1, 1990, between Duke Energy Trading and Marketing, L.L.C. (successor to Mobil Oil Canada) and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001. A PORTION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS SUBJECT TO A REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT.
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10.6	Consent to Assignments, Dated June 1, 1997, which assigns from Westcoast Gas Services Inc. (WGSI), to Engage Energy Canada, L.P. (Engage) all the rights and obligations as specified in the contracts contained herein as Exhibit Nos. 10.7, and 10.22. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 1997 (1997 Form 10-K).
10.7	Natural Gas Sales Agreement dated November 1, 1998, between Engage Energy US L.P., and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's 1999 Form 10-K.
10.8	Natural Gas Transaction Confirmation (GTC) dated November 21, 2001, and executed on April 3, 2002, between Engage Energy Canada, L.P., and the Registrant, covering the period November 1, 2003 to November 1, 2008. A PORTION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS SUBJECT TO A REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT.
10.9	Intentionally omitted.
10.10	Base Contract for Short-Term Sale and Purchase of Natural Gas dated August 1, 1999, between Kimball Energy Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001.
10.11	Gas transportation agreement between Pacific Gas Transmission Company and the Registrant dated as of April 30, 1997. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's 1997 10-K.
10.12	Replacement Firm Transportation Agreement dated July 31, 1991, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(1) to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-2, No. 33-52672 (1992 Form S-2).
10.12.1	Amendments dated August 20, 1992, November 1, 1992, October 20, 1993, and December 17, 1993, to Replacement Firm Transportation Agreement dated July 31, 1991, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12.1 to the Registrant's 1993 Form 10-K.
10.13	Firm Transportation Service Agreement dated April 25, 1991, between Pacific Gas Transmission Company and the Registrant (1993 expansion). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(m) to the 1992 Form S-2.
10.14	Firm Transportation Service Agreement dated October 27, 1993, between Pacific Gas Transmission Company and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Registrant's 1993 Form 10-K.

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- 10.15 Intentionally omitted.
- 10.16 Natural gas purchase agreement dated April 26, 2001, between Sempra Energy and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001. A PORTION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS SUBJECT TO A REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT.
- 10.17 Storage Agreement dated July 23, 1990, between Washington Water Power Company and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(v) to the 1992 Form S-2.
- 10.17.1 Second amendment to the agreement for the release of Jackson Prairie Storage Capacity dated as of July 30, 1997, amending the Storage Agreement dated July 23, 1990, between Washington Water Power Company and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17.1 to the Registrant's 1997 Form 10-K.

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- 10.18 Service Agreement (Firm Redelivery Transportation Agreement under Rate Schedule TF-2 for Cascade's SGS-1) dated January 12, 1994, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994 (1994 Form 10-K).
- 10.19 Service Agreement (Firm Redelivery Transportation Agreement under Rate Schedule TF-2 for Cascade's assignment of SGS-1 from WWP) dated January 12, 1994, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.
- 10.20 Service Agreement (Firm Redelivery Transportation Agreement under rate Schedule TF-2 for Cascade's LS-1) dated January 12, 1994, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.
- 10.21 Gas Purchase Contract dated October 1, 1994, between IGI Resources, Inc. and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.
- 10.21.2 Amended Exhibit A, effective October 1, 2002, to Gas Purchase Contract dated October 1, 1994, between IGI Resources, Inc. and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001. A PORTION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS SUBJECT TO A REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT.
- 10.21.3 Amended Exhibit A, effective October 1, 2003, to Gas Purchase Contract dated October 1, 1994, between IGI Resources, Inc. and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21.3 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001. A PORTION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS SUBJECT TO A REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT.
- 10.22 Amended and restated Natural Gas Sales Agreement dated August 17, 1994, between Westcoast Gas Services, Inc. and the Registrant Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.
- 10.22.1 Amendment dated November 20, 2001, to Amended and restated Natural Gas Sales Agreement dated August 17, 1994, between Engage Energy Canada L.P. and Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001. A PORTION OF THIS AGREEMENT IS SUBJECT TO A REQUEST FOR CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT.
- 10.23 Firm Transportation Service Agreement dated November 4, 1994, between Pacific Gas Transmission and the Registrant, effective November 1, 1995. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.
- 10.24 Firm Transportation Agreement dated August 1, 1994, between Northwest Pipeline Corporation and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.
- 10.25 Prearranged Permanent Capacity Release of Firm Natural Gas Transportation Agreements dated November 30, 1993 between Tenaska Gas Co., Tenaska Washington Partners, L.P. and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.

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10.26 Agreement for Peak Gas Supply Service dated August 1, 1992, between Tenaska Gas Co., Tenaska Washington Partners, L.P., and the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Registrant's 1994 Form 10-K.

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10.27 Intentionally omitted.

10.28 Intentionally omitted.

10.29 1991 Director Stock Award Plan of the Registrant.* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(n) to the 1992 Form S-2.

10.30 Executive Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of the Registrant and Supplemental Benefit Trust as amended and restated as of May 1, 1989, as amended by Amendment No. 1 dated July 1, 1991.* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(o) to the 1992 Form S-2.

10.31 Form of employment agreement between the Registrant and W. Brian Matsuyama, and each other executive officer of the Registrant.* Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(p) to the 1992 Form S-2.

10.32 Intentionally omitted.

12. Statement regarding computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements.

21. A list of the Registrant's subsidiaries is omitted because the subsidiaries considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary do not constitute a significant subsidiary.

23. Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP to the incorporation of their report in the Registrant's registration statements.

99.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

*

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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QuickLinks

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