



CE GENERATION_{LLC}

**Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2008**

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CE GENERATION, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	As of	
	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,788	\$ 35,239
Restricted cash	21	7,187
Trade receivables	66,096	57,173
Trade receivables from affiliate	1,384	1,272
Income tax receivable	2,384	1,479
Inventories	29,322	29,433
Deferred income taxes	1,120	1,120
Other current assets	<u>5,259</u>	<u>5,343</u>
Total current assets	123,374	138,246
Property, plant and equipment, net	752,908	775,576
Goodwill	265,897	265,897
Intangible assets, net	75,693	83,702
Other assets	<u>4,105</u>	<u>6,351</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 1,221,977</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,269,772</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 12,926	\$ 12,881
Accrued interest	2,105	2,241
Accrued natural gas liability	9,690	9,743
Due to affiliates	2,638	1,686
Accrued property and other taxes	537	-
Other current liabilities	10,813	9,162
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>55,338</u>	<u>65,065</u>
Total current liabilities	94,047	100,778
Parent senior secured bonds	229,500	243,600
Subsidiary and project debt	177,580	190,685
Due to affiliates	5,823	5,844
Deferred income taxes	230,807	240,619
Other liabilities	<u>14,421</u>	<u>14,486</u>
Total liabilities	<u>752,178</u>	<u>796,012</u>
Minority interest	32,934	41,746
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)		
Total members' equity	<u>436,865</u>	<u>432,014</u>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u><u>\$ 1,221,977</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,269,772</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CE GENERATION, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Three-Month Periods		Six-Month Periods	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 122,540</u>	<u>\$ 120,127</u>	<u>\$ 244,634</u>	<u>\$ 232,885</u>
Costs and expenses:				
Fuel	29,052	28,544	60,850	56,108
Plant operations	43,180	37,134	73,780	68,860
General and administrative	949	887	1,931	1,811
Depreciation and amortization	<u>28,660</u>	<u>29,824</u>	<u>59,922</u>	<u>58,679</u>
Total costs and expenses	<u>101,841</u>	<u>96,389</u>	<u>196,483</u>	<u>185,458</u>
Operating income	<u>20,699</u>	<u>23,738</u>	<u>48,151</u>	<u>47,427</u>
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(9,500)	(11,119)	(19,375)	(22,574)
Interest and other income	<u>870</u>	<u>1,309</u>	<u>1,287</u>	<u>2,538</u>
Total other income (expense)	<u>(8,630)</u>	<u>(9,810)</u>	<u>(18,088)</u>	<u>(20,036)</u>
Income before provision for income taxes and minority interest	12,069	13,928	30,063	27,391
Provision for income taxes	440	1,583	2,059	2,848
Minority interest	<u>10,614</u>	<u>7,016</u>	<u>20,193</u>	<u>14,908</u>
Net income	<u>1,015</u>	<u>5,329</u>	<u>7,811</u>	<u>9,635</u>
Other comprehensive income:				
Unrecognized amounts on retirement benefits, net of tax of \$1, \$1, \$8 and \$1	2	3	13	3
Fair value adjustment on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$-, \$52, \$15 and \$86	<u>-</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>155</u>
Total other comprehensive income	<u>2</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>158</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,017</u>	<u>\$ 5,426</u>	<u>\$ 7,851</u>	<u>\$ 9,793</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CE GENERATION, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF MEMBERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007
(In thousands)

	Members' Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Total
Balance, January 1, 2007	\$ 429,405	\$ (1,922)	\$ 427,483
Adoption of FASB Interpretation No. 48	(21)	-	(21)
Net income	9,635	-	9,635
Other comprehensive income	-	158	158
Distributions	(13,500)	-	(13,500)
Balance, June 30, 2007	\$ 425,519	\$ (1,764)	\$ 423,755
Balance, January 1, 2008	\$ 434,202	\$ (2,188)	\$ 432,014
Net income	7,811	-	7,811
Other comprehensive income	-	40	40
Distributions	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
Balance, June 30, 2008	\$ 439,013	\$ (2,148)	\$ 436,865

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CE GENERATION, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Six-Month Periods	
	Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 7,811	\$ 9,635
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	59,922	58,679
Provision for deferred income taxes	(9,836)	(5,108)
Distributions to minority interest in excess of income	(8,821)	(1,230)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	334	436
Changes in other items:		
Trade receivables	(9,035)	(9,617)
Inventories	111	629
Due to affiliates, net	953	(128)
Other current assets	(821)	1,581
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	8,182	9,547
Net cash flows from operating activities	48,800	64,424
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(35,397)	(22,865)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	-	(146,500)
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	-	137,500
Decrease in restricted cash	9,078	80
Net cash flows from investing activities	(26,319)	(31,785)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of subsidiary and project debt	(22,832)	(29,734)
Repayment of parent senior secured bonds	(14,100)	(9,000)
Distributions	(3,000)	(13,500)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(39,932)	(52,234)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,451)	(19,595)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	35,239	44,447
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 17,788	\$ 24,852

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CE GENERATION, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. General

CE Generation, LLC (“CE Generation”) is engaged in the independent power business and through its subsidiaries (together with CE Generation, the “Company”) owns and operates ten geothermal facilities in the Imperial Valley of California (the “Imperial Valley Projects”) and three natural gas-fired combined cycle cogeneration facilities located in New York, Texas and Arizona. The Company is equally owned by MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company (“MEHC”), a majority-owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., and TransAlta USA, Inc. (“TransAlta”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of TransAlta Corporation.

The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the financial statements as of June 30, 2008, and for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. Certain amounts in the prior period Consolidated Financial Statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications did not impact previously reported net income, operating income, or members’ equity. The results of operations for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of CE Generation, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and a majority-owned limited partnership, Saranac Power Partners L.P. (the “Saranac Project”), in which the Company indirectly holds a 1% general partnership and 74% limited partnership ownership interest. The remaining interests in the Saranac Project are owned by three limited partners. Net income and distributions from the Saranac Project are allocated to the partners based on allocation percentages that vary through the life of the partnership, as specified in the partnership agreement. These allocation percentages will differ from the stated ownership percentages until certain limited partners achieve fixed rates of returns. As of June 30, 2008, the Company’s economic interest in the partnership was approximately 73%, while the minority interest holders had a combined economic interest in the partnership of approximately 27%. The equity interest of the other partners is recorded as a minority interest in the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company’s audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, describes the most significant accounting estimates and policies used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in the Company’s assumptions regarding significant accounting policies during the first six months of 2008.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	As of	
		June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Power plants	5 to 30 years	\$ 1,240,706	\$ 1,220,315
Wells and resource development	2 to 30 years	222,711	228,833
Equipment	3 to 30 years	<u>6,150</u>	<u>6,150</u>
Total operating assets		1,469,567	1,455,298
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		<u>(716,659)</u>	<u>(679,722)</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net		<u>\$ 752,908</u>	<u>\$ 775,576</u>

The Company replaced certain pipe and equipment with a remaining net book value of \$1.3 million and \$2.4 million during the three-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$4.7 million and \$3.1 million during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, which was charged to depreciation expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

3. Intangible Assets, Net

Intangible assets comprise the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	As of June 30, 2008		As of December 31, 2007	
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Power Purchase and Royalty					
Contracts	4 to 30 years	\$ 315,434	\$ 259,860	\$ 315,434	\$ 252,815
Patented Technology	24 years	46,290	26,171	46,290	25,207
Total		<u>\$ 361,724</u>	<u>\$ 286,031</u>	<u>\$ 361,724</u>	<u>\$ 278,022</u>

Amortization expense on acquired intangible assets was \$4.0 million for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$8.0 million for each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. CE Generation expects amortization expense on acquired intangible assets to be \$8.0 million for the remaining six months in 2008, \$11.9 million in 2009, and \$5.7 million in 2010 through 2012.

4. Commitments and Contingencies

The California Power Exchange

In January 2001, the California Power Exchange declared bankruptcy. As a result, Salton Sea Power LLC (“Salton Sea Power”) and CE Turbo, LLC (“CE Turbo”) did not receive payment for power sold to El Paso Merchant Energy Company (“EPME”) under certain transaction agreements during December 2000 and January 2001 of \$3.8 million (the “PX Receivable”). Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo established an allowance for doubtful accounts for this balance as of December 31, 2003. On September 29, 2004, Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo entered into separate Transfer of Claims Agreements (the “Transfer of Claims Agreements”), pursuant to which Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo received an aggregate of \$3.7 million in exchange for transferring the rights to receive payment on the PX Receivable to TransAlta and MEHC. As a result of the transaction, Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo wrote-off the PX Receivable and the related allowance for doubtful accounts and recorded a \$3.8 million current liability to reflect the collection risk retained under the Transfer of Claims Agreements. Pursuant to the Transfer of Claims Agreements, to the extent that the PX Receivable becomes uncollectible, Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo can be required to pay the PX Receivable, plus interest, to MEHC and TransAlta. EPME informed Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo that, on July 6, 2007, it received a distribution in connection with a settlement involving its claims in the California Power Exchange bankruptcy proceeding. In August 2007, EPME paid \$2.4 million, or \$1.2 million each to MEHC and TransAlta, in connection with the bankruptcy proceeding distribution that EPME received on their behalf. Accordingly, Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo reduced their collective liability by \$2.4 million to \$1.4 million.

Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact the Company’s current and future operations. The Company believes it is in material compliance with current environmental requirements.

Accrued Environmental Costs

The Company is fully or partly responsible for environmental remediation at various contaminated sites, including sites that are or were part of the Company’s operations and sites owned by third parties. The Company accrues environmental remediation expenses when the expenses are believed to be probable and can be reasonably estimated. The quantification of environmental exposures is based on many factors, including changing laws and regulations, advancements in environmental technologies, the quality of available site-specific information, site investigation results, expected remediation or settlement

timelines, the Company's proportionate responsibility, contractual indemnities and coverage provided by insurance policies. The liability recorded as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was \$1.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, and is included in other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Environmental remediation liabilities that separately result from the normal operation of long-lived assets and that are associated with the retirement of those assets are separately accounted for as asset retirement obligations.

5. Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to an administrative services agreement between CalEnergy Generation Operating Company ("CGOC"), a subsidiary of MEHC, and CE Generation (the "Administrative Services Agreement"), CGOC provides certain administrative and management services to CE Generation. The Administrative Services Agreement between CGOC and CE Generation provides for a fixed fee through December 31, 2010. The expense pursuant to the Administrative Services Agreement for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.8 million and for each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$1.6 million and is included in general and administrative costs and expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. In November 2007, the Administrative Services Agreement between CGOC and CE Generation was extended from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010 at an annual rate of \$3.2 million, \$3.3 million and \$3.4 million for the calendar years ended 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively.

The Company participates in multi-employer pension plans sponsored by MidAmerican Energy Company ("MEC"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of MEHC. The Company's contribution to the various plans was \$0.6 million for each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 and \$1.3 million for each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. The portion of accumulated other comprehensive loss attributable to the Company has been allocated from MEC in accordance with intercompany service agreements.

Pursuant to a transaction agreement dated January 29, 2003 (the "TransAlta Transaction Agreement"), Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo began selling available power from their geothermal facilities in the Imperial Valley of California ("the Salton Sea V Project" and the "CE Turbo Project", respectively) to TransAlta on February 12, 2003, based on percentages of the Dow Jones SP-15 Index. The TransAlta Transaction Agreement shall continue until the earlier of (a) 30 days following a written notice of termination, or (b) any other termination date mutually agreed to by the parties. No such notice of termination has been given by either party. Pursuant to this agreement, sales to TransAlta totaled \$2.7 million and \$5.5 million, respectively, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, and \$1.7 million and \$4.9 million, respectively, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2007. As of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, accounts receivable balances from TransAlta were \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. Effective August 7, 2006 through May 31, 2009, up to 26 MW of available power from the Salton Sea V Project will be sold to TransAlta under the TransAlta Transaction Agreement at a fixed price. Salton Sea Power, CE Turbo, and TransAlta each have agreed not to exercise their respective 30 day termination right described above with respect to such amount of available power through such period.

On January 21, 2004, Salton Sea Power and CE Turbo entered into a Green Energy Tag Purchase and Sale Agreement to sell the non-power attributes (the non-power attributes made available by one megawatt hour ("MWh") of generation, a "Green Tag") associated with up to 931,800 MWh of available generation of the Salton Sea V Project and the CE Turbo Project through December 31, 2008 to TransAlta Energy Marketing (US) Inc. ("TransAlta Marketing") at a market price per Green Tag. Pursuant to this agreement, sales to TransAlta Marketing totaled \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, and \$0.6 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2007. As of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, accounts receivable balances from TransAlta Marketing were \$0.2 million.

6. Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net

Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net is included in total members' equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and consists of the following components (in thousands):

	As of	
	<u>June 30, 2008</u>	<u>December 31, 2007</u>
Unrecognized amounts on retirement benefits, net of tax of \$(1,603) and \$(1,611)	\$ (2,148)	\$ (2,161)
Fair value adjustment on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$- and \$(15)	<u>-</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	<u>\$ (2,148)</u>	<u>\$ (2,188)</u>

7. New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51" ("SFAS No. 160"). SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 requires entities to report noncontrolling interests as a separate component of shareholders' equity in the consolidated financial statements. The amount of earnings attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interests should be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, SFAS No. 160 requires any changes in a parent's ownership interest of its subsidiary, while retaining its control, to be accounted for as equity transactions. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS No. 160 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS No. 159"). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to elect to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Upon adoption of SFAS No. 159, an entity may elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist at the adoption date. Subsequent to the initial adoption, the election of the fair value option may only be made at initial recognition of the asset or liability or upon a remeasurement event that gives rise to new-basis accounting. The decision about whether to elect the fair value option is applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis, is irrevocable and is applied only to an entire instrument and not only to specified risks, cash flows or portions of that instrument. SFAS No. 159 does not affect any existing accounting literature that requires certain assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value nor does it eliminate disclosure requirements included in other accounting standards. The Company adopted SFAS No. 159 effective January 1, 2008, and did not elect the fair value option for any existing eligible items.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not impose fair value measurements on items not already accounted for at fair value; rather it applies, with certain exceptions, to other accounting pronouncements that either require or permit fair value measurements. Under SFAS No. 157, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market. The standard clarifies that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. In February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157" ("FSP FAS 157-2"), which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. These non-financial items include assets and liabilities such as non-financial assets and liabilities assumed in a business combination, reporting units measured at fair value in a goodwill impairment test and asset retirement obligations initially measured at fair value. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 for assets and liabilities recognized at fair value on a recurring basis effective January 1, 2008. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the financial condition and results of operations of CE Generation, LLC ("CE Generation") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") during the periods included herein. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's historical unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes included elsewhere in this report. The Company's actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, CE Generation may make forward-looking statements that involve judgments, assumptions and other uncertainties beyond the control of the Company or any of its subsidiaries individually. These forward-looking statements may include, among others, statements concerning revenue and cost trends, cost reduction strategies and anticipated outcomes, pricing strategies, changes in the utility industry, planned capital expenditures, financing needs and availability, statements of CE Generation's expectations, beliefs, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar comments concerning matters that are not historical facts. These types of forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and involve a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results and performance of the Company to differ materially from any expected future results or performance, expressed or implied, by the forward-looking statements. CE Generation has identified important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expectations, including weather effects on revenues and other operating uncertainties, uncertainties relating to economic and political conditions and uncertainties regarding the impact of regulations, changes in government policy and competition. The Company does not assume any responsibility to update forward-looking information contained herein.

Results of Operations

Operating Revenue

The capacity factor for a particular project is determined by dividing the total quantity of electricity sold by the product of the project's capacity and the total hours in the year. Refer to Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 for the net capacity of each facility. Each plant possesses an operating margin, which allows for production in excess of a facility's net capacity. Utilization of this operating margin is based upon a variety of factors and can be expected to vary throughout the year under normal operating conditions. The amount of revenues received by the projects is affected by the extent to which they are able to operate and generate electricity. Accordingly, the capacity and capacity factor figures provide information on operating performance that has affected the revenues received by the projects.

CE Generation's operating revenue is summarized as follows (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods		Six-Month Periods	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Natural gas-fired facilities	\$ 71.0	\$ 71.0	\$ 147.6	\$ 140.5
Geothermal facilities	<u>51.5</u>	<u>49.1</u>	<u>97.0</u>	<u>92.4</u>
Total operating revenue	<u>\$ 122.5</u>	<u>\$ 120.1</u>	<u>\$ 244.6</u>	<u>\$ 232.9</u>

Natural Gas-Fired Facilities

The following operating data represents the aggregate capacity and electricity production at the natural gas-fired facilities:

	Three-Month Periods Ended June 30,		Six-Month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Overall capacity factor	58.3%	65.9%	59.2%	63.9%
Megawatt hour produced	639,600	722,700	1,298,400	1,393,700
Capacity (net MW) (weighted average)	502.0	502.0	502.0	502.0

Operating revenue at the natural gas-fired facilities for the second quarter of 2008 was equal to the comparable period in 2007 primarily due to the following:

- \$2.4 million increase due to rate escalations under the 15-year power purchase agreement between New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (“NYSEG”) and the Saranac Project.
- \$1.8 million decrease at the Company’s natural gas-fired facility in Yuma, Arizona (the “Yuma Project”) due to a 23.5% decrease in production over 2007. The Yuma Project’s second quarter 2008 production was lower due to an increase in flexible curtailments initiated by San Diego Gas & Electric Company (“SDG&E”), the purchaser of power generated by the Yuma Project.
- The Yuma Project sells energy at its avoided cost of energy, which increased to 10.7 cents per kilowatt hour (“kWh”) during the second quarter of 2008 from 7.8 cents per kWh in the second quarter of 2007. This price increase resulted in a \$2.2 million increase in operating revenue.
- \$2.2 million decrease at the Saranac Project due to a 3.7% decrease in production over 2007. The production decrease is attributable primarily to the timing of scheduled maintenance.
- \$0.3 million decrease in steam sales at the Saranac Project due primarily to lower pricing and customer demand. Pactiv Corporation canceled its steam purchase agreement with the Saranac project effective June 27, 2008.

Total MWh produced during the second quarter of 2008 were 11.5% lower than total MWh produced in the second quarter of 2007. In addition to the decreases at the Yuma and Saranac Projects discussed previously, approximately half of the total decrease in production was due to lower production at the Company’s natural gas-fired facility in Big Spring, Texas (“the Power Resources Project”). Lower second quarter 2008 production at the Power Resources Project had no impact on operating revenue due to the nature of its tolling agreement with Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc. (“Constellation”).

Operating revenue at the natural gas-fired facilities for the first six months of 2008 increased \$7.1 million, or 5.1%, from the comparable period in 2007 primarily due to the following:

- \$4.5 million increase due to rate escalations under the 15-year power purchase agreement between NYSEG and the Saranac Project.
- \$0.6 million increase at the Yuma Project due to a 3.5% increase in production over 2007. The Yuma Project’s first six months of 2007 production was higher due a decrease in flexible curtailments initiated by SDG&E, the purchaser of power generated by the Yuma Project.
- The Yuma Project sells energy at its avoided cost of energy, which increased to 9.8 cents per kWh during the first six months of 2008 from 8.0 cents per kWh in the first six months of 2007. This price increase resulted in a \$3.0 million increase in operating revenue.
- \$0.5 million decrease at the Saranac Project due to a 0.4% decrease in production over 2007. The production decrease is attributable primarily to the timing of scheduled maintenance.
- \$0.4 million decrease in steam sales at the Saranac Project due primarily to lower pricing and customer demand. Pactiv Corporation canceled its steam purchase agreement with the Saranac Project effective June 27, 2008.

Total MWh produced during the first six months of 2008 were 6.8% lower than total MWh produced in the first six months of 2007, due primarily to lower production at the Power Resources Project. Lower 2008 production at the Power Resources Project had no impact on operating revenue due to the nature of its tolling agreement with Constellation.

Geothermal Facilities

The following operating data represents the aggregate capacity and electricity production at the geothermal facilities:

	Three-Month Periods		Six-Month Periods	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Overall capacity factor	81.5%	80.8%	84.8%	86.1%
MWh produced	580,900	575,800	1,209,500	1,220,600
Capacity (net MW) (weighted average)	326.4	326.4	326.4	326.4

Operating revenue at the geothermal facilities for the second quarter of 2008 increased \$2.4 million, or 4.9%, from the comparable period in 2007 primarily due to the following:

- \$1.3 million increase in operating revenue due to higher energy rates at certain Imperial Valley Projects. The Imperial Valley Projects that receive the avoided cost of energy from Southern California Edison (“Edison”) increased their fixed energy price from 5.37 cents per kWh to 6.15 cents per kWh beginning May 1, 2007.
- \$1.1 million increase from a 0.9% increase in energy production. The energy production increase primarily results from timing of scheduled maintenance.

Operating revenue at the geothermal facilities for the first six months of 2008 increased \$4.6 million, or 5.0%, from the comparable period in 2007 primarily due to the following:

- \$4.9 million increase in operating revenue due to higher energy rates at certain Imperial Valley Projects. The Imperial Valley Projects that receive the avoided cost of energy from Edison increased their fixed energy price from 5.37 cents per kWh to 6.15 cents per kWh beginning May 1, 2007.
- \$0.3 million decrease from a 0.9% decrease in energy production. The energy production decrease primarily results from equipment and brine production limitations.

Fuel

Both the Saranac and Yuma Projects purchase the natural gas used by their facilities to produce energy under their existing power purchase agreements. At the Power Resources Project, Constellation is required to purchase the natural gas supply.

Fuel expense increased \$0.6 million, or 2.1%, to \$29.1 million for the second quarter of 2008 from \$28.5 million for the comparable period in 2007. During 2008, the Company incurred increased fuel expense of \$2.9 million due to higher prices at the Yuma and Saranac Projects. This increase was substantially offset by a \$2.3 million decrease due to lower production at the Yuma and Saranac Projects.

Fuel expense increased \$4.8 million, or 8.6%, to \$60.9 million for the first six months of 2008 from \$56.1 million for the comparable period in 2007. During 2008, the Company incurred higher fuel expense of \$5.0 million due to higher prices at the Saranac and Yuma Projects.

Plant Operations

Plant operations increased \$6.1 million, or 16.4%, to \$43.2 million for the second quarter of 2008 from \$37.1 million for the comparable period in 2007. The increase was primarily due to the timing of scheduled maintenance at the Saranac and Imperial Valley Projects and higher repair and employee-related costs at the Imperial Valley Projects.

Plant operations increased \$4.9 million, or 7.1%, to \$73.8 million for the first six months of 2008 from \$68.9 million for the comparable period in 2007. The increase was primarily due to the timing of scheduled maintenance at the Saranac Project and higher repair and employee-related costs at the Imperial Valley Projects.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization decreased \$1.1 million, or 3.7%, to \$28.7 million for the second quarter of 2008 from \$29.8 million for the comparable period in 2007. The decrease was due primarily to timing of capital replacement projects and related asset abandonments at certain Imperial Valley Projects.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$1.2 million, or 2.0%, to \$59.9 million for the first six months of 2008 from \$58.7 million for the comparable period in 2007. The increase was due primarily to the plug and abandonment of a production well that delivered brine to certain Imperial Valley Projects.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the second quarter and for the first six months of 2008 decreased \$1.6 million to \$9.5 million and \$3.2 million to \$19.4 million, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2007 due to lower outstanding debt balances.

Interest and Other Income

Interest and other income for the second quarter and first six months of 2008 decreased \$0.4 million to \$0.9 million and \$1.2 million to \$1.3 million, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2007 due to lower average cash and short-term investment balances and lower interest rates.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the second quarter and for the first six months of 2008 decreased \$1.2 million to \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million to \$2.1 million, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2007. The effective tax rates were 3.6% and 11.4% for the second quarter of 2008 and 2007, respectively, and 6.8% and 10.4% for the first six months of 2008 and 2007, respectively. The lower effective tax rates for 2008 were due primarily to an increase in depletion and energy tax credits as a percentage of book income.

Minority Interest

Minority interest for the second quarter and for the first six months of 2008 increased \$3.6 million to \$10.6 million and \$5.3 million to \$20.2 million, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2007. This increase was based upon provisions in the Saranac Project's partnership agreement as well as improved financial performance at the Saranac Project.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Each of CE Generation's direct or indirect subsidiaries is organized as a legal entity separate and apart from CE Generation and its other subsidiaries. Pursuant to separate project financing agreements applicable to the Imperial Valley Projects and the Saranac Project, the assets of each subsidiary with a direct or indirect ownership interest in the Imperial Valley Projects other than Magma Power Company and Salton Sea Power Company and each subsidiary with a direct ownership interest in the subsidiary that owns interests in the Saranac Project are pledged or encumbered to support or otherwise provide the security for their own project or subsidiary debt, therefore it should not be assumed that any of these assets will be available to satisfy the obligations of CE Generation or any of its other subsidiaries; provided, however, that unrestricted cash or other assets which are available for distribution may, subject to applicable law and the terms of financing arrangements for such parties, be advanced, loaned, paid as dividends or otherwise distributed or contributed to CE Generation or affiliates thereof.

Cash flows from operations were \$48.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008 compared with \$64.4 million for the same period in 2007. The decrease was due primarily to higher cash payments to the minority owners of the Saranac Project.

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$26.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008 compared with \$31.8 million for the same period in 2007. The decrease was due to the timing of purchases and sales of available-for-sale securities used in the Company's cash management program and the release of restricted cash associated with the maturity of the Saranac Project's debt. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures related primarily to the Company's pipeline replacement program at certain Imperial Valley Projects.

Forecasted capital expenditures for 2008 are approximately \$59 million. Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of such reviews. The Company is purchasing pipeline replacement materials which are expected to have a longer useful life than the material currently used. The new material will result in higher capital expenditures than historical expenditures in 2008 and 2009. The Company expects to meet these capital expenditures with cash flows from operations.

Cash flows used in financing activities were \$39.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008 compared with \$52.2 million for the same period in 2007. The decrease was primarily due to lower distributions.

Environmental Matters

In addition to the discussion contained herein, refer to Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included herein and the Company's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2007 for additional information regarding certain environmental matters affecting the Company's operations.

Air Quality

In March 2005, the EPA released the final Clean Air Interstate Rule ("CAIR"), calling for reductions of sulfur dioxide ("SO₂") and nitrogen oxide ("NO_x") emissions in the Eastern United States through, at each state's option, a market-based cap and trade system, emission reductions, or both because of contributions to downwind nonattainment of the fine particulate matter and ozone standards. The SO₂ and NO_x emissions reductions were planned to be accomplished in two phases, in 2009-2010 and 2015. However, on July 11, 2008, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit held that the CAIR was fatally flawed and vacated the rule, remanding it to the EPA to consider which states are included in CAIR based on their contribution to nonattainment and connect states' emission reductions to contributions to nonattainment in addition to distributing allowances appropriately. Given the court's ruling, it is unknown when reductions in emissions of SO₂ and NO_x will be required or the level of any required reductions on the Saranac and Power Resources Projects. Under the CAIR, a market for trading SO₂ and NO_x emission credits developed. As a result of the rule being vacated, that market has been adversely affected and the value of credits has declined. While the Company participated in the market for NO_x credits, management does not expect any impact from these market declines to be material to the Company.

The emissions reductions could be made more stringent by current or future regulatory and legislative proposals at the federal or state levels that would result in significant reductions of SO₂ and NO_x, as well as carbon dioxide and other gases that may affect global climate change.

Commodity and Credit Risks

The Imperial Valley Projects' primary source of electricity revenue is derived from payments received pursuant to long-term power sales agreements with Edison. Because of the Imperial Valley Projects' dependence on Edison, if Edison fails to fulfill its obligations to the Imperial Valley Projects, it could significantly impair the ability of the Imperial Valley Projects to fund operating and maintenance expenses, payments of interest and principal on the debt securities, projected capital expenditures and debt service reserve fund requirements. Approximately 87% of the Imperial Valley Projects' electricity sales were to Edison for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008.

In June and November 2001, the Salton Sea II, Salton Sea III, Vulcan, Elmore, Leathers and Del Ranch Projects which were then receiving Edison's avoided cost of energy, entered into agreements that provided for amended energy payments. The amendments provided for fixed energy payments per kWh in lieu of Edison's avoided cost of energy. The fixed energy price

was 3.25 cents per kWh from December 1, 2001 to April 30, 2002 and increased to 5.37 cents per kWh commencing May 1, 2002 through April 30, 2007. On May 30, 2006, the Imperial Valley Projects that receive Edison's avoided cost of energy entered into amendments with Edison to their respective power purchase agreements which provide for a fixed energy price commencing May 1, 2007, and ending April 30, 2012. The amendments were approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and such approval became final on October 19, 2006. The energy price under the respective amended power purchase agreements during the fixed price period will be 6.15 cents per kWh, escalated 1% annually beginning May 1, 2008. Beginning May 1, 2012, the projects subject to these amendments will revert back to Edison's avoided cost of energy. There can be no assurances that Edison's avoided cost of energy after May 1, 2012 will result in revenues equivalent to the current fixed energy payments being received. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, Edison's average avoided cost of energy was 6.9 cents per kWh, 6.9 cents per kWh and 7.7 cents per kWh, respectively. Estimates of Edison's future avoided cost of energy vary substantially from year to year primarily based on the future cost of natural gas and may be impacted by regulatory proceedings which may change the definition of the avoided cost of energy and other commodity factors.

Approximately 84% of the natural gas-fired facilities electricity sales were to NYSEG for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008. The Saranac Project's revenues and operating income as a percentage of CE Generation's total revenue and operating income, net of minority interest were 50% and 57%, respectively, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008. The Saranac Project's contract with NYSEG expires in June 2009. Saranac is currently reviewing its commercial alternatives, including opportunities to enter into contracts after June 2009 or to sell its services on a merchant basis. After Saranac's existing contract expires, its revenues, fuel costs and operating income may decrease materially.

CERTIFICATION

I, Stephen A. Larsen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report of CE Generation, LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures for CE Generation, LLC and we have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter (the Company's fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 13, 2008

/s/ Stephen A. Larsen
Stephen A. Larsen
President
(principal executive officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, Stephen D. Dickas, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report of CE Generation, LLC;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures for CE Generation, LLC and we have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter (the Company's fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of Company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 13, 2008

/s/ Stephen D. Dickas
Stephen D. Dickas
Vice President & Controller
(principal financial officer)