

Pacificorp Energy Heat Rate Improvement PlanSys_2009_HRIP

Version 1.00 Page 1 of 9 Issued: March 31, 2009

Table of Contents

1.	Revision History	3
2.	Revision Control	3
3.	Glossary of Terms	3
3.1.	Actual Net Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)	3
3.2.	As-built Net Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)	3
3.3.	British thermal unit (Btu)	3
3.4.	Gross Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)	3
3.5.	Net Generation (kWh)	3
3.6.	Planned Net Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)	3
4.	Overall Plan and Objectives	3
4.1.	Turbine Upgrades	3
4.2.	Availability Improvements	. 4
4.3.	New Resources	4
5.	Performance against last year's plan	4
6.	Major Influences for Current Planned Net Heat Rate	. 4
6.1.	$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}$	
6.2.	Displacement of Fossil-Fueled Generation with Non-Fossil Generation	. 4
6.3.	Environmental Plan Projects	. 4
7.	Major Initiatives	. 4
8.	Annual Review and Update	5
9.	Appendix	6
10.	Required Signatures	9

1. Revision History

Version	Status	Author	Reason for Issue	Date
1			2009 Plan Issue	March 31, 2009

2. Revision Control

This document is maintained by the PacifiCorp Energy Asset Management group.

3. Glossary of Terms

3.1. Actual Net Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)

Total actual heat input in Btu's divided by actual net generation.

3.2. As-built Net Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)

Total guaranteed heat input, from the design heat balances in Btu's divided by the guaranteed net generation, corrected for changes in equipment from design. This is the baseline number for the plant personnel when they make their annual reconciliation.

3.3. British thermal unit (Btu)

British thermal unit is defined as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

3.4. Gross Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)

Total actual heat input in Btu's divided by actual gross generation.

3.5. Net Generation (kWh)

Gross generation minus auxiliary or station usage

3.6. Planned Net Heat Rate (Btu/kWh)

Total budgeted heat input in Btu's divided by the budgeted net generation. This number is the annual goal for the plant personnel to achieve.

4. Overall Plan and Objectives

The overall heat rate strategy is to 1) minimize heat rate losses in our operating plants, 2) add new resources that are more heat rate efficient.

4.1. Turbine Upgrades

Improve Pacificorp Energy overall system heat rate by replacement of major turbine components. Technology improvements in turbine steam path design should result in 1-3% more generated megawatts for the same amount of steam energy supplied. No changes to the boiler capacity, fuel consumed, or stack emissions are expected. These replacements are economical on the larger units, generally those over 350MW. Turbine

replacements will be done on the regular turbine/boiler outage cycle by unit.

4.2. Availability Improvements

Improvement in unit availability and reduction of forced outages will contribute to less low load operation (higher heat rate) and offline fuel use or offline electrical power use. This will affect overall heat rate less than \frac{1}{2}\%.

4.3. New Resources

Increased demand will be met with natural gas fired units. Coal fired units are already near their capacity, so any increase demand will be provided by increasing gas plant capacity factors.

5. Performance against last year's plan

Comparison of the planned heat rate and the actual heat rate is shown in Figure 1 in the Appendix.

6. Major Influences for Current Planned Net Heat Rate

This section of the heat rate plan identifies the system influences that will affect the Planned Net Heat Rate.

6.1. Increase in Demand Energy

Increases in demand electrical energy will probably be made up with gasfired generation. This will result in a lowering (better) of the system fossil-fueled heat rate.

6.2. Displacement of Fossil-Fueled Generation with Non-Fossil Generation

Increases in available generation from non-fossil sources (Wind, Hydro, Geothermal, and Solar) will displace fossil-fueled generation. The displaced generation will tend to be gas-fired generation due to fuel costs and the rapid response of gas-fired generation to variable displacement. This will result in higher (worse) system fossil-fueled heat rate. The opposite of this effect is also possible, that less non-fossil generation available will result in lower (better) fossil-fueled system heat rate.

6.3. Environmental Plan Projects

Environmental projects will increase the unit's auxiliary load, which will result in an increase (worse) in heat rate. There are several environmental projects scheduled over the next 10 years.

7. Major Initiatives

This section identifies the major planned capital and operational activities to improve or regain lost heat rate for the current 10-year plan. See Table 1.

8. Annual Review and Update

This plan will be reviewed and updated annually by the Pacificorp Energy management team by March 31.

Version 1.00 Page 5 of 9 Issued: March 31, 2009

9. Appendix

Version 1.00 Page 6 of 9 Issued: March 31, 2009

Figure 1 Pacificorp Energy 10-year Plan Heat Rate Goals

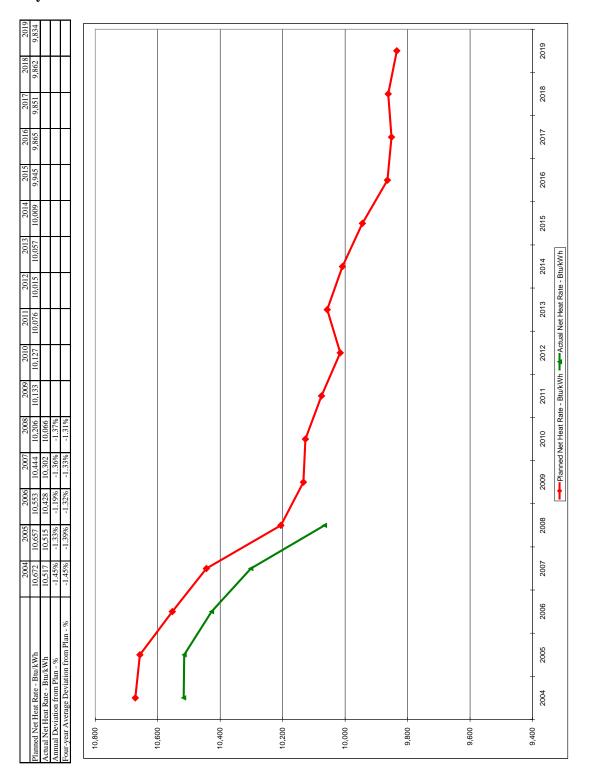


Table 1 Pacificorp Energy 10-year Plan Heat Rate Improvement Projects

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Budgeted / Planned Heat Rate Changes, Net basis (Improvements are negative)												
System HR benefit of Turbine Upgrades												
(difference)	Btu/kWh	0	(23)	(95)	(178)	(212)	(222)	(222)	(221)	(219)	(218)	(214)
System HR effect of Environmental Projects												
(difference)	Btu/kWh	2	(0)	0	12	15	2	25	31	34	36	34
System HR effect of Other Heat Rate												
Improvement Projects (difference)	Btu/kWh	(17)	(23)	(28)	(30)	(32)	2	(30)	(31)	(31)	(30)	(31)
Total Adjustments	Btu/kWh	(15)	(47)	(122)	(196)	(229)	(218)	(226)	(221)	(216)	(213)	(211)

Version 1.00 Page 8 of 9 Issued: March 31, 2009

10. Required Signatures

Corporate Heat R	ate Engineer	Alan Jackson							
Q:	(£1)		Datas	271/100					
Signature:	(on file)		Date:	27Mar09					
Director, Asset M	Ianagement & Compliance	Dave Godfrey							
			_	1					
Signature:	(on file)		Date:	3/30/09					
Managing Director	or, Generation Support	Rod Roberts							
			_						
Signature:	(on file)		Date:	3/30/09					