

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF A MEETING TO BE HELD BY
BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
April 11, 2023**

Pursuant to the terms and provisions of Section 53-4-6 of the Open and Public Meetings Law of the State of Utah contained in Title 51, Chapter 4, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, the Bountiful City Power Commission hereby gives notice of the meeting which shall be open to the public and held on **Tuesday, April 11, 2023, at 8:00 a.m.** The meeting will be held at the Operations Center, 198 South 200 West, Bountiful, Utah.

Persons that are disabled as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act may request an accommodation by contacting the Bountiful City Light and Power office, 801-298-6072. We would appreciate notification at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

A G E N D A

| AGENDA ITEM | POTENTIAL ACTION | SPEAKER |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| Comments & Welcome | | Paul Summers |
| 1. Budget Presentation | Approval | Staff |
| 2. Minutes February 21, 2023 | Approval | Paul Summers |
| 3. Budget Report – Year to Date 8 Month Period ending February 28, 2023 | Accept | Tyrone Hansen |
| 4. Power Pole Purchase Approval | Approval | Jess Pearce |
| 5. Eaton Engineering Approval | Approval | Alan Farnes |
| 6. Directional Boring Bid Approval | Approval | Luke Veigel |
| 7. Power System Operation Report | Information | |
| a. February Resource Reports | Information | |
| b. March 2023 Lost Time/Safety Reports | Information | |
| c. March 2023 Public Relation Reports..... | Information | |
| d. February 2023 Outage Reports | Information | |
| 8. Other Business | Discussion | Paul Summers |
| 9. Next Meeting – May 23, 2023, at 8:00 a.m. | Discussion | Paul Summers |
| 10. Adjourn 10:00 | | Paul Summers |

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
THE BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
February 21, 2023 - 8:00 a.m.**

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Those in Attendance

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Power Commission

Paul C. Summers, Chairman
Susan Becker
Dan Bell
Richard Higginson, CC Rep
David Irvine
Jed Pitcher

Power Department

Allen Johnson, Director
Alan Farnes
David Farnes
Tyrone Hansen
Jess Pearce
Luke Veigel

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Excused

John Marc Knight, Commissioner

Recording Secretary

Nancy T. Lawrence

WELCOME

Chairman Summers called the Power Commission meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. and welcomed those in attendance. The invocation was offered by Councilman Higginson.

MINUTES, January 24 , 2023

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Bountiful Power Commission held January 24, 2023, were presented, and unanimously approved as written on a motion made by Commissioner Becker and seconded by Councilman Higginson. Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voted “aye”.

BUDGET REPORT – YEAR TO DATE 6-MONTH PERIOD

Mr. Hansen presented a summarized Budget Report for the Fiscal Year-to-date 6-Month period ending December 31, 2022. Total **Revenues** YTD were \$16,835,813, above its HAB by \$1,262,997. Major items above budget were: Electric Metered Sales, above its HAB by 6.0%; Air Products, with an average load factor of 77.1% -- compared to 60.3% for this time last year; Contribution in aid to Construction was above its HAB by \$141,858; Interest Income on Investments was above its HAB by \$87,407—the December allocation was \$37,000.

Total **operating expenses** YTD were \$16,934,016, above its HAB by (\$3,325,486). Major items (above) their HABS were: Power Costs, (above) their HABS by (\$3,991,036), which included power generation and power resources; Insurance Expense was (above) budget by (\$45,876); and the transfer to the General Fund was (above) budget by \$(20,398) due to higher EMS.

Major Operating Expenses below the HABS included Distribution Expense, below by \$213,316; Transformers Expense, below by \$109,113; Meters Expense, below by \$69,019; and Computer Expense, below by \$53,853; and Street Light Expense—below by \$165,613.

1 Total **Capital Expenditures** were \$693,751 and included: \$432,000 for Feeder 574,
2 \$135,000 for Feeder 576, \$49,000 for Renaissance, \$35,000 for the Renaissance MRI, and
3 \$17,000 for the Main Street MRI.

4
5 Total **Labor & Benefits** YTD expenses was \$2,286,704. As of 17 December 2022,
6 48.5% or \$2,604,199 of the total Labor and Benefits Expense budget could have spent; the
7 actual TL&B was \$317,495 below that target.

8
9 The **Net Margin** for the YTD was \$(791,954), as above-budget revenues plus many
10 low operating expenses aren't enough to overcome the high-power costs.

11
12 Total **Cash and cash equivalents** were a net \$19,303,655 at month end, down
13 (\$1,0911,258) from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022 and \$4,195,655 above the \$15,108,000
14 total reserved cash requirement. Major sources and (uses) of cash at month end compared to
15 fiscal year-end 2022 included: (\$791,954) net margin YTD; \$356,118 decrease in total
16 Accounts Receivable; \$(221,537) increase in total Inventories; \$381,537 increase in total
17 Accounts Payable; and \$(245,271) decrease in Accrued Benefits and Payroll.

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19 Discussion followed regarding the negative financial position of the budget and
20 focused on projected end-of-year numbers. In response to questions from the group, Mr.
21 Hansen said that at the end of the fiscal year, we could be at least \$4 million below the
22 projected budget. We currently have approximately \$19.3 million in reserves; minus the
23 projected end of year shortfall, this would put us below the \$15.1 million threshold
24 requirement. This projection led to a discussion regarding a rate increase of 10 to 15
25 percent, dependent on our resource costs. Following the discussion, Commissioner Pitcher
26 motioned to accept the Budget Report, as presented. Commissioner Bell seconded the
27 motion and voting was unanimous with Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Pitcher and
28 Summers and Councilman Higginson voting "aye".

29
30 **CAB AND CHASSIS PURCHASE**

31 Mr. Pearce presented a request to purchase a Model 2023 diesel crew cab and
32 chassis to be used for a Line Crew service truck. This service truck will be used to replace a
33 2012 crew service truck. Bids were requested from two vendors which have a state bid
34 contract--Salt Lake Valley Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram, and Larry H. Miller Ford. Larry
35 Miller Ford did not submit a bid. (The individual responsible for bidding was in the hospital
36 with Covid). It is the recommendation of staff to accept the bid from Salt Lake Valley
37 Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram in the amount of \$74,667 (a 2023 Dodge 5500, 4x4, diesel, crew
38 cab, cab and chassis). Commissioner Pitcher motioned to support this recommendation and
39 recommend this purchase to the City Council. Councilman Higginson seconded the motion
40 which carried unanimously with Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Pitcher and Summers,
41 and Councilman Higginson voting "aye".

42
43 **SERVICE BODY PURCHASE**

44 Mr. Pearce presented a request to purchase a new service body to be used with
45 the cab and chassis approved above. Mountain States Industrial Service has in stock a
46 Dakota service body that was being built for BCL&P last year. The body was canceled due

1 to extremely high surcharges from the original bid price. However, this body meets all
2 BCL&P specs and is available for purchase. To hold the service body until a cab and
3 chassis can be purchased, Mountain States would like a \$23,000 deposit (basically 50
4 percent of the total price of \$46,238.00). Staff recommends approval for the purchase of the
5 new Dakota service body from Mountain States Industrial Service, with a total price of
6 \$46,238. The \$23,000 deposit will be taken from the FY 2022-23 budget out of the Capital
7 Vehicles account. Commissioner Becker made a motion to support the staff
8 recommendation, Commissioner Irvine seconded the motion and voting was unanimous.
9 Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voted
10 "aye". Mr. Pearce noted that the timeframe for acquiring big trucks is out five years and it
11 will be prudent for future purchasing options to be considered in that way.
12

13 **RESOURCE UPDATE**

14 Mr. Johnson reviewed several graphs and charts related to **UAMPS** resource billing,
15 noting that unplanned pool purchases have contributed to increased power costs. He also
16 pointed out that the decreased availability of **CRSP** power has been a significant factor in
17 acquiring needed resources. He reviewed that CRSP established a 2-year emergency order
18 in December 2021 to lower power production, along with an increased price. Because of the
19 drought, CRSP has recognized that there is a 1% chance of reaching dead pool this summer
20 and it is projected to be below minimum pool elevation at a 20% probability in 28 of the
21 forward 60 months.
22

23 **Solar** resources have also met some setbacks. Red Mesa Solar is scheduled to begin
24 delivering power on March 15, 2023; however, the test energy has been delayed a couple of
25 weeks. The Steel project will be delayed because they cannot get their panels delivered
26 through customs due to inappropriate labor resources.
27

28 **IPP** re-powering is still scheduled to be online June 2025; however, coal delivery
29 continues to be a problem. The Lila coal mine fire is also a major contributor to the coal
30 shortage. Getting coal from Wyoming is an option that is being explored, but there are
31 delivery issues there as well. Other power options include an additional 15 MW of natural
32 gas in a bigger plant and improved battery storage for solar power.
33

34 The Carbon Free Power Project is still available; however, subscription is an issue.
35 We have signed a non-disclosure agreement for this project with a current off-ramp through
36 February.
37

38 Discussion followed on upcoming rate changes, and it was noted that Bountiful will
39 need to have a rate increase; however, it has not been fully evaluated as to the timing and
40 amount. The estimated budget for the next fiscal year would require an increase of at least
41 10 percent. The Commissioners expressed support of an increase that would support both
42 the current budget and future reserves.
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46 *The following items were included in the packet, but not discussed in the meeting:*

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POWER SYSTEMS OPERATIONS REPORT

- a. December Resource Reports
- b. January 2023 Lost Time/Safety Reports
- c. January 2023 Public Relation Reports
- d. December 2022 Outage Reports

OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. Johnson reviewed that there are approximately 16 security lights in the City which are on private property. In the past, BCL&P has assumed responsibility to maintain these lights, which can be a major liability due to damage to patio's, landscaping issues, and multiple failures on the line. He noted that it costs approximately \$6-10,000 to bore a new line, which cost the City has been absorbing. Options for dealing with this expense would be for the City to continue providing maintenance; or sending a letter to give the lights to the property owners; or sending a letter to move the wire liability to the owners. Several suggestions were discussed, and it was noted that this matter should be given additional consideration.

NEXT POWER COMMISSION

The next meeting of the Power Commission will be held on March 28, 2023, at 8:00 a.m.

ADJOURN

The meeting adjourned at 9:40 a.m. on a motion by Commissioner Becker and seconded by Commissioner Bell. Voting was unanimous with Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Pitcher, and Summers and Councilman Higginson voting "aye".

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

BUDGET REPORT

**for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended
28-February-2023**

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT AND POWER (BCLP)
 Budget Report for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

| YTD: | \$ | Actual | \$ | HAB | \$ | Change |
|----------------------------|----|-------------|----|------------|----|-------------|
| Total Revenues | | 21,923,405 | | 20,246,313 | | 1,677,092 |
| Total Operating Expenses | | 22,537,249 | | 17,736,776 | | (4,800,473) |
| Total Capital Expenditures | | 693,751 | | 545,073 | | (148,679) |
| Net Margin | | (1,307,595) | | 1,964,464 | | (3,272,059) |

Fiscal Year To Date 2023 Is Final

The fiscal year to date (YTD) 8-month period ended 28 February 2023 is final.

Historically Allocated Budget (HAB)

The Historically Allocated Budget uses the last 10 years of history (FY 2013 - FY 2022).

Line items with insufficient history use the YTD Actual as the HAB Target, up to the budget limit (i.e. the budget can be spent any time and there is no HAB variance until the actual exceeds the budget). Line items include: all labor and benefits expenses; all 2010 Bond items (revenues, expenses, & contribution to rate stabilization fund), all transfer revenues, power purchased from UAMPS, and all capital expenditures.

FY 2023 Estimate For Electric Metered Sales Only

In order to improve the accuracy of these budget reports and financial statements, changes were made so that Air Products income, UAMPS power costs, and natural gas costs are posted to the correct month in the general ledger, which eliminated the need to use estimates for them. Similar changes were made so that the three billing cycles of electric metered sales (EMS) are also posted to the correct month in the general ledger, subject to the limits of our billing system. This greatly reduced the size of the estimate used for EMS but did not eliminate it.

For July 2022, the EMS estimate used was \$600,000. However, this EMS estimate was used only in the income statement; it was not included in customer accounts receivable in the balance sheet or cash flow statement.

The above changes to EMS, Air Products income, and UAMPS power costs create a time delay of two months for each budget report because EMS revenues and UAMPS power costs are not available until the 21st and the 25th of the following month, respectively, thus missing a Power Commission meeting.

These changes are a 'work in progress' and further changes will be made as needed.

Total Revenues YTD

Total revenues YTD were \$21,923,405, above its HAB by \$1,677,092. Major items above or (below) their HABs included:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| \$ 1,076,451 | [\$1,075,122 rate-adjusted] Electric Metered Sales (EMS) was 6.0% above its HAB. This included the conservative EMS estimate above. |
| \$ 253,848 | Air Products income was above its HAB with an average load factor of 74.3% for the YTD period, compared to 56.6% for this time last year. |
| \$ 123,427 | contribution in aid to construction was above its HAB. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$48K for the MRI at Renaissance• \$180K Renaissance Town Center |
| \$ 204,562 | interest income on investments was above its HAB. February interest allocation was \$94K |

Total Operating Expenses YTD

Total operating expenses YTD were \$22,537,249, above its HAB by (\$4,800,473). Major items (above) or below their HABs include:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| \$ (5,669,930) | power cost expense was above its HAB - Power Generation (\$2.5M) over and Power Resources (\$3.1M) over. |
| \$ 33,350 | hydro transmission expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 269,218 | distribution expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 132,168 | street light expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 21,136 | special equipment expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 130,583 | transformers expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 83,763 | substation expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 16,521 | SCADA expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 93,807 | meters expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 26,511 | uncollectible accounts expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 66,353 | computer expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ (10,297) | credit card merchant fees were above their HAB. |
| \$ (45,876) | insurance expense was above its HAB, annual payment was above budget. |
| \$ 17,031 | safety equipment expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ 15,272 | travel & training expense was below its HAB due to timing and COVID. |
| \$ 15,155 | uniforms expense was below its HAB. |
| \$ (26,589) | transfer to the general fund expense was above its HAB with the higher EMS. |

Total Capital Expenditures YTD

Total capital expenditures YTD were \$693,751 and included: \$432K for Feeder 574, \$135K for Feeder 576, \$49K for Renaissance, \$35K for the Renaissance MRI and \$17K for the Main Street MRI.

Total Labor & Benefits Expense YTD (included in Operating Expenses YTD and Capital Expenditures YTD discussed above)

Total labor & benefits (TL&B) expense YTD was \$3,018,383. As of 18 February 2023 (the last pay period paid in the YTD period), 63.8% or \$3,428,126 of the TL&B budget could have been spent; the actual TL&B was \$409,744 below that target.

Net Margin YTD

The Net Margin for the YTD was (\$1,307,595), as above-budget revenues and many below-budget operating expenses aren't enough to overcome the high power costs.

Changes in Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement YTD

Total cash & cash equivalents were a net \$20,472,919 at month end, up \$78,005 from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022, and \$5,364,919 above the \$15,108,000 total reserved cash requirement. Major sources and (uses) of cash at month end compared to fiscal year-end 2022 included:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| \$ (1,307,595) | net margin YTD. |
| \$ 520,821 | decrease in total accounts receivable as Fall/Winter EMS run lower than Summer (A/R Customer from \$3,619,028 to \$3,363,359). |
| \$ (250,730) | increase in total inventories (T&D Inventory from \$2,485,067 to \$2,735,797). |
| \$ (28,806) | increase in prepaid expense. |
| \$ 1,969,007 | increase in total accounts payable (from \$1,848,510 to \$3,817,517). |
| \$ (245,271) | decrease in accrued benefits and payroll. |
| \$ 20,579 | increase in customer deposits. |
| \$ 0 | other current liabilities. |
| \$ - | long-term debt. |
| \$ - | other long-term assets |
| \$ - | long-term liabilities |
| \$ - | net fixed assets |
| \$ (600,000) | decrease in other equity (excluding the net margin) - July EMS Estimate. |

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**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT - SUMMARY**
For the 2022-2023 Year-to-Date 9 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

66.7%

| Account Name | Final- Jul-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 | YTD ACTUAL | Hist Alloc B x YTDH% | Good (Bad) | Equally Alloc Budget B x 66.7% | Good (Bad) | TOTAL BUDGET | Last YTD |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating Revenues | 3,104,257 | 3,425,050 | 3,280,603 | 2,238,755 | 2,126,212 | 2,482,828 | 2,499,304 | 2,439,605 | 21,596,813 | 20,132,859 | 1,463,955 | 19,364,923 | 2,231,891 | 29,047,384 | 19,055,116 |
| Non-Operating Revenues | (13,365) | 36,638 | 28,403 | 50,851 | 37,549 | 37,853 | 52,604 | 95,878 | 326,591 | 113,454 | 213,137 | 1,041,821 | (715,229) | 1,562,731 | 81,012 |
| TOTAL REVENUES | 3,090,872 | 3,461,688 | 3,309,006 | 2,289,606 | 2,163,761 | 2,520,681 | 2,551,908 | 2,535,483 | 21,923,405 | 20,246,313 | 1,677,092 | 20,406,743 | 1,516,661 | 30,610,115 | 19,136,128 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Op Exp Power Generation | 612,794 | 515,290 | 591,244 | 303,978 | 443,076 | 599,721 | 674,505 | 74,658 | 3,815,267 | 1,310,805 | (2,504,462) | 1,399,677 | (2,415,590) | 2,099,515 | 2,000,528 |
| Op Exp Power Resources | 1,640,113 | 1,409,941 | 1,313,256 | 1,275,909 | 1,369,321 | 2,101,764 | 1,598,437 | 1,769,873 | 12,478,615 | 9,313,147 | (3,165,468) | 8,887,976 | (3,590,639) | 13,331,964 | 9,089,593 |
| Op Exp Power Gen&Resources | 2,252,907 | 1,925,231 | 1,904,500 | 1,579,888 | 1,812,397 | 2,701,485 | 2,272,943 | 1,844,532 | 16,293,882 | 10,623,952 | (5,669,930) | 10,287,653 | (6,006,229) | 15,431,479 | 11,090,122 |
| Op Exp Transmission & Distrib | 188,563 | 200,607 | 221,996 | 234,235 | 196,751 | 369,711 | 274,160 | 240,314 | 1,946,326 | 2,633,146 | 686,820 | 3,102,388 | 1,196,062 | 4,653,582 | 2,179,346 |
| Op Exp Cust Accts & Collection | 4,488 | 10,261 | 7,848 | 10,901 | 10,796 | 12,867 | 14,585 | 5,360 | 77,107 | 197,425 | 120,318 | 185,663 | 108,556 | 278,494 | 83,075 |
| Op Exp General & Admin | 344,657 | 223,493 | 218,554 | 230,513 | 227,438 | 315,311 | 211,968 | 199,666 | 1,971,598 | 2,060,507 | 86,909 | 2,350,600 | 379,002 | 3,525,900 | 2,066,711 |
| Op Exp Other | 270,094 | 359,373 | 329,880 | 241,061 | 235,677 | 272,345 | 271,876 | 267,830 | 2,248,335 | 2,221,747 | (26,589) | 2,544,107 | 295,771 | 3,816,160 | 2,092,029 |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES | 3,060,700 | 2,718,965 | 2,662,778 | 2,296,598 | 2,483,257 | 3,691,719 | 3,045,532 | 2,657,701 | 22,637,249 | 17,736,776 | (4,800,473) | 18,470,410 | (4,066,839) | 27,705,615 | 17,511,283 |
| OPERATING MARGIN | 30,173 | 742,922 | 626,228 | (6,991) | (319,496) | (1,171,038) | (493,624) | (22,018) | (613,844) | 2,509,536 | (3,123,381) | 1,936,333 | (2,550,178) | 2,904,500 | 1,624,845 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land, L Rights & Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133,333 | 133,333 | 200,000 | 92,906 |
| Transmission & Distribution Sys | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133,333 | 133,333 | 200,000 | 0 |
| Machinery & Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 405,333 | 405,333 | 608,000 | 195,480 |
| Capital Work In Process | 15,779 | 65,476 | 169,035 | 253,887 | 184,679 | 4,894 | 0 | 0 | 693,751 | 545,073 | (148,679) | 1,264,333 | 570,582 | 1,896,500 | 749,773 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | 15,779 | 65,476 | 169,035 | 253,887 | 184,679 | 4,894 | 0 | 0 | 693,751 | 545,073 | (148,679) | 1,936,333 | 1,242,582 | 2,904,500 | 1,038,160 |
| TOTAL OP EXP & CAP EXPD | 3,076,479 | 2,784,441 | 2,851,813 | 2,550,485 | 2,667,937 | 3,696,613 | 3,045,532 | 2,557,701 | 23,231,000 | 18,281,849 | (4,949,151) | 20,406,743 | (2,824,257) | 30,610,115 | 18,549,443 |
| NET MARGIN | 14,393 | 677,446 | 457,193 | (260,878) | (504,176) | (1,175,932) | (493,624) | (22,018) | (1,307,595) | 1,964,464 | (3,272,059) | 0 | (1,307,595) | 0 | 586,685 |
| Total Labor & Benefits | 23 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 42 | 28 | 28 | 233 | 63.8% | | | | | |
| #PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 233 | | | | | | |
| Last Pay Period Paid In YTD | 199,845 | 240,416 | 245,800 | 239,183 | 247,736 | 395,732 | 249,773 | 236,397 | 2,054,882 | 2,280,618 | 225,736 | 2,381,761 | 326,879 | 3,572,642 | 2,051,960 |
| \$ Total Labor | 81,110 | 115,623 | 117,556 | 127,268 | 117,702 | 158,733 | 131,089 | 114,419 | 963,501 | 1,147,508 | 184,007 | 1,198,399 | 234,898 | 1,797,599 | 1,017,422 |
| \$ Total Labor & Benefits | 280,955 | 355,038 | 363,356 | 366,451 | 365,438 | 554,465 | 380,882 | 350,815 | 3,018,383 | 3,428,126 | 409,744 | 3,580,161 | 561,778 | 5,370,241 | 3,089,382 |

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

66.7%

| Account Name | Final-Est | Final-Jul-22 | Final-Aug-22 | Final-Sep-22 | Final-Oct-22 | Final-Nov-22 | Final-Dec-22 | Final-Jan-23 | Final-Feb-23 | ACTUAL | YTD B x YTDH% Good (Bad) | Equally Alloc Budget B x 66.7% Good (Bad) | (GIB) % | TOTAL BUDGET | Last YTD |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating Revenues | | | | | | | | | | 19,049,866 | 17,973,435 | 1,836,020 | 10.7 | 25,820,799 | 17,081,009 |
| Electric Metered Sales | 2,796,760 | 3,089,546 | 2,794,614 | 1,906,434 | 1,854,583 | 2,219,264 | 2,214,572 | 2,174,118 | 1,918,566 | 1,758,187 | 1,504,339 | 254,841 | 17.0 | 2,255,018 | 1,422,521 |
| Air Products Income | 220,575 | 225,620 | 222,893 | 267,609 | 218,897 | 210,353 | 200,383 | 191,856 | 191,856 | 1,758,187 | 264,527 | 254,841 | (4.2) | 414,000 | 264,772 |
| Street Light System Income | 24,447 | 34,278 | 34,313 | 34,314 | 34,292 | 34,284 | 34,278 | 34,326 | 34,326 | 66,479 | 66,479 | (3,377) | (5.3) | 100,000 | 60,338 |
| Connection Fees | 7,529 | 9,220 | 8,624 | 8,919 | 7,235 | 5,832 | 8,866 | 6,877 | 6,877 | 320,834 | 197,407 | 180,000 | 78.2 | 270,000 | 71,415 |
| Contrib In Aid To Construction | 26,001 | 59,759 | 208,057 | 15,887 | 5,695 | 268 | 530 | 363 | 363 | 2,982 | 3,619 | (638) | (25.5) | 6,000 | 4,080 |
| Income Uncollectible Accts | 0 | 337 | 433 | 709 | 352 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rental of Poles | 19,770 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,832 | 19,884 | 69,486 | 55,913 | 13,573 | 52.7 | 68,266 | 48,438 |
| Sales Tax Vendor Discount | 1,204 | 1,730 | 1,756 | 1,563 | 1,057 | 1,040 | 1,268 | 1,261 | 1,261 | 10,878 | 9,131 | 8,667 | 25.1 | 13,000 | 10,440 |
| Sundry Revenues | 7,972 | 4,559 | 9,912 | 3,324 | 4,102 | 11,787 | 9,579 | 5,698 | 5,698 | 56,931 | 58,008 | (66,874) | (14.9) | 100,311 | 92,103 |
| Operating Revenues | 3,104,257 | 3,425,050 | 3,280,603 | 2,238,753 | 2,126,212 | 2,482,828 | 2,499,304 | 2,439,805 | 2,159,683 | 20,132,859 | 19,364,323 | 2,231,881 | 11.5 | 29,047,384 | 19,055,116 |
| | 100.4% | 98.9% | 99.1% | 97.8% | 96.3% | 98.5% | 97.9% | 96.2% | 98.5% | 98.5% | 99.4% | 94.9% | 94.9% | | |
| NonOperating Revenues | | | | | | | | | | 316,228 | 111,666 | 204,562 | 156.6 | 184,837 | 79,244 |
| Interest Inc Investments | (13,722) | 36,213 | 27,022 | 49,618 | 35,914 | 36,905 | 50,072 | 94,207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest Inc Rate Stabilize | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest Inc UAMPS | 337 | 825 | 1,381 | 1,233 | 1,635 | 948 | 2,632 | 1,672 | 1,788 | 10,363 | 1,788 | 8,575 | 418.1 | 3,000 | 1,767 |
| Interest Inc 2010 Bond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fed Int Exp Subsidy 2010 Bond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Use Of Fund Reserves (2010 Bond) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Use Of Retained Earnings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Use Of Rate Stabilization Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer/RevFromOtherFunds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Invest Unrealized (Gain) / Loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gain On Sale Of Fixed Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| FEMA Assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Grants: CARES Act & M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| NonOperating Revenues | (13,385) | 36,838 | 28,403 | 50,851 | 37,549 | 37,853 | 52,604 | 95,878 | 113,454 | 326,591 | 113,454 | 213,137 | (68.7) | 1,562,731 | 81,012 |
| | -0.4% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 2.2% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 3.8% | 3.8% | 1.5% | 0.6% | 5.1% | 5.1% | | |
| TOTAL REVENUES | 3,090,872 | 3,461,887 | 3,309,006 | 2,289,606 | 2,163,761 | 2,520,681 | 2,551,908 | 2,535,683 | 2,273,137 | 20,463,450 | 20,246,313 | 1,677,092 | 7.4 | 30,610,115 | 19,136,128 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Op Exp Power Generation | 37,619 | 42,090 | 42,930 | 43,161 | 44,847 | 73,325 | 46,312 | 43,341 | 43,341 | 373,626 | 373,626 | 0 | (1.5) | 552,052 | 388,792 |
| Plant Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fuel Oil | 440,837 | 336,623 | 455,418 | 243,404 | 374,947 | 133,271 | 589,062 | 15,385 | 15,385 | 598,638 | (1,990,309) | 579,567 | (346.7) | 869,350 | 1,324,705 |
| Natural Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lube Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant | 88,085 | 13,196 | 2,257 | 888 | 1,728 | 4,129 | 4,814 | 7,936 | 7,936 | 123,034 | 145,092 | 782 | 0.6 | 185,724 | 104,062 |
| Power Plant Equipment Repairs | 46,252 | 123,381 | 90,640 | 16,525 | 21,553 | 4,331 | 20,422 | 7,996 | 7,996 | 331,099 | 193,448 | (137,651) | (0.9) | 492,369 | 182,969 |
| Power Plant Major Repairs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 384,665 | 13,695 | 0 | 0 | 398,560 | 0 | (398,560) | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Building Repairs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Storage Tank Fees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Op Exp Power Generation | 612,794 | 515,290 | 591,244 | 303,978 | 443,076 | 599,721 | 674,605 | 74,658 | 74,658 | 3,815,267 | 1,310,805 | (2,504,462) | (172.6) | 2,099,515 | 2,000,528 |
| % of Total Revenues | 19.8% | 14.9% | 17.8% | 13.3% | 20.5% | 23.8% | 26.4% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 17.4% | 6.5% | 6.9% | 6.9% | | |
| Op Exp Power Resources | 33,944 | 431 | 268 | 31,345 | 94,802 | 2,325 | 127,231 | 2,043 | 2,043 | 292,389 | 251,941 | (40,448) | (20.9) | 362,705 | 256,812 |
| Echo Hydro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Echo Hydro Major Repairs | 1,655 | 3,526 | 4,661 | 4,856 | 7,685 | 1,417 | 3,451 | 4,950 | 4,950 | 32,202 | 32,202 | 0 | 0.0 | 68,407 | 20,018 |
| Echo Hydro Labor | 24,582 | 3,672 | 4,968 | 23,498 | (279) | 492 | 162 | 3,368 | 3,368 | 60,483 | 121,596 | 81,113 | 51.5 | 187,156 | 42,907 |
| Pinewise Hydro | 1,356 | 4,739 | 12,624 | 3,302 | 2,212 | 782 | 548 | 1,447 | 1,447 | 26,810 | 26,810 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pinewise Hydro Labor | 226,091 | 233,208 | 210,308 | 301,574 | 286,016 | 308,331 | 295,285 | 290,311 | 290,311 | 2,161,125 | 2,279,189 | 118,064 | (35.9) | 29,602 | 8,027 |
| Power Purch CRSP | 263,987 | 289,987 | 199,150 | 25,034 | (20,889) | 2,073 | 2,073 | 743,486 | 743,486 | 452,605 | (203,890) | 452,605 | (64.3) | 3,196,200 | 2,264,963 |
| Power Purch IPP | 145,428 | 151,093 | 159,488 | 39,716 | 74,158 | 74,809 | 75,163 | 73,166 | 73,166 | 355,189 | 355,189 | (442,551) | (126.3) | 525,704 | 1,000,690 |
| Power Purch San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Power Purch A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Power Purch B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Power Purch C | 923,071 | 723,285 | 761,790 | 846,584 | 915,615 | 1,711,535 | 1,094,724 | 1,392,496 | 1,392,496 | 5,706,623 | (2,662,476) | 5,522,188 | (51.6) | 8,283,282 | 5,484,870 |
| Power Purch UAMPS (Pool, etc) | 1,840,113 | 1,409,341 | 1,313,256 | 1,275,909 | 1,369,321 | 2,101,764 | 1,598,873 | 1,769,873 | 1,769,873 | 9,313,147 | (3,165,469) | 8,887,976 | (40.4) | 13,331,964 | 9,089,593 |
| Op Exp Power Resources | 53.1% | 40.7% | 40.7% | 55.7% | 63.3% | 83.4% | 62.6% | 69.6% | 69.6% | 46.0% | 46.0% | 43.6% | 43.6% | | |
| % of Total Revenues | 2,252,907 | 1,925,231 | 1,904,500 | 1,579,888 | 1,812,397 | 2,701,885 | 2,272,643 | 1,844,632 | 1,844,632 | 16,293,882 | 10,623,952 | (5,669,930) | (58.4) | 15,431,479 | 11,090,122 |
| Income After Pwr Gen & Res | 837,965 | 1,536,557 | 1,404,506 | 709,719 | 351,364 | (180,904) | 278,565 | 691,151 | 691,151 | 5,629,523 | 9,622,361 | (3,992,836) | (44.4) | 15,178,636 | 8,046,006 |
| % of Total Revenues | 27.1% | 44.4% | 42.4% | 31.0% | 16.2% | -7.2% | 10.9% | 27.3% | 27.3% | 25.7% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 48.6% | | |

66.7%

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023**

| Account Name | Final:Est Jul-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 | ACTUAL | YTD B x YTDH% | Hist Alloc Budget B x 86.7% | Good (Bad) | GIB) % | TOTAL BUDGET | Last YTD |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Op Exp General & Admin | 344,857 | 223,493 | 218,554 | 230,513 | 227,438 | 315,311 | 211,568 | 199,666 | 1,371,398 | 10.2% | 2,060,507 | 379,002 | 18.1 | 3,525,900 | 2,066,711 |
| % of Total Revenues | 11.2% | 6.5% | 6.6% | 10.1% | 10.5% | 12.5% | 8.3% | 7.9% | 9.0% | 10.2% | 11.5% | | 16.1 | 11.5% | |
| Op Exp Other | 219,676 | 308,955 | 279,461 | 190,643 | 185,458 | 221,926 | 221,457 | 217,412 | 1,844,989 | 11.0% | 1,818,400 | (26,589) | (7.2) | 2,582,080 | 1,708,101 |
| Transfer To General Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer To Capital Improv Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer To Rate Stabilization R | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer To Unappropri Ret Earni | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Admin Services Reimbursement | 50,418 | 50,418 | 50,418 | 50,418 | 50,418 | 50,418 | 50,418 | 50,418 | 403,347 | 80.7% | 403,347 | 0 | 0.0 | 605,020 | 352,832 |
| Transfer To Liability Ins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Note Pay CIF Interest Expense | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Note Pay CIF Principal Repay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 Bond Issue Cost | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 Bond Principal Pmt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 Bond Interest Exp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 Bond Arbit Compl Fee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 Bond Agent Trustee Fee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loss Deleted Fixed Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Depreciation Expense | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 31,096 |
| Amortization Expense | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contingency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Op Exp Other | 270,094 | 359,373 | 329,880 | 241,061 | 235,877 | 272,345 | 271,676 | 267,830 | 2,246,335 | 11.0% | 2,221,747 | (26,589) | (11.6) | 3,816,160 | 2,092,029 |
| % of Total Revenues | 8.7% | 12.4% | 10.0% | 10.5% | 10.9% | 10.8% | 10.7% | 10.6% | 10.3% | 11.0% | 12.5% | | 11.6 | 12.5% | |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE | 3,060,700 | 2,718,965 | 2,862,778 | 2,296,598 | 2,483,257 | 3,691,719 | 3,045,532 | 2,557,701 | 22,537,249 | 100.9% | 17,736,776 | (4,800,473) | (22.0) | 27,705,615 | 17,511,283 |
| % of Total Revenues | 99.0% | 73.5% | 81.1% | 100.3% | 114.8% | 146.5% | 119.3% | 100.9% | 102.8% | 100.9% | 90.5% | | (22.0) | 90.5% | |
| OPERATING MARGIN | 30,173 | 742,922 | 826,228 | (6,991) | (319,496) | (1,171,038) | (493,624) | (22,018) | (613,844) | -2.8% | 2,509,536 | (3,123,381) | (131.7) | 2,904,500 | 1,824,845 |
| % of Total Revenues | 1.0% | 21.5% | 18.9% | -0.3% | -14.8% | -46.5% | -19.3% | -0.9% | -2.8% | -2.8% | 9.5% | | (131.7) | 9.5% | |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land, L Rights & Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Land, Land Rights, Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Land, L Rights & Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| % of Total Revenues | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | 0.0 | 0.0% | |
| Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bldg Office & Warehouse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bldg Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 92,906 |
| Bldg Echo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bldg PineView | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| % of Total Revenues | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | | 100.0 | 0.7% | |
| Transmission & Distribution Systems | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trans Substation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trans System | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist Substations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist System | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist Street Lights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist Street Lights Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist Traffic Signals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transmission & Distribution Syst | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| % of Total Revenues | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | | 100.0 | 0.7% | |
| Machinery & Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| M&E Office Furniture & Equipme | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Machinery & Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| M&E Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| M&E Echo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| M&E PineView | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| M&E SCADA System | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| M&E Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Machinery & Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 195,480 |
| % of Total Revenues | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | | 100.0 | 2.0% | |

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023**

| Account Name | Final+Est Jul-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 | YTD ACTUAL | Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad) | Equally Alloc Budget B x 66.7% Good (Bad) | G(B) % | TOTAL BUDGET | Last YTD |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---|--|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| Capital Work In Process | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 02 Plant Generation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 NIW | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views | 13,561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,561 | (13,561) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 08 Dist Sub SIW Sub | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 08 Dist Sub SIW Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 09 Dist Sub NIW Sub | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 09 Dist Sub NIW Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,095 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,095 | (8,095) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 11 Dist Sys Cottages/Main | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 11 Dist Sys Cottages/Main Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,831 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,831 | 1,831 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 724,156 |
| CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 4,104 |
| CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 12,603 |
| CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 6,291 |
| CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Ex | 2,218 | 415 | 153,796 | 223,329 | 0 | 1,958 | 0 | 0 | 381,715 | 0 | 458,333 | 16.7 | 687,500 | 0 |
| CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Lb | 0 | 30,553 | 13,075 | 7,081 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50,710 | (50,710) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118,352 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118,352 | 118,352 | 175,333 | 32.5 | 263,000 | 1,106 |
| CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Lb | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,103 | 11,784 | 1,997 | 0 | 0 | 16,885 | (16,885) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Pk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Pk Labor | 0 | 1,069 | 1,001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,070 | (2,070) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,331 | (16,331) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRI Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 952 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 952 | (952) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43,175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43,175 | 43,175 | 46,667 | 7.5 | 70,000 | 1,514 |
| CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,212 | 2,321 | 939 | 0 | 0 | 5,473 | (5,473) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard Labor | 0 | 29,315 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,315 | (29,315) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance MF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance Lb | 0 | 4,124 | 1,164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,287 | (5,287) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Work In Process | 15,779 | 65,476 | 169,035 | 253,837 | 184,679 | 4,894 | 0 | 0 | 693,751 | 545,073 | 1,264,333 | 45.1 | 1,896,500 | 749,773 |
| % of Total Revenues | 0.5% | 1.9% | 5.1% | 11.1% | 8.5% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 2.7% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 1,038,160 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | 15,779 | 65,476 | 169,035 | 253,837 | 184,679 | 4,894 | 0 | 0 | 693,751 | 545,073 | 1,264,333 | 64.2 | 2,904,500 | |
| % of Total Revenues | 0.5% | 1.9% | 5.1% | 11.1% | 8.5% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 2.7% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.2% | |
| TOTAL OP REVS & CAP EXPD | 3,076,479 | 2,784,441 | 2,857,813 | 2,550,485 | 2,667,937 | 3,696,613 | 3,045,532 | 2,557,701 | 23,231,000 | 16,281,849 | 20,406,743 | (13.6) | 30,610,115 | |
| % of Total Revenues | 99.5% | 80.4% | 86.2% | 111.4% | 123.3% | 146.7% | 119.3% | 100.9% | 106.0% | 90.3% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| NET MARGIN | 14,393 | 677,446 | 457,193 | (260,878) | (504,176) | (1,175,932) | (493,624) | (22,018) | (1,307,595) | 1,964,464 | (3,272,059) | 0.0 | 0 | |
| % of Total Revenues | 0.5% | 19.6% | 13.8% | -11.4% | -23.3% | -46.7% | -19.3% | -0.9% | -6.0% | 9.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| Total Labor & Benefits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| #PaidDays: #Total % 365 Days | 23 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 42 | 28 | 28 | 233 | 63.9% | Equally Alloc Budget | | | |
| Last Pay Period Paid in YTD | 23Jul22 | 20Aug22 | 17Sep22 | 15Oct22 | 12Nov22 | 24Dec22 | 21Jan23 | 18Feb23 | 365 | #PaidDays:365xBudget | Equally Alloc Budget | | | |
| \$ Total Labor | 189,846 | 240,416 | 245,800 | 239,183 | 247,736 | 395,732 | 249,773 | 236,397 | 2,054,892 | 2,280,618 | 2,381,761 | 13.7 | 3,572,642 | 2,051,960 |
| \$ Total Benefits | 81,110 | 115,623 | 117,556 | 127,269 | 117,702 | 158,733 | 131,089 | 114,419 | 963,501 | 1,147,508 | 184,007 | 19.6 | 1,797,599 | 1,017,422 |
| \$ Total Labor & Benefits | 280,956 | 356,038 | 363,356 | 366,451 | 365,438 | 554,465 | 380,862 | 350,816 | 3,018,383 | 3,428,126 | 409,744 | 15.7 | 5,370,241 | 3,069,382 |

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (KWH) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD [BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS]**
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

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| | Final Jul-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 | Prelim Mar-23 | Prelim Apr-23 | Prelim Mby-23 | Prelim Jun-23 | YTD ACTUAL | TOTAL BUDGET |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Actual | 2,796,760 | 3,089,546 | 2,794,614 | 1,906,430 | 1,854,583 | 2,219,264 | 2,214,572 | 2,174,118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,049,886 | |
| Historical % (10 year) | 11.04% | 11.01% | 8.90% | 7.21% | 7.13% | 8.27% | 8.40% | 7.65% | 7.06% | 6.79% | 6.95% | 9.59% | 100.00% | |
| Budget Target (Hist% x T Bud) | 2,850,685 | 2,843,359 | 2,297,515 | 1,861,387 | 1,841,249 | 2,136,388 | 2,168,931 | 1,975,251 | 1,822,087 | 1,752,743 | 1,794,790 | 2,476,421 | 25,820,799 | |
| Actual - Budget | (53,925) | 246,187 | 497,099 | 45,043 | 13,334 | 82,877 | 45,642 | 198,867 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Actual - Budget % | -1.9% | 8.7% | 21.6% | 2.4% | 0.7% | 3.9% | 2.1% | 10.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | |
| YTD Actual - Budget | (53,925) | 192,262 | 689,361 | 734,404 | 747,737 | 830,614 | 876,255 | 1,075,122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| YTD Actual - Budget % | -1.9% | 3.4% | 8.6% | 7.5% | 6.4% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | |

EMS (-A/RP) ADJUSTED FOR RATE INCREASES - FORECASTS:
Forecast FY Total EMS
Forecast FY Total EMS \$ +/-

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 27,900,918 | 27,647,425 | 27,748,380 | 1,826,626 | 1,927,581 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|

EMS (-A/RP) VERSUS BUDGET TARGET USING 10 YEAR ACTUAL HISTORIES:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|
| Actual | 2,796,760 | 3,089,546 | 2,794,614 | 1,906,430 | 1,854,583 | 2,219,264 | 2,214,572 | 2,174,118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,049,886 | |
| Historical % (10 year) | 11.03% | 11.02% | 8.90% | 7.21% | 7.13% | 8.27% | 8.40% | 7.65% | 7.06% | 6.79% | 6.94% | 9.60% | 100.00% | |
| Budget Target (Hist% x T Bud) | 2,848,087 | 2,845,180 | 2,299,077 | 1,861,409 | 1,840,805 | 2,134,971 | 2,168,163 | 1,975,743 | 1,822,857 | 1,753,298 | 1,793,148 | 2,478,062 | 25,820,799 | |
| Actual - Budget | (51,327) | 244,365 | 495,537 | 45,021 | 13,778 | 84,293 | 46,410 | 198,375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Actual - Budget % | -1.8% | 8.6% | 21.6% | 2.4% | 0.7% | 3.9% | 2.1% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | |
| YTD Actual - Budget | (51,327) | 193,038 | 688,576 | 733,596 | 747,374 | 831,667 | 878,077 | 1,076,451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| YTD Actual - Budget % | -1.8% | 3.4% | 8.6% | 7.4% | 6.4% | 5.0% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | |

KWH (-A/RP) SOLD:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Actual | 28,887,618 | 29,445,765 | 26,149,032 | 17,517,031 | 17,100,310 | 20,919,210 | 20,896,770 | 20,363,774 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181,279,510 | |
| Historical % (10 year) | 11.85% | 11.19% | 8.95% | 6.95% | 7.07% | 8.29% | 8.45% | 7.54% | 6.93% | 6.57% | 6.94% | 9.26% | 100.00% | |
| Average | 29,335,373 | 27,702,412 | 22,163,196 | 17,190,695 | 17,503,555 | 20,507,472 | 20,918,962 | 18,665,291 | 17,161,531 | 16,262,592 | 17,164,175 | 22,917,534 | 247,512,790 | |
| Actual - Average | (447,755) | 1,743,353 | 3,985,836 | 326,336 | (403,245) | 411,738 | (22,192) | 1,698,483 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Actual - Average % | -1.5% | 6.3% | 18.0% | 1.9% | -2.3% | 2.0% | -0.1% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | |
| YTD Actual | 28,887,618 | 58,333,383 | 84,482,415 | 107,999,446 | 119,099,756 | 140,018,966 | 160,915,736 | 181,279,510 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| YTD Average | 29,335,373 | 57,037,785 | 79,200,982 | 96,391,676 | 113,895,232 | 134,402,704 | 155,321,666 | 173,986,957 | 191,148,488 | 207,411,081 | 224,595,256 | 247,512,790 | 247,512,790 | |
| YTD Actual - Average | (447,755) | 1,295,598 | 5,281,434 | 5,607,770 | 5,204,525 | 5,616,262 | 5,594,070 | 7,292,553 | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| YTD Actual - Average % | -1.5% | 2.3% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 3.6% | 4.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | |

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Residential Customers | 15,643 | 15,636 | 15,641 | 15,628 | 15,615 | 15,596 | 15,645 | 15,643 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Commercial Customers | 1,651 | 1,654 | 1,651 | 1,644 | 1,643 | 1,646 | 1,646 | 1,646 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Industrial Customers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total Customers | 17,295 | 17,291 | 17,293 | 17,273 | 17,259 | 17,243 | 17,291 | 17,290 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (EMS) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD [BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS]
 For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

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| HISTORY of EMS (-A/RP) and KWH (-A/RP): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL ACTUAL | TOTAL BUDGET | % VAR | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | | Jul-22 | Aug-22 | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,424,976 | 2,756,228 | 2,356,323 | 1,815,036 | 1,739,156 | 1,933,482 | 2,090,281 | 1,965,526 | 1,789,636 | 1,725,456 | 1,689,708 | 1,689,708 | 2,869,722 | 25,155,531 | 25,233,695 | -0.3% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,424,976 | 2,756,228 | 2,356,323 | 1,815,036 | 1,739,156 | 1,933,482 | 2,090,281 | 1,965,526 | 1,789,636 | 1,725,456 | 1,689,708 | 1,689,708 | 2,869,722 | 25,155,531 | 25,233,695 | -0.3% | |
| KWH Actual | 32,240,578 | 27,771,977 | 22,975,370 | 17,214,552 | 16,333,293 | 18,703,293 | 20,493,082 | 18,605,410 | 17,064,216 | 16,290,244 | 15,796,475 | 15,998,174 | 19,988,314 | 243,277,849 | | | |
| Total Customers | 17,249 | 17,271 | 17,264 | 17,258 | 17,256 | 17,240 | 17,232 | 17,243 | 17,277 | 17,283 | 17,279 | 17,287 | | | | | |
| FY 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,040,480 | 3,017,082 | 2,506,180 | 1,839,373 | 1,784,838 | 2,085,472 | 2,016,510 | 1,986,963 | 1,776,220 | 1,709,720 | 1,753,144 | 1,753,144 | 2,504,172 | 25,020,154 | 25,108,154 | -0.4% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,040,480 | 3,017,082 | 2,506,180 | 1,839,373 | 1,784,838 | 2,085,472 | 2,016,510 | 1,986,963 | 1,776,220 | 1,709,720 | 1,753,144 | 1,753,144 | 2,504,172 | 25,020,154 | 25,108,154 | -0.4% | |
| KWH Actual | 25,243,580 | 29,700,763 | 24,393,335 | 17,464,891 | 16,965,895 | 20,096,052 | 19,591,831 | 19,261,313 | 17,051,890 | 16,192,244 | 16,178,792 | 16,178,792 | 24,384,158 | 248,065,744 | | | |
| Total Customers | 17,148 | 17,157 | 17,165 | 17,152 | 17,155 | 17,157 | 17,190 | 17,194 | 17,245 | 17,244 | 17,247 | 17,247 | | | | | |
| FY 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,735,938 | 2,747,919 | 2,094,454 | 1,747,193 | 1,763,944 | 1,994,931 | 2,024,716 | 1,885,342 | 1,704,973 | 1,673,952 | 1,347,742 | 1,347,742 | 2,580,392 | 24,301,497 | 24,900,000 | -2.4% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,735,938 | 2,747,919 | 2,094,454 | 1,747,193 | 1,763,944 | 1,994,931 | 2,024,716 | 1,885,342 | 1,704,973 | 1,673,952 | 1,347,742 | 1,347,742 | 2,580,392 | 24,301,497 | 24,900,000 | -2.4% | |
| KWH Actual | 27,548,670 | 27,966,753 | 20,350,883 | 16,695,225 | 17,023,153 | 19,707,915 | 20,238,847 | 18,513,555 | 16,326,981 | 15,970,573 | 17,126,600 | 17,126,600 | 26,243,580 | 243,712,745 | | | |
| Total Customers | 17,118 | 17,077 | 17,108 | 17,078 | 17,063 | 17,113 | 17,095 | 17,120 | 17,138 | 17,108 | 17,152 | 17,152 | | | | | |
| FY 2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 3,016,471 | 2,673,515 | 2,153,282 | 1,801,455 | 1,759,810 | 2,043,843 | 2,103,754 | 1,928,783 | 1,758,328 | 1,698,499 | 1,650,080 | 1,650,080 | 1,937,436 | 24,525,255 | 24,900,000 | -1.5% | |
| EMS Actual | 3,016,471 | 2,673,515 | 2,153,282 | 1,801,455 | 1,759,810 | 2,043,843 | 2,103,754 | 1,928,783 | 1,758,328 | 1,698,499 | 1,650,080 | 1,650,080 | 1,937,436 | 24,525,255 | 24,900,000 | -1.5% | |
| KWH Actual | 31,424,584 | 27,389,422 | 21,461,155 | 17,132,744 | 17,132,744 | 20,450,737 | 21,267,963 | 18,985,419 | 17,165,973 | 16,049,873 | 15,898,897 | 15,898,897 | 19,694,776 | 244,282,650 | | | |
| Total Customers | 17,023 | 16,974 | 17,016 | 17,024 | 16,966 | 17,028 | 16,998 | 17,002 | 17,076 | 17,102 | 17,078 | 17,078 | | | | | |
| FY 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,893,044 | 2,750,727 | 2,219,081 | 1,741,553 | 1,686,965 | 1,892,340 | 1,985,502 | 1,773,249 | 1,836,609 | 1,661,285 | 1,804,112 | 1,804,112 | 2,312,706 | 24,805,283 | 25,370,480 | -2.2% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,893,044 | 2,750,727 | 2,219,081 | 1,741,553 | 1,686,965 | 1,892,340 | 1,985,502 | 1,773,249 | 1,836,609 | 1,661,285 | 1,804,112 | 1,804,112 | 2,312,706 | 24,805,283 | 25,370,480 | -2.2% | |
| KWH Actual | 29,958,565 | 28,118,819 | 21,727,934 | 16,797,009 | 16,273,804 | 19,372,077 | 19,861,292 | 17,301,806 | 18,054,040 | 16,125,657 | 17,826,390 | 17,826,390 | 22,881,267 | 244,664,660 | | | |
| Total Customers | 16,946 | 16,890 | 16,897 | 16,933 | 16,888 | 16,935 | 16,942 | 16,941 | 16,943 | 16,943 | 16,965 | 16,965 | | | | | |
| FY 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,851,115 | 2,584,928 | 1,988,508 | 1,651,273 | 1,703,998 | 2,047,789 | 2,074,222 | 1,832,924 | 1,668,586 | 1,608,214 | 1,746,478 | 1,746,478 | 2,238,825 | 24,012,898 | 24,560,000 | -2.2% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,851,115 | 2,584,928 | 1,988,508 | 1,651,273 | 1,703,998 | 2,047,789 | 2,074,222 | 1,832,924 | 1,668,586 | 1,608,214 | 1,746,478 | 1,746,478 | 2,238,825 | 24,012,898 | 24,560,000 | -2.2% | |
| KWH Actual | 30,195,167 | 27,302,508 | 20,345,944 | 16,754,950 | 17,198,173 | 21,146,982 | 21,648,236 | 18,546,174 | 16,997,507 | 16,003,056 | 17,637,015 | 17,637,015 | 23,027,070 | 246,702,382 | | | |
| Total Customers | 16,895 | 16,850 | 16,827 | 16,893 | 16,827 | 16,867 | 16,874 | 16,892 | 16,893 | 16,893 | 16,926 | 16,926 | | | | | |
| FY 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,659,499 | 2,544,202 | 2,217,234 | 1,840,959 | 1,790,682 | 2,120,517 | 2,144,433 | 1,948,323 | 1,672,964 | 1,671,085 | 1,789,476 | 1,789,476 | 2,325,418 | 24,724,791 | 25,150,864 | -1.7% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,659,499 | 2,544,202 | 2,217,234 | 1,840,959 | 1,790,682 | 2,120,517 | 2,144,433 | 1,948,323 | 1,672,964 | 1,671,085 | 1,789,476 | 1,789,476 | 2,325,418 | 24,724,791 | 25,150,864 | -1.7% | |
| KWH Actual | 25,756,425 | 25,600,033 | 21,981,545 | 18,076,319 | 17,504,087 | 21,243,704 | 21,584,647 | 19,364,146 | 16,565,730 | 16,321,896 | 17,529,122 | 17,529,122 | 22,723,054 | 245,250,708 | | | |
| Total Customers | 16,862 | 16,827 | 16,858 | 16,804 | 16,864 | 16,838 | 16,845 | 16,866 | 16,837 | 16,853 | 16,890 | 16,890 | | | | | |
| FY 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,816,566 | 2,536,005 | 2,158,172 | 1,798,628 | 1,784,475 | 2,052,958 | 2,045,889 | 1,747,312 | 1,772,476 | 1,614,967 | 1,734,768 | 1,734,768 | 2,504,320 | 24,566,535 | 25,150,864 | -2.3% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,816,566 | 2,536,005 | 2,158,172 | 1,798,628 | 1,784,475 | 2,052,958 | 2,045,889 | 1,747,312 | 1,772,476 | 1,614,967 | 1,734,768 | 1,734,768 | 2,504,320 | 24,566,535 | 25,150,864 | -2.3% | |
| KWH Actual | 28,771,459 | 25,484,161 | 25,484,161 | 15,441,973 | 20,375,869 | 20,399,257 | 20,572,665 | 17,042,432 | 17,537,784 | 15,752,123 | 17,008,483 | 17,008,483 | 24,854,313 | 248,724,680 | | | |
| Total Customers | 16,807 | 16,851 | 16,851 | 16,799 | 16,807 | 16,768 | 16,770 | 16,835 | 16,836 | 16,807 | 16,850 | 16,850 | | | | | |
| FY 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,927,571 | 2,815,218 | 2,154,401 | 1,784,682 | 1,799,708 | 2,285,033 | 2,077,332 | 1,881,670 | 1,662,711 | 1,717,800 | 1,868,819 | 1,868,819 | 2,223,225 | 25,076,891 | 25,076,891 | 0.6% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,927,571 | 2,815,218 | 2,154,401 | 1,784,682 | 1,799,708 | 2,285,033 | 2,077,332 | 1,881,670 | 1,662,711 | 1,717,800 | 1,868,819 | 1,868,819 | 2,223,225 | 25,076,891 | 25,076,891 | 0.6% | |
| KWH Actual | 27,770,330 | 26,664,011 | 20,336,687 | 1,688,826 | 1,703,045 | 2,162,303 | 1,965,758 | 1,780,605 | 1,592,332 | 1,625,536 | 1,768,444 | 1,768,444 | 2,103,814 | 23,863,690 | 23,730,000 | 0.6% | |
| Total Customers | 16,733 | 16,715 | 16,756 | 16,721 | 16,761 | 16,708 | 16,727 | 16,799 | 16,755 | 16,829 | 16,846 | 16,846 | | | | | |
| FY 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMS Adjust for Rate Increases | 2,999,149 | 2,863,085 | 2,214,238 | 1,852,474 | 1,861,359 | 2,051,719 | 2,258,000 | 2,013,169 | 1,830,989 | 1,722,044 | 1,819,524 | 1,819,524 | 2,320,648 | 25,076,998 | 25,076,998 | 2.9% | |
| EMS Actual | 2,999,149 | 2,863,085 | 2,214,238 | 1,852,474 | 1,861,359 | 2,051,719 | 2,258,000 | 2,013,169 | 1,830,989 | 1,722,044 | 1,819,524 | 1,819,524 | 2,320,648 | 25,076,998 | 25,076,998 | 2.9% | |
| KWH Actual | 30,535,871 | 29,161,284 | 21,980,850 | 18,431,233 | 18,463,174 | 20,567,607 | 22,811,558 | 20,161,850 | 17,326,645 | 1,732,645 | 1,721,796 | 1,721,796 | 2,196,005 | 24,420,325 | 23,730,000 | 2.9% | |
| Total Customers | 16,714 | 16,686 | 16,736 | 16,656 | 16,633 | 16,656 | 16,680 | 16,656 | 16,680 | 16,656 | 16,702 | 16,702 | | | | | |
| EMS Rate Increases: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan 2001 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.023 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.033 |
| * Note: FY 2009 10.00% rate increase included 8.00% for all customers, increase in Monthly Customer Charge for Residential customers, and a restructuring of Commercial rates. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT: LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE**
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

| GL # | Labor # | Account Name | ACTUAL | YTD B x YTDH% | Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x 66.7% | Equally Alloc Budget B x 66.7% | Good (Bad) | TOTAL BUDGET | Last YTD |
|---------------|---------|---|------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Labor Operating Expense | | | | | | | |
| 535300-411140 | 400 | Plant Labor | 373,626 | 373,626 | 0 | 368,035 | 552,052 | 368,792 | |
| 535300-411141 | 403 | Echro Hydro Labor | 32,202 | 32,202 | 0 | 45,605 | 68,407 | 20,018 | |
| 535300-411142 | 404 | Pineview Hydro Labor | 26,810 | 26,810 | 0 | 19,795 | 29,602 | 8,027 | |
| 535300-411150 | 407 | Transmission Labor | 8,019 | 8,019 | 0 | 17,043 | 25,564 | 13,152 | |
| 535300-411151 | 406 | Hydro Transmission Labor | 850,580 | 850,580 | 0 | 1,230 | 1,845 | 0 | |
| 535300-411152 | 405 | Distribution Labor | 27,489 | 27,489 | 0 | 1,124,375 | 1,686,562 | 877,477 | |
| 535300-411153 | 412 | Street Light Labor | 53 | 53 | (53) | 43,571 | 65,357 | 10,474 | |
| 535300-411154 | 418 | Security Lighting Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 64 | 0 | |
| 535300-411155 | 413 | Vehicle Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-411156 | 414 | Special Equipment Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-411157 | 410 | PCB Disposal Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-411158 | 411 | Substation Labor | 138,653 | 138,653 | 0 | 174,789 | 262,183 | 180,742 | |
| 535300-411159 | 416 | SCADA Labor | 8,291 | 8,291 | 0 | 6,445 | 9,668 | 8,932 | |
| 535300-411160 | 415 | Communication Equip Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-411161 | 417 | Traffic Signal Labor | 4,078 | 4,078 | 0 | 7,519 | 11,278 | 2,195 | |
| 535300-411165 | 419 | Meter Reading Labor | 22,461 | 22,461 | 0 | 17,416 | 26,124 | 20,085 | |
| 535300-411166 | 420 | Administrative Labor | 350,515 | 350,515 | 0 | 372,162 | 556,273 | 353,116 | |
| 535300-411167 | 422 | Engineering Labor | 127,241 | 127,241 | 0 | 177,443 | 286,165 | 155,069 | |
| 535300-411168 | | - Comp Time (Labor) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-411169 | | - Power Commission Allowance | 3,486 | 3,486 | 0 | 6,331 | 9,497 | 3,486 | |
| 535300-462180 | | - Accrued Comp Time (Labor) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-462190 | | - Accrued Sick Leave (Labor) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-462200 | | - Accrued Vacation (Labor) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | Labor Operating Expense | 1,973,505 | 1,973,452 | (53) | 2,381,761 | 3,572,642 | 2,041,565 | |
| | | Labor Capital Expenditure | | | | | | | |
| 535300-474715 | 301 | CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474725 | 302 | CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474735 | 303 | CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474745 | 304 | CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474755 | 305 | CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474765 | 306 | CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474775 | 307 | CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views L | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474785 | 308 | CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474795 | 309 | CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474805 | 310 | CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474815 | 311 | CIP 11 Dist Sys Cottages/Main Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474825 | 312 | CIP 12 Dist Sys F #573 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,104 | |
| 535300-474835 | 313 | CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,291 | |
| 535300-474845 | 314 | CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek L | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474855 | 315 | CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474865 | 316 | CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump L | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474875 | 317 | CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271 L | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474885 | 318 | CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Lb | 50,710 | 50,710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474895 | 319 | CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Lb | 16,865 | 16,865 | (16,865) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474905 | 320 | CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Lbr | 2,070 | 2,070 | (2,070) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474915 | 321 | CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRI L | 952 | 952 | (952) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474925 | 322 | CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance L | 5,473 | 5,473 | (5,473) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474935 | 323 | CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard L | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-474945 | 324 | CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance Lb | 5,267 | 5,267 | (5,267) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | Labor Capital Expenditure | 81,377 | 81,377 | (81,377) | 0 | 0 | 10,395 | |
| | | TOTAL LABOR EXPENSE | 2,054,882 | 1,973,452 | (81,430) | 2,381,761 | 3,572,642 | 2,051,960 | |
| | | Benefits Operating Expense | | | | | | | |
| 535300-413010 | | - Benefits FICA Taxes | 150,324 | 150,324 | 0 | 182,205 | 273,307 | 149,873 | |
| 535300-413020 | | - Benefits Employee Medical Ins | 372,258 | 372,258 | 0 | 507,144 | 760,716 | 420,680 | |
| 535300-413030 | | - Benefits Employee Life Ins | 10,435 | 10,435 | 0 | 13,531 | 20,297 | 10,319 | |
| 535300-413040 | | - Benefits State Retire & 401K | 370,958 | 370,958 | 0 | 425,075 | 637,612 | 375,672 | |
| 535300-413060 | | - Benefits Unemployment Reimburse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 535300-413100 | | - Benefits Retired Employee Bens | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70,445 | 105,667 | 60,878 | |
| 535300-413100 | | - Benefits WorkersCompPremChg-ISF | 99,526 | 99,526 | 0 | 1,198,389 | 1,797,599 | 1,017,422 | |
| 535300-491640 | | TOTAL BENEFITS EXPENSE | 963,501 | 963,501 | (81,430) | 3,580,161 | 5,370,241 | 3,069,382 | |
| | | TOTAL LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE | 3,018,383 | 2,936,953 | (81,430) | 5,961,922 | 8,942,883 | 5,110,942 | |
| | | Total Labor & Benefits | | | | | | | |
| | | #PaidDays, # Total, % 365 Days | 233 | #PaidDays/365xBudget | | | | | |
| | | \$ Total Labor | 2,054,882 | 2,280,618 | 225,736 | 2,381,761 | 3,572,642 | 2,051,960 | |
| | | \$ Total Benefits | 963,501 | 1,147,508 | 184,007 | 1,198,389 | 1,797,599 | 1,017,422 | |
| | | \$ Total Labor & Benefits | 3,018,383 | 3,428,126 | 409,744 | 3,580,161 | 5,370,241 | 3,069,382 | |

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET - SUMMARY
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023**

| | Prelim Jun-20 | Final+Est Jul-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Accounts Receivables | 3,862,587 | 4,010,448 | 4,409,101 | 4,240,009 | 3,330,511 | 3,266,103 | 3,506,469 | 3,217,500 | 3,341,766 |
| Cash & Reserved Cash | 20,394,414 | 19,614,704 | 19,488,858 | 20,071,738 | 21,854,079 | 20,652,790 | 19,303,155 | 21,093,074 | 20,472,419 |
| Inventories | 2,559,983 | 2,576,869 | 2,676,342 | 2,756,831 | 2,640,837 | 2,669,029 | 2,781,520 | 2,767,624 | 2,810,713 |
| Prepaid Expenses | 104,203 | 242,344 | 213,997 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 133,009 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | 26,921,687 | 26,444,864 | 26,788,799 | 27,169,737 | 27,926,587 | 26,689,082 | 25,692,304 | 27,179,358 | 26,758,407 |
| Land, L Rights & Improvements | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 |
| Buildings | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 | 10,553,491 |
| Transmission Systems | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 | 13,659,514 |
| Distribution Systems | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 | 36,647,045 |
| Machinery & Equipment | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 | 36,580,634 |
| Fixed Assets | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 |
| Land, L Rights & Improvements | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Buildings | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) | (5,016,686) |
| Transmission Systems | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) | (6,101,374) |
| Distribution Systems | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) | (27,876,694) |
| Machinery & Equipment | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) | (21,739,687) |
| Accumulated Depreciation | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) |
| FIXED ASSETS, NET | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 |
| Other Assets | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 67,829,061 | 67,352,238 | 67,696,173 | 68,077,111 | 68,833,961 | 67,596,456 | 66,599,678 | 68,086,732 | 67,665,781 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Accounts Payable | (1,848,510) | (2,204,253) | (1,868,910) | (1,792,151) | (2,797,939) | (2,058,354) | (2,230,047) | (4,209,144) | (3,817,517) |
| Accrued Benefits & Payroll | (680,691) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) |
| Other Current Liabilities | (1,041,024) | (1,039,335) | (1,041,167) | (1,041,671) | (1,053,612) | (1,059,868) | (1,067,328) | (1,068,909) | (1,061,603) |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | (3,570,225) | (3,679,009) | (3,345,497) | (3,269,243) | (4,286,971) | (3,553,642) | (3,732,795) | (5,713,473) | (5,314,540) |
| Long Term Debt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Long Term Liabilities | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) |
| LONG TERM LIABILITIES | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | (5,441,698) | (5,550,482) | (5,216,971) | (5,140,716) | (6,158,445) | (5,425,115) | (5,604,269) | (7,584,947) | (7,186,014) |
| FUND EQUITY | (62,387,363) | (61,801,756) | (62,479,202) | (62,936,395) | (62,675,517) | (62,171,341) | (60,995,409) | (60,501,785) | (60,479,767) |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY | (67,829,061) | (67,352,238) | (67,696,173) | (68,077,111) | (68,833,961) | (67,596,456) | (66,599,678) | (68,086,732) | (67,665,781) |
| CHECK A - (L + E) = 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

| GL # | Account Description | 21-Sep-22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Jun-20 | Jul-22 | Final+Est | Final | Aug-22 | Sep-22 | Final | Oct-22 | Final | Nov-22 | Final | Dec-22 | Final | Jan-23 | Final | Feb-23 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.112108 | Cash 2010 Bond Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.112109 | Cash 2010 Bond Construct | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.112110 | Cash 2010 Bond Issue Cost | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.113100 | Petty Cash | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| | Cash | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Accounts Receivables | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.131100 | A/R - Customer | 3,619,028 | 3,931,749 | 4,336,625 | 4,261,602 | 3,352,104 | 2,954,565 | 3,306,084 | 3,239,093 | 3,363,359 | 3,363,359 | 3,363,359 | 3,363,359 | 3,363,359 | 3,363,359 | 3,363,359 | 3,363,359 |
| 53.131110 | A/R - Grants, Permits, & Misc. | 208,881 | 100,293 | 94,670 | 0 | 0 | 333,132 | 221,979 | 0 | 221,979 | 0 | 221,979 | 0 | 221,979 | 0 | 221,979 | 0 |
| 53.131116 | A/R - System Damage Billings | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 | 22,623 |
| 53.131200 | Allow for Uncollect Accts | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) | (44,216) |
| 53.133100 | Interest Receivable | 56,271 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Accounts Receivables | 3,862,567 | 4,010,448 | 4,409,101 | 4,240,009 | 3,330,511 | 3,266,103 | 3,506,469 | 3,217,500 | 3,341,766 | 3,341,766 | 3,341,766 | 3,341,766 | 3,341,766 | 3,341,766 | 3,341,766 | 3,341,766 |
| Cash & Reserved Cash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.143100 | Cash & Investments - 99 Pool | 5,286,414 | 4,506,704 | 4,380,658 | 4,963,738 | 6,746,079 | 5,544,790 | 4,195,155 | 5,985,074 | 5,364,419 | 5,364,419 | 5,364,419 | 5,364,419 | 5,364,419 | 5,364,419 | 5,364,419 | 5,364,419 |
| 53.143116 | Adv to Inv-RateStabilization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.143200 | Reserved Cash & Inv.-Operating | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 | 12,787,000 |
| 53.143210 | Reserved Cash & Inv.-Capital | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 | 2,321,000 |
| | Cash & Reserved Cash | 20,394,414 | 19,614,704 | 19,488,658 | 20,071,738 | 21,854,079 | 20,652,790 | 19,303,155 | 21,093,074 | 20,472,419 | 20,472,419 | 20,472,419 | 20,472,419 | 20,472,419 | 20,472,419 | 20,472,419 | 20,472,419 |
| Inventories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.151110 | Trans & Dist Inventory | 2,485,067 | 2,501,953 | 2,601,426 | 2,681,915 | 2,565,921 | 2,594,113 | 2,706,604 | 2,692,708 | 2,735,797 | 2,735,797 | 2,735,797 | 2,735,797 | 2,735,797 | 2,735,797 | 2,735,797 | 2,735,797 |
| 53.151120 | Trans & Dist Inventory Misc | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| 53.151150 | Fuel Oil Inventory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.151160 | Lube Oil Inventory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.151170 | Plant Inventory | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 | 42,916 |
| | Inventories | 2,559,983 | 2,576,869 | 2,676,342 | 2,756,831 | 2,640,837 | 2,669,029 | 2,781,520 | 2,767,624 | 2,810,713 | 2,810,713 | 2,810,713 | 2,810,713 | 2,810,713 | 2,810,713 | 2,810,713 | 2,810,713 |
| Prepaid Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.156100 | Prepaid Expenses | 7,973 | 146,113 | 117,767 | 4,429 | 4,429 | 4,429 | 4,429 | 4,429 | 36,779 | 36,779 | 36,779 | 36,779 | 36,779 | 36,779 | 36,779 | 36,779 |
| 53.157500 | Net OPEB Asset | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 | 96,230 |
| | Prepaid Expenses | 104,203 | 242,344 | 213,997 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 100,660 | 133,009 | 133,009 | 133,009 | 133,009 | 133,009 | 133,009 | 133,009 | 133,009 |
| | CURRENT ASSETS | 26,921,687 | 26,444,864 | 26,788,799 | 27,169,737 | 27,926,587 | 26,669,082 | 25,692,304 | 27,179,358 | 26,758,407 | 26,758,407 | 26,758,407 | 26,758,407 | 26,758,407 | 26,758,407 | 26,758,407 | 26,758,407 |

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023**

| GL # | Account Description | Final 21Sep22 | Final Jun-22 | Final+Est Jul-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| FIXED ASSETS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.161150 | Land, L. Rights & Improvements | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 | 1,263,349 |
| 53.162110 | Bldg Office & Warehouse | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 | 2,826,357 |
| 53.162115 | Bldg Plant | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 | 5,982,899 |
| 53.162125 | Bldg Echo | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 | 529,250 |
| 53.162135 | Bldg PineView | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 | 430,158 |
| 53.163100 | Bldg Improves Other Than Bldgs | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 | 784,827 |
| 53.167110 | Trans Substation | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 | 7,707,998 |
| 53.167115 | Trans System | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 | 5,951,516 |
| 53.167120 | Dist Substations | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 | 11,979,079 |
| 53.167125 | Dist System | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 | 22,301,636 |
| 53.167130 | Dist Street Lights | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 | 2,366,330 |
| 53.167135 | Dist Traffic Signals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.164105 | M&E Office Equipment | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 | 236,465 |
| 53.165100 | Machinery & Equipment | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 | 195,320 |
| 53.165105 | M&E Plant | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 | 26,217,929 |
| 53.165115 | M&E Echo | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 | 3,861,512 |
| 53.165120 | M&E PineView | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 | 2,651,407 |
| 53.165125 | M&E SCADA | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 | 465,695 |
| 53.165130 | M&E Microwave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.165135 | M&E Communications Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.166105 | M&E Vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fixed Assets | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 | 98,704,032 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.162210 | Acc Depr Bldg Office & Warehouse | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) | (954,541) |
| 53.162215 | Acc Depr Bldg Plant | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) | (2,987,238) |
| 53.162225 | Acc Depr Bldg Echo | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) | (529,250) |
| 53.162235 | Acc Depr Bldg PineView | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) | (430,158) |
| 53.163200 | Acc Depr Bldg Improves Other | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) | (115,499) |
| 53.167210 | Acc Depr Trans Substation | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) | (1,524,008) |
| 53.167215 | Acc Depr Trans System | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) | (4,577,366) |
| 53.167220 | Acc Depr Dist Substations | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) | (7,155,088) |
| 53.167225 | Acc Depr Dist System | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) | (18,355,277) |
| 53.167230 | Acc Depr Dist Street Lights | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) | (2,366,330) |
| 53.167235 | Acc Depr Dist Traffic Signals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.164205 | Acc Depr M&E Office Equipment | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) | (121,128) |
| 53.165205 | Acc Depr M&E Plant | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) | (29,298) |
| 53.165215 | Acc Depr M&E Echo | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) | (13,550,957) |
| 53.165220 | Acc Depr M&E PineView | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) | (3,465,014) |
| 53.165225 | Acc Depr M&E SCADA | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) | (2,152,150) |
| 53.165230 | Acc Depr M&E Microwave | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) | (465,695) |
| 53.166205 | Acc Depr M&E Communications Eq. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.166205 | Acc Depr M&E Vehicles | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) | (1,955,445) |
| | Accumulated Depreciation | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) | (60,734,441) |
| | FIXED ASSETS, NET | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 | 37,969,591 |
| Other Assets | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.167500 | Bond Issuance Costs, Net of Amor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53.171100 | Construction in Progress | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 | 30,002 |
| 53.180000 | Net Pension Asset | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 | 1,325,959 |
| 53.181000 | Deferred Outflow - Pension | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 | 569,199 |
| 53.182000 | Deferred Outflow - OPEB | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 | 6,156 |
| 53.191010 | Investment Craig/Mona Line | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 | 1,006,467 |
| 53.191020 | Investment San Juan Unit #4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other Assets | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 | 2,937,783 |
| | TOTAL ASSETS | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 |
| | LIABILITIES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | NET ASSETS | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 | 67,829,051 |

BOUNTEFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 9 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023

| GL # | Account Description | 21-Sep-22 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | Final+Est Jun-20 | Final Jun-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 | | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accounts Payable | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.213100 | Accounts Payable | (436,204) | (558,821) | (336,623) | (456,755) | (1,499,159) | (699,997) | (22,514) | (2,628,919) | (1,936,361) | | | |
| 53.213130 | UAMPS Annualized Accrual | (1,289,396) | (1,513,372) | (1,398,245) | (1,216,060) | (1,218,122) | (1,278,989) | (2,110,730) | (1,483,997) | (1,786,943) | | | |
| 53.218100 | Sales Tax Payable | (122,910) | (132,060) | (134,042) | (119,337) | (80,659) | (79,368) | (96,803) | (96,227) | (94,212) | | | |
| | Accounts Payable | (1,848,510) | (2,204,253) | (1,868,910) | (1,792,151) | (2,797,939) | (2,058,354) | (2,230,047) | (4,209,144) | (3,817,517) | | | |
| Accrued Benefits & Payroll | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.214000 | Accrued Sick Leave Payable | (101,524) | (101,524) | (101,524) | (101,524) | (101,524) | (101,524) | (101,524) | (101,524) | (101,524) | | | |
| 53.214100 | Accrued Vacation Payable | (320,553) | (320,553) | (320,553) | (320,553) | (320,553) | (320,553) | (320,553) | (320,553) | (320,553) | | | |
| 53.214200 | Accrued Comp Time Payable | (13,342) | (13,342) | (13,342) | (13,342) | (13,342) | (13,342) | (13,342) | (13,342) | (13,342) | | | |
| 53.221100 | Accrued Payroll | (245,271) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Accrued Benefits & Payroll | (680,691) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | (435,420) | | | |
| Other Current Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.231500 | Customer Deposits | (955,509) | (953,620) | (955,620) | (956,124) | (967,925) | (974,181) | (981,793) | (983,394) | (976,068) | | | |
| 53.233100 | Deferred Revenue | (85,516) | (85,516) | (85,516) | (85,516) | (85,516) | (85,516) | (85,516) | (85,516) | (85,516) | | | |
| 53.242100 | Due to Other City Funds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 53.255110 | Accrued Interest Revenue Bonds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 53.256000 | Construction Retention Payable | 0 | 0 | (32) | (32) | (171) | (171) | (20) | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Other Current Liabilities | (1,041,024) | (1,039,335) | (1,041,167) | (1,041,671) | (1,053,612) | (1,059,868) | (1,067,328) | (1,088,909) | (1,061,603) | | | |
| | CURRENT LIABILITIES | (3,570,225) | (3,679,009) | (3,345,497) | (3,269,243) | (4,286,971) | (3,553,642) | (3,732,795) | (5,713,473) | (5,314,540) | | | |
| LONG TERM LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Long Term Debt | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.253110 | 2010 Bond | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 53.252100 | Note Pay to Cap Improve Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Long Term Debt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Other Long Term Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.260000 | Net Pension Liability | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 53.261000 | Deferred Inflow - Pension | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | (1,837,817) | | | |
| 53.262000 | Deferred Inflow - OPEB | (33,656) | (33,656) | (33,656) | (33,656) | (33,656) | (33,656) | (33,656) | (33,656) | (33,656) | | | |
| | Other Long Term Liabilities | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | | | |
| | LONG TERM LIABILITIES | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | (1,871,473) | | | |
| | TOTAL LIABILITIES | (5,441,698) | (5,550,482) | (5,216,971) | (5,140,716) | (6,158,445) | (5,425,115) | (5,604,269) | (7,584,947) | (7,186,014) | | | |
| FUND EQUITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53.281100 | Contributions From Govt Units | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | (7,239,084) | | | |
| 53.292200 | Operating Reserve - Emergency | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | (12,787,000) | | | |
| 53.292210 | Capital Reserve-20+ Year Asset | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | (2,321,000) | | | |
| 53.292232 | Reserve For Rate Stabilization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 53.298100 | Retained Earnings | (40,040,279) | (39,454,672) | (40,132,118) | (40,599,311) | (40,328,433) | (39,824,257) | (38,649,325) | (38,154,701) | (38,132,663) | | | |
| | FUND EQUITY | (62,387,363) | (61,801,756) | (62,479,202) | (62,936,395) | (62,675,517) | (62,171,341) | (60,995,409) | (60,501,785) | (60,479,767) | | | |
| | TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY | (67,829,061) | (67,352,238) | (67,696,173) | (67,077,111) | (68,833,961) | (67,596,456) | (66,599,678) | (68,086,732) | (67,665,781) | | | |

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 8 Month Period Ended 28 February 2023**

| | Final+Est Jul-22 | Final Aug-22 | Final Sep-22 | Final Oct-22 | Final Nov-22 | Final Dec-22 | Final Jan-23 | Final Feb-23 | YTD \$ Actual |
|--|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Margin Earnings (Loss) | 14,393 | 677,446 | 457,193 | (260,878) | (504,176) | (1,175,932) | (493,624) | (22,018) | (1,307,595) |
| + Reverse Total Capital Expenditures | 15,779 | 65,476 | 169,035 | 253,887 | 184,679 | 4,894 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| + Reverse Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| + Reverse Interest Expense | 795 | 1,150 | 1,533 | 1,743 | 2,006 | 2,829 | 2,810 | 2,784 | 0 |
| + Reverse Interest Income Net | 13,385 | (36,838) | (28,403) | (50,851) | (37,549) | (37,853) | (52,604) | (95,878) | 0 |
| + Reverse Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Fun | 270,094 | 359,373 | 329,880 | 241,061 | 235,877 | 272,345 | 271,876 | 267,830 | 0 |
| Net Operating Margin Earnings (Loss) | 314,446 | 1,066,608 | 929,238 | 184,962 | (119,163) | (933,717) | (271,542) | 152,718 | 0 |
| Adjustments for Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities: | | | | | | | | | |
| Add back Depreciation & Amortization | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivables, Net | (147,861) | (398,653) | 169,093 | 909,498 | 64,408 | (240,366) | 288,969 | (124,266) | 520,821 |
| Decrease (Increase) in Inventories | (16,886) | (99,473) | (80,489) | 115,994 | (28,191) | (112,491) | 13,896 | (43,089) | (250,730) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses | (138,141) | 28,346 | 113,338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (32,349) | (28,806) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable | 355,743 | (335,344) | (76,758) | 1,005,788 | (739,586) | 171,693 | 1,979,097 | (391,627) | 1,969,007 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Benefits & Payroll | (245,271) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (245,271) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Customer Deposits | (1,689) | 1,800 | 504 | 11,802 | 6,256 | 7,612 | 1,601 | (7,306) | 20,579 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities | 0 | 32 | 0 | 139 | 0 | (151) | (20) | 0 | 0 |
| Total Adjustments | (194,103) | (803,292) | 125,687 | 2,043,220 | (697,113) | (173,703) | 2,283,543 | (598,637) | 0 |
| Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities | 120,343 | 263,316 | 1,054,925 | 2,228,182 | (816,276) | (1,107,420) | 2,012,001 | (445,919) | |
| Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Funds | (270,094) | (359,373) | (329,880) | (241,061) | (235,877) | (272,345) | (271,876) | (267,830) | 0 |
| Interest Expense | (795) | (1,150) | (1,533) | (1,743) | (2,006) | (2,829) | (2,810) | (2,784) | 0 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Long-Term Debt (2010 Bond & Notes Pay) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease (Increase) in Other Long-Term Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase (Decrease) Other Long-Term Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities | (270,889) | (360,523) | (331,413) | (242,805) | (237,882) | (275,174) | (274,686) | (270,615) | |
| Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease (Increase) in Fixed Assets, Net | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease (Increase) Total Capital Expenditures | (15,779) | (65,476) | (169,035) | (253,887) | (184,679) | (4,894) | 0 | 0 | (600,000) |
| Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities | (15,779) | (65,476) | (169,035) | (253,887) | (184,679) | (4,894) | 0 | 0 | |
| Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities: | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase (Decrease) in Other Equity (excluding Net Margin) | (600,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest Income Net | (13,385) | 36,838 | 28,403 | 50,851 | 37,549 | 37,853 | 52,604 | 95,878 | (600,000) |
| Net Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities: | (613,385) | 36,838 | 28,403 | 50,851 | 37,549 | 37,853 | 52,604 | 95,878 | |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: | (779,710) | (125,846) | 582,880 | 1,782,341 | (1,201,289) | (1,349,635) | 1,789,919 | (620,655) | 78,005 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning Balance | 20,394,914 | 19,615,204 | 19,489,358 | 20,072,238 | 21,854,579 | 20,653,290 | 19,303,655 | 21,093,574 | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance | 19,615,204 | 19,489,358 | 20,072,238 | 21,854,579 | 20,653,290 | 19,303,655 | 21,093,574 | 20,472,919 | |
| Memo: Unreserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance | 4,507,204 | 4,381,358 | 4,964,238 | 6,746,579 | 5,545,290 | 4,195,655 | 5,985,574 | 5,364,919 | |
| Memo: Reserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance | 15,108,000 | 15,108,000 | 15,108,000 | 15,108,000 | 15,108,000 | 15,108,000 | 15,108,000 | 15,108,000 | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance | 19,615,204 | 19,489,358 | 20,072,238 | 21,854,579 | 20,653,290 | 19,303,655 | 21,093,574 | 20,472,919 | |
| Check: (\$ Begin Bal + \$ Net Chg) - \$ End Bal = 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |

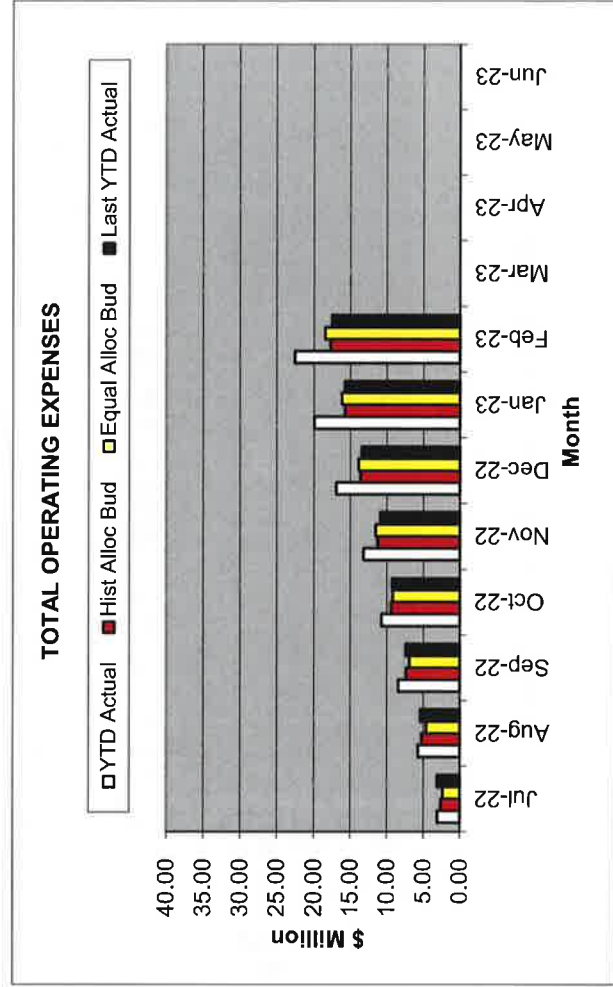
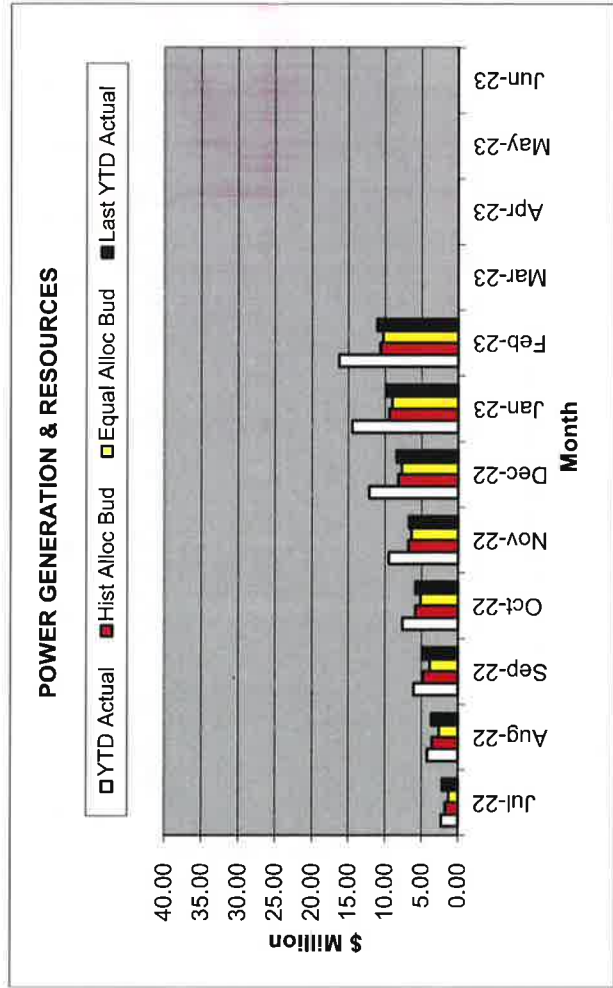
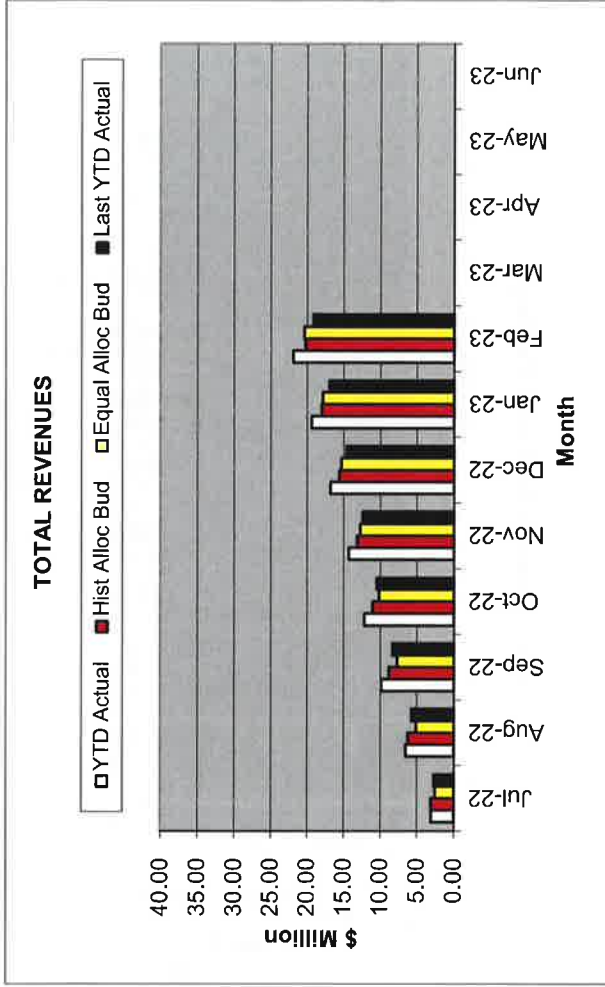
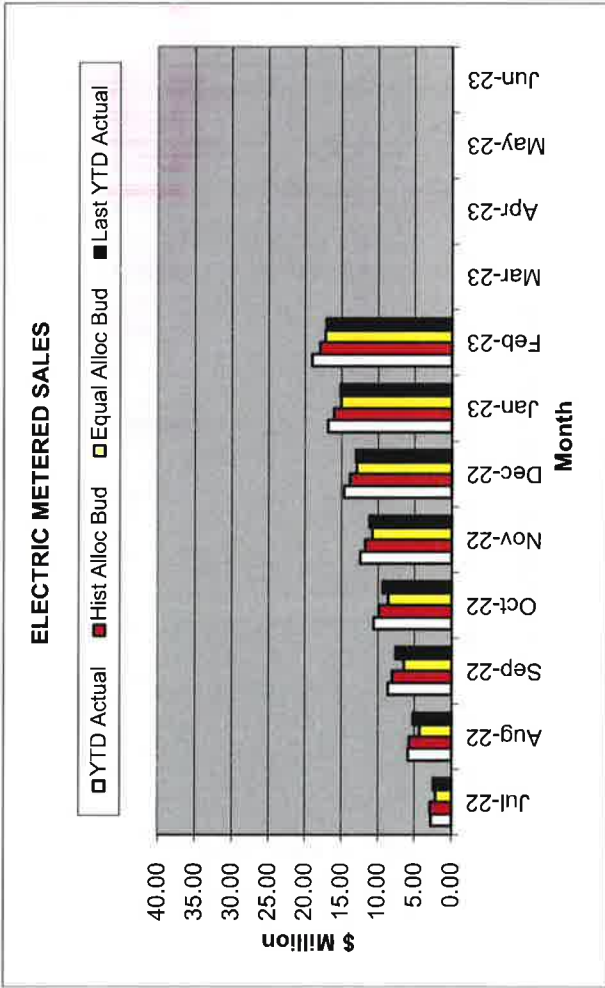
**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
For Fiscal Years 2003 - 2022**

| Source | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | Audited | |
| | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | KWH, \$ | |
| Kilowatt Hours (KWH) sold: | 281,722,447 | 286,843,005 | 282,063,769 | 289,901,723 | 301,405,655 | 305,271,698 | 295,736,259 | 285,706,670 | 282,073,618 | 285,476,544 | 294,180,677 | 277,874,203 | 278,780,541 | 283,037,185 | 283,555,713 | 280,753,086 | 287,283,693 | 277,070,477 | 273,385,941 | | |
| % Growth year to year | 0.4% | 1.8% | -1.7% | 2.8% | 4.0% | 1.3% | -3.1% | -3.4% | -1.5% | 1.2% | 4.5% | -1.4% | -5.6% | 0.4% | 1.5% | 0.2% | -1.0% | -4.8% | 3.7% | -1.3% | |
| Charges for Services | 18,410,571 | 19,039,301 | 20,218,961 | 21,647,107 | 22,531,302 | 23,505,190 | 25,397,684 | 24,472,542 | 25,310,962 | 26,051,000 | 26,985,809 | 26,510,311 | 25,598,066 | 25,692,313 | 26,330,796 | 26,926,810 | 27,105,976 | 26,467,368 | 26,245,764 | 27,721,204 | 0.1014 |
| per KWH | 0.0654 | 0.0664 | 0.0717 | 0.0747 | 0.0748 | 0.0770 | 0.0859 | 0.0857 | 0.0859 | 0.0913 | 0.0904 | 0.0901 | 0.0922 | 0.0921 | 0.0930 | 0.0950 | 0.0965 | 0.0990 | 0.1019 | | |
| Power Costs | 11,390,363 | 14,139,935 | 13,754,821 | 13,913,639 | 13,870,900 | 15,924,166 | 14,881,966 | 14,193,960 | 13,894,668 | 13,820,748 | 14,332,314 | 14,087,436 | 15,395,147 | 13,252,028 | 13,275,013 | 13,466,566 | 13,423,821 | 12,706,970 | 13,616,656 | 15,737,608 | 0.0576 |
| per KWH | 0.0404 | 0.0493 | 0.0486 | 0.0480 | 0.0460 | 0.0518 | 0.0503 | 0.0497 | 0.0463 | 0.0484 | 0.0481 | 0.0479 | 0.0554 | 0.0475 | 0.0469 | 0.0475 | 0.0478 | 0.0475 | 0.0491 | | |
| All Other Revenues & Expenses, Net * | 7,897,299 | 6,739,139 | 7,678,810 | 7,420,361 | 8,054,529 | 8,323,554 | 7,854,317 | 8,100,826 | 6,019,673 | (1,140,209) | 9,981,962 | 10,242,643 | 9,365,894 | 10,280,225 | 11,233,213 | 12,010,273 | 12,990,584 | 16,263,968 | 13,111,481 | 13,335,303 | 0.0468 |
| per KWH | 0.0273 | 0.0235 | 0.0272 | 0.0256 | 0.0267 | 0.0273 | 0.0266 | 0.0284 | 0.0215 | (0.0040) | 0.0335 | 0.0348 | 0.0337 | 0.0369 | 0.0397 | 0.0424 | 0.0463 | 0.0608 | 0.0473 | | |
| Change in Net Position (Net Margin) | (677,081) | (1,839,773) | (1,214,670) | 313,107 | 605,873 | (642,530) | 2,661,401 | 2,177,766 | 5,396,621 | 13,370,461 | 2,651,533 | 2,180,232 | 825,025 | 2,150,050 | 1,822,560 | 1,448,971 | 691,571 | (2,513,560) | 1,517,627 | (1,351,707) | (0.0049) |
| per KWH | (0.0024) | (0.0064) | (0.0043) | 0.0011 | 0.0020 | (0.0021) | 0.0090 | 0.0076 | 0.0151 | 0.0468 | 0.0089 | 0.0074 | 0.0030 | 0.0077 | 0.0064 | 0.0051 | 0.0025 | (0.0094) | 0.0055 | | |
| UNAUDITED (Revised Budget Version) | (654,593) | 283,673 | 1,733,111 | 1,495,030 | (867,589) | 2,730,675 | 3,153,149 | (4,506,676) | 6,466,370 | 4,450,551 | 3,260,645 | 1,254,253 | 2,213,516 | 2,692,022 | 1,085,996 | 1,085,996 | 1,016,617 | (1,931,436) | 1,877,143 | (2,609,560) | |
| * includes all Other Revenue, Non-Power Labor & Benefits, Operating Expenses, and Capital Expenditures, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash & Investments | 1,970,405 | 853,904 | 157,307 | 1,465,042 | 1,601,512 | 1,697,275 | 2,904,530 | 6,378,879 | 19,240,973 | 18,670,149 | 22,011,735 | 26,347,258 | 27,795,759 | 27,799,759 | 27,203,834 | 25,191,310 | 26,047,203 | 26,645,552 | 19,838,245 | 20,394,914 | |
| Loan from Bountiful City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,756,929 | 2,960,243 | 3,080,515 | 2,459,197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Cash & Investments at June 30 | 1,970,405 | 853,904 | 157,307 | 1,465,042 | 4,358,441 | 4,657,518 | 5,985,045 | 11,161,344 | 19,240,973 | 18,670,149 | 22,011,735 | 26,347,258 | 27,795,759 | 27,799,759 | 27,203,834 | 25,191,310 | 26,047,203 | 26,645,552 | 19,838,245 | 20,394,914 | |
| Auditors | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K | J&K |

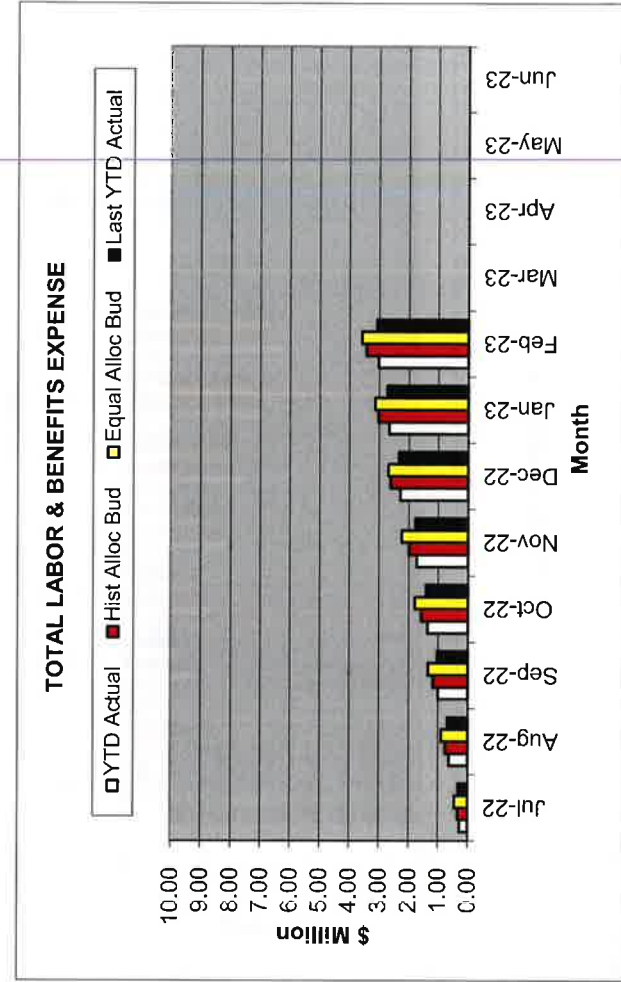
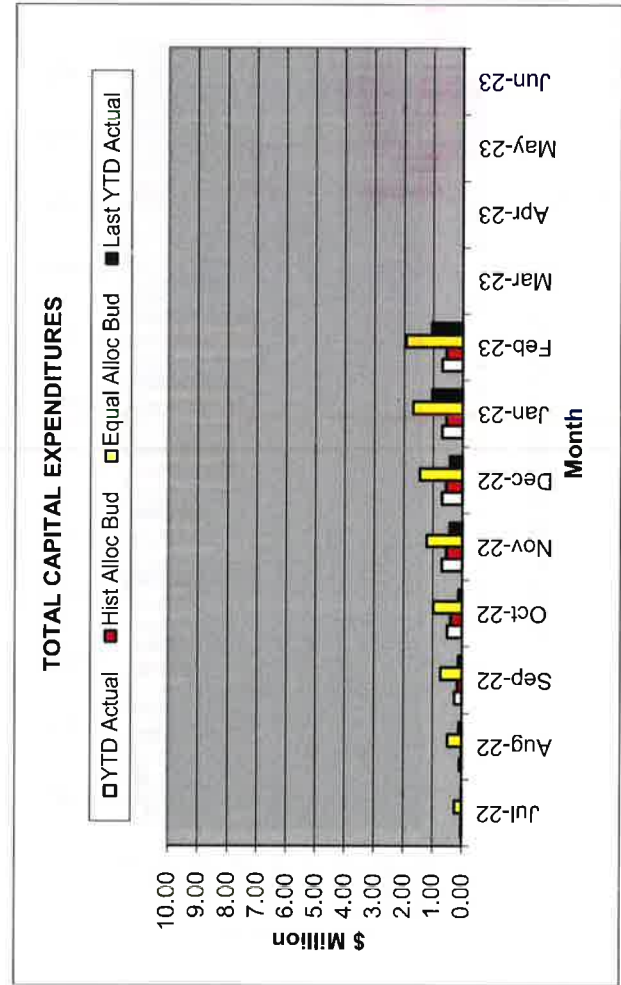
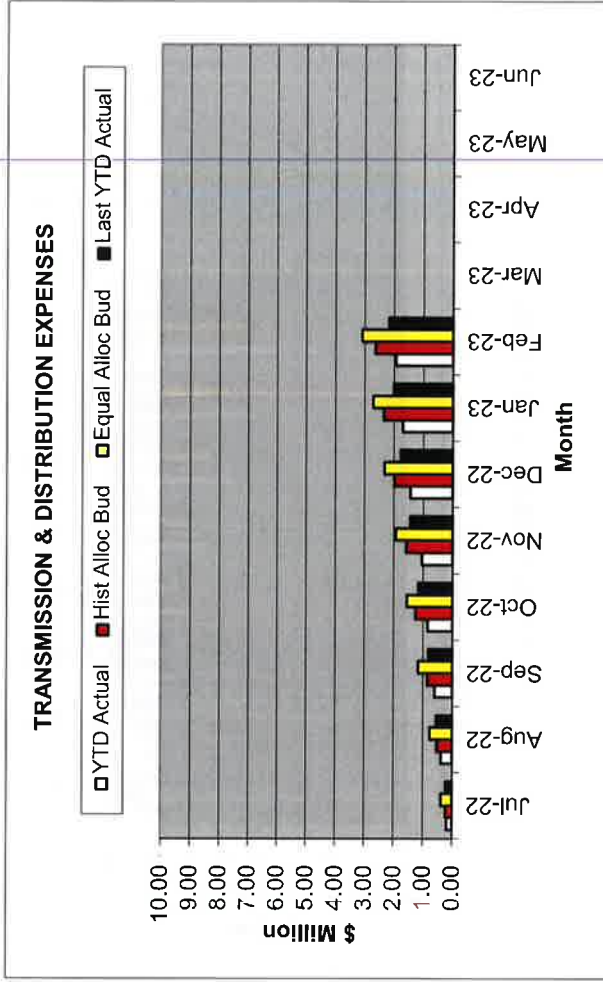
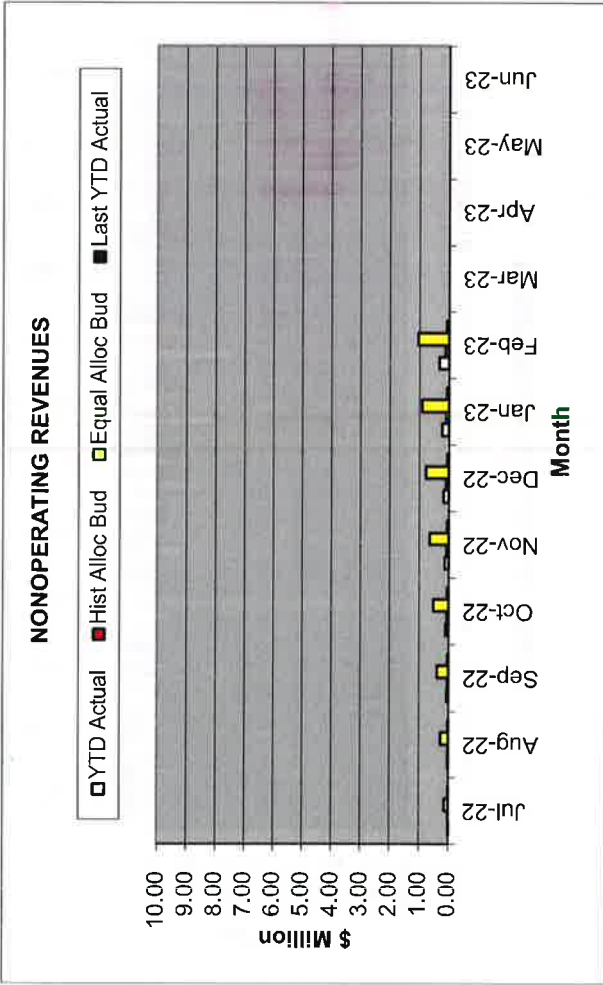
| EMS RATE INCREASES: | Jul 2004 | Jul 2005 | Jul 2007 | Jul 2008* | Jan 2011 | Jul 2016 | Jul 2017 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| EMS Rate Increases: | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.023 | 1.033 |
| * Note: FY 2009 10.00% rate increase included 8.00% for all customers, increase in Monthly Customer Charge for Residential customers, and a restructuring of Commercial rates. | | | | | | | |

Notes:
 1. On 19 June 2001, the \$6.7 million note payable to capital improvement fund (combined San Juan and 5 MW turbine debts) was written off, increasing nonoperating transfer revenues by that amount; total operating expenses was increased by \$3.7 million for power costs, and total capital expenditures was increased \$3.0 million for the turbine.
 2. On 01 July 2006, Bountiful Power received a \$3,000,000 "Interim Financing" loan from Bountiful City to begin work on the 138 substation upgrade, the SE and SW substations, transmission and distribution phase VI, beginning work on power plant new generation, and AMR saturation of third cycle. This loan was amortized monthly over 10 years at a 4.50% fixed interest rate; annual principal and interest was \$373,068.
 3. BCLP's power plant project was budgeted at approximately \$25 million, with \$15 million to be funded by the 2010 Bond and the remainder of up to \$10 million to be funded by a transfer from Bountiful City's capital improvement fund. As of December 31, 2011, all \$15,011,420 of the 2010 Bond had been spent. On 01 January 2012, Bountiful City transferred \$10,000,000 to BCLP; this amount was shown in the operating cash and contribution from capital improvement fund accounts.

**BOUNTIFUL POWER
FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**

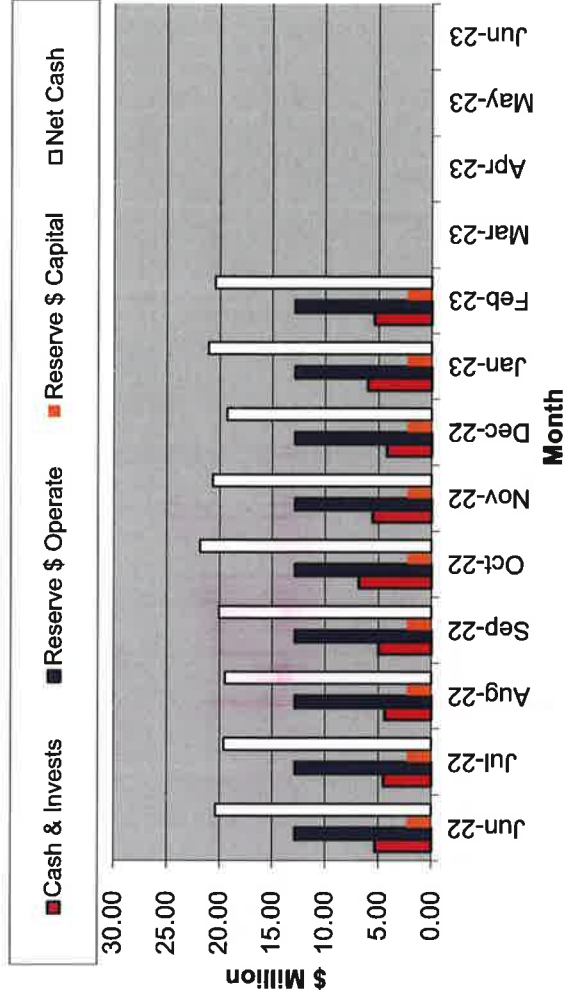


**BOUNTIFUL POWER
FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**



**BOUNTIFUL POWER
FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**

TOTAL CASH & EQUIVALENTS



Power Commission Staff Report



Subject: Power Pole Purchase
Author: Allen Ray Johnson, Director
Department: Light & Power
Date: April 11, 2023

Background

Our inventory of power poles is running low, and we need to purchase some to replenish it. The poles will be used for maintenance and future construction projects throughout the city.

Analysis

The pole bid specifications require that they should be Western red or yellow cedar and butt treated. We use the butt treated poles because they hold up very well in our area and are safer for the linemen to climb. The quotation is for the following quantities:

15 (ea.) 35' class 3 Poles, Western Red Cedar
6 (ea.) 40' class 3 Poles, Western Red Cedar
42 (ea.) 45' class 3 Poles, Western Red Cedar
15 (ea.) 45' class 1 Poles, Western Red Cedar

This is a single source bid, as Stella-Jones, Tacoma, Washington, is still the only vendor able to bid butt treated poles. We were not able to receive a bid from the other power pole vendors because they no longer supply butt treated poles.

Department Review

This has been reviewed by the Power Department Staff and the City Manager.

Significant Impacts

These poles will be purchased and placed into inventory until they are installed on the system.

Recommendation

Staff recommends the approval of the quote for 78 butt treated poles from Stella Jones for the total sum of \$98,982.

This item if approved will be taken to the City Council meeting Tuesday, April 11, 2023.

Attachments

None

EATON ENGINEERING APPROVAL

We will discuss this item in our Power Commission Meeting Tuesday morning.

Power Commission Staff Report



Subject: Directional Boring Bid Approval
Author: Allen Ray Johnson, Director
Department: Light & Power
Date: April, 11 2023

Background

We have an underground distribution circuit and two streetlight circuits on our system that need to have an underground conduit installed so that new wire can be installed. These projects are designed to increase the system reliability, provide additional capacity, and repair existing street lights that no longer work. To minimize the inconvenience to residents and limit the restoration of property, we have requested bids from contractors to install these conduits using directional boring. There is one Distribution System Project and two Streetlight Projects sites (see attached maps), each bore consists of 1 to 3 conduits, with 3,400 total linear feet.

Analysis

We sent specifications and an invitation to provide a bid to 5 contractors. The results of the bid opening are as follows:

| Company / Location | Bid Price |
|--|------------------|
| Americom Technology, Inc. Murray, Ut. | \$209,345 |
| Cache Valley Electric, Ut. | \$210,934 |
| Black and McDonald, Salt Lake City, Ut | \$216,040 |
| Hunt Electric, Inc. Salt lake City, Ut | No Bid |
| Down Under Construction, North Salt Lake, Ut | No Bid |

Department Review

This has been reviewed by the Power Department and the City Manager.

Significant Impacts

This work is identified in the proposed FY 2023-24 budget and is within the identified budget. The projects will be funded from the capital fund and Streetlight repair fund.

Recommendation

Staff recommends the approval of the low bid from Americom Technology Inc, for the sum of \$209,345.

This item if approved with be taken to the City Council meeting Tuesday evening, April 11, 2023.

Attachments Maps

Feeder 572/574

1800 South and 400 East



Streetlight Bores

1500 South and Millstream Way



2400 South 400 West



A. JANUARY & FEBRUARY 2023 RESOURCE REPORTS:

Our hourly system peak for the month of February was 43,352 kW and we purchased 22,372,847 kwh's for an average cost of 77.3 mills.

We are \$4,019,864 overbudget for our unaudited power costs for the fiscal year.

We will be glad to answer any questions concerning power resources during the Power Commission Meeting.

B. FEBRUARY & MARCH 2023 LOST TIME RELATED INJURIES / SAFETY REPORTS:

There were no lost time accidents in the month of February. This month we had Todd Christensen from the Engineering Department do a refresher class on Storm Water Management.

There were no lost time accidents in the month of March. This month for Safety Training we brought in Rocky Mountain Wire Rope & Rigging to certify those that needed it as Basic Riggers.

C. FEBRUARY & MARCH 2023 PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT:

There were no presentations given in the month of February.

D. JANAURY & FEBRUARY 2023 OUTAGE REPORTS:

See enclosed the January and February 2023 outage reports.

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER RESOURCE SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 2023

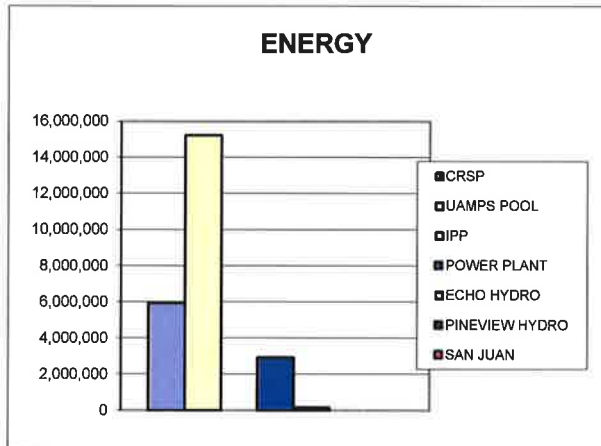
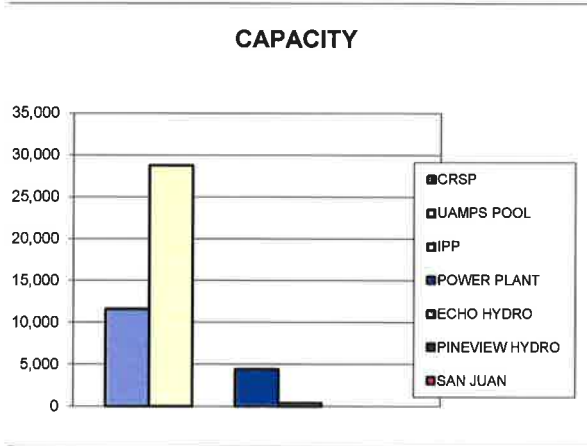
KILOWATT PEAK FOR THE MONTH: 45,129

KWH PURCHASED OR GENERATED FOR THE MONTH: 24,215,365

TOTAL COST OF RESOURCES: \$2,190,110.06

| | KW (CAPACITY) | KWH (ENERGY) | RESOURCE COST | COST/KWH |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| C.R.S.P | 11,607 | 5,935,456 | \$295,285.04 | 0.0497 |
| UAMPS POOL | 28,748 | 15,213,352 | \$985,400.12 | 0.0648 |
| IPP | 0 | 0 | \$2,072.50 | 0.0000 |
| POWER PLANT | 4,413 | 2,910,857 | \$700,996.91 | 0.2408 |
| ECHO HYDRO | 361 | 155,700 | \$130,682.00 | 0.8393 |
| PINE VIEW HYDRO | 0 | 0 | \$510.00 | 0.0000 |
| SAN JUAN | 0 | 0 | \$75,163.49 | 0.0000 |
| TOTALS | 45,129 | 24,215,365 | \$2,190,110.06 | 0.0904 |

UNACCOUNTED KWH last 12 months -1,473,347 or -0.5%



2022 - 2023- Estimated Power Costs and Metered Sales
vs Actual Power Cost and Metered Sales

| | Power Costs | | | Metered Sales & Air Products | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Power Budget | Actual 22 - 23 | Variance | Sales Budget | Actual 22 - 23 | Variance |
| July | 2,365,061 | 2,024,120 | 340,941 | 3,084,912 | 3,017,335 | (67,577) |
| August | 1,722,118 | 1,699,597 | 22,521 | 3,052,560 | 3,315,166 | 262,606 |
| September | 1,311,899 | 1,867,631 | (555,732) | 2,505,849 | 3,017,507 | 511,658 |
| October | 991,565 | 1,492,517 | (500,952) | 2,051,275 | 2,174,039 | 122,764 |
| November | 1,094,368 | 1,732,694 | (638,326) | 2,012,778 | 2,073,480 | 60,702 |
| December | 1,185,804 | 2,224,509 | (1,038,705) | 2,298,418 | 2,429,617 | 131,199 |
| January | 1,258,474 | 2,190,110 | (931,636) | 2,341,370 | 2,414,955 | 73,585 |
| February | 1,012,419 | | | 2,124,464 | | |
| March | 1,010,503 | | | 1,986,921 | | |
| April | 846,740 | | | 1,957,495 | | |
| May | 885,880 | | | 1,985,587 | | |
| June | 1,230,915 | | | 2,674,370 | | |
| Totals | 14,915,746 | 13,231,179 | (3,301,890) | 28,075,999 | 18,442,099 | 1,094,937 |

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER RESOURCE SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY 2023

KILOWATT PEAK FOR THE MONTH: 43,352

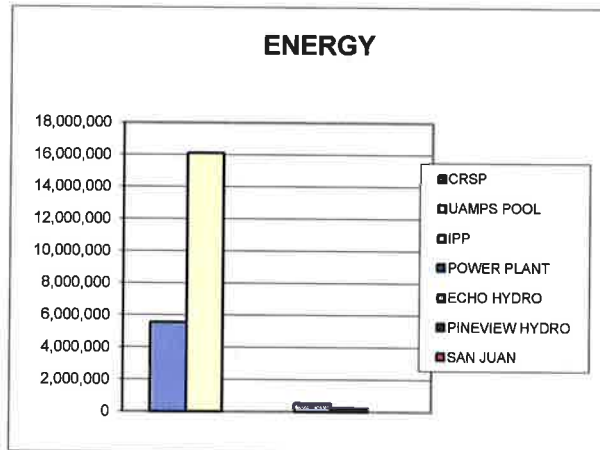
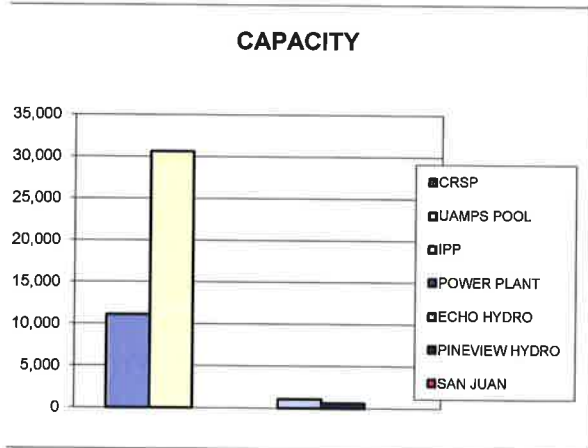
KWH PURCHASED OR GENERATED FOR THE MONTH: 22,372,847

TOTAL COST OF RESOURCES: \$1,730,393.22

| | KW (CAPACITY) | KWH (ENERGY) | RESOURCE COST | COST/KWH |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| C.R.S.P | 11,109 | 5,546,185 | \$290,310.97 | 0.0523 |
| UAMPS POOL | 30,598 | 16,092,862 | \$1,280,329.63 | 0.0796 |
| IPP | 0 | 0 | \$2,072.50 | 0.0000 |
| POWER PLANT | 0 | 0 | \$74,657.86 | 0.0000 |
| ECHO HYDRO | 1,046 | 497,450 | \$6,993.00 | 0.0141 |
| PINE VIEW HYDRO | 599 | 236,350 | \$2,863.49 | 0.0121 |
| SAN JUAN | 0 | 0 | \$73,165.77 | 0.0000 |

| TOTALS | 43,352 | 22,372,847 | \$1,730,393.22 | 0.0773 |
|--------|--------|------------|----------------|--------|
|--------|--------|------------|----------------|--------|

UNACCOUNTED KWH last 12 months -1,495,066 or -0.5%



2022 - 2023- Estimated Power Costs and Metered Sales
vs Actual Power Cost and Metered Sales

| | Power Costs | | | Metered Sales & Air Products | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Power Budget | Actual 22 - 23 | Variance | Sales Budget | Actual 22 - 23 | Variance |
| July | 2,365,061 | 2,024,120 | 340,941 | 3,084,912 | 3,017,335 | (67,577) |
| August | 1,722,118 | 1,699,597 | 22,521 | 3,052,560 | 3,315,166 | 262,606 |
| September | 1,311,899 | 1,867,631 | (555,732) | 2,505,849 | 3,017,507 | 511,658 |
| October | 991,565 | 1,492,517 | (500,952) | 2,051,275 | 2,174,039 | 122,764 |
| November | 1,094,368 | 1,732,694 | (638,326) | 2,012,778 | 2,073,480 | 60,702 |
| December | 1,185,804 | 2,224,509 | (1,038,705) | 2,298,418 | 2,429,617 | 131,199 |
| January | 1,258,474 | 2,190,110 | (931,636) | 2,341,370 | 2,414,955 | 73,585 |
| February | 1,012,419 | 1,730,393 | (717,974) | 2,124,464 | 2,365,974 | 241,510 |
| March | 1,010,503 | | | 1,986,921 | | |
| April | 846,740 | | | 1,957,495 | | |
| May | 885,880 | | | 1,985,587 | | |
| June | 1,230,915 | | | 2,674,370 | | |
| Totals | 14,915,746 | 14,961,572 | (4,019,864) | 28,075,999 | 20,808,073 | 1,336,447 |

Data Updated to the month of **JANUARY 2023**

/Fiscal Year 2022-2023/sys11-12

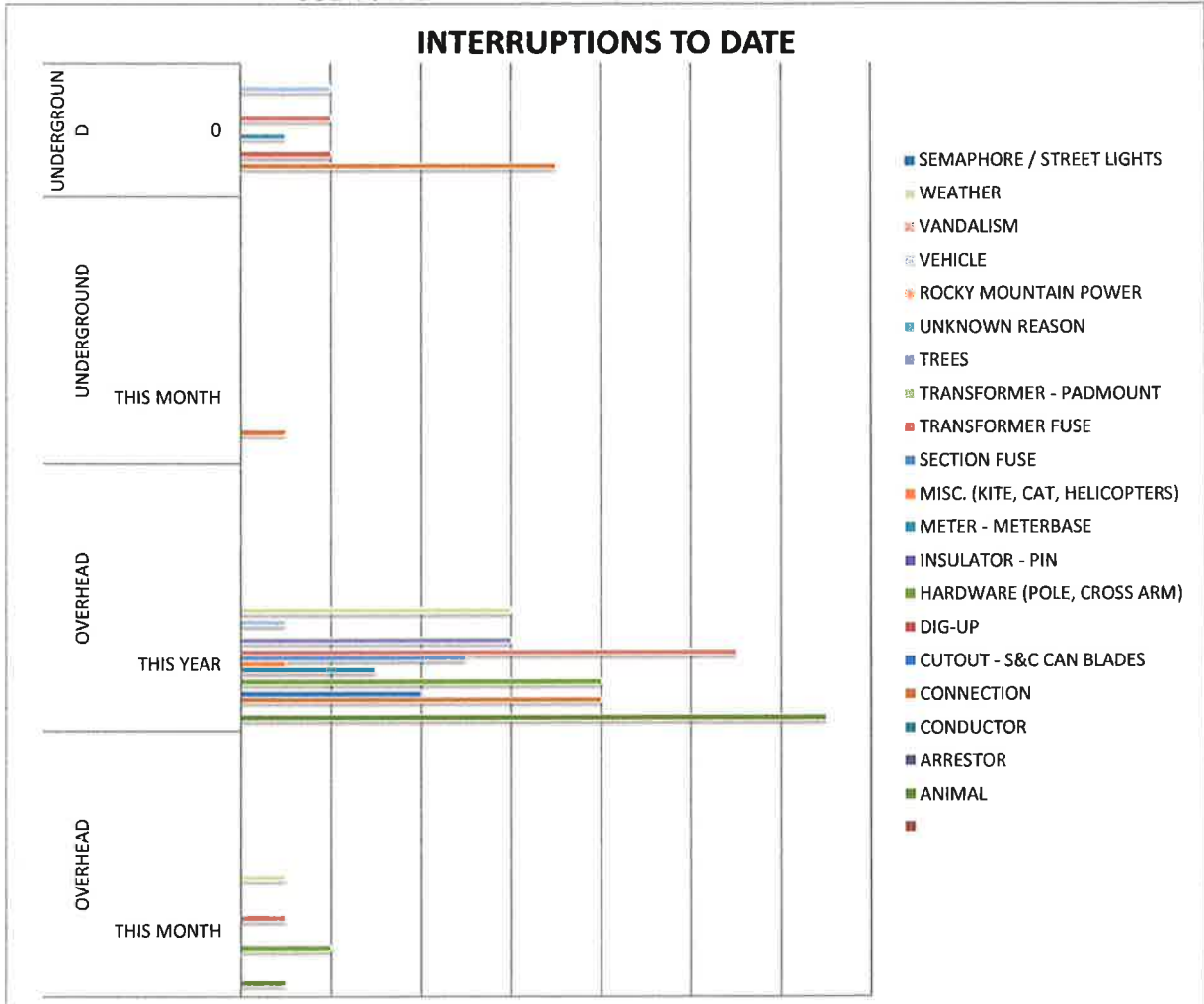
02/24/23

21:18:16

Revenue lost this month **\$1.04**
 Revenue lost to date **\$492.58**
 System reliability for this month **0.9999995**
 System reliability to date **0.9999991**

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| TOTAL FOR THE MONTH | 6 |
| TOTAL FOR THE YEAR | 80 |

| | OVERHEAD THIS MONTH | OVERHEAD THIS YEAR | UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH | UNDERGROUND 0 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| ANIMAL | 1 | 13 | | 0 |
| ARRESTOR | | 0 | | 0 |
| CONDUCTOR | | 0 | | 0 |
| CONNECTION | | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES | | 4 | | 0 |
| DIG-UP | | 0 | | 2 |
| HARDWARE (POLE, CROSS ARM) | 2 | 8 | | 0 |
| INSULATOR - PIN | | 0 | | 0 |
| METER - METERBASE | | 3 | | 1 |
| MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS) | | 1 | | 0 |
| SECTION FUSE | | 5 | | 0 |
| TRANSFORMER FUSE | 1 | 11 | | 2 |
| TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT | | 0 | | 0 |
| TREES | | 6 | | 0 |
| UNKNOWN REASON | | 0 | | 0 |
| ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER | | 0 | | 0 |
| VEHICLE | | 1 | | 2 |
| VANDALISM | | 0 | | 0 |
| WEATHER | 1 | 6 | | 0 |
| SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS | | 0 | | 0 |
| SUB TOTAL | 5 | 66 | 1 | 14 |



| MONTH | DAYS IN MONTH | HRS IN MONTH | NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS IN SYSTEM | SYSTEM RELIABILITY | MONTHLY SYSTEM RELIABILITY | MONTHLY REVENUE LOST |
|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| JAN. | 31 | 744 | 17232 | 7.05 | 0.9999995 | \$1.04 |
| FEB. | 28 | 696 | 17243 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| MAR. | 31 | 744 | 17277 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| APR. | 30 | 720 | 17283 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| MAY. | 31 | 744 | 17279 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| JUN. | 30 | 720 | 17287 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| JUL. | 31 | 744 | 17295 | 27.11 | 0.9999979 | \$92.15 |
| AUG. | 31 | 744 | 17291 | 21.70 | 0.9999983 | \$99.30 |
| SEPT. | 30 | 720 | 17264 | 5.92 | 0.9999995 | \$57.80 |
| OCT. | 31 | 744 | 17273 | 22.59 | 0.9999982 | \$54.10 |
| NOV. | 30 | 720 | 17259 | 14.30 | 0.9999988 | \$28.32 |
| DEC. | 31 | 744 | 17243 | 38.06 | 0.9999970 | \$159.87 |

ANNUAL RELIABILITY 8784 17295 136.73 0.9999994 \$492.38

BE SURE AND CHANGE THE CELLS IN THE REPORT FOR HRS. IN MONTH, SYS. REL. FACTOR & LOST \$!

SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
JAN. 2023

SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS
WEATHER

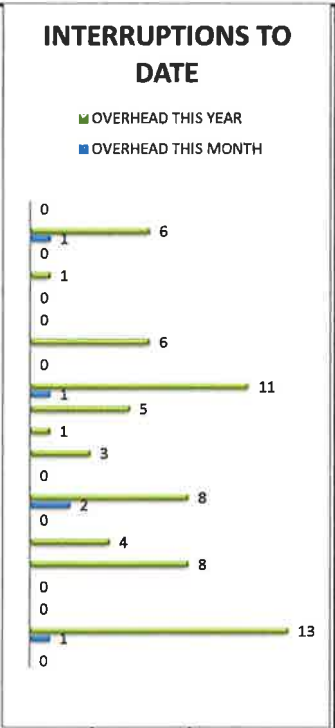
VEHICLE

TREES

TRANSFORMER
TRANSFORMER FUSE
SECTION FUSE
METER - METERBASE
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)

CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES
CONNECTION
CONDUCTOR

ANIMAL



SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
JAN. 2023

VANDALISM

VEHICLE

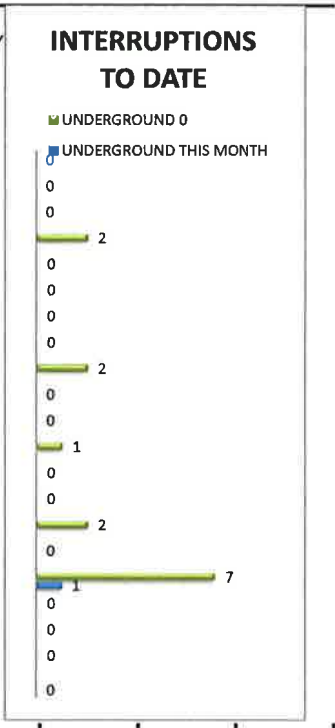
UNKNOWN REASON

TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT
TRANSFORMER FUSE

MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)
METER - METERBASE

DIG-UP

CONDUCTOR



Bountiful Power Outage Report

1/1/2023 - 1/31/2023

| Date | Feeder | Address | Problem | Solution | # Cust | Time Of | Time On | Duration | \$ Lost |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1/15/2023 | 371 | 1488 EAST VINEYARD DRIVE | VEHICLE HIT STREET LIGHT | CHECK DAMAGE | 0 | | | | |
| 1/15/2023 | 674 | 265 EAST CENTER STREET | FLICKERING LIGHTS | NO ISSUE FOUND, LIGHTS STOPPED FLICKERING | 1 | | | | |
| 1/16/2023 | 575 | 3404 SOUTH 50 WEST | LOUD BANG AND LOSS OF POWER | RE-FUSE TRANSFORMER | 9 | 4:36 PM | 5:27 PM | 0:51 | 0.42 |
| 1/18/2023 | 474 | 3161 SOUTH BOUNTIFUL BLVD | BAD TX | REPLACE TX | 7 | 12:06 PM | 2:07 PM | 2:01 | 0.11 |
| 1/21/2023 | 471 | 762 SAN SIMEON WAY | BURNED UP UNDERGROUND | TEMPORARY FEED | 1 | 3:17 PM | 6:37 PM | 3:20 | 0.18 |
| 1/30/2023 | 571 | 356 EAST 1600 SOUTH | BLOWN TRANSFORMER FUSE | RE-FUSE TRANSFORMER | 7 | 5:41 PM | 6:32 PM | 0:51 | 0.33 |

Record Count: 6

Data Updated to the month of **FEBRUARY 2023**

/Fiscal Year 2022-2023/sys11-12

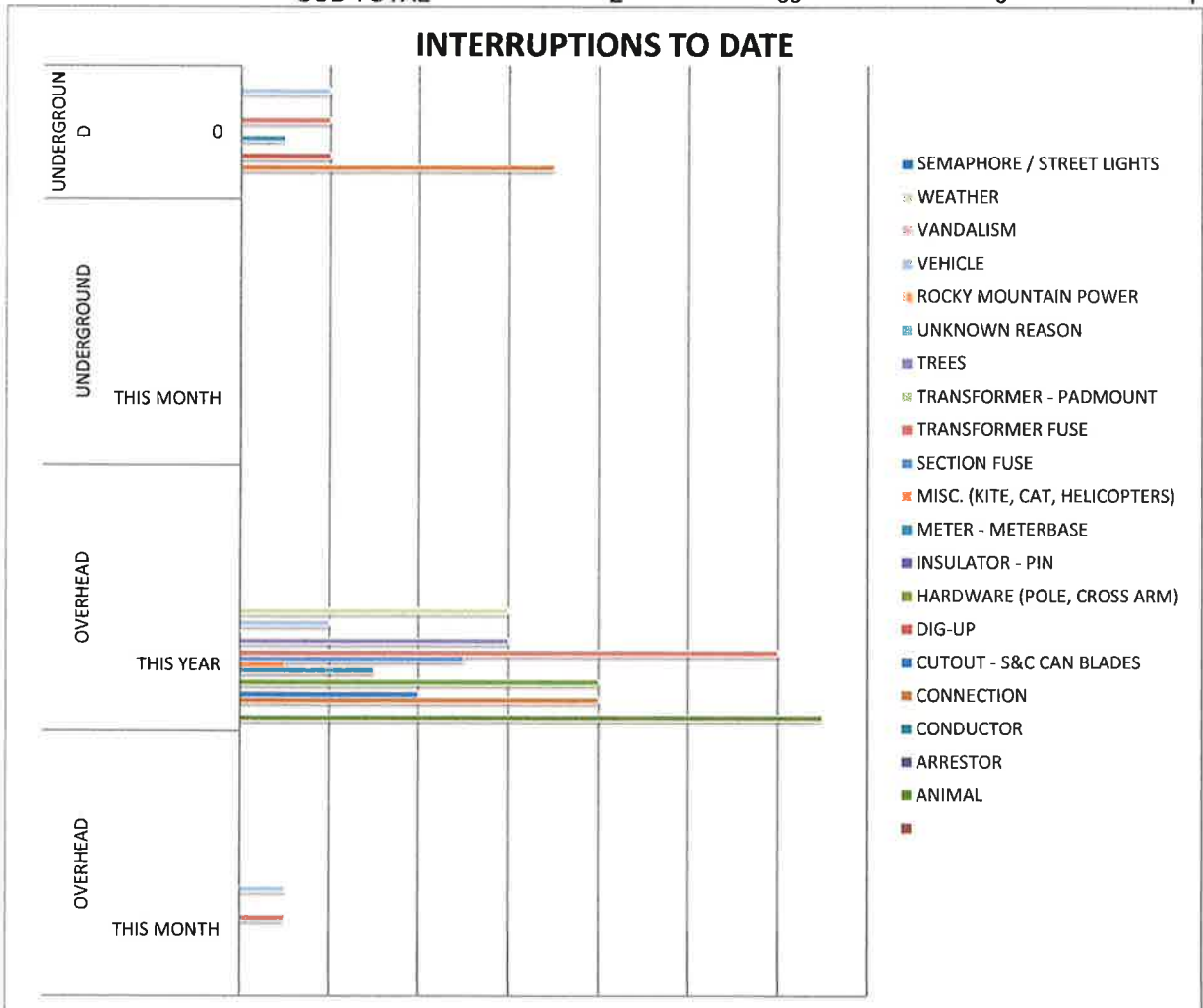
03/23/23

18:53:06

Revenue lost this month \$0.64
 Revenue lost to date \$493.22
 System reliability for this month 0.9999998
 System reliability to date 0.9999991

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| TOTAL FOR THE MONTH | 2 |
| TOTAL FOR THE YEAR | 82 |

| | OVERHEAD THIS MONTH | OVERHEAD THIS YEAR | UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH | UNDERGROUND 0 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| ANIMAL | | 13 | | 0 |
| ARRESTOR | | 0 | | 0 |
| CONDUCTOR | | 0 | | 0 |
| CONNECTION | | 8 | | 7 |
| CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES | | 4 | | 0 |
| DIG-UP | | 0 | | 2 |
| HARDWARE (POLE, CROSS ARM) | | 8 | | 0 |
| INSULATOR - PIN | | 0 | | 0 |
| METER - METERBASE | | 3 | | 1 |
| MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS) | | 1 | | 0 |
| SECTION FUSE | | 5 | | 0 |
| TRANSFORMER FUSE | 1 | 12 | | 2 |
| TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT | | 0 | | 0 |
| TREES | | 6 | | 0 |
| UNKNOWN REASON | | 0 | | 0 |
| ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER | | 0 | | 0 |
| VEHICLE | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| VANDALISM | | 0 | | 0 |
| WEATHER | | 6 | | 0 |
| SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS | | 0 | | 0 |
| SUB TOTAL | 2 | 68 | 0 | 14 |



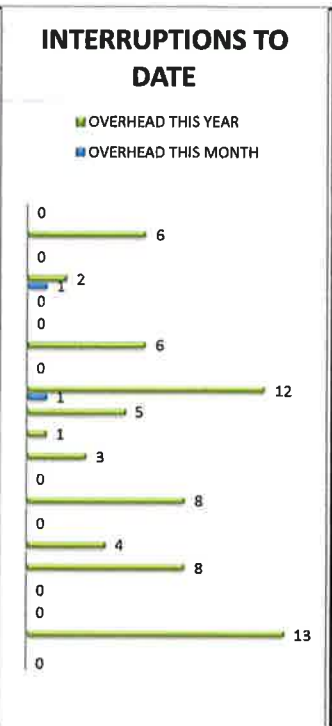
| MONTH | DAYS IN MONTH | HRS IN MONTH | NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS IN SYSTEM | SYSTEM RELIABILITY | MONTHLY SYSTEM RELIABILITY | MONTHLY REVENUE LOST |
|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| JAN. | 31 | 744 | 17291 | 7.05 | 0.9999995 | \$1.04 |
| FEB. | 28 | 672 | 17290 | 1.93 | 0.9999998 | \$0.64 |
| MAR. | 31 | 744 | 17277 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| APR. | 30 | 720 | 17283 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| MAY. | 31 | 744 | 17279 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| JUN. | 30 | 720 | 17287 | 0.00 | 1.0000000 | \$0.00 |
| JUL. | 31 | 744 | 17295 | 27.11 | 0.9999979 | \$92.15 |
| AUG. | 31 | 744 | 17291 | 21.70 | 0.9999983 | \$99.30 |
| SEPT. | 30 | 720 | 17264 | 5.92 | 0.9999995 | \$57.80 |
| OCT. | 31 | 744 | 17273 | 22.59 | 0.9999982 | \$54.10 |
| NOV. | 30 | 720 | 17259 | 14.30 | 0.9999988 | \$28.32 |
| DEC. | 31 | 744 | 17243 | 38.06 | 0.9999970 | \$159.87 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ANNUAL RELIABILITY | 8760 | 17295 | 138.66 | 0.9999991 | \$493.22 |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|

BE SURE AND CHANGE THE CELLS IN THE REPORT FOR HRS IN MONTH, SYS. REL. FACTOR & LOST \$!

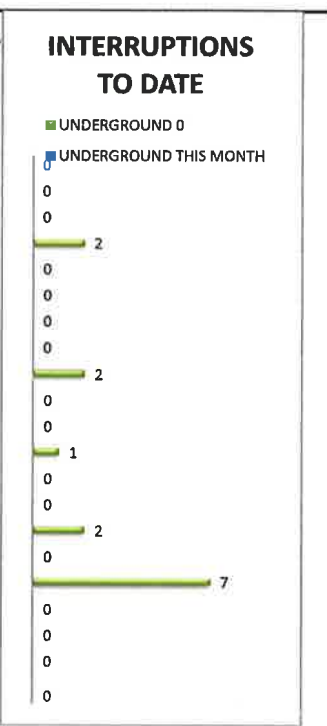
SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
FEB. 2023

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS | 0 |
| WEATHER | 6 |
| VEHICLE | 2 |
| TREES | 0 |
| TRANSFORMER | 0 |
| TRANSFORMER FUSE | 12 |
| SECTION FUSE | 5 |
| METER - METERBASE | 1 |
| MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS) | 3 |
| CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES | 8 |
| CONNECTION | 0 |
| CONDUCTOR | 4 |
| ANIMAL | 8 |
| | 0 |
| | 0 |
| | 13 |
| | 0 |



SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
FEB. 2023

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| VANDALISM | 0 |
| VEHICLE | 2 |
| UNKNOWN REASON | 0 |
| TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT | 0 |
| TRANSFORMER FUSE | 2 |
| MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS) | 0 |
| METER - METERBASE | 1 |
| DIG-UP | 2 |
| CONDUCTOR | 7 |
| | 0 |
| | 0 |
| | 0 |
| | 0 |



Bountiful Power Outage Report

2/1/2023 - 2/28/2023

| Date | Feeder | Address | Problem | Solution | # Cust | Time Of | Time On | Duration | \$ Lost |
|-----------|--------|---------------------|--|---|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 2/3/2023 | 272 | 1000 NORTH MAIN ST. | SEMI CRASHED INTO POWER POLE (NOT AN OUTAGE) | FREE SEMI BY CUTTING DOWN GUY WIRE/ANCHOR | 0 | | | | |
| 2/26/2023 | 272 | 306 EAST 650 NORTH | BLOWN TRANSFORMER FUSE | RE-FUSE TRANSFORMER | 6 | 8:00 PM | 9:56 PM | 1:56 | 0.64 |

Record Count: 2



KUTV Salt Lake City 3/23/2023

Murray resident calls proposed power rate increase 'sudden,' urges council to reconsider

Story by Kayla Winn & Arielle Harrison, KUTV • Yesterday 11:10 PM

Murray residents who haven't seen a price jump since 2011 might see an increase in their power bill soon.

City leaders said they've spent several million dollars more than they budgeted for power and it's necessary step to maintain a healthy power reserve.

A Murray resident who attended the city council meeting Tuesday night voiced his concerns ahead of a vote from the city council in the coming weeks.

He said he would like to see the council steer away from a permanent increase and take a different approach to address the growing cost of power.

Clark Bullen is afraid of a possible 9 percent power rate increase that will be voted on by the city council soon.

"Once a rate increases, it doesn't come back down," Bullen said. "I would rather see it be a flexible increase each month to deal with the actual gap than a permanent rate increase."

The proposal and looming vote comes as city leaders face several issues when it comes to keeping the lights and heat on.

Doug Hill is a spokesman with the mayors office. He said they've already implemented a temporary-rate increase, but it's not enough.

"In the western region, the cost for power resources has increased dramatically," Hill said. "We've spent over \$7 million in the last three months just to cover our costs, and so we need to do more of a permanent rate increase."

According to Hill, the recommended rate increase would cost the average residential customer less than \$5 a month.

"We're currently burning through our reserves. And if we do nothing or don't do enough the city's power, financial stability will in jeopardy," Hill said.

Bullen agrees with Hill that something needs to be done, but strongly disagrees with an almost 10% rate hike.

HUMAN

The Week US 3/23/2023

The Colorado River war and the growing problem of less water

Story by Devika Rao • 2h ago



Colorado River. Craig Hastings/Getty Images© Craig Hastings/Getty Images

With water supply dwindling, the West must decide who gets what

The Colorado River is running low and the West is at odds over how to respond. Here's everything you need to know:

What's happening with the Colorado River?

The Colorado River provides water for a number of states including California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The amount of water in the river has slowly been dropping, prompting states to collaborate to reduce water usage by 30 percent of their river water allocation, [per CNN](#).

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation called on the affected states to come to an agreement on how to cut water usage to prevent the river's reservoirs, Lake Mead and Lake Powell,

from becoming "[dead pools](#)," where the water level is too low to pump out to farms and cities. In response, six of the states released a letter proposing maximum basin-wide cuts of 3.1 million acre-feet per year, which would kick in if the reservoir levels drop dangerously low. Their recommendations distribute the cuts across every state and account for water lost to evaporation, which reduces water levels faster, writes *Politico*.

But California, which claimed that the six states' proposal disproportionately impacts California farmers, opted to release its *own* letter, prompting some conflict. In its competing recommendations, California proposed conserving between 1 million and nearly 2 million acre-feet of water, but failed to account for water lost to evaporation and during transportation, reports *The Associated Press*. Its recommendations also burden Arizona and Nevada with the biggest cuts, so much so that Phoenix and Las Vegas could be almost completely cut off from their water supply.

"The lack of a consensus and six states moving forward with an approach that does not harmonize with the law is troubling," said [JB Hamby](#), the chair of the Colorado River Board for California. "It is everyone's best interest to avoid litigation, but being put into a situation like this where you have six states approaching things in this way raises the risk."

Why is California not cooperating?

The issue comes down to water rights. California asserts that it has senior rights to the water because of a [compact made in 1922](#), which granted California farmers the largest share of river water. But in 1968, Arizona agreed to a [junior water right](#) in exchange for a system of canals called the Central Arizona Project. Because of this, Arizona has historically been first in line for water cuts, while California's allocation has remained unchanged.

With the Bureau of Reclamation now asking for a new, usage-reducing deal, California is siding with tradition and believes it should see the least amount of additional cuts under an updated proposal, while the remaining states believe future cuts should be distributed more evenly, especially if they would disproportionately impact some states more than others.

"I would not, even under a modeling scenario, agree or ask the federal government to model a scenario in which the Central Arizona Project goes to zero," Arizona's top water official, [Tom Buschatzke](#), told CNN. "I will not do that. The implications would be pretty severe if CAP went to zero. Severe for tribes, severe for cities, severe for industries."

"We agree there needs to be reduced use in the Lower Basin, but that can't be done by just completely ignoring and sidestepping federal law," [Hamby commented](#).

How is the disagreement being resolved?

The Biden administration and the Department of the Interior (DOI) will need to step in. "The states are not going to reach an agreement. We are just too far apart," said [Rep. Greg Stanton](#) (D-Ariz.). "Now is the time that we need this administration to come up with a solution to this dilemma, and we need it now." The decision will end up impacting 40 million people who use water from the Colorado River.

Bipartisan officials from the Western states (excluding California) have urged Biden to support the six-state proposal. Western senators have [also met to discuss](#) the issue. Meanwhile, the DOI is looking to gain "[as much support](#) and consensus as possible," and is in the process of speaking to the states as well as tribes in the region. The agency will [evaluate both competing proposals](#) and release an analysis of the options in the spring, to take effect as early as the summer.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court [recently heard arguments](#) in a case regarding the right of the Navajo Nation to sue the federal government for help with water access. The tribe has claimed that the government is required to bolster its water needs as per an 1868 treaty, under which the U.S. agreed to provide the nation with a new "permanent home." The government, however, disagrees. And at the center of the dispute is, of course, the Colorado River — an attorney for Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada says the tribe shouldn't be allowed to claim expanded rights over the river because it might affect "pre-existing agreements and ultimately mean less water available to those communities that have come to rely on it," [ABC News](#) summarizes.

Why must the West moderate its water usage?

For one thing, the West just saw its driest two decades in over a thousand years, per the *Financial Times*. And for another, water scarcity "is an increasing problem on every continent," and is likely to get worse as [climate change](#) becomes more intense, [writes the United Nations](#). "The impacts of a changing climate are making water more unpredictable. Terrestrial water storage – the water held in soil, snow, and ice – is diminishing."

Is there a broader message here?

The battle for the Colorado River highlights a looming fight "about who should control this most precious and life-saving of commodities," writes Gillian Tett at the *Financial Times*. In the U.S., owning land means owning the water on that land, further complicating control of a precious resource, especially in times of short supply.

"When you look at how this river has shrunk, when you look at how much less water there is in the river than any of us ever thought – you have to say everyone who receives a benefit from this infrastructure needs to be willing to put some water on the table," said general manager of the Central Arizona Project and former Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Brenda Burman, speaking with [CNN](#).

Update March 23, 2023: *This piece has been updated to reflect the case involving the Navajo Nation.*

Citing an 1868 treaty, the Navajo Nation argues it deserves more Colorado River water

The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday heard arguments from the largest Indian reservation in the country, which says the government failed in its obligation to deliver enough water.

By [Kyle Dunphey](#)

Mar 21, 2023, 8:18pm MDT



Melcita Stanley hauls water for her livestock to her property in the Narrow Canyon area of the Navajo Nation in Arizona on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 2022. The Supreme Court is currently hearing arguments concerning water rights on the Navajo Nation.

Spenser Heaps, Deseret News

The Navajo Nation could have a slight edge in a case that will weigh heavily on the tribe and its ability to draw more water from the Colorado River.

U.S. Supreme Court justices on Monday heard nearly two hours of oral [arguments](#), the latest development in *Arizona v. Navajo Nation*, where the tribe claims the U.S. has a “treaty-based duty” to supply the reservation with adequate water.

That argument stems from nearly a century of case law, beginning with [Winters v. United States](#), where in 1908, the Supreme Court ruled the government has an obligation to supply water to tribes confined to a reservation via treaty.

Justices Neil Gorsuch, Ketanji Brown Jackson, Elena Kagan and Sonia Sotomayor all seemed to support the tribe’s claim.

It's likely Justice Amy Coney Barrett, whose questions hinted at support for the tribe's ability to pursue a claim to the river, will be the tie-breaking vote, as has been noted by several Supreme Court analysts.

A ruling is expected by June, and the case could help resolve the Navajo Nation's claim to Arizona's allotment of the Colorado River, where it currently does not have a quantified water right. Estimates vary, but it's believed between 30% to 40% of residents living on the Navajo Nation, the largest reservation in the country, do not have access to running water.

The Biden administration's assistant to the U.S. Solicitor General Frederick Liu said that while the government is committed to helping the Navajo Nation, "the 1868 treaty didn't impose on the United States a duty to construct pipelines, pumps, or wells to deliver water."

Still, the Navajo Nation maintains the federal government has failed to "assess the Navajo Nation's water needs and develop a plan to meet them," the tribe said in a statement.

"We honored our end of the deal, and they just need to honor their end of the deal," Navajo Nation President Buu Nygren said in a statement Tuesday.

While their five colleagues appeared sympathetic to that argument, Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. and Justices Clarence Thomas, Samuel A. Alito Jr. and Brett M. Kavanaugh were skeptical.

"Congress has shown the ability to do this with other tribes and other reservations and that rather than a multiyear journey here, where, really, it's not clear you can ever get what you really want out of the court system, as we've danced around today, we should leave it to Congress," Kavanaugh said, summing up what he said is the solicitor general's stance on the matter in a question to the tribe's lawyer, Shay Dvoretzky.

And Thomas seemed to imply that the tribe should consider alternative sources of water, including groundwater, instead of drawing from the already beleaguered Colorado River.

"Have you, throughout this litigation, suggested any other source than the Lower Colorado?" he asked Dvoretzky.

Alito's concerns stemmed from the existing agreements on the Colorado River, where eight states and Mexico are currently operating on a system of allocation that, amid drought, appears precarious.

"Do you think that you have the right to take out from that water source whatever quantity of water is necessary to meet the standard of a livable, permanent homeland regardless of the needs of others who are drawing water from the same water source?" Alito asked.

"The Nation had water rights first. We do have priority rights to the water," responded Dvoretzky.

Gorsuch appeared to be the justice most supportive of the Navajo Nation's claim, telling Liu "there's some obligation with respect to water in this treaty."

"Could I bring a good breach-of-contract claim for someone who promised me a permanent home, the right to conduct agriculture and raise animals if it turns out it's the Sahara Desert?" he asked.

Liu said he didn't believe there would be a valid breach-of-contract claim, in which Gorsuch responded with skepticism.

And while Barrett came across as the most neutral justice, with some concerns around the idea that the government could be responsible for infrastructure projects, there were moments where she expressed support for the Navajo Nation.

"It seems to me that the strongest arguments made on behalf of the Navajo in the Navajos's brief are in the nature of you breached the treaty," she said, "... you promised us a permanent home."

In attendance were several Navajo leaders, including Nygren, Navajo Nation Vice President Richelle Montoya, and Navajo Speaker Crystalyne Curley.

"This case goes beyond the fiduciary duty of the federal government. The outcome of this hearing may determine the livelihood of our Navajo people now, and for all future generations," said Curley in a statement to the Deseret News. "The right to water centers on our right to a permanent homeland through our treaties and the prayers of our ancestors since time immemorial. As a child, I grew up in a home without running water and to this day, we still have over 30% of our people who don't have access to clean running water in their homes. Our leaders long ago fought for our right to our homeland and that includes the right to water, the right to life."



Washington Examiner 3/17/2023

Colorado river basin lawmakers team up to address western water shortage

Story by by Cameron Arcand | The Center Square contributor • 6h ago

(The Center Square) – A bipartisan group of congressional lawmakers is looking to tackle water issues involving the Colorado River.



Colorado river basin lawmakers team up to address western water shortage© Provided by Washington Examiner

Rep. Joe Neguse, D-Colo., announced that he was leading the effort to find solutions regarding the Colorado River Basin by creating the Congressional Colorado River Caucus.

"As the Representative of the headwaters of the Colorado River, I'm honored to be joined by colleagues from the Upper and Lower Basin States in launching the Congressional Colorado River Caucus. Together, and working with our colleagues in the Senate, we will collaborate with each other and state and local leaders, putting the interests of our communities above all else and working together towards our shared goal to mitigate the impacts felt by record-breaking levels of drought. We must protect the reliability and consistency of this critical water source—and we're ready to get to work," Neguse said in a statement.

In negotiations involving how to utilize water resources in the West, many states have been at odds with California – the most populated state that also enjoys senior water rights – on how to share. The caucus will include California Reps. Grace Napolitano and Jay Obernolte.

Rep. Juan Ciscomani, R-Ariz., said Wednesday that the caucus is a crucial opportunity to discuss the ongoing water crisis impacting Arizona and other states. As Arizona gets over a third of its water from the Colorado river, according to the Arizona Department of Water Resources, it's become an urgent focus among state and local lawmakers. Sen. Kyrsten Sinema, I-Arizona, called on California to collaborate with the other basin states in January in order to find solutions, The Center Square reported.

"I am proud to join Representative Neguse in launching the bipartisan Congressional Colorado River Caucus. Water is our most precious resource, and we must address the uncertainty caused by the severe drought that is impacting 40 million residents of Arizona and the Southwest. I look forward to collaborating with my colleagues on solutions that bring together the Upper and Lower Basins and secure a strong water future for us all," Ciscomani said in the statement.

The statement mentioned that a similar effort is underway in the Senate by Sen. John Hickenlooper, D-

End of Utah coal power in sight as Rocky Mountain Power moves to renewables and nuclear

Utility plans to reduce role of Emery County coal plants to comply with federal ozone law before closing them completely by 2032.



Francisco Kjolseth | Tribune File Photo The sun rises behind steam from a cooling unit at the coal-fired Hunter power plant south of Castle Dale, in Emery County, on July 26, 2017. Rocky Mountain Power has announced it will shutter its coal-fired power plants in Emery County by 2032, and shift to nuclear and renewable energy production.

By Tim Fitzpatrick,
Brian Maffly,
and Bryan Schott

| March 31, 2023, 3:00 p.m.

| Updated: April 2, 2023, 8:27 a.m.

This story is part of The Salt Lake Tribune's ongoing commitment to identify solutions to Utah's biggest challenges through the work of the Innovation Lab.

Rocky Mountain Power says it will [shut down its coal-fired power plants](#) in Emery County by 2032 and replace them with smaller nuclear-powered plants in the same locations.

The utility company also announced it will reduce operations at the two coal plants starting this summer and install technology to remove some of the pollutants. With that

combination, the company believes it can comply with the federal Ozone Transfer rule in the remaining years the plants stay open.

On Friday afternoon, PacifiCorp, the Oregon-based parent company of Rocky Mountain, released its Integrated Resource Plan, which explains where the company intends to get power across its six-state system for the next 20 years, and that plan puts a period at the end of coal power in Utah.

That end comes years before the original closure dates for the Huntington (2036) and Hunter (2042) plants. The other two utility-scale coal plants still operating in Utah — the Intermountain Power Plant near Delta and the Bonanza Power Plant near Vernal — are also expected to stop burning coal before 2030.

Within a decade, Utah will have no coal-fired power plants for the first time in more than a century.

[\[READ: Why is Rocky Mountain Power closing its Utah coal plants? Here's what we know\]](#)

“We as commissioners and the people in Emery County had hopes that our coal plants would be so valuable they’d make it past even the 2042 closure date,” said Emery County Commissioner Lynn Sitterud. “We’re sorry to see the coal plants go, but we’re excited to see the nuclear come.”

The plan also firmly plants Utah’s principal provider of electricity on a carbon-free path.



Al Hartmann | The Salt Lake Tribune End of an era: A Rocky Mountain Power decision to end coal-fired electricity production will likely mean shifts in business and employment in Emery County. Here, a natural gas rig pumps away in the foreground of the coal-fired Huntington Power Plant west of Huntington.

“First and foremost, we’re going to see unprecedented growth at a faster pace to ramp out procurement of renewables and storage, ” said Rick Link, senior vice president for resource planning procurement and optimization at PacifiCorp,

In addition to the two proposed nuclear plants, the plan includes significantly more wind, solar and storage capacity. Link said incentives in the Inflation Reduction act were particularly instrumental in significantly growing renewables and storage since the last 20-year plan was released in 2021.

Gregory Todd, director of the Utah Office of Energy Development, said the state will continue to pursue standards that keep energy affordable and reliable in the state. “We’re glad RMP recognizes those standards as well, and it’s apparent in the newest iteration of its IRP,” said Todd.

“Of course, this conversation is happening in part because of the extreme agenda of the Biden administration’s (Environmental Protection Agency), but we trust RMP’s processes to ensure they’re making the best decisions for their customers — by making plans and decisions that keep costs low and energy reliable,” he added.

Across the six-state system, Pacificorp says it will have 20,000 megawatts of wind and solar power by 2032, four times what it has now. It will also have 7,400 megawatts of energy storage by 2029. Storage is seen as a crucial element to moving away from the “baseload” power that fossil fuels provide.

“We applaud PacifiCorp’s focus on the deployment of clean energy over the next decade. ... To put this in perspective, PacifiCorp’s plan to have 20,000 megawatts of renewable energy and over 7000 megawatts of energy storage installed by 2032 is equivalent to the electricity use in six million homes.” explained Logan Mitchell, climate scientist and energy analyst at Utah Clean Energy.

“We welcome an accelerated transition away from coal and PacifiCorp’s stated commitment to its coal communities,” said Sophie Hayes, Utah clean energy manager at Western Resource Advocates. “The next 10 years are critical for mitigating the most harmful impacts of climate change. ... The devil is in the details, and we’ll be watching PacifiCorp’s operations and resource additions closely.”

The nuclear plans hinge on success in Kemmerer, Wyo. That is where PacifiCorp and Bill Gates-backed Terra Power plan to build a 500-megawatt plant that combines nuclear energy with molten salt storage. That combination allows faster dispatching of power to compensate for the ebbs and flows of wind and solar.

Ground has not been broken in Kemmerer, and there are still regulatory hurdles. Still, the Kemmerer plant is scheduled to come online in 2029. “There will have to be parallel construction schedules” with Kemmerer to get the Emery County plants online when the coal plants are closed in 2031 and 2032, Link acknowledged.

Lexi Tuddenham, executive director of HEAL Utah, was pleased that there will be “lives saved” when the coal plants are closed, but she was pessimistic that the nuclear plants could be built at a reasonable cost and on time. She noted the Kemmerer plant is already behind schedule.

“In short, we have never seen a nuclear power plant come online at the original cost and timeline,” said Tuddenham. “If that same thing is going to happen at Hunter and Huntington, it doesn’t help the community.”

Tuddenham also said the plants will also have to store their nuclear waste since the federal government has yet to devise a solution to store the waste, which is unsafe for thousands of years. “They’re going to have this waste in their backyard in a way that they’ve never had before. The storage is going to be for a long-term period, if not forever.”

Todd said if carbon neutrality is the goal, “then nuclear has to be part of those conversations. Hunter and Huntington are great places for those projects to take place considering the existing infrastructure and talented workforce.”

Earlier this year Rocky Mountain Director of Governmental Affairs Thom Carter told Utah legislators the company was all in on suing the federal government over the Ozone Transfer rule, which puts limits on how much pollution can drift from one state to another. Ozone-causing pollutants from the two Emery County plants are reaching Colorado and beyond, and that could have forced Rocky Mountain to install expensive pollution equipment or shut the plants down.

“There are real technical and procedural issues with the rule and, if implemented as written, there’s a real risk to the system reliability and adverse effects on customers in affected communities,” Carter said in January. “We, Rocky Mountain Power, plan to fully litigate this rule. We are marshaling all of our resources to put up the fight, but we need the state to be the lead and loudest voice in the fight.”

Utah legislators allocated \$2 million to help with that fight. Rocky Mountain spokesman Dave Eskelsen says the company will still support a state lawsuit on the issue, but it believes it has a plan to meet EPA’s requirements.

That plan includes ramping down power production from the plants during the ozone season from May to September, and adding “selective non-catalytic reduction” equipment at the plants to remove some of the pollutants. SNCR is cheaper to install but less effective than “selective catalytic reduction (SCR),” which removes far more pollutants. But the company believes that, combined with the ramping down, will be enough to comply.

“The state will continue to fight back against the ozone transport rule, but it’s wise for RMP to have a plan in place regardless of how those efforts turn out,” added Todd.

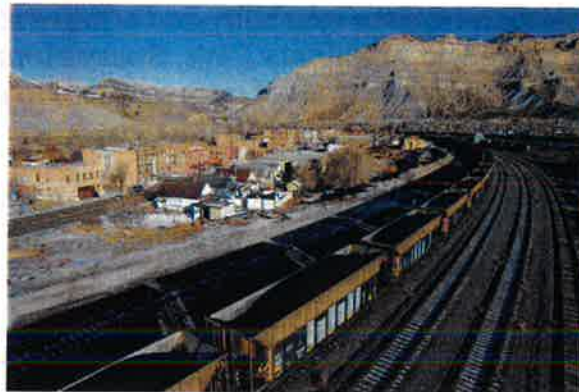
“It’s not one or the other” with regard to a lawsuit and meeting the requirements, said Link. “We have a federal law we have to comply with within a month.”

For years, the Sierra Club’s Beyond Coal campaign has targeted the two Utah power plants, pushing for their early retirement. The group welcomed Friday’s announcement, but voiced some doubts that RMP’s plan would accomplish much by way of emission reduction in the near term.

“We don’t want to bet this all on a wish and a hope and a dream,” said Lindsay Beebe, a Utah-based Sierra Club representative. “This has to be real. It has to be achievable.”

She scoffed at the utility’s decision to install SNCR. According to a calculation the group provided, RMP’s plan would reduce NOx emissions 3,180 tons a year versus 12,270 tons were SCR installed on all five of the two plants’ units. “SNCR has a significantly cheaper capital cost, but actually it is less cost effective than SCR when you look at tons of pollution avoided,” Beebe said. “Hunter and Huntington are two of the most polluting coal plants in the country, and have been allowed to operate that way because PacifiCorp has been obstructing the Clean Air Act for decades. ... This is another example of PacifiCorp avoiding their obligation to operate coal plants responsibly by crafting a plan behind closed doors that falls short of keeping the public safe.”

Rocky Mountain’s workers in Emery County have been told of the plans, Link said, and the company recognizes there is a wide community impact to closing down the coal plants, and they are trying to mitigate it, including locating the nuclear plants in the county. “We’re also seeing the advancement of new technologies that will lessen the blow,” he said.



(Francisco Kjolseth | The Salt Lake Tribune) Coal transportation and rail operations along US-6 in Helper on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 2022. Changes will be coming to Utah's coal country with a Rocky Mountain Power decision to end coal-fired plant production by 2032.

Link acknowledged that the company’s plans are aggressive and rely on technologies still being developed. “If we see things not working out, we’ll have to pivot and adjust.”

Sitterud is hopeful that workers at the coal plants can become workers at the nuclear plants. He hopes research at the county's San Rafael Research Center can come up with new beneficial uses for coal. "We're trying to learn to do other things with coal so if the plants shut down, the mines don't."

Jeremy Pearson, director of the research center, has a background in nuclear engineering and said the center is also "well positioned to support a transition to nuclear energy by offering research infrastructure and facilities for advanced nuclear power development, thermal energy storage and other integrated energy systems applications research, advanced fuel cycle and power cycle research, space for commercial manufacturing, and workforce training and development in collaboration with USU-Eastern."

Republican Sen. David Hinkins, R-Orangeville, who represents Emery County in the Utah Legislature, had mixed feelings about the announcement. "I'm glad we're going to be able to see power production continue in Emery County and not close those plants completely. Everybody needs power, I guess."

Hinkins is worried that the decision to close down the coal-fired plants could cause energy prices to increase in the short-term. "The companies that own the mines may see this as an opportunity to sell overseas since they'll be losing customers in the state. They'll have no incentive to sign a long-term contract with power plants in Utah and can make more money selling on the international market," Hinkins said.

Eskelsen said coal costs are already a challenge. "Increased prices in international markets and recent supply constraints at local mines are currently having an adverse impact on PacifiCorp's ability to secure consistent delivery of coal supply today."

Freshman Rep. Nate Blouin, D-Salt Lake City, who is a renewable energy advocate, was elated by the news. "The expedited closures of Utah's coal plants marks the beginning of a new era of opportunity for our state. Those of us who have worked for years to advance the transition to cleaner and more affordable energy saw the writing on the wall following similar announcements in Oregon in 2019," Blouin said.

Rep. Carl Albrecht, R-Richfield, a former energy company CEO, was much more skeptical. "That's all predicated on the fact that these small nuclear plants are cost-effective," Albrecht said. "This is only a two to three-year Integrated resource plan which they have to do. Many factors in generation and storage could change the future outlook in ten years."

The latest plan also anticipates higher demand for electricity, a function of both rising population and a public that is turning more to electricity for transportation and heating buildings.

The forecasted demand grew so much that Rocky Mountain had to lower its estimates for how much of the total load it can switch to renewables by 2030. The 2021 plan estimated that the company would reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 74% below 2005

levels by 2030. The 2023 plan says it will only reduce emissions by 70% by 2030, but the earlier coal plant retirements and other changes will bring the system to 87% below 2005 levels by 2035 and 100% (zero emissions) by 2050, Link said.

In 2021, Hunter and Huntington burned about 7.2 million tons of coal, according to the Utah Geological Survey. That's more than half the coal Utah mines produced that year. The rest went to Intermountain Power Plant, which is to stop burning coal in two years, or was exported overseas.

Tim Fitzpatrick is The Salt Lake Tribune's renewable energy reporter, a position funded by a grant from Rocky Mountain Power. The Tribune retains all control over editorial decisions independent of Rocky Mountain Power.

Why is Rocky Mountain Power closing its Utah coal plants? Here's what we know.

Story by Robert Gehrke, Tim Fitzpatrick • Friday

Rocky Mountain Power announced Friday that it plans to [shut down its last two remaining coal-fired power plants in Utah](#). Here is a quick overview of what it means and what comes next.

Why are they closing the coal plants?

Rocky Mountain has been phasing out coal power for years because of concerns over climate change and pollution.

The company also faced pressure from the federal government to limit plant pollution that drifts to other states. Company officials decided it was better to reduce power from the plants to meet federal pollution standards over the short term, while building new, small-scale nuclear power plants as replacements.

Huntington was targeted for closure in 2036, and Hunter was due to stop burning coal in 2042. Under the announcement, both would close by 2032.



(Francisco Kjolseth | The Salt Lake Tribune) Coal transportation and rail operations along US-6 in Helper on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 2022. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

The two other coal plants in the state — the Intermountain Power Plant near Delta and Bonanza Power Plant near Vernal — are also expected to stop burning coal. IPP is planning to convert to burning a combination of natural gas and hydrogen, and Bonanza is expected to close by the end of the decade under a court settlement made years ago.

Where will our electricity come from?

In place of the coal plants, PacifiCorp — Rocky Mountain's Oregon-based parent company — is making a major push toward wind and solar power. Additionally, the company is seeking to build two molten salt nuclear power plants at the same locations, in order to take advantage of the transmission lines already in place.

The design of those nuclear power-based utility plants will be similar to a plant Rocky Mountain is currently seeking permits to build in Wyoming.

How will the local economy be impacted?

As of 2020, there were about 1,150 jobs in the mining industry in Carbon and Emery counties, [according to a report last year from the Kem Gardner Policy Institute](#) at the University of Utah. About half of those jobs were expected to disappear by 2060, in part due to the anticipated transition of the two power plants, but also because of general global trends away from coal.

The report forecasts shrinking jobs and wages under the planned closure, but an accelerated closure schedule made those economic hits harder — with jobs in the two counties dipping from 16,000 in 2020 to just under 12,000 in 2035, and total wages dipping by roughly 10% before rebounding.

[READ: End of Utah coal power in sight as Rocky Mountain Power moves to renewables and nuclear]

The nuclear plants will offset some of the losses, but not all of them. The closures will make coal exports more essential to mining operations.

The Gardner report also emphasized the need to diversify the two counties' economies.

Why are they doing this now?

PacifiCorp files an Integrated Resource Plan with state regulators every two years, laying out its anticipated energy needs and planned investments in new electrical generation and transmission for the next 20 years. Friday's news was contained in the company's 2023 IRP.

It also coincides with major federal investments in new electrical generation and infrastructure.

Is the government forcing RMP to transition to renewables?

Not exactly.

The government requires producers to invest in the cheapest and safest forms of energy. Recent studies have shown that renewable energy can be generated at a lower cost than fossil fuels.

As mentioned above, the transition will also keep Rocky Mountain Power in line with the Environmental Protection Agency's ozone rules. While not forcing the change, the federal Inflation Reduction Act has offered millions of dollars in tax incentives to convert to clean energy.

DESERET NEWS

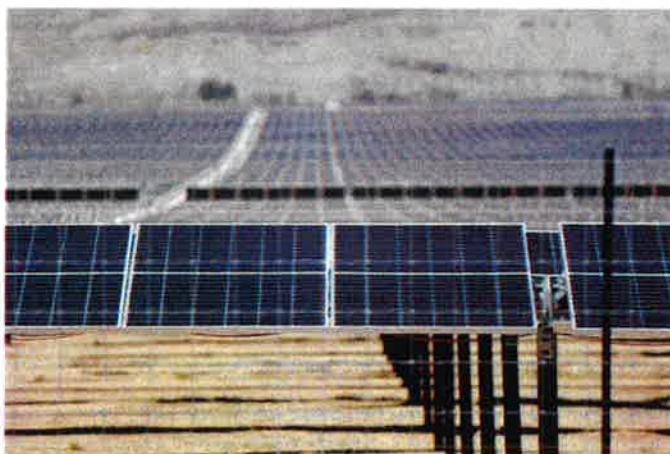
[UTAH THE WEST ENVIRONMENT](#)

More renewable energy, advanced nuclear energy planned for the West

New long-range plan from PacifiCorp details early coal plant retirements, new green energy

By [Amy Joi O'Donoghue](#)

Mar 31, 2023, 7:00pm MDT



A solar farm in Clawson, Emery County, is pictured on May 11, 2022.
Jeffrey D. Allred, Deseret News

A long-term resource plan released Friday by PacifiCorp anticipates a nearly fourfold increase in new wind and solar energy by 2032 and a system-wide 70% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

The 2023 Integrated Resource Plan was submitted to utility commissions in the six states PacifiCorp serves, including Utah, and also includes an additional 7,400 megawatts of energy storage six years from now.

Officials say it advances a path toward a net zero future by targeting an 87% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 and a 100% reduction by 2050.

The plan brought praise from Utah Clean Energy.

“The preliminary Integrated Resource Plan released today by PacifiCorp is an exciting advancement toward a reliable, modernized energy system powered by clean, renewable energy,” said Logan Mitchell, climate scientist and energy analyst at Utah Clean Energy.

“This plan clearly illustrates why renewable energy is the fastest growing energy resource in the United States — it is the best choice for our wallets, our health and our economy. We are thrilled to see the robust addition of more renewable energy to PacifiCorp’s system that will benefit all of us for generations.”

The utility company said its Western states’ emissions reductions will be even more accelerated in compliance with individual state emissions targets and clean energy requirements, particularly as regulations continue to clamp down on pollution from coal-fired power plants.

Controls to tamp nitrogen oxide emissions are planned for all of PacifiCorp’s five coal-fired units in Utah in 2026 to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Ozone Transport Rule. That is among the regulatory and cost pressures influencing the earlier retirement of plants based on the plan’s modeling.

All of the Hunter Plant’s coal-fired units are anticipated to be retired by 2032, as well as the Huntington twin units in Emery County, Utah.

“We see a very unprecedented and rapid growth in the need for renewable energy on our system for the rest of this decade,” said Rick Link, senior vice president of resource planning, procurement and optimization for PacifiCorp. “So the numbers, not only are they large, but they’re at the pace at which we are going to be looking at adding these cost-effective resources that is also pretty astounding.”

The Utah Senate Minority Caucus also released a statement in response to the PacifiCorp plan.

“The expedited closures of Utah’s coal plants mark the beginning of a new era of opportunity for our state,” said Sen. Nate Blouin, D-Salt Lake City. “I applaud PacifiCorp’s commitment to a thoughtful, market-driven planning process and look forward to continuously working with the utility to ensure that any resources replacing the Hunter and Huntington plants fulfill the utility’s least-cost, least-risk mission.”

PacifiCorp is also adding transmission capacity in its service area to tap into the variability of weather so that wind generation developed in Wyoming travels elsewhere and robust solar power is sent where it is needed.

“It’s very rare, for example for the wind to not be blowing in one state at some given point and the same goes with solar,” where it may be hindered in one state by cloud cover but at optimal conditions elsewhere, Link said.

“That good geographic diversity in the system is through a robust, reliable grid that keeps the lights on,” and provides the energy for all sectors — commercial, residential and industrial — to function, he said.

Link said the addition of renewable energy is part of a 20-year plan that includes many factors.

“Our core objective is to say here’s how much load we have to serve, here’s where it is on peak. What’s the combination of resources, where should we locate them? How much should we add across our footprint? And when do we need to add them to make sure we’re reliable across every hour of the year for 20 years looking forward?”

Once that question is answered, those emission reductions are part of the “output” that is anticipated to be achieved through PacifiCorp’s preferred portfolio.

“So that’s kind of where we landed, picking the least cost portfolio got us to those emission reduction numbers that I mentioned,” he said.

Highlights of the plan include:

- Investments in new resources and transmission are envisioned for multiple states from the West Coast to the Rockies.
- In addition to the advanced nuclear reactor project selected by the 2021 plan for the Kemmerer, Wyoming, area to be in operation by 2030, the 2023 plan selected two more advanced nuclear projects which could be located in Utah near the currently operating Hunter and Huntington coal-fired plants.
- Continued progress on demand response and energy efficiency programs, as the best energy is the energy that isn’t used.

The coal to nuclear transition is an area of emphasis for both the federal government and states as coal is phased out as an energy resource amid increasing regulations, climate change and political pressure.

Link said PacifiCorp signed a memorandum of understanding with TerraPower for adding up to five fast sodium nuclear reactors featuring molten salt storage. TerraPower and GE-Hitachi are the companies behind the Wyoming project.

“We’re really kind of proud of how this story is unfolding. Again, with our plans showing that with these technologies coming online, this creates a great opportunity for adjusted reasonable transition,” Link said.

The plan is a roadmap or blueprint based on the best information available, which is why it is updated every two years.

KSL

US renewable electricity surpassed coal in 2022

By Isabella O'malley, Associated Press | Posted - March 29, 2023 at 2:49 p.m.

WASHINGTON — Electricity generated from renewables surpassed coal in the United States for the first time in 2022, the U.S. Energy Information Administration announced Monday.

Renewables also surpassed nuclear generation in 2022 after first doing so last year.

Growth in wind and solar significantly drove the increase in renewable energy and contributed 14% of the electricity produced domestically in 2022. Hydropower contributed 6%, and biomass and geothermal sources generated less than 1%.

"I'm happy to see we've crossed that threshold, but that is only a step in what has to be a very rapid and much cheaper journey," said Stephen Porder, a professor of ecology and assistant provost for sustainability at Brown University.

California produced 26% of the national utility-scale solar electricity followed by Texas with 16% and North Carolina with 8%.

The most wind generation occurred in Texas, which accounted for 26% of the U.S. total followed by Iowa (10%) and Oklahoma (9%).

"This booming growth is driven largely by economics," said Gregory Wetstone, president and CEO of the American Council on Renewable Energy. "Over the past decade, the levelized cost of wind energy declined by 70%, while the levelized cost of solar power has declined by an even more impressive 90%."

"Renewable energy is now the most affordable source of new electricity in much of the country," added Wetstone.

The Energy Information Administration projected that the wind share of the U.S. electricity generation mix will increase from 11% to 12% from 2022 to 2023 and that solar will grow from 4% to 5% during the period. The natural gas share is expected to remain at 39% from 2022 to 2023, and coal is projected to decline from 20% last year to 17% this year.

"Wind and solar are going to be the backbone of the growth in renewables, but whether or not they can provide 100% of the U.S. electricity without backup is something that engineers are debating," said Brown University's Porder.

Many decisions lie ahead, he said, as the proportion of renewables that supply the energy grid increases.

This presents challenges for engineers and policy-makers, Porder said, because existing energy grids were built to deliver power from a consistent source. Renewables such as solar and wind generate power intermittently. So battery storage, long-distance transmission and other steps will be needed to help address these challenges, he said.

The Energy Information Administration report found the country remains heavily reliant on the burning of climate-changing fossil fuels. Coal-fired generation was 20% of the electric sector in 2022, a decline from 23% in 2021. Natural gas was the largest source of electricity in the U.S. in 2022, generating 39% last year compared to 37% in 2021.

"When you look at the data, natural gas has been a major driver for lowering greenhouse gas emissions from electricity because it's been largely replacing coal-fired power plants," said Melissa Lott, director of research for the Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia University.

"Moving forward, you can't have emissions continuing to go up, you need to bring them down quickly," added Lott.

The Inflation Reduction Act influenced the amount of renewable energy projects that went online in 2022, Lott said, and it's expected to have a "tremendous" impact on accelerating clean energy projects.



MarketWatch

Nuclear power is hardly the preferred alternative to oil, coal and other fossil fuels, which only makes these U.S. energy stocks more attractive

1h ago



Nuclear power is hardly the preferred alternative to oil, coal and other fossil fuels, which only makes these U.S. energy stocks more attractive© andrew caballero-reynolds/Agence France-Presse/Getty Images

OUTSIDE THE BOX

Global economies are beginning to transition away from carbon-based energy sources. But it's increasingly obvious that renewable sources such as wind and solar are simply not enough to satisfy America's need for energy. Despite their significant environmental benefits, renewable power sources have some serious limitations.



The solution? Nuclear power. Nuclear is a safe, reliable, efficient and environmentally friendly power source that can supplement renewable options.

Nuclear power is controversial, but that is changing. The 2022 Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) contains several provisions to help improve the competitiveness of nuclear power, incentivize investment in new facilities and upgrade existing plants in the U.S.

Limitations of renewable energy

Renewable power sources have two primary limitations: intermittency and energy storage. Inevitably, there will be days when the wind doesn't blow or clouds starve solar panels of sunlight. While advancements in battery technology have helped renewables narrow the gap between their intermittency and the need for reliable and consistent power, even the most advanced batteries don't have enough capacity to account for demand surges from adverse weather.

Nuclear plants, in contrast, run effectively around the clock at high utilization rates and are designed to require refueling only every 18- to 24 months, surpassing the capacity utilization of coal or natural gas generators, which require more frequent refueling and maintenance.

For example, Constellation Energy Corp. the largest nuclear power company in the U.S., has operated its nuclear fleet more than 94% of the time from 2013-2022, exceeding the 55%, 54%, 37% and 27% average utilization rates of natural gas, coal, wind and solar generators, respectively.

In the U.S., less than 20% of electricity comes from nuclear power. There were 93 commercial nuclear power reactors operating across 55 sites in 28 states as of October 2021, the most recent information available from the NRC.

Safety concerns

While nuclear-power plant disasters including Chernobyl, Three Mile Island and Fukushima loom large, the actual human costs pale in comparison to the historical death toll from the extraction and refinement of traditional fossil fuels.

There were 32 nuclear fatalities globally from 1945-2007, excluding Chernobyl, with 24 deaths related to military nuclear weapons programs rather than civilian power production. The U.S. departments of Labor and Transportation reported a total of 37 mining- and 11 pipeline-related fatalities in 2021 alone.

The safety of nuclear becomes even more evident when considering the estimated fatalities stemming from the effects of air pollution generated by other energy sources. British medical journal *The Lancet* estimates that air pollution causes in excess of 6.5 million deaths globally each year, and this number is increasing.

The total death toll from Chernobyl, including first responders and clean-up workers, was 30 people, according to a 2008 United Nations report. Neither the Three Mile Island nor Fukushima meltdowns resulted in any direct deaths. Fortunately, the industry has learned from these situations, retrofitting existing plants and designing future plants to account for such extreme scenarios.

In addition to worries about meltdowns, Americans' resistance to nuclear facilities is often driven by concerns about radioactive waste, the byproduct of nuclear fission. People may not realize that waste products have been safely stored at nuclear facilities, without issue, for decades. In the 70+ years since the first U.S. nuclear plant began operating, the total radioactive waste generated by all U.S. nuclear plants amounts to about 90,000 metric tons. If assembled and stacked together, the entirety of the country's nuclear waste could fit on a single football field at a depth of less than 10 yards.

In reality, the two biggest problems preventing the expansion of nuclear power are cost and schedule overruns. For example, Plant Vogtle, a project under construction near Waynesboro, Ga. for use by Georgia Power, is expected to cost more than twice its initial \$14 billion estimate, and the completion date is still uncertain. The first new nuclear project in the U.S. in more than 30 years, it was directly responsible for the bankruptcy of Westinghouse Electric Co.

Moving forward

Despite these headwinds, the long-term prospects for nuclear energy are strong. For starters, policymakers and investors now acknowledge the benefits of nuclear power, and are devoting greater research and resources into its development as a sustainable solution.

Plus, new production tax credits provide up to \$15 per megawatt-hour (MWh) subsidies through 2032 to help existing nuclear plants remain competitive with more technologically up-to-date electricity generators. With the average age of U.S. nuclear plants exceeding 40 years, the law attempts to incentivize new infrastructure investing by offering a tax credit equivalent to 30% of the capital cost of constructing nuclear plants.

The most direct way investors can capitalize on the advantages accruing to the industry is to invest in nuclear-operating power utilities. In addition to Constellation Energy, two other utilities that use nuclear power are Vistra Corp. and NRG Energy. Both should be significant beneficiaries of increased subsidies as well as investment and innovation in nuclear power over the coming decades.

Reed Cassidy, CFA, is a director and portfolio manager at ClearBridge Investments, a subsidiary of Franklin Templeton. ClearBridge has investments in Vistra, Constellation Energy and Southern Company

Cassidy personally owns shares of Vistra and Cameco Corp. His predictions are not intended to be relied upon as a forecast of actual future events or performance or investment advice. Past performance is no guarantee of future returns.