

Exhibit RMP___(CAT-3)

(a) A general description of the devices to be installed at the major utility facility to protect air, water, chemical, biological and thermal qualities; the designed and tested effectiveness of such device; and the operational conditions for which the devices were designed and tested:

The emissions control equipment proposed would comply with environmental requirements, and is a “device” to improve operating conditions of the units. The SCR systems proposed would effectively reduce current oxides of nitrogen (“NO_x”) emissions by approximately 87 percent. The project components would be specified with all critical devices to protect air, water, chemical, biological, and thermal qualities as required by state and federal environmental regulations and as recommended by nationally accepted engineering standards. The plant processes engage a comprehensive battery of environmental control systems to protect air, land, water, wildlife, and to safely manage and dispose of process wastes and coal combustion residuals (“CCR”).

(b) The name of any body or source of water or river along which the major utility facility will be constructed or from which it will obtain or return water:

The proposed location for these projects is not located on a body of water or river. However, the plant raw water surge pond, effluent ponds, evaporation pond, and flue gas desulfurization (“FGD”) waste disposal ponds are located adjacent to the “power block” and within the plant property perimeter. The Deadman Wash alluvial plain is an ephemeral drainage mostly located to the east of the plant. Plant makeup water diverted from the Green River is pumped to the raw water surge pond on plant property. A summary of PacifiCorp’s secure water

rights is represented in Exhibit RMP____(CAT-2), section (c). The Jim Bridger plant is a near zero discharge facility. Process waste water is conveyed to and collected in onsite effluent ponds and then pumped to an evaporation pond. The evaporation pond is located northwest of the plant power block in Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 of Township 21 North, Range 101 West. CCR is disposed of in an onsite industrial solid waste landfill, with the exception of FGD systems waste, which is disposed of in an onsite surface impoundment.

(c) A geological report of the station site including foundation conditions, groundwater conditions, operating mineral deposits within a one-mile radius; and a topographical map showing the area within a five-mile radius:

Geologically, the plant power block is located on the eastern flank of the Rock Springs Uplift near the contact zone between the claystone Lewis Shale Formation and the underlying Almond sandstone, the upper stratum of the Mesa Verde Formation. These cretaceous age formations dip down to the northeast on a 5 degree slope undulating between 0 to 10 degrees. Bedrock is mantled by overburden soils across the entire plant. Sandstone of the Almond stratum is exposed only in short segments of a ridge along the western boundary of the plant. The overburden soils across the western half of the plant are primarily silts and sands derived as slope wash and residual debris from the Almond sandstone. Locally, these overburden soils are thinly capped and layered with wind deposited sands. These soils grade eastward, across the section of the plant underlain by the Lewis Shale, to layered silts, sands and clays.

The western edge of the Deadman Wash alluvial plain encroaches across the eastern side of the plant in a narrow, irregular shaped band. In past geologic history, Deadman Creek has eroded its bed to a depth of 75 feet or more below the present level of the wash, and has regraded the valley to its present floor level with bedded sands, silts and clays.

The plant is located in the Upper Green River Watershed. Surface stream flow near the plant is primarily ephemeral, with the majority of flow occurring in the spring or in response to major precipitation events. Deadman Wash is the principal drainage route and flows toward the southeast where it joins with Bitter Creek south of the plant. The subsurface geologic units control the hydrogeology beneath the plant.

The power block facilities are located where the Almond sandstone is overlain by a thin mantle of overburden soil. Coal handling facilities to the east are located where thicker overburden soils are underlain by the Lewis Shale claystone and then the Almond sandstone below. Generally, foundations for power block facilities are spread footings or mat foundations bearing directly on the Almond sandstone. Foundations in the coal yard are typically spread footings and drilled piers which are socketed into the Lewis Shale claystone.

More definitive descriptions of specific site geology, soil stratigraphy, groundwater and geotechnical conditions are provided in Exhibit RMP____(CAT-3.1) and Exhibit RMP____(CAT-3.2).

A table and maps representing operating mineral deposits approximately within a one mile radius of the plant is assembled in Exhibit RMP____(CAT-3.3). These projects are not expected to affect operating mineral deposits or oil and gas leases.

A topographical map showing the terrain of the surrounding area within a five mile radius of the plant is provided as Exhibit RMP____(CAT-3.4).