Exhibit
Docket No. UE-921262
Rate Design

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN

1992-1993

APPENDICES A - H

PUGET POWER

This will increase the potential for spill at the Mid-Columbia projects. In addition, any affects on the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) will likely be passed on to Puget Power through direct power purchases, and through the Residential Exchange program.

Puget Power's Hydro

The company's hydroelectric projects supply 149 aMW of firm power under critical streamflow conditions. However, three of Puget Power's owned hydroelectric plants are in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing/relicensing process. The schedule for receiving decisions from FERC on these projects is difficult to predict. Additionally, there is a potential for FERC to order the operating criteria changed in ways that could lower or modify the power output from these facilities.

The FERC license for the Snoqualmie Falls Project expires on December 31, 1993. In May of 1991, Puget Power filed with FERC a Draft Application for relicense. Following review and comment by the public and interested agencies, Puget Power filed the final license application in November 1991. The relicense application includes a proposed increase in project capacity from 41 MW to approximately 73 MW.

Unlike Puget Power's other hydroelectric facilities, the White River project has not historically operated under a FERC license. This is because the project was developed before federal licenses were required for operation. FERC requested that all owners of these older plants undergo licensing for operation. Puget Power agreed to do that and submitted a license application in late 1983.

The new application includes the existing plant and a 14 MW addition in the pipeline from the diversion dam to Lake Tapps. Based on best estimates, a license is expected to be issued for the White River Project by January 1, 1993.

Another of Puget Power's hydroelectric projects, Nooksack Falls, is also currently undergoing Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing. This license was filed in February 1983 and the expected licensing date cannot be determined at this time. In the application, Puget Power is requesting to upgrade the project from 2 MW to 8 MW. All of these hydro project improvements require FERC approval.

COMBUSTION TURBINES

Puget Power installed three pairs of combustion turbine units (CTs) in the early 1980s to meet rapidly increasing peak load needs and for energy production during periods of low streamflows. These units are dual fuel, operating on either natural gas or oil.

The firm energy expected from these combustion turbines is that amount required for testing and 200 hours per year of operation for peaking. Puget Power does not currently expect to operate these units to supply long-term firm energy.

Puget Power's combustion turbines have been used both for peaking and for short-term energy production over the past several years, most recently during the cold snap in December of 1990. At that time, the units were run on both oil and natural gas to meet the record-setting peak load.