Q. Please state your name, business address, and present position with PacifiCorp d/b/a Rocky Mountain Power ("the Company").

A. My name is Dana M. Ralston. My business address is 1407 West North Temple, Suite 320, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116. My present position is Vice President of Thermal Generation. I am responsible for the coal, gas, and geothermal resources owned by the Company.

Qualifications

Q. Briefly describe your education and professional background.

A. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from South Dakota State University. I have been the Vice President of Thermal Generation for PacifiCorp Energy since January 2010. Before 2010, I held a number of positions of increasing responsibility with MidAmerican Energy Company for 28 years in the generation organization, including the plant manager position at the Neal Energy Center, a 1600 megawatt generating complex. In my current role, I am responsible for the operation and maintenance of the thermal generation fleet.

Purpose and Overview of Testimony

Q. What it the purpose of your testimony?

A. In the prior EBA docket, parties raised concerns on the Company's plant availability due to certain outages. My testimony addresses these concerns by presenting PacifiCorp's 4-year average Equivalent Availability performance year-on-year in 2012 and to compare the historical performance of PacifiCorp's thermal units to the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC") industry average. While the Company may experience certain extended outages

the overall management of the generation fleet results in performance that is superior to the industry, benefitting customers.

Q. What steps or action has PacifiCorp undertaken to maintain or improve Equivalent Availability performance?

A. PacifiCorp is very aggressive in minimizing planned outage duration through advanced planning, properly defined work scopes and critical path scheduling and project coordination. Additionally, programmatic efforts have been implemented to more effectively manage key areas of operation that impact availability with good success. Examples of these programmatic efforts include "Boiler Tube Failure Reduction / Cycle Chemistry Improvement" ("BTFR/CCI"), "Operational Excellence" initiative for improvement in the fundamental aspects of operation and maintenance, and "Significant Event Reporting" to expand awareness and introduce the opportunity among the remainder of the fleet to learn and address similar availability impacting events at other locations prior to actually impacting availability further.

Q. Why is Equivalent Availability an important statistic when comparing plant performance?

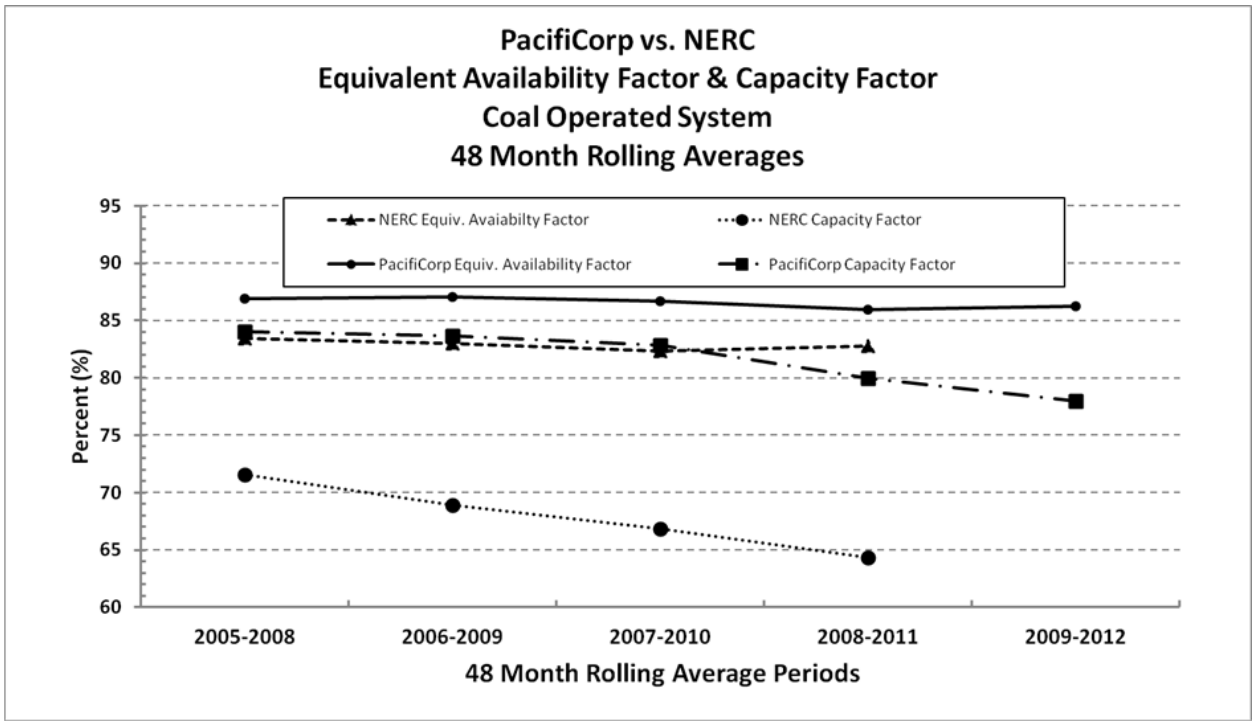
A. Equivalent Availability is a measure of the optimal energy that could have been generated during a given reporting period. It encompasses all of the approximately 1,175 NERC outage codes used by the industry. Equivalent Availability takes into account all the reasons a plant could be unavailable, including planned outages, planned derates, forced outages, maintenance outages, equivalent forced derates, and equivalent maintenance derates. This means that

the Equivalent Availability data removes the bias that can appear if a Company outage is placed in a different category than a comparable outage from the peer group. For example, it does not matter if an outage is classified as maintenance or forced; they are all treated equally in Equivalent Availability.

Q. How does the availability of the Company's entire coal fleet compare to the NERC averages?

A. Figure 1 below compares the Company's overall coal fleet performance to equivalent industry averages for both Equivalent Availability and Capacity Factor. It is evident that the Company's performance is better than industry averages. This data provides a comprehensive representation of the Company's overall performance taking all NERC codes into consideration.

Figure 1



Q. What is the representative importance of Capacity Factor represented in Figure 1?

A. Capacity Factor is the average percent of total capacity at which the represented group of units have actually operated. As illustrated, PacifiCorp's Capacity Factor for this category of units is approximately 13 percent higher than industry average for similar coal fired units. This shows that PacifiCorp has a higher utilization of the plants when compared to the industry. Units that operate at higher Capacity Factors experience increased wear and tear on systems and equipment and adversely impact efforts to maintain above average Equivalent Availability performance. As illustrated, even with a significantly higher than industry average Capacity Factor for this defined group of units, PacifiCorp's Equivalent Availability still outperforms the industry average.

Q. Has the 4-year average Equivalent Availability improved for PacifiCorp's entire coal fleet in 2012 over 2011?

A. Yes. For PacifiCorp's entire fleet of coal fleet, Equivalent Availability performance has improved by 0.35 percent and is over 3.0 percent better than the NERC average for the industry.

Q. How does PacifiCorp's Equivalent Availability and Capacity Factor performance benefit customers?

A. PacifiCorp's fleet provides low cost reliable power for our customers. As the data shows with the higher utilization of the assets PacifiCorp owns and the significantly better than average Equivalent Availability than the industry this provides a substantial benefit for our customers providing low cost power more

reliably that most others in the electric industry and minimizing market fluctuations our customers could experience.

Q. In the prior EBA docket, certain parties challenged costs incurred as a result of forced outages. Why is Equivalent Availability pertinent to this issue?

A. When evaluating the Company's plant performance, Equivalent Availability must be used and not just specific outage events. PacifiCorp has had outage events that have negatively impacted the availability of the plants but focusing in on just these events alone does not present a complete view of the Company's performance. As I stated above, Equivalent Availability is a measure of the optimal energy that could have been generated during a given reporting period. It encompasses all of the approximately 1,175 NERC outage codes used by the industry. Equivalent Availability takes into account all the reasons a plant could be unavailable. Equivalent Availability is a total view of availability performance and takes into consideration all the concerns other parties have previously raised and all other factors that can impact availability. When looking at the company's availability performance from a total view, Equivalent Availability, and not just focusing on specific outage events, one can see that the company's performance is significantly better than the industry average in both Equivalent Availability and Capacity Factor. The better than average performance in both Equivalent Availability and Capacity Factor have benefited and will continue to benefit customers.

Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

A. Yes.