Month	Settle		4/18/2016	Strip Avg,
May-16	1.940		May16-Jul16	2.046
Jun-16	2.045		May16-Oct16	2.157
Jul-16	2.154		Nov16 - Mar17	2.834
Aug-16	2.224		Apr17-Oct17	2.774
Sep-16	2.258			
Oct-16	2.321		May16-Apr17	2.485
Nov-16	2.536		Calendar 2017	2.847
Dec-16	2.825		Calendar 2018	2.915
Jan-17	2.954		Calendar 2019	2.959
Feb-17	2.947		Calendar 2020	3.055
Mar-17	2.907		Calendar 2021	3.185
Apr-17	2.714		Calendar 2022	3.338

ICE NEXT DAY GAS PRICES:

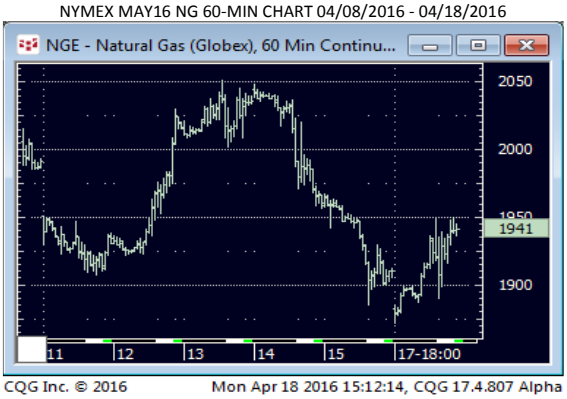
Transco Z5 non-WGL	1.7686	TCO	1.6318	Dominion-South	1.3000

ICE BASIS FUTURES PRICES:

TCO Basis	4/18/2016	Dominion-South Basis	
May-16	-0.1100	Apr-16	-0.6675
May16-Jul16	-0.1133	May16-Jul16	-0.7192
May16-Oct16	-0.1350	May16-Oct16	-0.8246
Nov16-Mar17	-0.1550	Nov16-Mar17	-0.8045
Apr16-Mar17	-0.1441	Apr16-Mar17	-0.8155
Calendar 2017	-0.1579	Calendar 2017	-0.8042
Calendar 2018	-0.2088	Calendar 2018	-0.6263
Calendar 2019	-0.2023	Calendar 2019	-0.5421
Calendar 2020	-0.2071	Calendar 2020	-0.4994
Calendar 2021	-0.2013	Calendar 2021	-0.4685
Calendar 2022	-0.1973	Calendar 2022	-0.4502
Calendar 2023	-0.2098	Calendar 2023	-0.4352

Market Commentary: Natural gas prices continue to exhibit some push and pull around the 2.00 mark, but have had a tough time deviating too far from that level in recent weeks, which have seen the bulk of activity unfold within a 1.90 to 2.05 trading range, with a few brief forays beyond those levels but each was short-lived in nature. Drilling activity has slowed to a trickle in many regions and plays as companies are forced to contend with the reality of low prices and the resulting reductions in cash flows available for drilling. Given the backlog in inventory it almost feels as though the spigot has been turned off yet product still flows and continues to flood the market, and this is a market that is entering the summer injection season with record-high winter carryout. As such, continuing on a 5-year average type of injection phase this year would spell certain doom for the market come this fall, as storage capacity would likely begin to tighten up soon after breaching the 4 Tcf level, which is our current record-high from last year, although the official working-gas storage capacity as reported by the EIA is more than 4.7 Tcf currently. Last week's trading week began with a slight gap down on the charts on Sunday night, trading from the mid-1.90's down toward the 1.90 level before finding support on Monday, and we raced back up toward 2.05 on Tuesday and remained above that level throughout much of Wednesday in anticipation of the weekly storage report which was expected to be supportive. The EIA reported that storage was down by 3 Bcf, which was more or less in line with consensus, but was not enough to continue the market's recent ascent, and we traded down from there, and broke down toward 1.90 on Friday afternoon to round out the trading week. This week saw a slight gap down on the open again,

NYMEX MAY16 NG 60-MIN CHART 04/08/2016 - 04/18/2016



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As of Week Ending:	4/8/2016	Build/(Draw)
Current Storage	2,477 Bcf	(3) Bcf
		Surplus/(Deficit)
Last Year Storage	1,521 Bcf	956 Bcf
5-Year Avg. Storage	1,628 Bcf	849 Bcf

but only by a penny or two this time, and we once again saw buying interest emerge in that area and prices bumped up a bit into the close, but we only managed a 4 cent gain on the day and remain below 1.95 for now. The below graphics come from the EIA, with the first plotting NG output growth by state going back 10 years on the left-hand side, while the right breaks down how much growth each state saw from 2014 to 2015, and Pennsylvania in blue stands out as the clear leader in both visuals, with Ohio seeing significant growth in the past few years that has approached that seen in PA, but over the past five years or so its growth has been severely dwarfed by the large numbers being tossed around in PA, which saw average annual production growth of more than 2.5 Bcf/day for 2012-2014. Outside of the 5 states shown of PA, OH, WV, OK, and ND, the rest of the country actually saw a slight decrease from 2014 to 2015. The final graphic plots annual total energy production in the United States, and the growth path of recent years stands out, as does the substantial role being played by natural gas (in light blue), which has grown alongside crude oil (in brown), and renewables (in green). The main takeaway is that energy production is growing, even as demand fails to keep pace, and one of the mains drivers of that growth appears to be coming from natural gas. Eventually output will begin to roll over as the lack of investment in the space filters through into production data, but that has proved to be a much lengthier process than was initially hoped, and continues to play out quite slowly.