

SERVICE QUALITY

REVIEW

January 1 – December 31, 2010 Report



January 1 – December 31, 2010

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UTAH EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rocky Mountain Power has a number of Performance Standards and Customer Guarantee service quality measures and reports currently in place. These standards and measures are reflective of Rocky Mountain Power's performance (both customer service and network performance) in providing customers with high levels of service. The Company developed these standards and measures using industry standards for collecting and reporting performance data where they exist. In some cases, Rocky Mountain Power has decided to exceed these industry standards. In other cases, largely where the industry has no established standards, Rocky Mountain Power has developed metrics, reporting and targets. These existing standards and measures can be used over time, both historically and prospectively, to measure the quality of service delivered to our customers.

1 Service Standards Program Summary

Effective April 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011

1.1 Rocky Mountain Power Customer Guarantees¹

Customer Guarantee 1: Restoring Supply After an Outage	The Company will restore supply after an outage within 24 hours of notification with certain exceptions as described in Rule 25.
Customer Guarantee 2: Appointments	The Company will keep mutually agreed upon appointments, which will be scheduled within a two- hour time window.
Customer Guarantee 3: Switching on Power	The Company will switch on power within 24 hours of the customer or applicant's request, provided no construction is required, all government inspections are met and communicated to the Company and required payments are made. Disconnection for nonpayment, subterfuge or theft/diversion of service is excluded.
Customer Guarantee 4: Estimates For New Supply	The Company will provide an estimate for new supply to the applicant or customer within 15 working days after the initial meeting and all necessary information is provided to the Company and any required payments are made.
Customer Guarantee 5: Respond To Billing Inquiries	The Company will respond to most billing inquiries at the time of the initial contact. For those that require further investigation, the Company will investigate and respond to the Customer within 10 working days.
Customer Guarantee 6: Resolving Meter Problems	The Company will investigate and respond to reported problems with a meter or conduct a meter test and report results to the customer within 10 working days.
Customer Guarantee 7: Notification of Planned Interruptions	The Company will provide the customer with at least two days notice prior to turning off power for planned interruptions.

Note: See Rule 25 for a complete description of terms and conditions for the Customer Guarantee Program.



1.2 Rocky Mountain Power Performance Standards¹

The Company will improve Controllable
Distribution SAIDI by 29% by December 31, 2011.
Distribution GAIDI by 2370 by December 31, 2011.
The Company will improve Controllable
Distribution SAIFI by 27% by December 31, 2011.
Distribution SAILT by 27 % by December 31, 2011.
The Company will reduce by 20% the circuit
performance indicator (CPI) for a maximum of five
underperforming circuits on an annual basis within
five years after selection.
The Company will restore power outages due to
loss of supply or damage to the distribution
system within three hours to 80% of customers on
average.
The Company will answer 80% of telephone calls
within 30 seconds. The Company will monitor
customer satisfaction with the Company's
Customer Service Associates and quality of
response received by customers through the
Company's eQuality monitoring system.
The Company will a) respond to at least 95% of
non-disconnect Commission complaints within
three working days; b) respond to at least 95% of
disconnect Commission complaints within four
working hours; and c) resolve 95% of informal
Commission complaints within 30 days, except in
Utah where the Company will resolve 100% of
informal Commission complaints within 30 days.

Note: Performance Standards 1, 2 & 4 are for underlying performance days and exclude Major Events.

¹ In its June 11, 2009 Order in Docket 08-35-55, the Commission approved modifications to the Service Standards Program wherein network performance improvement targets are developed based upon Controllable Distribution causes, extending through December 31, 2011.



1.3 Reliability Definitions

Interruption Types

Below are the definitions for interruption events. For further details, refer to IEEE 1366-2003² Standard for Reliability Indices.

Sustained Outage

A sustained outage is defined as an outage of equal to or greater than 5 minutes in duration.

Momentary Outage

A momentary outage is defined as an outage of less than 5 minutes in duration. Rocky Mountain Power has historically captured this data using substation breaker fault counts.

Reliability Indices

SAIDI

SAIDI (system average interruption duration index) is an industry-defined term to define the average duration summed for all sustained outages a customer experiences in a given period. It is calculated by summing all customer minutes lost for sustained outages (those exceeding 5 minutes) and dividing by all customers served within the study area. When not explicitly stated otherwise, this value can be assumed to be for a one-year period.

Daily SAIDI

In order to evaluate trends during a year and to establish Major Event Thresholds, a daily SAIDI value is often used as a measure. This concept was introduced in IEEE Standard 1366-2003. This is the day's total customer minutes out of service divided by the static customer count for the year. It is the total average outage duration customers experienced for that given day. When these daily values are accumulated through the year, it yields the year's SAIDI results.

SAIFI

SAIFI (system average interruption frequency index) is an industry-defined term that attempts to identify the frequency of all sustained outages that the average customer experiences during a given time-frame. It is calculated by summing all customer interruptions for sustained outages (those exceeding 5 minutes in duration) and dividing by all customers served within the study area.

CAIDI

CAIDI (customer average interruption duration index) is an industry-defined term that is the result of dividing the duration of the average customer's sustained outages by the frequency of outages for that average customer. While the Company did not originally specify this metric under the umbrella of the Performance Standards Program within the context of the Service Standards Commitments, it has since been determined to be valuable for reporting purposes. It is derived by dividing PS1 (SAIDI) by PS2 (SAIFI).

CEMI

CEMI is an acronym for Customers Experiencing Multiple (Sustained and Momentary) Interruptions. This index depicts repetition of outages across the period being reported and can be an indicator of recent portions of the system that have experienced reliability challenges.

² IEEE 1366-2003 was adopted by the IEEE on December 23, 2003. The definitions and methodology detailed therein are now industry standards. Later, in Docket No. 04-035-T13 the Utah Public Utilities Commission adopted the standard methodology for determining major event threshold.



CPI99

CPI99 is an acronym for Circuit Performance Indicator, which uses key reliability metrics of the circuit to identify underperforming circuits. It excludes Major Event and Loss of Supply or Transmission outages. The variables and equation for calculating CPI are:

CPI = Index * ((SAIDI * WF * NF) + (SAIFI * WF * NF) + (MAIFI * WF * NF) + (Lockouts * WF * NF))

Index: 10.645 SAIDI: Weighting Factor 0.30, Normalizing Factor 0.029 SAIFI: Weighting Factor 0.30, Normalizing Factor 2.439 MAIFI: Weighting Factor 0.20, Normalizing Factor 0.70 Lockouts: Weighting Factor 0.20, Normalizing Factor 2.00

Therefore, 10.645 * ((3-year SAIDI * 0.30 * 0.029) + (3-year SAIFI * 0.30 * 2.439) + (3-year MAIFI * 0.20 * 0.70) + (3-year breaker lockouts * 0.20 * 2.00)) = CPI Score

CPI05

CPI05 is an acronym for Circuit Performance Indicator, which uses key reliability metrics of the circuit to identify underperforming circuits. Unlike CPI99, it includes Major Event and Loss of Supply or Transmission outages. The calculation of CPI05 uses the same weighting and normalizing factors as CPI99.

Performance Types

Rocky Mountain Power recognizes two categories of performance: underlying performance and major events. Major events represent the atypical, with extraordinary numbers and durations for outages beyond the usual. Ordinary outages are incorporated within underlying performance. These types of events are further defined below.

Major Events

A Major Event is defined as a 24-hour period where SAIDI exceeds a statistically derived threshold value (Reliability Standard IEEE 1366-2003) based on the 2.5 beta methodology.

Underlying Events

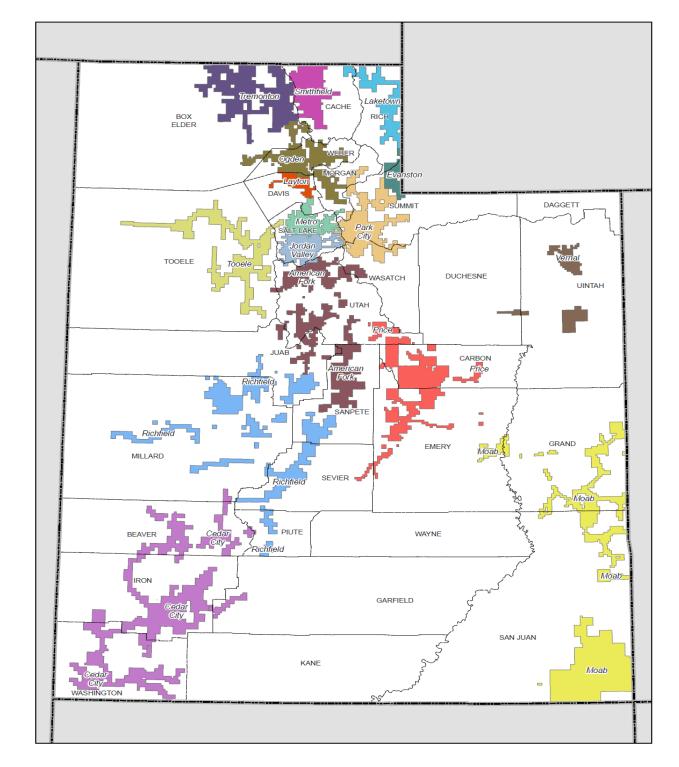
Within the industry, there has been a great need to develop methodologies to evaluate year-on-year performance. This has led to the development of methods for segregating outlier days, via the approaches described above. Those days which fall below the statistically derived threshold represent "underlying" performance, and are valid (with some minor considerations for changes in reporting practices) for establishing and evaluating meaningful performance trends over time. Underlying events includes all sustained interruptions, whether of a controllable or non-controllable cause, exclusive of major events, prearranged and customer requested interruptions.

Controllable Events

In 2008, the company identified the benefit of separating its tracking of outage causes into those that can be classified as "controllable" (and thereby reduced through preventive work) from those that are "non-controllable" (and thus cannot be mitigated through engineering programs). For example, outages caused by deteriorated equipment or animal interference are classified as controllable distribution since the company can take preventive measures with a high probability to avoid future recurrences; while vehicle interference or weather events are largely out of the company's control and generally not avoidable through engineering programs. (It should be noted that Controllable Events is a subset of Underlying Events. The *Cause Code Analysis* section of this report contains two tables for Controllable Distribution and Non-controllable Distribution, which list the company's performance by direct cause under each classification.)



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1.4 Utah Service Territory Map with Operating Areas/Districts



2 RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE

January 1 – December 31, 2010

During the reporting period, the Company delivered reliability results in line with its commitment plan for sustained outage duration and sustained outage frequency with respect to controllable distribution. For underlying performance, results for both measures are better than internal operating plans.

During the period, four major events and six significant event days³ were recorded; all were related to severe weather. Total major events excluded 61 minutes from performance results. Total significant events account for approximately 20 minutes of the period's underlying results.

	MAJOR EVENTS				
Date	Primary Cause	SAIDI			
Apr 27-28, 2010	Windstorm	7			
Aug 22-23, 2010	Windstorm	10			
Nov 20-22, 2010	Snowstorm	29			
Dec 20-22, 2010	Snowstorm	15			
	Total	61			

	SIGNIFICANT EVENTS						
Date	Underlying SAIDI	% of Annual Underlying SAIDI	CD SAIDI	% of Annual CD SAIDI	CD % of Day	Primary Cause	
3/31/2010	2.7	1.6%	0.44	0.9%	16.6%	Weather	
4/5/2010	4.3	2.6%	0.19	0.4%	4.5%	Weather	
6/16/2010	2.7	1.6%	0.27	0.5%	9.9%	Weather	
10/24/2010	3.0	1.8%	0.94	1.9%	31.2%	Weather	
10/25/2010	3.4	2.0%	0.53	1.1%	15.9%	Weather	
12/29/2010	3.6	2.2%	0.56	1.1%	15.5%	Weather	
TOTAL	19.6	11.8%	2.93	6.0%	15.0%		

Significant Event General Description

- 3/31/2010: snow and wind impacted the Salt Lake Valley and Park City areas.
- 4/5/2010: spring weather, including snow, lightning and gusty winds (as high as 36 mph) caused sporadic outages to the Salt Lake Valley. Magna 15 was impacted by distribution poles and conductor downed by high winds, affecting 3,500 customers for about 12 hours.
- 6/16/2010: lightning and heavy winds (58 mph gusts) affected Salt Lake and American Fork.
- 10/24-10/25/2010: windstorms caused pole fires and lines down in the Wasatch Front area
- 12/29/2010: snowstorm brought wire down in American Fork, area evacuated for avalanche

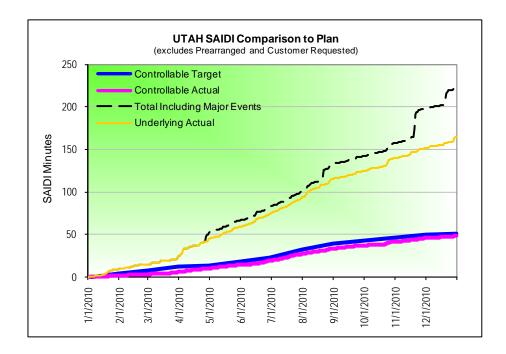
³ Significant event days are 1.75 times the standard deviation of the company's natural log daily SAIDI results (by state).



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2.1 System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

	January 1 through December 31, 2010			
UTAH	SAIDI Actual	SAIDI Plan		
Total	226	-		
Underlying	166	-		
Controllable Distribution	49	51		

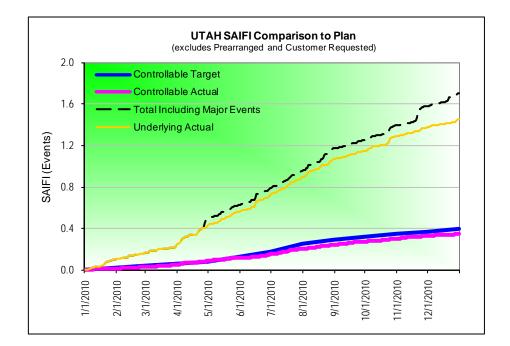




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2.2 System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)

	January 1 through December 31, 2010			
UTAH	SAIFI Actual	SAIFI Plan		
Total	1.71	-		
Underlying	1.47	-		
Controllable Distribution	0.35	0.39		

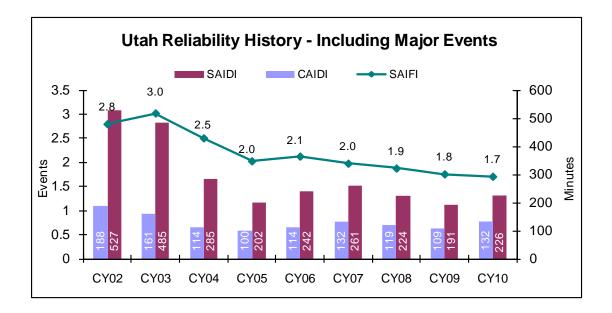


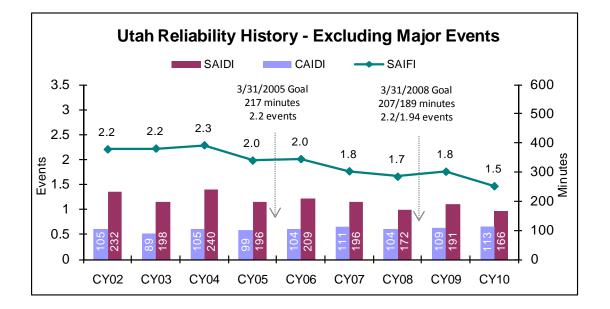


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2.3 Reliability History

Historically the company has significantly improved reliability as measured by all key reliability indices. These are shown below, and demonstrate the efficacy of the long-term improvement strategies undertaken since early in the decade. It is particularly noteworthy that reliability has been improved for both underlying and major event performance within the state.







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2.4 Cause Analysis

Certain types of outages typically result in a large amount of customer minutes lost, but are infrequent (e.g., Loss of Supply outages). Others may be more frequent but result in few customer minutes lost.

The cause analysis tables below detail SAIDI⁴ and SAIFI by direct cause, with separate tables for the company's Controllable metrics and its Underlying metrics. (Both tables exclude major events.) Following the detail tables are pie charts showing the percentages attributed to each cause category with respect to three measures: total incidents, total customer minutes lost and total sustained customer interruptions, again with separate pie charts for Controllable and Underlying.

Note that the Underlying cause analysis table includes prearranged outages (*Customer Requested and Customer Notice Given* line items) with subtotals for their inclusion, while the grand totals in the table exclude these prearranged outages so that grand totals align with reported SAIDI and SAIFI metrics for the period. However, for ease of charting, the pie charts reflect the rollup-level cause category rather than the detail-level direct cause within each category. Therefore, the pie charts for Underlying include prearranged causes (listed within the *Planned* category). Following the pie charts, a table of definitions provides descriptive examples for each direct cause category.

January 1 - December 31, 2010 Utah Cause Analysis - CONTROLLABLE							
Direct Cause	Customer Hours Lost	Sustained Customer Interruptions	Incidents	SAIDI	SAIFI		
Animals	18,665.9	13,219	653	1.37	0.0161		
Bird Mortality (Non-protected species)	12,936.0	10,131	302	0.95	0.0124		
Bird Mortality (Protected species) (BMTS)	10,986.4	6,694	64	0.80	0.0082		
Bird Nest (BMTS)	1,026.7	366	12	0.08	0.0004		
Bird Suspected, No Mortality	5,148.8	4,351	142	0.38	0.0053		
Animals	48,763.8	34,761.0	1,173	3.57	0.0424		
B/O Equipment	109,204.0	46,354	947	7.99	0.0566		
Deterioration or Rotting	434,500.9	154,738	5,233	31.81	0.1888		
Overload	14,353.9	6,591	165	1.05	0.0080		
Equipment Failure	558,059	207,683	6,345	40.85	0.2534		
Faulty Install	1,642.8	4,021	50	0.12	0.0049		
Improper Protective Coordination	7,568.7	5,303	42	0.55	0.0065		
Incorrect Records	1,444.7	2,156	51	0.11	0.0026		
Internal Contractor	1,448.4	671	6	0.11	0.0008		
PacifiCorp Employee - Field	6,337.2	10,928	21	0.46	0.0133		
PacifiCorp Employee - Sub	1,313.3	10,425	13	0.10	0.0127		
Switching Error	175.6	430	1	0.01	0.0005		
Operational	19,930.7	33,934.0	184	1.46	0.0414		
Tree - Trimmable	47,398.9	13,417	419	3.47	0.0164		
Trees	47,398.9	13,417	419	3.47	0.0164		
Utah - CONTROLLABLE	674,152.2	289,795	8,121	49	0.35		

⁴ To convert SAIDI (Outage Duration) and SAIFI (Outage Frequency) to Customer Minutes Lost and Sustained Customer Interruptions, respectively, multiply the SAIDI or SAIFI value by 819,593 (2010 Utah frozen customer count).



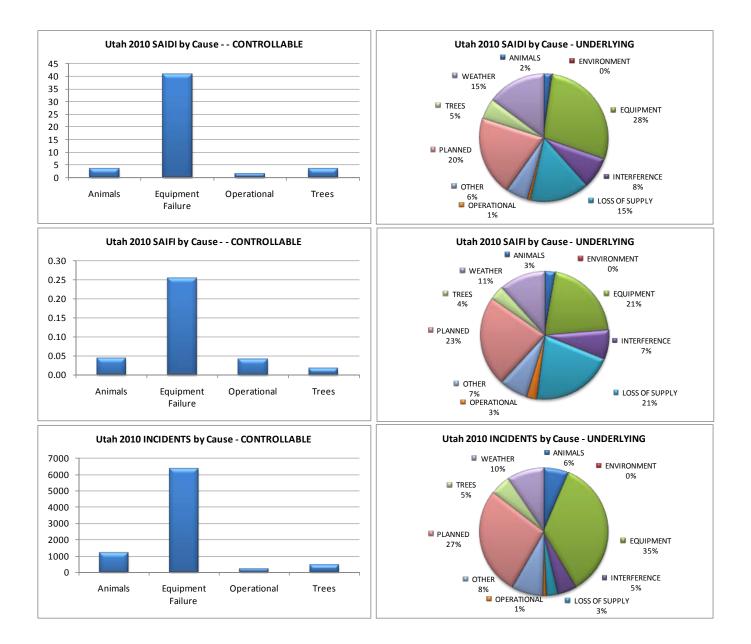
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January 1 - December 31, 2010 Utah Cause Analysis - UNDERLYING							
Direct Cause	Customer Hours Lost	Sustained Customer Interruptions	Incidents	SAIDI	SAIFI		
Animals	18,665.9	13,219	653	1.37	0.0161		
Bird Mortality (Non-protected species) Bird Mortality (Protected species) (BMTS)	12,936.0 10,986.4	10,131 6,694	302 64	0.95 0.80	0.0124		
Bird Nest (BMTS)	1,026.7	366	12	0.80	0.0082		
Bird Suspected, No Mortality	5,148.8	4,351	142	0.38	0.0053		
ANIMALS	48,763.7	34,761	1,173	3.57	0.0424		
Contamination	1,255.7	663	3	0.09	0.0008		
Fire/Smoke (not due to faults)	1,178.5	280	19	0.09	0.0003		
Flooding	6,310.7	632	4	0.46	0.0008		
ENVIRONMENT	8,744.9	1,575	26	0.64	0.0019		
B/O Equipment	109,234.6	46,359	982	8.00	0.0566		
Deterioration or Rotting	434,500.9	154,738	5233	31.81	0.1888		
Nearby Fault Overload	11,237.4 14,353.9	4,420 6,591	16 165	0.82	0.0054		
Pole Fire	14,353.9	57,097	251	10.84	0.0080		
EQUIPMENT	717,336.8	269,205	6,647	52.51	0.3285		
Dig-in (Non-PacifiCorp Personnel)	27,442.6	12.953	284	2.01	0.0158		
Other Interfering Object	3,513.0	2,254	59	0.26	0.0028		
Other Utility/Contractor	21,709.6	15,794	102	1.59	0.0193		
Vandalism or Theft	982.8	1,049	37	0.07	0.0013		
Vehicle Accident	151,689.5	64,309	422	11.10	0.0785		
INTERFERENCE	205,337.4	96,359	904	15.03	0.1176		
Loss of Feed from Supplier	54.8	145	3	0.00	0.0002		
Loss of Generator	1.7	1	1	0.00	0.0000		
Loss of Substation	92,739.9	47,120	66	6.79	0.0575		
Loss of Transmission Line System Protection	289,011.4 0.0	221,867 0	463 6	21.16 0.00	0.2707		
LOSS OF SUPPLY	381,807.8	269,133	539	27.95	0.3284		
Faulty Install	1,642.8	4,021	50	0.12	0.0049		
Improper Protective Coordination	7,568.7	5,303	42	0.55	0.0045		
Incorrect Records	1,444.7	2,156	51	0.11	0.0026		
Internal Contractor	1,448.4	671	6	0.11	0.0008		
PacifiCorp Employee - Field	6,337.2	10,928	21	0.46	0.0133		
PacifiCorp Employee - Sub	1,313.3	10,425	13	0.10	0.0127		
Switching Error	175.6	430	1	0.01	0.0005		
Testing/Startup Error Unsafe Situation	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.0000		
OPERATIONAL	200.6 20,131.3	34,060		0.01 1.47	0.0002		
Other, Known Cause	1,190.3	,	70				
					0.0016		
Unknown	142,855.5	90,988	1410	10.46	0.1110		
OTHER Construction	144,045.7 14,838.0	92,326 9,133	1,480 410	10.55 1.09	0.1126 0.0111		
Customer Notice Given	287,559.5	9,133	2924	21.05	0.1089		
Customer Requested	2,496.4	1,003	67	0.18	0.0012		
Emergency Damage Repair	196,785.2	173,946	1635	14.41	0.2122		
Intentional to Clear Trouble	9,543.3	13,041	63	0.70	0.0159		
Transmission Requested	4,454.3	9,529	41	0.33	0.0116		
PLANNED	515,676.7	295,873	5,140	37.75	0.3610		
Tree - Non-preventable	85,372.4	34,237	545	6.25	0.0418		
Tree - Trimmable	47,398.9	13,417	419	3.47	0.0164		
TREES	- ,	47,654	964	9.72	0.0581		
Freezing Fog & Frost	97.3	98	6	0.01	0.0001		
Ice Lightning	312.6 91,337.0	59 48,421	10 669	0.02 6.69	0.0001		
Snow, Sleet and Blizzard	130,760.3	37,274	412	9.57	0.0391		
Wind	156,851.9	63,792	667	11.48	0.0778		
WEATHER		149,644	1,764	27.77	0.1826		
Utah including Prearranged	2,553,974.6	1,290,590	18,823	186.97	1.5747		
Utah - UNDERLYING	2,263,918.7	1,200,366	15,832	166	1.46		



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CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION AND EXAMPLES
Environment	Contamination or Airborne Deposit (i.e., salt, trona ash, other chemical dust, sawdust, etc.); corrosive environment; flooding due to rivers, broken water main, etc.; fire/smoke related to forest, brush or building fires (not including fires due to faults or lightning).
Weather	Wind (excluding windborne material); snow, sleet or blizzard; ice; freezing fog; frost; lightning.
Equipment Failure	Structural deterioration due to age (incl. pole rot); electrical load above limits; failure for no apparent reason; conditions resulting in a pole/cross arm fire due to reduced insulation qualities; equipment affected by fault on nearby equipment (i.e. broken conductor hits another line). B/O refers to bad order equipment.
Interference	Willful damage, interference or theft; such as gun shots, rock throwing, etc; customer, contractor or other utility dig-in; contact by outside utility, contractor or other third-party individual; vehicle accident, including car, truck, tractor, aircraft, manned balloon; other interfering object such as straw, shoes, string, balloon.
	Any problem nest that requires removal, relocation, trimming, etc; any birds,
Animals and Birds	squirrels or other animals, whether or not remains found.
Operational	Accidental Contact by Rocky Mountain Power or Rocky Mountain Power's Contractors (including live-line work); switching error; testing or commissioning error; relay setting error, including wrong fuse size, equipment by-passed; incorrect circuit records or identification; faulty installation or construction; operational or safety restriction.
Loss of Supply	Failure of supply from Generator or Transmission system; failure of distribution substation equipment.
Planned	Transmission requested, affects distribution sub and distribution circuits; Company outage taken to make repairs after storm damage, car hit pole, etc.; construction work, regardless if notice is given; rolling blackouts.
Trees	
Trees	Growing or falling trees
Other	Cause Unknown; use comments field if there are some possible reasons.
Trans Line Failure	(Transmission Line Failure) Failure of transmission line
Trans Term Equip	(Transmission Termination Equipment) Failure of equipment at either end of a transmission line, such as at the transmission or distribution substation



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2.5 Reduce CPI for Worst Performing Circuits by 20%

On a routine basis, the Company reviews circuits for performance. One of the measures that it uses is called circuit performance indicator (CPI), which is a blended weighting of key reliability metrics covering a three-year period. The higher the number, the poorer the blended performance the circuit is delivering. As part of the Company's Performance Standards Program, it annually selects a set of Worst Performing Circuits for improvements, which are to be completed within two years of selection. Within five years of selection, the average performance of the five-selection set must improve by at least 20% (as measured by comparing current performance against baseline performance).

	074710		Performance
WORST PERFORMING CIRCUITS	STATUS	BASELINE	12/31/2010
Program Year 11: (CY2010)		1	
Decker Lake 12	IN PROGRESS	112	180
North Bench 13	IN PROGRESS	105	70
Newgate 14	IN PROGRESS	178	160
Newton 12	IN PROGRESS	194	196
St Johns 11	IN PROGRESS	755	722
TARGET SCORE = 215		269	266
Program Year 10: (CY2009)			
Fruit Heights 12	COMPLETE	191	113
Mathis 12	COMPLETE	237	334
Parrish 11	COMPLETE	202	78
Valley Center 11	COMPLETE	236	92
Hammer 15	COMPLETE	191	89
TARGET SCORE = 169	GOAL MET	211	141
Program Year 9: (CY2008)			
Cottonwood 14	COMPLETE	312	139
Holladay 12	COMPLETE	138	61
Mountain Dell 11	COMPLETE	930	793
Eden 12	COMPLETE	456	514
West Ogden 14	COMPLETE	707	55
TARGET SCORE = 407	GOAL MET	509	312

Note: Goals were met for Program Year 1 through 8 in prior reporting periods.



2.6 Supply Restoration

The table below shows the percent of customers restored within three hours for each month in the reporting period, cumulative year to date and cumulative program to date (measured across 3 years). The cumulative 3-year program goal is 80%; the company's internal stretch goal is 85% annually.

UTAH RESTORATIONS WITHIN 3 HOURS						
	Cumulativ	ve 3-Year Prog	gram-to-date		84%	
	Cumulative Ja	anuary 1 – Dec	cember 31, 20 ⁻	10	83%	
January February March April May					June	
87%	87% 83% 82% 81% 86%		86%	89%		
July August September October November			December			
84%	81%	84%	85%	76%	80%	

2.7 Telephone Service and Response to Commission Complaints

COMMITMENT	GOAL	PERFORMANCE
PS5-Answer calls within 30 seconds	80%	80%
PS6a) Respond to commission complaints within 3 days	95%	99%
PS6b) Respond to commission complaints regarding service disconnects within 4 hours	95%	100%
PS6c) Address commission ⁵ complaints within 30 days	100%	100%

⁵ Rocky Mountain Power follows the definitions for informal and formal complaints as set forth in the Utah Code, Title 54, Public Utilities Statutes and Public Service Commission Rules, R746-200-8 Informal review (A) and Commission review (D).



customer guarantees

January to December 2010

Utah

UTAH

2.8 Utah State Customer Guarantee Summary Status

			10	2009					
	Description	Events	Failures	%Success	Paid	Events	Failures	%Success	Paid
CG1	Restoring Supply	1,191,689	1	100.0%	\$50	1,408,776	22	99.9%	\$1,425
CG2	Appointments	6,630	9	99.9%	\$450	6,723	16	99.8%	\$800
CG3	Switching on Power	10,965	14	99.9%	\$700	10,376	11	99.9%	\$550
CG4	Estimates	1,461	2	99.9%	\$100	1,639	6	99.6%	\$300
CG5	Respond to Billing Inquiries	2,858	3	99.9%	\$150	3,499	4	99.9%	\$200
CG6	Respond to Meter Problems	900	0	100.0%	\$0	821	1	99.9%	\$50
CG7	Notification of Planned Interruptions	89,132	74	99.9%	\$3,700	80,336	86	99.9%	\$4,300
	-								
		1,303,635	103	99.9%	\$5,150	1,512,170	146	99.9%	\$7,625

Overall Guarantee performance remains above 99%, demonstrating Rocky Mountain Power's continued commitment to customer satisfaction.

Three reconnects for non-paying customers were not reconnected within twenty-four hours. Non-paying customers are exempted from CG3; however, the company attempts to reconnect these customer's within twenty-four hours.

Major Events are excluded from the Customer Guarantees program. The program also defines certain exemptions, which are primarily for safety, access to outage site and emergencies.



MAINTENANCE COMPLIANCE TO ANNUAL PLAN

2.9 T&D Preventive and Corrective Maintenance Programs

Preventive Maintenance

The primary focus of the preventive maintenance plan is to inspect facilities, identify abnormal conditions⁶, and perform appropriate preventive actions upon those facilities.

Transmission and Distribution lines have a combination of preventive maintenance programs.

- Visual assurance inspections are designed to identify damage or defects that may endanger public safety or adversely affect the integrity of the electric system. (2 year cycle distribution and sub-transmission, 1 year cycle main grid)
- Detailed inspections are careful visual inspections of each structure and the spans between each structure.⁷
- Pole test and treat includes intrusive tests performed on wood poles to determine the strength of the pole, with subsequent application of chemicals or other measures to maximize the lifespan of the pole. (20 year cycle)

Substations and Major Equipment

- Rocky Mountain Power inspects all substations to ascertain all components within the substation are operating as expected. These components can include breaker counters or target levels, which are critical information in monitoring the equipment. Abnormal conditions that are identified are prioritized for repair (corrective maintenance). (Monthly cycle)
- Rocky Mountain Power also performs minor maintenance or overhauls on major substation equipment based on elapsed time or number of equipment operations, also to maximize the lifespan of this major equipment. (Based upon type of equipment)

Corrective Maintenance

The primary focus of the corrective maintenance plan is to correct the abnormal conditions found during the preventive maintenance process.

Transmission and Distribution Lines

- Correctable conditions are identified through the preventive maintenance process.
- Outstanding conditions are recorded in a database and remain until corrected.
- Substations and Major Equipment
 Correctable conditions are identified through the preventive maintenance process, often associated with actions performed on major equipment.
- Corrections consist of repairing equipment or responding to a failed condition.

Priority B: Conditions that are nonconforming, but that in the opinion of the inspector do not pose an immediate hazard. Priority C: Conditions that are nonconforming, but that in the opinion of the inspector do not need to be corrected until the

⁶ The primary focus of the preventive maintenance plan is to inspect facilities, identify abnormal conditions, and perform appropriate preventive actions upon those facilities. Condition priorities are as follows:

Priority A: Conditions that pose an immediate hazard to the public or employees, or that risk immediate loss of supply or damage to the electrical system.

next scheduled work is performed on that facility point.

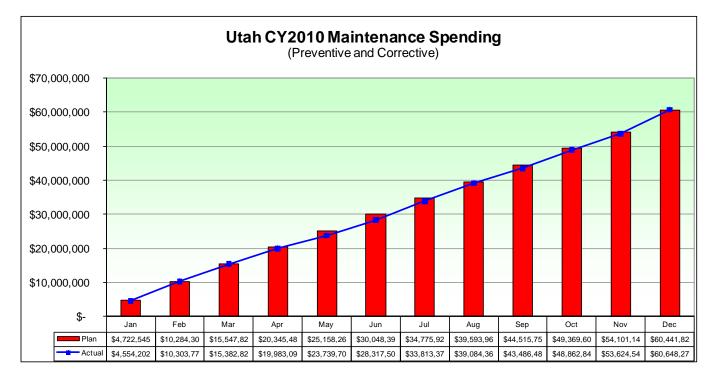
Priority D: Conditions that conform to the NESC and are not reportable to the associated State Commission. These conditions do not have a regulatory timeline for correction.

Priority G: Conditions that conform to the NESC, GO95, or GO128 requirement that was in place when construction took place but do not conform to more recent code adoptions. These conditions are "grandfathered" and are considered conforming.

⁷ Effective 1/1/2007, Rocky Mountain Power modified its reliability & preventive planning methods to utilize repeated reliability events to prioritize localized preventive maintenance activities, using its Customers Experiencing Multiple Interruptions (CEMI) Planning methodology. Repeated outage events experienced by customers will result in localized inspection and correction activities, rather than being programmatically performed at either the entire circuit or map section level.



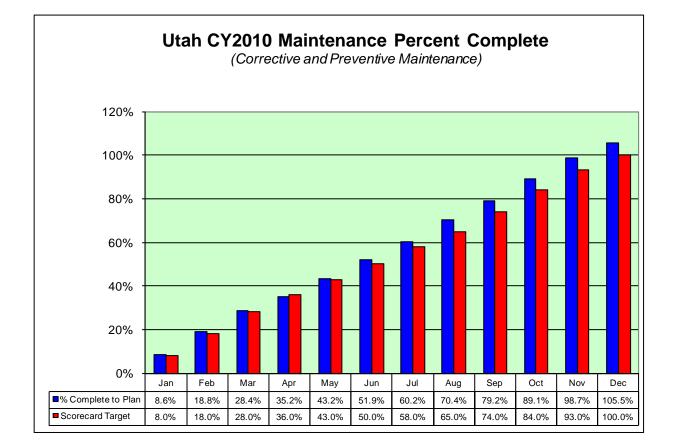
January 1 – December 31, 2010



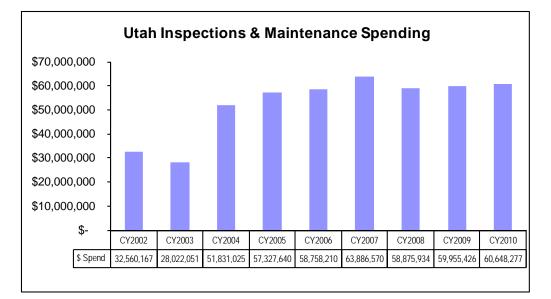
2.10 Maintenance Spending



January 1 – December 31, 2010



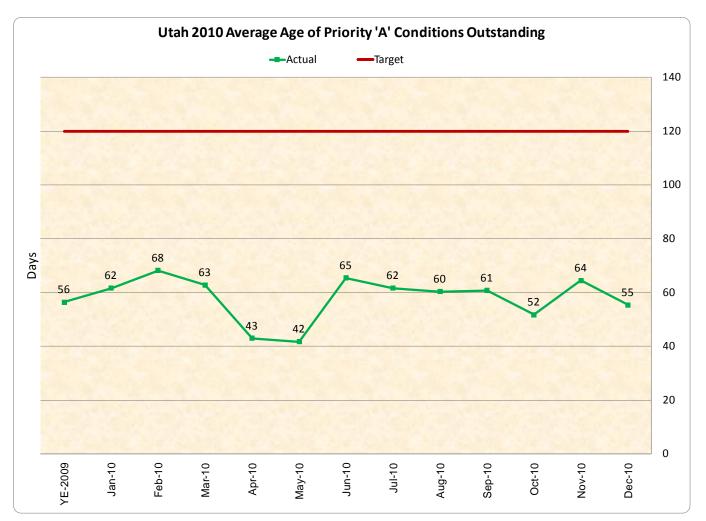
2.10.1 Maintenance Historical Spending





2.11 T&D Priority "A" Conditions Correction History & Compliance

The company reports its compliance for the average age of "A" priority corrections. As can be seen in the chart below, compliance to the target has been consistently delivered.



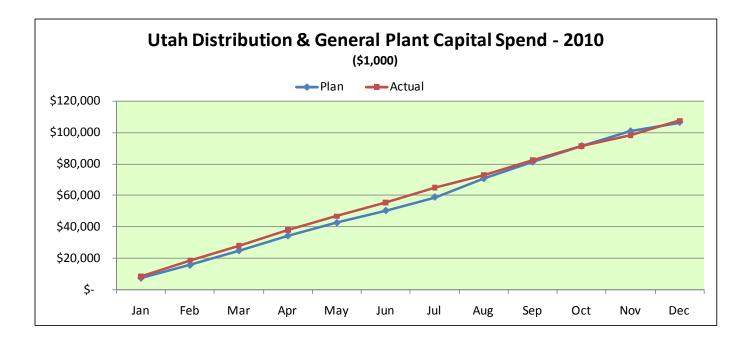


January 1 – December 31, 2010

3 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

3.1 Capital Spending - Distribution and General Plant

Investment	Actuals (\$M)	Plan (\$M)	Variance Explanation
1. Mandated	17.7	12.2	Highway Relocations \$4.1m over plan, Environmental/Avian Protection \$1.5m over plan, National & Regional Regulatory Mandates \$1.9m over plan; partially offset by Public Accommodations \$2.5m under plan.
2. New Connects	37.5	47.8	Commercial \$7.1m under plan and Industrial \$3.3m under plan.
3. System Reinforcement	25.4	27.8	Feeder \$2.1m over plan, subtransmission \$754k over plan; offset by substation \$5.2m under plan.
4. Replacements	23.9	18.6	Communications \$605k over plan, Poles, Lines & Cable \$2.3m over plan, Storm \$1.6m over plan, Other \$1.5m over plan; partially offset by Substation \$722k under plan.
5. Upgrade & Modernize	3.0	0.0	Feeder Improvements \$512k over plan and automated meter reading \$2.4m over plan.
Total	107.5	106.4	



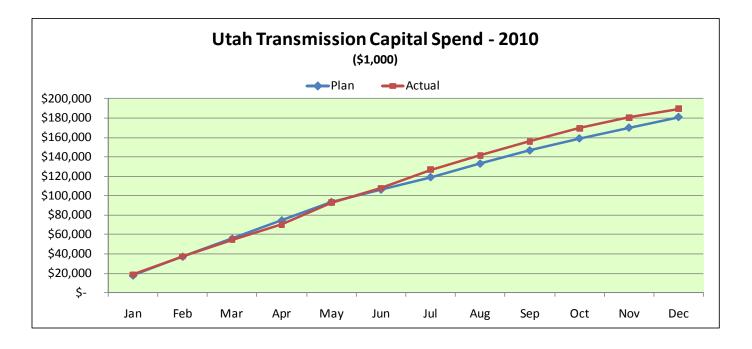


Service Quality Review

January 1 – December 31, 2010

UTAH 3.2 Capital Spending - Transmission

Investment	Actuals (\$M)	Plan (\$M)	Variance Explanation
1. Mandated	17.2	4.8	Line Clearance Issue Corrections \$13.5m over plan, Environmental/Avian Protection \$1.8m over plan; partially offset by Highway Relocations \$2.5m under plan and National & Regional Regulatory Mandates \$572k under plan.
2. New Connects	2.7	1.6	Commercial \$704k over plan and Industrial \$644k over plan; partially offset by Other Utilities \$260k under plan.
3. System Reinforcement	27.3	12.8	Feeder \$981k over plan, substation \$4.5m over plan and subtransmission \$9m over plan.
Main Grid Reinforcements / 4. Interconnections	103.3	102.0	Main Grid \$4m over plan; partially offset by Generation and Municipal Interconnections \$2.6m under plan.
5. Gateway Transmission	29.3	53.0	Mona Oquirrh Line \$27m under plan, Oquirrh Terminal 345 kV Line \$2.5m under plan, Sigurd Red Butte Crystal 345 kV Line \$5m under plan, partially offset by Clover Sub Install 345-138 kV Sub & Lines \$733k over plan.
6. Replacements	9.6	7.0	Substation \$794k over plan and Storms \$1.6m over plan.
7. Upgrade & Modernize	0.1	0.0	
Total	189.5	181.2	



Note: In previous *Service Quality Review* reporting on Capital Investments for Distribution and Transmission, the reported data may have included Idaho and/or Wyoming investments in the Utah totals. Effective with this report and for all future reports, all Capital Investment figures reflect Utah investments only.



January 1 – December 31, 2010

3.3 New Connects

	2009									2010)							
	Jan - Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Apr	May	Jun	Q2	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q3	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q4	Jan - Dec
	2009	Jan	reb	IVIdi	Total	Арі	iviay	Juli	Total	Jui	Aug	Seh	Total	οιι	NUV	Dec	Total	2010
Residential																		
UT South	642	32	25	60	117	35	41	63	139	40	67	69	176	64	50	40	154	586
UT North/Metro	3,111	253	190	318	761	264	245	521	1,030	229	150	240	619	157	201	183	541	2,951
UT Central	4,687	469	442	352	1,263	342	377	391	1,110	387	273	325	985	475	440	385	1,300	4,658
Total Residential	8,440	754	657	730	2,141	641	663	975	2,279	656	490	634	1,780	696	691	608	1,995	8,195
Commercial																		
UT South	320	12	16	16	44	28	16	17	61	14	27	21	62	27	14	23	64	231
UT North/Metro	1,040	66	51	55	172	72	71	78	221	75	82	61	218	66	77	69	212	823
UT Central	1,271	83	84	65	232	55	88	116	259	109	104	87	300	97	93	65	255	1,046
Total Commercial	2,631	161	151	136	448	155	175	211	541	198	213	169	580	190	184	157	531	2,100
Industrial																		
UT South	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	4	6
UT North/Metro	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
UT Central	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
Total Industrial	18	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	7	10
Irrigation																		
UT South	37	2	2	-	4	7	9	6	22	4	3	3	10	-	1	2	3	39
UT North/Metro	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	5
UT Central	16	-	1	3	4	3	3	3	9	2	1	2	5	-	1	-	1	19
Total Irrigation	57	2	3	4	9	10	12	9	31	7	5	7	19	-	2	2	4	63
TOTAL New Connects																		
UT South	1,004	47	43	76	166	70	66	86	222	58	97	94	249	92	68	65	225	862
UT North/Metro	4,160	319	241	374	934	336	316	600	1,252	305	233	303	841	223	278	253	754	3,781
UT Central	5,982	552	527	420	1,499	400	468	510	1,378	498	378	414	1,290	573	534	451	1,558	5,725
TOTAL New Connects	11,146	918	811	870	2,599	806	850	1,196	2,852	861	708	811	2,380	888	880	769	2,537	10,368

Utah South region includes Moab, Price, Cedar City and Richfield.

Utah North/Metro region includes SLC Metro, Ogden and Layton.

Utah Central region includes American Fork, Vernal, Tooele, Jordan Valley and Park City.

Region areas are subject to change for operational purposes and may differ from historical reporting.

New Connects report reflects the volume of all new connections in the system in the reporting period, which may include temporary connections that are subsequently removed in future periods; therefore, it is not necessarily an auditable count of new permanent connections for the reporting period.



January 1 - December 31, 2010

4 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

4.1 Production

	Tree Program Reporting January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 Distribution										
	3 Year Program/Total Line Miles column a	1/1/2010- 12/31/2010 Miles Planned <i>column b</i>	1/1/2010- 12/31/2010 Actual Miles column c	01/01/2010- 12/31/2010 Ahead/Behind <i>column d</i>	1/1/2010- 12/31/2010 % Completion to Plan <i>column e</i>	12/:	1/1/2008- 31/2010 Miles Planned column f	1/1/2008- 12/31/2010 Actual Miles column g	01/01/2008- 12/31/2010 Ahead/Behind <i>column h</i>	1/1/2008- 12/31/2010 % Completion to Plan <i>column i</i>	
UTAH	10,923	3,640	3,514	-126	96.5%		10,923	10,907	-16	99.9%	
AMERICAN FORK	848	283	339	56	119.8%		848	848	0	100.0%	
CEDAR CITY	1,357	451	527	76	116.9%		1,357	1322	-35	97.4%	
JORDAN VALLEY	817	272	247	-25	90.8%		817	815	-2	99.8%	
LAYTON	413	138	99	-39	71.7%		413	404	-9	97.8%	
MOAB	922	307	103	-204	33.6%		922	922	0	100.0%	
OGDEN	882	294	422	128	143.5%		882	868	-14	98.4%	
PARK CITY	527	176	142	-34	80.7%		527	527	0	100.1%	
PRICE	571	190	102	-88	53.7%		571	571	0	100.0%	
RICHFIELD	1,311	437	517	80	118.3%		1,311	1302	-9	99.3%	
SL METRO	1,206	402	330	-72	82.1%		1,206	1172	-34	97.2%	
SMITHFIELD	637	212	268	56	126.4%		637	742	105	116.5%	
TOOELE	462	154	228	74	148.1%		462	458	-4	99.1%	
TREMONTON	725	242	115	-127	47.5%		725	711	-14	98.1%	
VERNAL	245	82	75	-7	91.5%		245	245	0	100.0%	

UTAH

Distribution cycle \$/tree:	\$49.12
Distribution cycle \$/mile:	\$3,188
Distribution cycle removal %	42.9%

Transmission

Total	Line	Line	Miles	Miles	% of miles
Line	Miles	Miles	Ahead(behind)	on	on/behind
Miles	Scheduled	Worked	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule
5,960	3113	5341	2228	8,188	137%

Transmission \$/mile:

\$596

Notes:

Column a: Total overhead distribution pole miles by district

Column b: Total overhead distribution pole miles planned for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010

Column c: Actual overhead distribution pole miles worked during the period January 1 2010 through December 31, 2010

Column d: Miles ahead or behind for the period January 1, 2010 through June 10, 2010 (column c-column b)

Column e: Percent of actual compared to planned for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 ((column c+b)×100)

Column f: Total overhead distribution pole miles planned for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010

Column g: Actual overhead distribution pole miles worked during the period January 1 2008 through December 31, 2010 Column h: Miles ahead or behind for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010 (column g-column f)

Column i: Percent of actual compared to planned for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010 ((column g+f)×100)



January 1 – December 31, 2010

4.2 Budget

UTAH Tree Program Reporting

	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013
Distribution Tree Budget	\$12,695,374	\$12,695,374	\$12,695,374
Transmission Tree Budget	<u>\$3,692,291</u>	\$3,692,291	<u>\$3,692,291</u>
Total Tree Budget	\$16,387,665	\$16,387,665	\$16,387,665

	Distribution			Transmission		
	Actuals	Budget	Variance	Actuals	Budget	Variance
Calendar year 2010						
Jan	\$1,022,904	\$903,829	\$119,075	\$260,351	\$257,814	\$2,537
Feb	\$1,867,830	\$1,554,286	\$313,544	\$265,714	\$271,384	-\$5,670
Mar	\$1,184,633	\$1,094,108	\$90,525	\$253,442	\$312,091	-\$58,649
Apr	\$1,196,091	\$1,046,539	\$149,552	\$260,578	\$298,522	-\$37,944
Мау	\$777,402	\$951,399	-\$173,997	\$287,579	\$271,384	\$16,195
Jun	\$1,095,848	\$998,969	\$96,880	\$271,162	\$284,953	-\$13,791
Jul	\$825,993	\$951,399	-\$125,406	\$218,267	\$271,384	-\$53,117
Aug	\$988,727	\$1,046,539	-\$57,812	\$345,740	\$298,522	\$47,218
Sep	\$783,956	\$998,969	-\$215,013	\$281,340	\$284,953	-\$3,613
Oct	\$1,019,022	\$998,969	\$20,053	\$199,857	\$284,953	-\$85,096
Nov	\$862,578	\$951,399	-\$88,821	\$221,106	\$271,384	-\$50,278
Dec	\$1,241,278	<u>\$998,969</u>	\$242,309	\$315,819	\$284,953	\$30,866
Total	\$12,866,264	\$12,495,374	\$370,890	\$3,180,955	\$3,392,297	-\$211,342
Average # Tree Crev	vs on Property (Y	TD)	64			

4.2.1 Vegetation Historical Spending

