

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF A MEETING TO BE HELD BY
BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
November 22, 2022**

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, November 22, 2022, 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. Minutes October 25, 2022	Approval	Paul summers
2. Budget Report – Year to Date 3 Month Period ending September 30, 2022	Accept	Tyrone Hansen
3. Audit Report year ending June 2022	Discussion ...	Tyrone Hansen
4. Resource Update	Discussion ...	Allen Johnson
5. Power System Operation Report	Information	
a. September Resource Reports	Information	
b. September 2022 Lost Time/Safety Reports.	Information	
c. September 2022 Public Relation Reports...	Information	
d. September 2021 Outage Reports	Information	
6. Other Business	Discussion	Paul Summers
7. Next Meeting – January 24, 2023, at 8:00 a.m.....	Discussion	Paul Summers
8. Adjourn 10:00		Paul Summers

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
THE BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
October 25, 2022 - 8:00 a.m.**

Those in Attendance

Power Commission

Paul C. Summers, Chairman
Susan Becker
Dan Bell
Richard Higginson, CC Rep (via Zoom)
David Irvine (via Zoom)
John Marc Knight (via Zoom)
Jed Pitcher

Power Department

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

Recording Secretary

Nancy T. Lawrence

Visitor

Gary L Davis, Bountiful CERT

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 Commissioner Becker.

MINUTES, June 28, 2022

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Bountiful Power Commission held September 27, 2022, were presented, and unanimously approved as corrected on a motion made by Commissioner Pitcher and seconded by Councilman Higginson. Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voted "aye"

BUDGET REPORT – YEAR-TO-DATE 2-MONTH PERIOD ENDNG 31 AUGUST 2022

Mr. Hansen presented a summarized Budget Report for the Fiscal Year-to-date 2-Month period ended 31 August 2022. Total **Revenues** YTD were \$6,552,759, above its HAB by \$315,458. Major items above budget were: Electric Metered Sales, above its HAB by 3.4% -- \$193,038; Air Products, with an average load factor of 74.8% -- above its HAB by \$46,738; Interest Income on Investments was above its HAB by \$8,255—the August allocation was \$36,000.

Total **operating expenses** YTD were \$5,779,665, above its HAB by \$(542,161). Major items (above) their HABS were: Power Costs, (above) their HABS by \$(691,587), which included natural gas and plant repair costs; Insurance Expense was (above) budget by \$(45,531); and the transfer to the General Fund was (above) budget by \$(19,098) due to higher EMS. In response to a question regarding the overage of Insurance Expense, it was noted that the City is self-insured (property, vehicle, and casualty) and the annual premium varies. Major Operating Expenses below the HABS included Distribution Expense--\$47,566; Street Light Expense--\$13,712; Transformers Expense--\$52,577.

1 Total **Capital Expenditures** were \$81,255 and included: \$14,000 for Creekside
2 Views Cul-de-sac, \$33,000 for Feeder 574, and \$33,000 for the Renaissance MRI.

3
4 Total **Labor & Benefits** YTD expenses was \$636,994. As of 20 August 2022, 14%
5 or \$750,362 of the total Labor and Benefits Expense budget could have spent; the actual
6 TL&B was \$113,369 below that target.

7
8 The **Net Margin** for the YTD was \$691,840, as on-budget revenues plus many low
9 operating expenses were partially offset by high power costs.

10
11 Total **Cash and cash equivalents** were a net \$19,489,358 at month end, down
12 \$905,556 from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022 and \$4,381,358 above the \$15,108,000 total
13 reserved cash requirement. Commissioner Pitcher asked if the revenues included the rate
14 increase and Mr. Hansen confirmed “yes” – 3%. A brief discussion followed regarding
15 whether a mid-year increase will be necessary and Mr. Johnson said the City Manager
16 would prefer to not assess a mid-year increase if possible. Councilman Higginson made a
17 motion to accept the Budget Report, as presented. Commissioner Becker seconded the
18 motion and voting was unanimous in the affirmative. Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine,
19 Knight, Pitcher and Summers, and Councilman Higginson voted “aye”.

20
21 **TRANSFORMER PURCHASE APPROVAL**

22 Mr. Pearce explained that we are trying to stay ahead on our transformer inventory,
23 with lead times as long as four (4) *years* out. Invitations to bid were sent to two vendors;
24 only one responded. It is the recommendation of the Department to approve the bid from
25 Anixter Power Solutions for 24 (ea.) 37.5 Kva 1-phase O.H. transformers and 24 (ea.) 50
26 Kva 1-phase O.H. transformers (with a delivery time of 26-30 weeks) for a total cost of
27 \$129,264.00. He said this price is in the same price range as the last transformer purchase
28 that was made. Commissioner Bell made a motion to accept the staff recommendation and
29 Commissioner Pitcher seconded the motion. Voting was unanimous with Commissioners
30 Becker, Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voting “aye”.

31
32 **2023 TENTATIVE CALENDAR APPROVAL**

33 Mr. Johnson presented the Tentative Schedule for 2023 Power Commission
34 meetings, noting that it follows the typical fourth Tuesday for normal meetings. He pointed
35 out known budget meeting schedules, no regular meetings in July and December, June
36 APPA meetings, Thanksgiving, IPA, and the UAMPS annual meetings.

37
38 January 24, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.
39 February 21, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.
40 March 28, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.
41 April 25, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m. Joint PC & CC – Budget
42 *(This meeting might need to be re-scheduled to conform with the CC budget meeting schedules).*
43 May 23, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.
44
45 APPA National Conference June 17-21 Seattle, WA
46
47 June 27, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

July 2023 No PC Meeting Scheduled

UAMPS Annual Meeting Aug 13-16, 2023 Jackson, WY

August 22, 2023	Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.
September 26, 2023	Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.
October 24, 2023	Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.
November 21, 2023	Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

December 5, 2023 IPA Annual Meeting

December 19, 2023 UAMPS Annual Meeting

December 2023 No PC meeting scheduled

In response to a question from Commissioner Becker, Mr. Johnson explained that the IPA and UAMPS Annual Meetings were for the purpose of reporting (not training). Commissioner Pitcher made a motion to accept the 2023 Tentative Calendar, as presented. Commissioner Becker seconded the motion with carried unanimously. Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher and Summers, and Councilman Higginson voted “aye”.

RESOURCE UPDATE

Mr. Johnson reported that **CRSP** continues with the reduced power output – still in the neighborhood of 50% chance of going into dead pool with a total restriction on generating anything. We will be in the 40% range of what we have been getting.

Red Mesa solar (5.8 MW) is scheduled to start supplying power in February. The **Steel** project (5.9 MW) has filed an additional force majeure due to supply issues and it could be until January 2023 before that is available. **San Juan** completely shut down on September 28, 2022 and the **Enchant** project appears to no longer be a viable resource. Farmington, New Mexico has filed a lawsuit naming UAMPS for breach of contract.

Muddy Creek (the waste heat project from Kern River) has been canceled due to the high cost of insurance required for the project. We have **quit looking** at this one. **IPP** repowering is still scheduled to be online June 2025, and it is anticipated that it will be able to run 30% hydrogen. Coal delivery is still a big issue with IPP—due to transportation issues and the Lila Mine fire which is still burning. Enchant is talking to IPP about buying the coal plant. They have been talking to the State Legislatures to try and make some progress. Many issues stand in their way, including cooling ponds and BOR regulations and air quality. We are working on purchasing additional power through March 2024. (This will be down in February rather than summer).

Mr. Johnson said that he and Councilman Higginson and the City Manager went to Corvallis to tour the **NuScale Carbon Free Power Plant** on October 11-12, 2022. Subscription is still an issue, but we have signed a nondisclosure agreement for the project.

1 It has been determined that there is a bad seal on one of the engines at the **Power**
2 **Plant**. Solar has offered to replace the two Titan engines (with the assumption that if one
3 has a known problem, it is possible that it is a manufacturing error might affect both
4 engines). Solar wants to study our engines to determine why there is a premature failure.
5 He reviewed the normal life of these engines and the deviation which appears with the seal
6 failure. The normal cost to replace one engine is \$3,794,889. Solar has offered to replace
7 Unit #2 for \$962,900; and Unit #3 for \$1,000,427. They would do this project in February
8 which would be good timing for our other resources. Following discussion, Commissioner
9 Knight made a motion to accept this proposal from Solar at a total cost of \$1,963,327.
10 Councilman Higginson seconded the motion which carried unanimously. Commissioners
11 Becker, Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voted "aye".
12

13 *The following items were included in the packet, but not discussed in the meeting:*
14

15 **POWER SYSTEMS OPERATIONS REPORT**

- 16 a. August 2022 Resource Reports
- 17 b. August 2022 Lost Time/Safety Reports
- 18 c. August 2022 Public Relation Reports
- 19 d. August 2022 Outage Reports
- 20

21 **OTHER BUSINESS**

22 There was a brief discussion regarding a rate increase. Mr. Johnson said that he
23 would prefer to get the last piece of power resources in place, as well as known maintenance
24 expenses and anticipated weather trends before taking action on a rate increase.
25

26 Mr. Johnson reminded the group of the UAMPS Annual meeting on December 20
27 (dinner) and December 21 (meeting); the IPA Annual Meeting on December 6, 2022; and
28 the Department Christmas Party on December 15, 2022, to be held at La Cappella at
29 Canterbury, 197 East 500 South, Bountiful. Invitations to the Department party will be
30 mailed to all Commissioners.
31

32 **NEXT POWER COMMISSION**

33 The next meeting of the Power Commission will be held on November 22, 2022, at
34 8:00 a.m.
35

36 **ADJOURN**

37 The meeting adjourned at 9:25 a.m. on a motion by Commissioner Pitcher and
38 seconded by Commissioner Becker. Voting was unanimous with Commissioners Becker,
39 Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher, and Summers and Councilman Higginson voting "aye".

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

BUDGET REPORT

**for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended
30-September-2022**

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT AND POWER (BCLP)
Budget Report for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

YTD:	\$	Actual	\$	HAB	\$	Change
Total Revenues		9,861,765		8,819,571		1,042,195
Total Operating Expenses		8,462,442		7,391,161		(1,071,281)
Total Capital Expenditures		250,291		156,428		(93,863)
Net Margin		1,149,032		1,271,982		(122,949)

Fiscal Year To Date 2023 Is Final

The fiscal year to date (YTD) 3-month period ended 30 September 2022 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 \$9,861,765, above its HAB by \$1,042,195. Major items above or (below) their HABs included:

\$ 688,576	[\$689,361 rate-adjusted] Electric Metered Sales (EMS) was 8.6% above its HAB. This included the conservative EMS estimate above.
\$ 75,773	Air Products income was above its HAB with an average load factor of 75.2% for the YTD period, compared to 64.3% for this time last year.
\$ 12,302	street light income was above its HAB.
\$ 226,678	contribution in aid to construction was above its HAB. • \$48K for the MRI at Renaissance • \$180K Renaissance Town Center
\$ 12,079	pole rental income was above its HAB. Semi-annual payment received in July.
\$ 18,545	interest income on investments was above its HAB. September interest allocation was \$27K

Total Operating Expenses YTD

Total operating expenses YTD were \$8,462,442, above its HAB by (\$1,071,281). Major items (above) or below their HABs include:

\$ (1,344,438)	power cost expense was above its HAB - natural gas (\$800K) over and plant repair costs (\$137K) over.
\$ 12,867	hydro transmission expense was below its HAB.
\$ 74,284	distribution expense was below its HAB.
\$ 71,412	street light expense was below its HAB.
\$ 58,147	transformers expense was below its HAB.
\$ 14,642	substation expense was below its HAB.
\$ 30,075	meters expense was below its HAB.
\$ 42,538	computer expense was below its HAB.
\$ (45,876)	insurance expense was above its HAB, annual payment was above budget.
\$ (21,243)	transfer to the general fund expense was above its HAB with the higher EMS.

Total Capital Expenditures YTD

Total capital expenditures YTD were \$250,291 and included: \$14K for Creekside Views Cul-de-sac, \$200K for Feeder 574, and \$34K for the Renaissance 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 \$1,000,350. As of 17 September 2022 (the last pay period paid in the YTD period), 21.6% or \$1,162,326 of the TL&B budget could have been spent; the actual TL&B was \$161,976 below that target.

Net Margin YTD

The net margin for the YTD was \$1,149,032, as on-budget revenues plus many low operating expenses were partially offset by high power costs.

Changes in Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement YTD

Total cash & cash equivalents were a net \$20,072,238 at month end, down \$322,676 from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022, and \$4,964,238 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:

\$ 1,149,032	net margin YTD.
\$ (377,422)	increase in total accounts receivable as summer EMS run higher (A/R Customer from \$3,619,028 to \$4,261,602).
\$ (196,848)	increase in total inventories (T&D Inventory from \$2,485,067 to \$2,681,915).
\$ 3,543	decrease in prepaid expense.
\$ (56,359)	decrease in total accounts payable (from \$1,848,510 to \$1,792,151).
\$ (245,271)	decrease in accrued benefits and payroll.
\$ 615	increase in customer deposits.
\$ 32	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 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

25.0%

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Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 25.0% Good (Bad)	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
REVENUES								
Operating Revenues	3,104,257	3,425,050	3,280,603	9,809,909	8,788,110	1,021,799	29,047,384	8,283,861
NonOperating Revenues	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	51,856	31,461	20,395	1,562,731	26,590
TOTAL REVENUES	3,090,872	3,461,887	3,309,006	9,861,765	8,819,571	1,042,195	30,610,115	8,310,452
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Op Exp Power Generation	612,794	515,290	591,244	1,719,328	-709,385	(1,009,943)	2,099,515	1,281,009
Op Exp Power Resources	1,840,113	1,409,941	1,313,256	4,563,310	4,028,814	(334,495)	13,331,964	3,601,446
Op Exp Power Gen&Resources	2,252,907	1,925,231	1,904,500	6,082,638	4,738,199	(1,344,438)	15,431,479	4,882,455
Op Exp Transmission & Distrib.	188,553	200,607	221,996	611,156	848,727	237,570	4,653,582	812,853
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collection	4,488	10,261	7,848	22,598	64,399	41,801	278,494	27,372
Op Exp General & Admin	344,657	223,493	218,554	786,703	801,731	15,028	3,525,900	804,865
Op Exp Other	270,094	359,373	329,880	959,347	938,104	(21,243)	3,816,160	917,161
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	3,050,700	2,718,965	2,682,778	8,462,442	7,391,161	(1,071,281)	27,705,615	7,444,707
OPERATING MARGIN	30,173	742,922	626,228	1,399,323	1,428,410	(29,087)	2,904,500	865,745
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
Land, I. Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	90,281
Transmission & Distribution Sys	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Capital Work In Process	15,779	65,476	169,035	250,291	156,428	(93,863)	1,896,500	24,513
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	15,779	65,476	169,035	250,291	156,428	(93,863)	2,904,500	114,794
TOTAL OP EXP & CAP EXPD	3,076,479	2,784,441	2,851,813	8,712,733	7,547,589	(1,165,144)	30,610,115	7,559,501
NET MARGIN	14,393	677,446	457,193	1,149,032	1,271,982	(122,949)	0	750,951
Total Labor & Benefits								
#PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days	23	28	28	79	21.6%			
Last Pay Period Paid In YTD	23Jul22	20Aug22	17Sep22	365	#PaidDays(365x)Budget			
\$ Total Labor	199,845	240,416	245,800	686,061	773,257	87,196	3,572,642	696,061
\$ Total Benefits	81,110	115,623	117,556	314,289	389,069	74,781	1,797,599	334,331
\$ Total Labor & Benefits	280,955	356,038	363,356	1,000,350	1,162,326	161,976	5,370,241	1,030,393

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

INCOME STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

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Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 25.0% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
REVENUES									
Operating Revenues	2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	8,680,920	7,992,344	688,576	34.5	25,820,799	7,537,528
Electric Metered Sales	220,575	225,620	222,883	669,068	593,315	75,773	18.7	2,255,018	581,057
Air Products Income	24,447	34,278	34,313	93,038	80,736	12,302	(10.1)	414,000	93,674
Street Light System Income	7,529	9,220	8,624	25,373	25,730	(357)	1.5	-00,000	26,264
Contribution In Aid To Construction	26,001	59,759	208,057	293,817	67,139	226,678	335.3	270,000	12,947
Income Uncollectible Accts	0	337	433	770	1,149	(379)	(48.7)	6,000	905
Power Line Underground Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Rental of Poles	19,770	0	0	19,770	7,691	12,079	15.9	68,256	0
Sales Tax Vendor Discount	1,204	1,730	1,756	4,690	3,860	830	44.3	13,000	4,836
Sundry Revenues	7,972	4,559	9,912	22,443	16,147	6,297	(10.5)	-00,311	26,651
Operating Revenues	3,104,257	3,425,050	3,280,603	9,809,909	8,786,110	1,023,799	35.1	29,047,384	8,283,861
	100.4%	98.9%	99.1%	99.5%	99.6%	99.9%	94.9%		
Non-Operating Revenues									
Interest Inc Investments	(13,722)	36,213	27,022	49,513	30,968	18,545	7.1	184,837	25,848
Interest Inc Rate Stabilize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Interest Inc UAMPS	337	625	1,381	2,343	493	1,850	212.4	3,000	742
Fed Int Exp Subsidy 2010 Bond	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
Use Of Retained Earnings	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
Transfer From Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Invest Unrealized (Gain) / Loss	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
FEIMA Assistance	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
Non-Operating Revenues	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	51,856	31,461	20,395	(66.7)	1,562,731	26,590
	-0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	5.1%		
TOTAL REVENUES	3,090,872	3,461,887	3,309,006	9,861,765	8,817,571	1,042,195	28.9	30,610,115	8,310,452
OPERATING EXPENSES									
Op Exp Power Generation	37,619	42,090	42,930	122,639	122,639	0	11.1	552,052	130,802
Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Natural Gas	440,637	336,623	455,418	1,232,678	435,524	(797,354)	(467.3)	869,350	925,512
Lube Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Plant	88,085	13,196	2,257	103,538	120,465	16,927	123.0	185,724	89,966
Plant Equipment Repairs	46,252	123,361	50,640	260,273	30,757	(229,516)	(111.4)	492,389	134,729
Power Plant Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Plant Building Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Plant Storage Tank Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Op Exp Power Generation	612,794	515,290	851,244	1,719,328	709,365	(1,009,943)	(227.6)	2,099,515	1,281,009
% of Total Revenues	19.8%	14.9%	17.9%	17.4%	8.0%	8.0%	5.9%		
Op Exp Power Resources									
Echo Hydro	33,944	431	268	34,643	31,240	(3,403)	61.6	362,705	34,337
Echo Hydro Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Echo Hydro Labor	1,655	3,528	4,661	9,842	9,842	0	0.0	68,407	2,768
Pineview Hydro	24,582	3,672	4,968	33,222	66,048	32,827	29.0	187,156	30,547
Pineview Hydro Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Pineview Hydro Labor	1,356	4,739	12,624	18,719	18,719	0	0.0	29,602	1,771
Power Purch CRSP	226,091	233,208	210,308	669,607	(10,946)	680,661	16.2	3,195,200	684,594
Power Purch IPP	283,987	289,987	159,150	733,124	295,201	(437,923)	(331.6)	678,908	4,239
Power Purch San Juan	145,428	151,093	159,488	456,008	136,641	(319,367)	(247.0)	525,704	366,622
Power Purch A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Power Purch B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Power Purch C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Power Purch UAMPS (Pool, etc)	923,071	723,285	761,790	2,408,145	2,812,462	404,316	(16.3)	8,283,282	2,474,567
Op Exp Power Resources	1,640,113	1,409,941	1,313,256	4,363,310	4,028,814	(334,496)	(30.5)	13,331,964	3,601,446
% of Total Revenues	53.1%	40.7%	39.7%	44.2%	45.7%	45.7%	43.6%		
Op Exp Power Gen&Resource	2,252,907	1,925,231	1,904,500	6,082,638	4,738,169	(1,344,438)	(57.7)	15,431,479	4,882,455
	72.9%	55.6%	57.6%	61.7%	53.7%	53.7%	50.4%		
Income After Pwr Gen & Res	837,965	1,536,657	1,404,506	3,779,128	4,081,371	(302,244)	(0.4)	15,178,636	3,427,997
% of Total Revenues	27.1%	44.4%	42.4%	38.3%	46.3%	46.3%	49.6%		

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

INCOME STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

25.0%

04Nov22
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Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	YTD Actual	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 25.0% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Op Exp Transmission & Distribution	3,543	0	0	3,543	1,749	(1,795)	43.3	25,000	3,543
Transmission Labor	237	712	77	1,026	1,026	0	84.0	25,564	5,374
Hydro Transmission	22,050	0	0	22,050	34,916	12,867	(42.0)	62,113	21,867
Distribution	38,808	71,542	74,805	185,156	259,440	74,284	100.0	1,845	0
Distribution Labor	91,451	76,272	92,923	260,646	260,646	0	46.5	220,766	305,612
Street Light	2,375	5,672	4,253	12,300	83,712	71,412	86.9	1,686,562	376,700
Security Lighting	992	1,063	5,728	7,773	7,773	0	52.4	65,357	4,882
Security Lighting Labor	0	0	0	0	88	88	100.0	1,000	0
Vehicle	6,924	9,622	6,706	23,251	20,550	(2,702)	0.0	104,300	24,469
Special Equipment	360	0	0	360	7,750	7,390	100.0	64	0
Transformers	2,095	12,448	13,589	28,142	86,289	58,147	97.4	54,750	15,300
Landfill Fees	85	120	95	300	816	516	0.0	0	0
PCB Disposal	0	0	2,721	2,721	2,565	(156)	65.9	330,000	67,670
Substation	3,299	1,938	3,621	8,858	23,500	14,642	20.0	1,500	345
Substation Labor	13,316	13,120	11,907	38,342	38,342	0	(45.1)	7,500	371
SCADA	0	0	0	0	974	974	0.0	1	0
SCADA Labor	2,024	5,113	0	7,137	7,137	0	77.7	158,627	36,851
Communication Equip	191	2,783	5,402	8,376	10,278	1,902	41.5	282,163	56,349
Communication Equip Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	29,000	0
Traffic Signal	803	213	160	1,176	1,176	0	(195.3)	9,668	3,915
Traffic Signal Labor	188,553	200,607	221,956	611,156	848,727	237,570	39.0	54,950	8,049
Op Exp Transmission & Distrib	6.1%	5.8%	6.7%	6.2%	9.6%	15.2%	58.3	11,278	572
% of Total Revenues	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	47.5	4,653,582	812,653
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collections	2,013	4,957	2,158	9,128	39,203	30,075	78.8	172,370	12,507
Meters	2,454	2,630	2,540	7,625	7,625	0	(16.5)	26,124	7,381
Meier Reading Labor	21	2,675	3,149	5,845	17,572	11,727	70.8	80,000	7,484
Uncollectible Accounts	4,488	10,261	7,948	22,596	64,399	41,801	67.5	278,494	27,372
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collections	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0	0
% of Total Revenues	32,924	39,779	42,209	114,912	114,912	0	17.7	558,273	116,838
Administrative Labor	14,952	15,362	14,591	44,905	44,905	0	32.5	266,165	52,261
Engineering Labor	61	61	211	332	332	0	0.0	0	0
Comp Time (Labor)	15,089	17,729	16,137	50,954	50,954	0	86.0	9,497	1,232
Power Commission Allowance	23,737	46,220	48,478	116,434	116,434	0	25.4	273,307	51,439
Benefits FICA Taxes	451	1,421	1,421	3,293	3,293	0	38.8	760,716	132,890
Benefits Employee Medical Ins	36,062	43,274	44,377	123,713	123,713	0	35.1	20,297	3,271
Benefits State Retire & 401K	5,772	6,979	7,143	19,894	19,894	0	22.4	637,612	126,286
Benefits WorkersCompPremChg	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.7	105,667	20,646
Benefits Retired Employee Bens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Benefits Unemployment Reimbui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Accrued Vacation (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Accrued Comp Time (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Accrued Sick Leave (Labor)	1,214	1,165	1,349	3,729	4,491	762	17.1	16,000	3,554
Bank & Investment Acct Fees	0	206	533	739	1,589	860	73.1	11,000	1,991
Blue Stake & Location	0	700	91	791	815	24	84.9	20,900	443
BooksSubscriptionsMembership:	19	17,057	5,566	22,641	65,180	42,538	44.1	162,045	23,886
Computer	10,295	8,446	10,716	29,457	23,068	(6,389)	(17.8)	100,000	26,556
Credit Card Merchant Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Demand Side Mgt Program	0	1,193	0	1,193	563	(629)	(90.8)	2,500	764
Drafting	0	0	0	0	4	4	100.0	1,000	0
Essaments	0	5,415	1,900	7,315	8,759	1,444	(46.5)	19,974	6,860
Education Benefit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Insurance & Surety Bonds	201,979	0	0	201,979	156,104	(45,876)	(415.4)	186,758	200,307
Interest Exp Customer Deposits	795	1,150	1,533	3,478	2,370	(1,108)	(46.5)	9,500	735
Legal & Auditing Fees	0	0	0	0	6,210	6,210	100.0	13,816	5,550
Office & Warehouse	754	8,842	4,327	13,923	18,590	4,667	50.7	112,996	12,583
Profess & Technical Services	0	0	622	622	1,176	554	71.8	8,827	0
Public Relations	0	0	0	0	4,432	4,432	100.0	14,950	0
Safety Equipment	255	475	7,263	7,993	14,039	6,046	50.8	64,950	9,562
Travel & Training	0	90	1,570	1,660	2,966	1,306	91.4	77,000	2,209
Travel Board Members	0	773	2,111	2,883	4,397	1,514	50.5	23,300	674
Uniforms	300	6,743	4,589	11,632	10,649	(984)	16.7	55,850	4,010

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT**

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For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

25.0%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	YTD Actual	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 25.0% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Miscellaneous	0	413	1,817	2,230	1,683	5,250	57.5	2,000	700
Op Exp General & Admin	344,657	223,483	218,554	786,703	801,731	881,475	10.8	3,325,900	804,865
% of Total Revenues	11.2%	6.5%	6.6%	8.0%	9.1%	11.5%		-1.5%	
Op Exp Other	219,676	308,955	279,461	808,092	786,849	645,520	(25.2)	2,593,080	753,753
Transfer To General Fund	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
Transfer To Rate Stabilization R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transfer To Unapprop Ret Earni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Admin Services Reimbursement	50,418	50,418	50,418	151,255	151,255	151,255	0.0	605,020	132,312
Transfer To Liability Ins	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
Note Pay CIF Principal Repay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Issue Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Principal Pmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Interest Exp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Arbit Compli Fee	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
Loss Deleted Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Depreciation Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	31,066
Amortization Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Op Exp Other	270,094	359,373	329,880	959,347	938,104	157,285	100.3	625,080	0
% of Total Revenues	8.7%	10.4%	10.0%	9.7%	10.6%	12.5%	(0.5)	3,815,160	917,161
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	3,060,700	2,718,965	2,682,778	8,462,442	7,381,161	6,926,404	(22.2)	27,705,815	7,444,707
% of Total Revenues	99.0%	78.5%	81.1%	85.8%	83.8%	90.5%		50.5%	
OPERATING MARGIN	30,173	742,922	625,228	1,399,323	1,428,410	726,125	92.7	2,904,500	865,745
% of Total Revenues	1.0%	21.5%	18.9%	14.2%	16.2%	9.5%		9.5%	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES									
Land, L Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Land, Land Rights, Improvement	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%	
% of Total Revenues									
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg Office & Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	100.0	200,000	90,281
Bldg Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg Echo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg PineView	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	100.0	200,000	90,281
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		0.7%	
Transmission & Distribution Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Trans Substation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Trans System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Substations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist System	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	100.0	200,000	0
Dist Street Lights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Street Lights Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transmission & Distribution Syst	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	100.0	200,000	0
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		0.7%	
Machinery & Equipment	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
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Plant	0	0	0	0	0	105,000	100.0	420,000	0
M&E Echo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E PineView	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E SCADA System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	47,000	100.0	189,000	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	132,000	100.0	608,000	0
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%		2.0%	

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT**

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

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25.0%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	ACTUAL	YTD	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 25.0% 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
CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor	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
CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor	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
CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 NW	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
CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ??	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
CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ??	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
CIP 07 Dist Sys CreeksideViews	13,561	0	0	13,561	0	(13,561)	(13,561)	0.0	0	0
CIP 07 Dist Sys CreeksideViews Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 11 Dist Sys CottagesMainLa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 11 Dist Sys CottagesMainLa Labor	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
CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373	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
CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump	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
CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271	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
CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Ex	2,218	415	153,796	156,428	156,428	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Lb	0	30,553	13,075	43,629	0	(43,629)	15,447	9.0	687,500	0
CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576	0	0	0	0	0	0	(43,629)	0	0	0
CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Lb	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,750	100.0	263,000	0
CIP 20 Dist Sys WashingtonParr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Lbr	0	1,069	1,001	2,070	0	(2,070)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St MRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St MRI L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance L	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	100.0	70,000	0
CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 24 Dist Sys RenaissanceMR	0	29,315	0	29,315	0	(29,315)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance Lb	0	4,124	1,164	5,287	0	(5,287)	0	0.0	0	0
Capital Work In Process	15,779	65,476	169,035	250,291	156,428	(93,863)	474,125	47.2	1,866,500	24,513
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	1.9%	5.1%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	15,779	65,476	169,035	250,291	156,428	(93,863)	474,125	47.2	1,866,500	24,513
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	1.9%	5.1%	2.5%	1.8%	1.8%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
TOTAL OP EXP & CAP EXPD	3,076,479	2,784,441	2,851,813	8,712,733	7,547,589	(1,165,144)	7,652,529	(13.9)	30,610,115	7,559,501
% of Total Revenues	99.5%	80.4%	86.2%	88.3%	85.6%	85.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
NET MARGIN	14,393	677,446	457,193	1,149,032	1,271,982	(122,949)	0	0.0	0	750,951
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	19.6%	13.8%	11.7%	14.4%	14.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Labor & Benefits										
#PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days	23	28	28	79	21.6%					
Last Pay Period Paid in YTD	23Jul22	20Aug22	17Sep22	365		Equally Alloc Budget				
\$ Total Labor	189,945	240,416	249,800	680,161	773,257	83,161	207,100	23.2	3,572,642	696,061
\$ Total Benefits	81,110	115,623	117,596	314,289	389,069	74,781	449,400	30.1	1,797,599	334,331
\$ Total Labor & Benefits	280,955	356,038	367,396	1,000,350	1,162,326	157,942	656,500	25.5	5,370,241	1,030,393

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (EMS) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD [BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS]
 For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

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	Final- Jul-22	Final- Aug-22	Final- Sep-22	Prelim Oct-22	Prelim Nov-22	Prelim Dec-22	Prelim Jan-23	Prelim Feb-23	Prelim Mar-23	Prelim Apr-23	Prelim May-23	Prelim Jun-23	YTD ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGET
EMS (-AIP) VERSUS BUDGET TARGET USING 10 YEAR HISTORIES ADJUSTED FOR RATE INCREASES:														
Actual	2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,680,920	25,820,799
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)	2,850,695	2,843,359	2,297,515	1,861,387	1,841,249	2,136,388	2,168,931	1,975,251	1,822,081	1,752,743	1,794,790	2,475,421	25,820,799	
Actual - Budget	(53,935)	246,187	497,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Actual - Budget %	-1.9%	8.7%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
YTD Actual - Budget	(53,935)	192,262	689,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YTD Actual - Budget %	-1.9%	3.4%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
EMS (-AIP) ADJUSTED FOR RATE INCREASES - FORECASTS:														
EMS (-AIP) Total EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forecast FY Total EMS \$ +/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EMS (-AIP) VERSUS BUDGET TARGET USING 10 YEAR ACTUAL HISTORIES:														
Actual	2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,680,920	25,820,799
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	1,840,835	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Actual - Budget %	-1.8%	8.6%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
YTD Actual - Budget	(51,327)	193,038	688,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YTD Actual - Budget %	-1.8%	3.4%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
KWH (-AIP) SOLD:														
Actual	28,887,618	29,445,765	26,149,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,482,415	
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	22,163,195	17,190,695	17,503,535	20,507,472	20,918,962	18,685,291	17,161,531	16,262,592	17,184,175	22,917,534	247,512,790	
Actual - Average	(447,755)	1,743,353	3,985,836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Actual - Average %	-1.5%	6.3%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
YTD Actual	28,887,618	58,333,383	84,482,415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YTD Actual - Average %	-1.5%	2.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS:														
Residential Customers	15,643	15,636	15,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Commercial Customers	1,651	1,654	1,651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial Customers	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Customers	17,295	17,291	17,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (EWS) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD (BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS)]
FOR THE 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

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HISTORY OF EMS (AirP) and KWH (AirP):

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	TOTAL ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGET	% VAR
FY 2022															
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	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	2,869,722	25,155,531	25,233,695	-0.3%
KWH Actual	32,240,578	27,771,977	22,575,370	17,214,552	16,333,753	18,703,293	20,493,082	18,805,410	17,064,421	16,290,629	15,798,479	19,988,314	243,277,849		
Total Customers	17,249	17,271	17,264	17,258	17,256	17,243	17,232	17,243	17,217	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	1,784,638	2,085,472	2,016,510	1,986,963	1,776,220	1,709,720	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	1,784,638	2,085,472	2,016,510	1,986,963	1,776,220	1,709,720	1,753,144	2,504,172	25,020,154	25,108,154	-0.4%
KWH Actual	26,243,590	29,700,763	24,393,335	17,464,891	16,966,895	20,096,052	19,591,831	19,261,313	17,051,890	16,192,244	16,718,792	24,394,158	248,065,744		
Total Customers	17,148	17,130	17,165	17,152	17,175	17,157	17,190	17,194	17,245	17,248	17,247	17,264			
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	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	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	18,513,565	16,326,981	15,970,573	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	17,102	17,078	17,148			
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	1,688,499	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	1,688,499	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	17,361,107	17,132,744	20,450,737	21,267,963	18,985,419	17,165,973	16,049,873	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	17,125			
FY 2018															
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,883,044	2,750,727	2,219,081	1,741,553	1,686,965	1,892,340	1,985,502	1,773,249	1,836,609	1,685,954	1,828,348	2,272,501	24,557,875	24,900,000	-1.4%
EMS Actual	2,883,044	2,750,727	2,219,081	1,741,553	1,686,965	1,892,340	1,985,502	1,773,249	1,836,609	1,685,954	1,828,348	2,272,501	24,557,875	24,900,000	-1.4%
KWH Actual	28,664,041	27,150,727	21,727,934	16,797,009	16,279,804	19,732,077	19,861,292	17,301,806	18,054,040	16,125,657	17,826,390	22,881,267	244,684,660		
Total Customers	16,946	16,890	16,897	16,933	16,888	16,895	16,942	16,941	16,943	16,921	16,965	16,963			
FY 2017															
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,951,400	2,680,561	2,054,128	1,705,765	1,780,229	2,115,366	2,142,671	1,893,410	1,723,649	1,661,285	1,804,112	2,312,706	24,805,283	25,370,480	-2.2%
EMS Actual	2,951,400	2,680,561	2,054,128	1,705,765	1,780,229	2,115,366	2,142,671	1,893,410	1,723,649	1,661,285	1,804,112	2,312,706	24,805,283	25,370,480	-2.2%
KWH Actual	28,771,459	25,484,161	21,302,508	16,754,550	17,198,173	21,446,962	21,648,236	18,546,174	16,897,507	16,003,056	17,637,015	23,027,070	246,702,382		
Total Customers	16,862	16,827	16,827	16,893	16,827	16,867	16,874	16,892	16,893	16,868	16,926	16,917			
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	1,769,476	2,325,418	24,566,535	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	1,769,476	2,325,418	24,566,535	25,150,864	-1.7%
KWH Actual	26,756,425	25,600,033	21,981,545	18,076,319	17,504,087	21,243,704	21,094,647	19,364,146	16,565,730	15,915,466	17,529,122	22,723,054	245,250,708	23,800,000	-2.3%
Total Customers	16,807	16,851	16,851	16,799	16,804	16,838	16,845	16,866	16,837	16,853	16,950	16,816			
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	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	2,504,320	24,566,535	25,150,864	-2.3%
KWH Actual	28,678,830	25,484,161	21,302,508	16,754,550	17,198,173	21,446,962	21,094,647	19,364,146	16,565,730	15,915,466	17,529,122	22,723,054	248,724,680		
Total Customers	16,733	16,715	16,756	16,721	16,761	16,768	16,770	16,835	16,836	16,807	16,890	16,853			
FY 2014															
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,927,571	2,815,218	2,154,407	1,784,682	1,799,708	2,285,033	2,077,332	1,881,670	1,692,711	1,717,800	1,688,819	2,223,225	25,218,169	25,076,891	0.6%
EMS Actual	2,927,571	2,815,218	2,154,407	1,784,682	1,799,708	2,285,033	2,077,332	1,881,670	1,692,711	1,717,800	1,688,819	2,223,225	25,218,169	25,076,891	0.6%
KWH Actual	29,678,830	28,528,403	21,330,786	17,670,089	17,757,900	23,027,100	21,019,502	18,670,793	16,970,539	18,475,075	17,684,444	22,243,132	252,267,615	23,730,000	2.9%
Total Customers	16,733	16,715	16,756	16,721	16,761	16,768	16,770	16,835	16,836	16,807	16,890	16,853			
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	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	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	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
KWH Actual	30,535,871	29,181,284	21,980,850	18,431,233	18,463,174	20,567,607	22,911,558	20,161,850	18,035,726	16,969,132	17,824,903	23,135,675	248,724,680	23,730,000	2.9%
Total Customers	16,714	16,685	16,736	16,656	16,633	16,696	16,656	16,695	16,680	16,725	16,702	16,767			

EMS RATE INCREASES:

EMS Rate Increases

FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.02	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03

* 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 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

25.0%

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GL #	Labor #	Account Name	YTD ACTUAL	YTD Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH%	Equally Alloc Budget B x 25.0%	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Labor Operating Expense							
535300-411140	400	Plant Labor	122,639	122,639	138,013	552,052	130,802
535300-411141	403	Echo Hydro Labor	9,842	9,842	17,102	68,407	2,768
535300-411142	404	Pineview Hydro Labor	18,719	18,719	7,401	29,602	1,771
535300-411150	407	Transmission Labor	1,026	1,026	6,391	25,554	5,374
535300-411151	406	Hydro Transmission Labor	0	0	461	1,845	0
535300-411152	405	Distribution Labor	260,646	260,646	421,641	1,686,562	305,612
535300-411153	412	Street Light Labor	7,773	7,773	16,339	65,357	4,882
535300-411154	418	Security Lighting Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411155	413	Vehicle Labor	0	0	16	64	0
535300-411156	414	Special Equipment Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411157	410	PCB Disposal Labor	0	0	0	1	0
535300-411158	411	Substation Labor	38,342	38,342	65,546	282,183	58,549
535300-411159	416	SCADA Labor	7,137	7,137	2,417	9,668	3,915
535300-411160	415	Communication Equip Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411161	417	Traffic Signal Labor	1,176	1,176	2,820	11,278	572
535300-411165	419	Meter Reading Labor	7,625	7,625	6,531	26,124	7,361
535300-411166	420	Administrative Labor	114,912	114,912	139,568	558,273	116,838
535300-411167	422	Engineering Labor	44,905	44,905	66,541	266,165	52,261
535300-411168	-	Comp Time (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411169	-	Power Commission Allowance	332	332	2,374	9,497	1,232
535300-462180	-	Accrued Comp Time (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
535300-462190	-	Accrued Sick Leave (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
535300-462200	-	Accrued Vacation (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
Labor Capital Expenditure			635,075	635,075	893,161	3,572,642	697,957
Labor Operating Expense							
535300-474715	301	CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474725	302	CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474735	303	CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474745	304	CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474755	305	CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474765	306	CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474775	307	CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474785	308	CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474795	309	CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474805	310	CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474815	311	CIP 11 Dist Sys Cottages Main Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474825	312	CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474835	313	CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474845	314	CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474855	315	CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474865	316	CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474875	317	CIP 17 Dist Sys F #573-#271 L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474885	318	CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Lb	43,629	0	0	0	0
535300-474895	319	CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Lb	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474905	320	CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Lbr	2,070	0	0	0	0
535300-474915	321	CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRLI	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474925	322	CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474935	323	CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474945	324	CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance Lb	5,287	0	0	0	0
Labor Capital Expenditure			50,986	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LABOR EXPENSE			686,061	635,075	893,161	3,572,642	697,957
Benefits Operating Expense							
535300-413010	-	Benefits FICA Taxes	50,954	50,954	68,327	273,307	51,439
535300-413020	-	Benefits Employee Medical Ins	116,434	116,434	190,179	760,716	132,690
535300-413030	-	Benefits Employee Life Ins	3,293	3,293	1,781	20,297	3,271
535300-413040	-	Benefits State Retire & 401-K	123,713	123,713	159,403	637,512	128,286
535300-413060	-	Benefits Unemployment Reimburse	0	0	0	0	0
535300-413100	-	Benefits Retired Employee Bens	0	0	0	0	0
535300-491640	-	Benefits WorkersCompPrntChg-ISF	19,894	19,894	26,417	105,367	20,646
TOTAL BENEFITS EXPENSE			314,288	314,288	449,400	1,797,599	324,331
TOTAL LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE			1,000,350	949,363	1,342,560	5,370,241	1,020,393
Total Labor & Benefits							
#PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days			79	#PaidDays/365xBudget	893,161	207,100	3,572,642
\$ Total Labor			686,061	773,257	87,196	1,797,599	686,061
\$ Total Benefits			314,288	389,059	74,781	1,342,560	324,331
\$ Total Labor & Benefits			1,000,350	1,162,326	161,976	5,370,241	1,020,393

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

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BALANCE SHEET: SUMMARY

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For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

	Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22
ASSETS				
Cash	500	500	500	500
Accounts Receivables	3,862,587	4,010,448	4,409,101	4,240,009
Cash & Reserved Cash	20,394,414	19,614,704	19,488,858	20,071,738
Inventories	2,559,983	2,576,869	2,676,342	2,756,831
Prepaid Expenses	104,203	242,344	213,997	100,660
CURRENT ASSETS	26,921,687	26,444,864	26,788,799	27,169,737
Land, L Rights & Improvements	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
Transmission Systems	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
Machinery & Equipment	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
Land, L Rights & Improvements	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buildings	(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)
Distribution Systems	(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)
Accumulated Depreciation	(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
Other Assets	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
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	(1,848,510)	(2,204,253)	(1,868,910)	(1,792,151)
Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(680,691)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)
Other Current Liabilities	(1,041,024)	(1,039,335)	(1,041,167)	(1,041,671)
CURRENT LIABILITIES	(3,570,225)	(3,679,009)	(3,345,497)	(3,269,243)
Long Term Debt	0	0	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities	(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)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(5,441,698)	(5,550,482)	(5,216,971)	(5,140,716)
FUND EQUITY	(62,387,363)	(61,801,756)	(62,479,202)	(62,936,395)
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	(67,829,061)	(67,352,238)	(67,696,173)	(68,077,111)
CHECK A - (L + E) = 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

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21Sep22							
GL #	Account Description	Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22		
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash							
53.112108	Cash 2010 Bond Fund	0	0	0	0		
53.112109	Cash 2010 Bond Construct	0	0	0	0		
53.112110	Cash 2010 Bond Issue Cost	0	0	0	0		
53.113100	Petty Cash	500	500	500	500		
	Cash	500	500	500	500		
Accounts Receivables							
53.131100	A/R - Customer	3,619,028	3,931,749	4,336,025	4,261,502		
53.131110	A/R - Grants, Permits, & Misc.	208,881	100,293	94,670	0		
53.131116	A/R - System Damage Eillings	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623		
53.131200	Allow for Uncollect Accts	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)		
53.133100	Interest Receivable	56,271	0	0	0		
	Accounts Receivables	3,882,587	4,010,448	4,408,101	4,240,009		
Cash & Reserved Cash							
53.143100	Cash & Investments - 95 Pool	5,286,414	4,506,704	4,380,858	4,963,738		
53.143116	Adv to Inv-RateStabilization	0	0	0	0		
53.143200	Reserved Cash & Inv.-Operating	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		
	Cash & Reserved Cash	20,394,414	19,614,704	19,488,858	20,071,738		
Inventories							
53.151110	Trans & Dist Inventory	2,485,067	2,501,953	2,601,426	2,681,915		
53.151120	Trans & Dist Inventory Misc	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000		
53.151150	Fuel Oil Inventory	0	0	0	0		
53.151160	Lube Oil Inventory	0	0	0	0		
53.151170	Plant Inventory	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916		
	Inventories	2,559,983	2,576,869	2,676,342	2,756,831		
Prepaid Expenses							
53.156100	Prepaid Expenses	7,973	146,113	117,767	4,429		
53.157500	Net OPEB Asset	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230		
	Prepaid Expenses	104,203	242,344	213,997	100,660		
CURRENT ASSETS							
		26,921,687	26,444,864	26,788,799	27,169,737		

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET**

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For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

GL #	Account Description	21-Sep-22 Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22
FIXED ASSETS					
53.161150	Land, L Rights & Improvements	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
53.162115	Bldg Plant	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899
53.162125	Bldg Echo	529,250	529,250	529,250	529,250
53.162135	Bldg PineView	430,158	430,158	430,158	430,158
53.163100	Bldg Improves Other Than Bldgs	784,827	784,827	784,827	784,827
53.167110	Trans Substation	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
53.167120	Dist Substations	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
53.167130	Dist Street Lights	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330
53.167135	Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0
53.164105	M&E Office Equipment	236,465	236,465	236,465	236,465
53.165100	'Machinery & Equipment	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
53.165115	M&E Echo	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
53.165125	M&E SCADA	465,695	465,695	465,695	465,695
53.165130	M&E Microwave	0	0	0	0
53.165135	M&E Communications Equipment	0	0	0	0
53.166105	M&E Vehicles	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306
Fixed Assets		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)
53.162215	Acc Depr Bldg Plant	(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)
53.162235	Acc Depr Bldg PineView	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)
53.163200	Acc Depr Bldg Improves Other	(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)
53.167215	Acc Depr Trans System	(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)
53.167225	Acc Depr Dist System	(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)
53.167235	Acc Depr Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0
53.164205	Acc Depr M&E Office Equipment	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)
53.165205	Acc Depr M&E Plant	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)
53.165215	Acc Depr M&E Echo	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)
53.165220	Acc Depr M&E PineView	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)
53.165225	Acc Depr M&E SCADA	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)
53.165230	Acc Depr M&E Microwave	0	0	0	0
53.165205	Acc Depr M&E Communications Et	0	0	0	0
53.166205	Acc Depr M&E Vehicles	(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)
FIXED ASSETS, NET					
		37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591
Other Assets					
53.167500	Bond Issuance Costs, Net of Amort	0	0	0	0
53.171100	Construction in Progress	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
53.181000	Deferred Outflow - Pension	569,199	569,199	569,199	569,199
53.182000	Deferred Outflow - OPEB	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
53.191020	Investment San Juan Unit #4	0	0	0	0
Other Assets		2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783
TOTAL ASSETS		67,829,061	67,829,061	67,829,061	67,829,061

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET**

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For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

GL #	Account Description	21-Sep-22 Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	Accounts Payable				
53.213100	Accounts Payable	(436,204)	(598,821)	(336,623)	(456,755)
53.213130	UAMPS Annualized Accrual	(1,289,396)	(1,513,372)	(1,398,246)	(1,216,060)
53.218100	Sales Tax Payable	(122,910)	(132,060)	(134,042)	(119,337)
	Accounts Payable	(1,848,510)	(2,204,253)	(1,868,910)	(1,792,151)
					0
	Accrued Benefits & Payroll				
53.214000	Accrued Sick Leave Payable	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)
53.214100	Accrued Vacation Payable	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)
53.214200	Accrued Comp Time Payable	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)
53.221100	Accrued Payroll	(245,271)	0	0	0
	Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(680,691)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)
					0
	Other Current Liabilities				
53.231500	Customer Deposits	(955,509)	(955,620)	(955,620)	(956,124)
53.233100	Deferred Revenue	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)
53.242100	Due to Other City Funds	0	0	0	0
53.255110	Accrued Interest Revenue Bonds	0	0	0	0
53.256000	Construction Retention Payable	0	0	0	0
	Other Current Liabilities	(1,041,024)	(1,039,335)	(1,041,167)	(1,041,571)
					0
	CURRENT LIABILITIES	(3,570,225)	(3,679,009)	(3,345,497)	(3,269,243)
					0
LONG TERM LIABILITIES					
	Long Term Debt				
53.253110	2010 Bond	0	0	0	0
53.252100	Note Pay to Cap Improve Fund	0	0	0	0
	Long Term Debt	0	0	0	0
					0
	Other Long Term Liabilities				
53.260000	Net Pension Liability	0	0	0	0
53.261000	Deferred Inflow - Pension	(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)
	Other Long Term Liabilities	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
					0
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
					0
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	(5,441,698)	(5,550,482)	(5,216,971)	(5,140,716)
					0
FUND EQUITY					
	Contributions From Gov't Units	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)
53.281100	Operating Reserve - Emergency	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)
53.292200	Capital Reserve-20+ Year Asset	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)
53.292232	Reserve For Rate Stabilization	0	0	0	0
53.298100	Retained Earnings	(40,040,279)	(39,454,672)	(40,132,118)	(40,589,311)
					0
	FUND EQUITY	(62,387,363)	(61,801,756)	(62,479,202)	(62,936,395)
					0
	TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	(67,829,061)	(67,352,238)	(67,696,173)	(68,077,111)
					0

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 3 Month Period Ended 30 September 2022

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INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS:	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	YTD \$ Actual
Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities				
Net Margin Earnings (Loss)	14,393	677,446	457,193	1,149,032
+ Reverse Total Capital Expenditures	15,779	65,476	169,035	
+ Reverse Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	
+ Reverse Interest Expense	795	1,150	1,533	
+ Reverse Interest Income Net	13,385	(36,838)	(28,403)	
+ Reverse Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Fun	270,094	359,373	329,880	
Net Operating Margin Earnings (Loss)	314,446	1,066,608	929,238	
Adjustments for Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities:				
Add back Depreciation & Amortization	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivables, Net	(147,861)	(398,653)	169,093	(377,422)
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	(16,886)	(99,473)	(80,489)	(196,848)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	(138,141)	28,346	113,338	3,543
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	355,743	(335,344)	(76,758)	(56,359)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(245,271)	0	0	(245,271)
Increase (Decrease) in Customer Deposits	(1,689)	1,800	504	615
Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	0	32	0	32
Total Adjustments	(194,103)	(803,292)	125,687	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	120,343	263,316	1,054,925	
Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities				
Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Funds	(270,094)	(359,373)	(329,880)	
Interest Expense	(795)	(1,150)	(1,533)	
Increase (Decrease) in Long-Term Debt (2010 Bond & Notes Pay)	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) in Other Long-Term Assets	0	0	0	0
Increase (Decrease) Other Long-Term Liabilities	0	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities	(270,889)	(360,523)	(331,413)	
Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities				
Decrease (Increase) in Fixed Assets, Net	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) Total Capital Expenditures	(15,779)	(65,476)	(169,035)	
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities	(15,779)	(65,476)	(169,035)	
Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities:				
Increase (Decrease) in Other Equity (excluding Net Margin)	(600,000)	0	0	(600,000)
Interest Income Net	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities:	(613,385)	36,838	28,403	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(779,710)	(125,846)	582,880	(322,676)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning Balance	20,394,914	19,615,204	19,489,358	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	
Memo: Unreserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	4,507,204	4,381,358	4,964,238	
Memo: Reserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	
Check: (\$ Begin Bal + \$ Net Chg) - \$ End Bal = 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
For Fiscal Years 1987 - 2020

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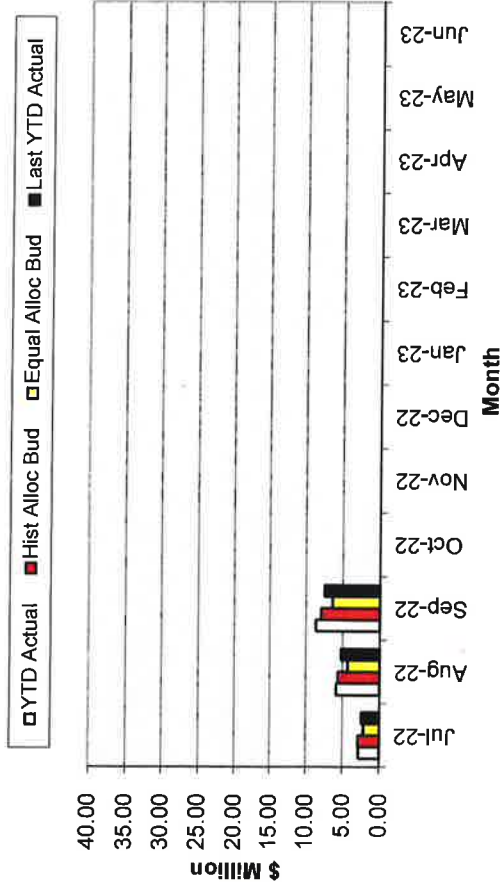
Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kilowatt Hours (KWH) sold:																				
% Growth year to year	280,643,742	281,722,447	286,843,005	282,063,769	289,901,723	301,405,855	305,271,698	295,756,259	285,706,670	282,073,618	285,476,544	288,186,064	294,130,877	277,674,203	278,760,541	283,037,185	283,555,713	280,753,086	287,283,693	277,070,477
Charges for Services	18,757,624	18,410,571	19,039,301	20,216,961	21,647,107	22,531,302	23,805,190	25,397,684	24,472,542	25,310,962	26,051,000	26,965,809	26,510,311	25,688,068	25,682,313	26,330,786	26,823,810	27,105,976	26,457,368	26,245,764
Power Costs	15,223,590	11,390,363	14,139,935	13,754,821	13,913,639	13,870,500	15,824,165	14,881,965	14,183,950	13,894,658	13,822,748	14,332,314	14,087,436	15,395,147	13,252,028	13,275,013	13,463,568	13,423,821	12,708,970	13,616,556
All Other Revenues & Expenses, Net *	5,498,773	7,697,269	6,735,139	7,678,810	7,420,361	8,054,528	8,323,554	7,854,317	8,100,826	8,019,673	(1,420,209)	9,981,962	10,242,643	9,866,894	10,260,225	11,233,213	12,013,273	12,590,394	16,263,958	13,111,481
Change in Net Position (Net Margin)	(2,064,739)	(677,091)	(1,838,773)	(1,214,670)	313,107	605,873	(642,530)	2,651,401	2,177,768	5,398,621	13,376,481	2,351,533	2,180,222	628,025	2,50,060	1,322,560	1,443,571	691,571	(2,513,560)	1,517,627
UNAUDITED (Revised Budget Version) †	(866,207)	(854,593)	283,673	1,733,111	1,485,030	(867,589)	2,730,675	3,153,149	(4,506,676)	6,468,370	4,450,851	3,260,645	254,253	2,213,515	2,892,022	1,386,966	1,016,617	(1,891,436)	(1,891,436)	1,877,143
* Includes all Other Revenue, Non-Power Labor & Benefits, Operating Expenses, and Capital Expenditures, etc.																				
Cash & Investments	902,118	1,670,405	853,904	0	157,307	1,465,042	1,601,512	2,904,530	6,378,879	19,240,973	18,670,149	22,311,735	26,347,259	27,789,759	27,789,759	27,203,634	25,191,310	26,047,233	26,645,552	19,838,245
Loan from Bountiful City	0	0	0	0	0	2,759,329	2,960,243	3,080,515	2,459,187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cash & Investments at June 30	902,118	1,670,405	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	22,311,735	26,347,259	27,789,759	27,789,759	27,203,634	25,191,310	26,047,233	26,645,552	19,838,245
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
EMS RATE INCREASES:	Jul 2001	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jul 2007	Jul 2008*	Jul 2009*	Jul 2011	Jul 2016	Jul 2017											
EMS Rate Increases:	1.13	1.10	1.08	1.02	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.03	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:

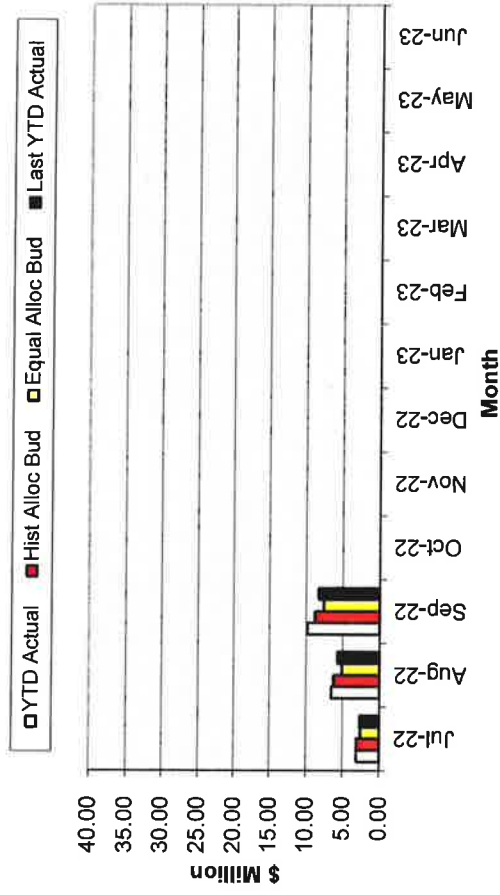
- On 19 June 2001, the \$6.7 million note payable to capital improvement fund (combined San Juan and 5 MW turbine debt) was written off. Increased nonoperating transfer revenues by that amount. Total operating expenses were increased by \$3.7 million for power costs, and total capital expenditures were increased \$3.0 million for the turbine.
- 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.
- 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**

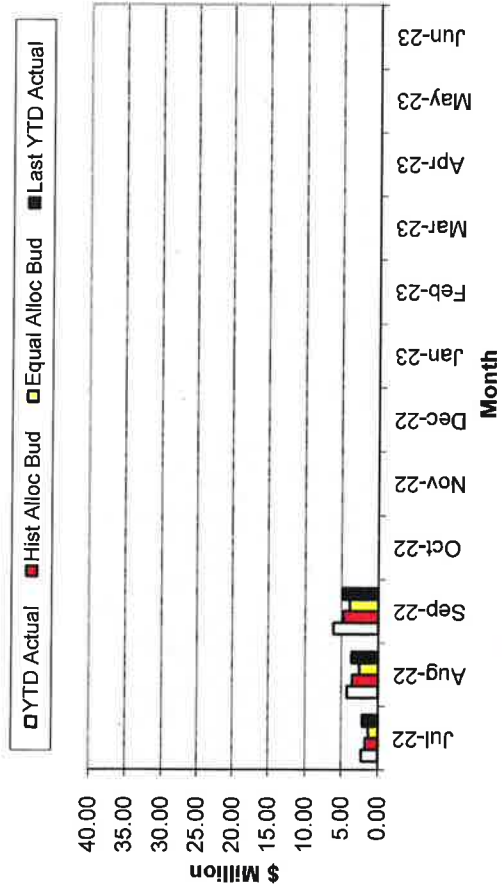
ELECTRIC METERED SALES



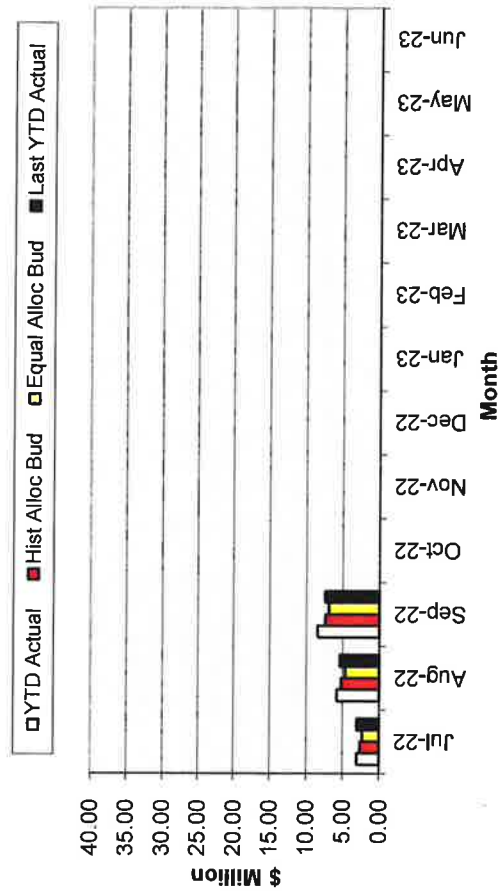
TOTAL REVENUES



POWER GENERATION & RESOURCES

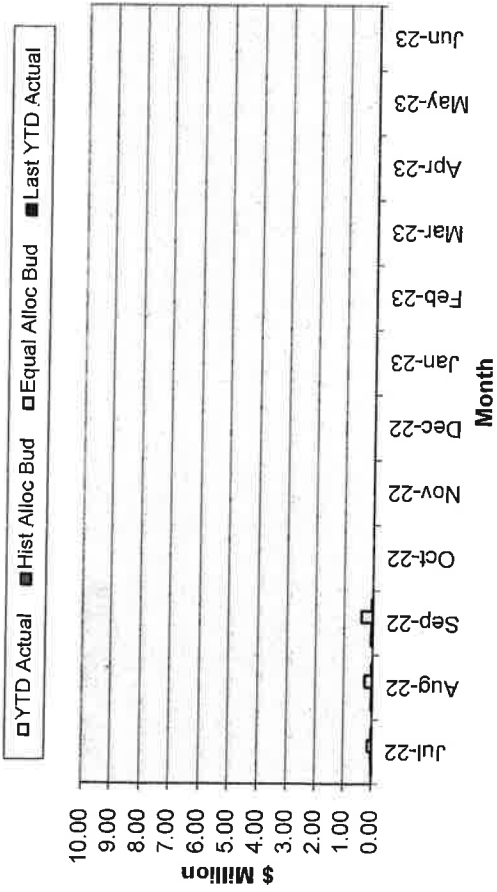


TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES

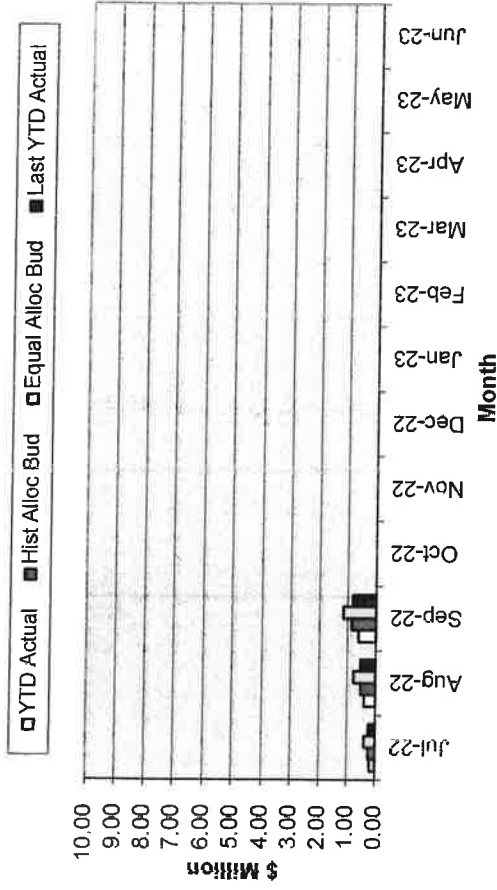


BOUNTIFUL POWER **FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**

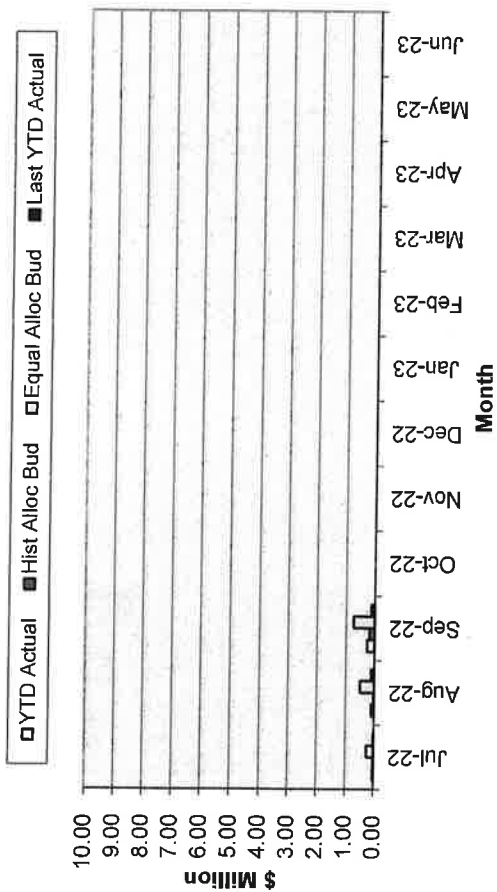
NONOPERATING REVENUES



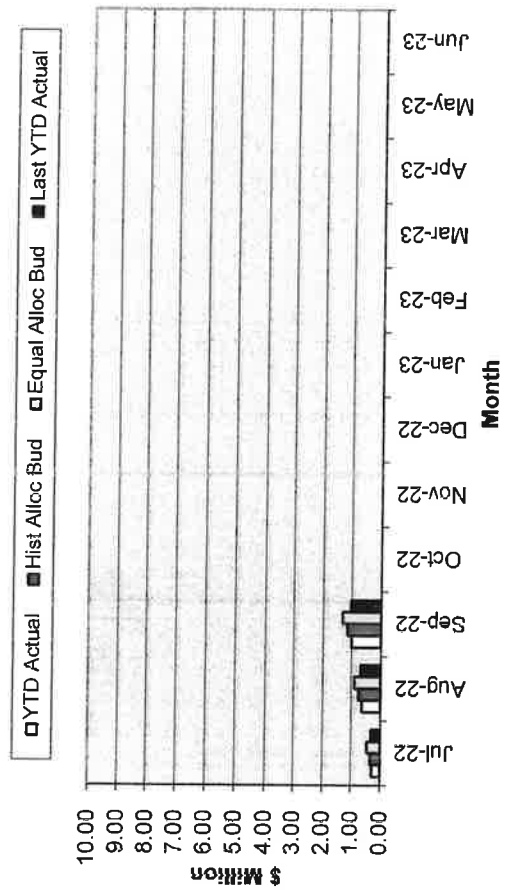
TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES



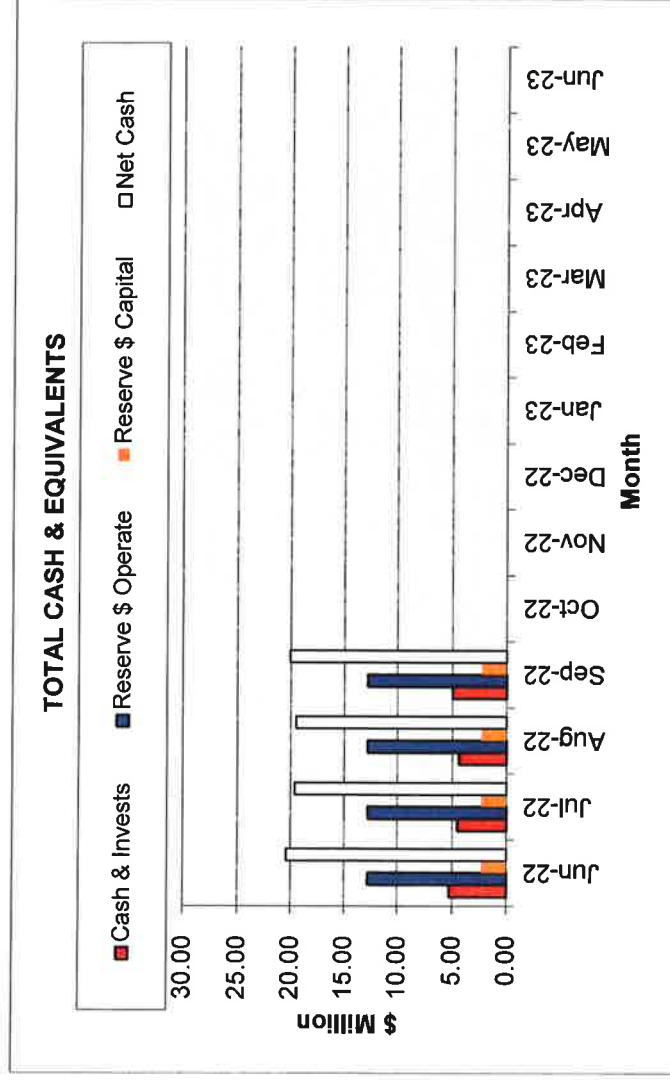
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES



TOTAL LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE



BOUNTIFUL POWER FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023



AUDIT REPORT YEAR ENDING JUNE 2022

"Audit Report Year Ending June 2022" in front packet of folder.

RESOURCE UPDATE

We are planning on having a Resource Update discussion and presentation during the meeting Tuesday morning.

A. SEPTEMBER 2022 RESOURCE REPORTS:

Our hourly system peak for the month of September was 75,274 kW and we purchased 26,860,589 kwh's for an average cost of 69.5 mills.

We are \$192,270 under budget 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. OCTOBER 2022 LOST TIME RELATED INJURIES/SAFETY REPORTS:

There were no lost time accidents in the month of October.

C. OCTOBER 2022 PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT:

There were no presentations given in the month of October.

D. SEPTEMBER 2022 OUTAGE REPORTS:

See enclosed September 2022 Outage Reports.

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER RESOURCE SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER 2022

KILOWATT PEAK FOR THE MONTH: 75,274

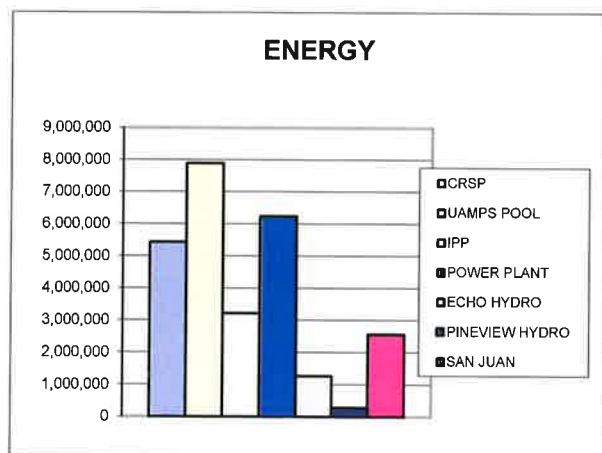
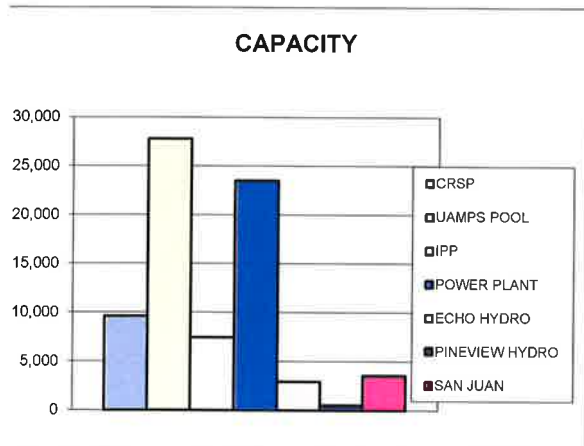
KWH PURCHASED OR GENERATED FOR THE MONTH: 26,860,589

TOTAL COST OF RESOURCES: \$1,867,630.57

	KW (CAPACITY)	KWH (ENERGY)	RESOURCE COST	COST/KWH
C.R.S.P	9,608	5,428,348	\$210,307.93	0.0387
UAMPS POOL	27,763	7,888,198	\$643,514.96	0.0816
IPP	7,423	3,211,228	\$159,149.95	0.0496
POWER PLANT	23,495	6,235,260	\$674,922.18	0.1082
ECHO HYDRO	2,922	1,259,000	\$4,929.00	0.0039
PINE VIEW HYDRO	509	272,499	\$15,318.95	0.0562
SAN JUAN	3,554	2,566,056	\$159,487.60	0.0622

TOTALS	<u>75,274</u>	<u>26,860,589</u>	<u>\$1,867,630.57</u>	<u>0.0695</u>
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UNACCOUNTED KWH last 12 months 12,179,638 or 4.17%



h:\Sept22 power bill summary.xls

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	2,992,580	3,017,335	24,755
August	1,722,118	1,699,597	22,521	2,973,216	3,315,166	341,950
September	1,311,899	1,867,631	(555,732)	2,442,921	3,017,507	574,586
October	991,565			2,025,228		
November	1,094,368			1,948,499		
December	1,185,804			2,287,150		
January	1,258,474			2,293,803		
February	1,012,419			2,114,228		
March	1,010,503			1,952,964		
April	846,740			1,891,839		
May	885,880			1,957,696		
June	1,230,915			2,532,627		
Totals	14,915,746	5,591,348	(192,270)	27,412,751	9,350,008	941,291

Data Updated to the month of **SEPTEMBER 2022**

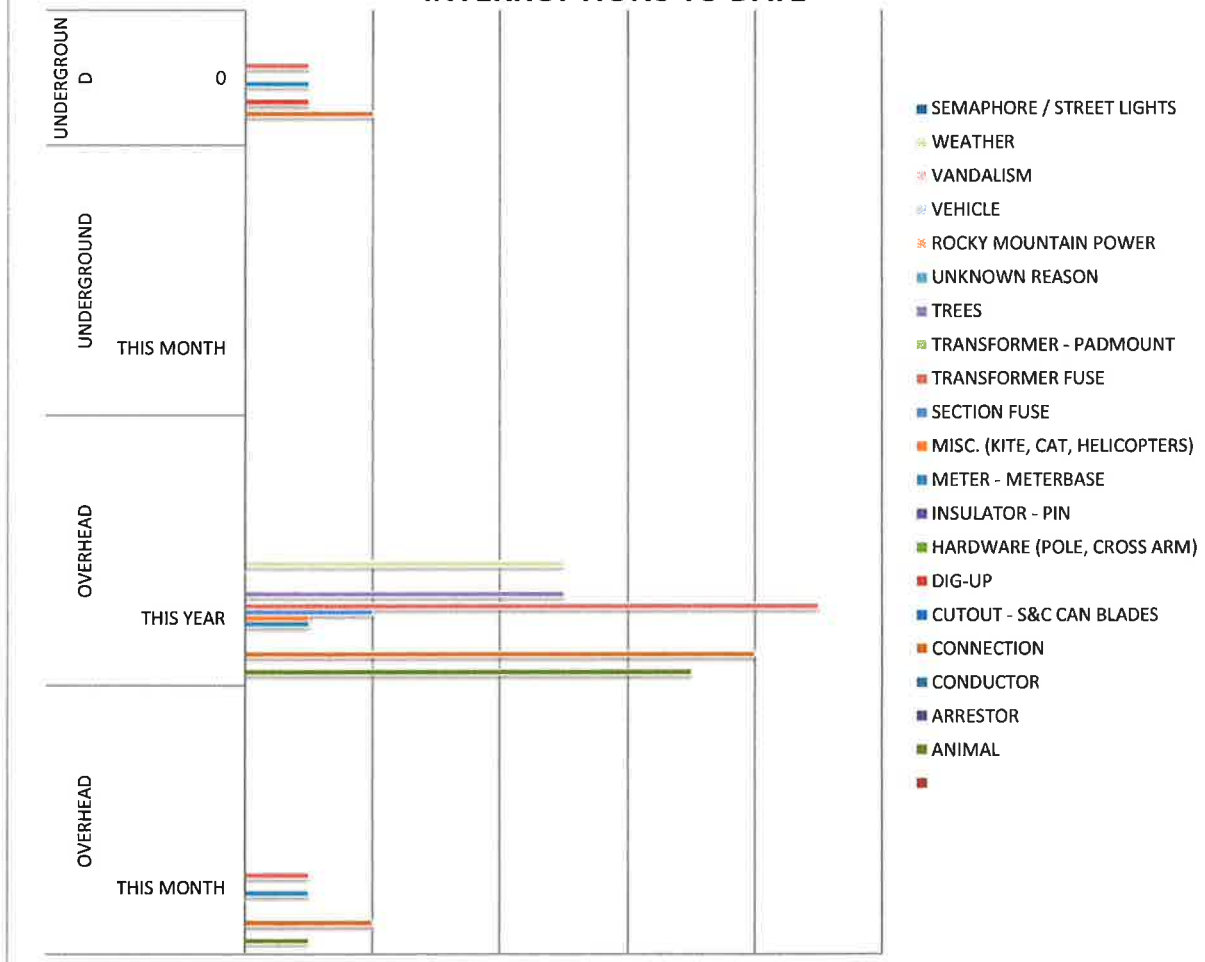
/Fiscal Year 2022-2023/sys11-12

10/30/22

14:39:38

Revenue lost this month **\$57.80**Revenue lost to date **\$249.25**System reliability for this month **0.9999995**System reliability to date **0.9999996****TOTAL FOR THE MONTH 5****TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 43**

	OVERHEAD THIS MONTH	OVERHEAD THIS YEAR	UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH	UNDERGROUND 0
ANIMAL	1	7		0
ARRESTOR		0		0
CONDUCTOR		0		0
CONNECTION	2	8		2
CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES		0		0
DIG-UP		0		1
HARDWARE (POLE, CROSS ARM)		0		0
INSULATOR - PIN		0		0
METER - METERBASE	1	1		1
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)		1		0
SECTION FUSE		2		0
TRANSFORMER FUSE	1	9		1
TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT		0		0
TREES		5		0
UNKNOWN REASON		0		0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER		0		0
VEHICLE		0		0
VANDALISM		0		0
WEATHER		5		0
SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS		0		0
SUB TOTAL	5	38	0	5

INTERRUPTIONS TO DATE

MONTH	DAYS IN MONTH	HRS IN MONTH	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS IN SYSTEM	SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY REVENUE LOST
JAN.	31	744	17232	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
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	17258	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
NOV.	30	720	17256	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
DEC.	31	744	17240	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00

ANNUAL RELIABILITY	8784	17295	54.73	0.9999996	\$249.25
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BE SURE AND CHANGE THE CELLS IN THE REPORT FOR HRS. IN MONTH, SYS. REL. FACTOR & LOST \$!

SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
SEP. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS TO
DATE

OVERHEAD THIS YEAR
OVERHEAD THIS MONTH

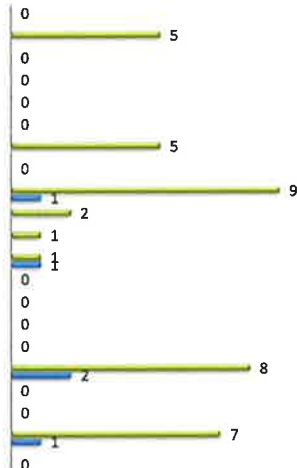
SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS
WEATHER

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
SEP. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS
TO DATE

UNDERGROUND 0
UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH

VANDALISM
VEHICLE

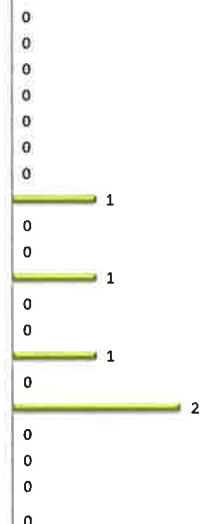
UNKNOWN REASON

TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT
TRANSFORMER FUSE

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

DIG-UP

CONDUCTOR



Bountiful Power Outage Report

9/1/2022 - 9/30/2022

Date	Feeder	Address	Problem	Solution	# Cust	Time Of	Time On	Duration	\$ Lost
9/13/2022	272	684 EAST 1400 N	TRANSFORMER FUSE SLID OUT	REPLACE TRANSFORMER FUSE/TIGHTEN	3	7:24 PM	8:20 PM	0:56	0.15
9/17/2022	676	2 WEST 1500 SOUTH	ARCING LINE/ BURNED UP TAP AND JUMPER	REPLACE BURNED JUMPER AND TAP	379	7:53 PM	10:37 PM	2:44	57.42
9/19/2022	673	530 WEST 600 SOUTH	HALF POWER/BURNING TAPS	REPLACE TAPS, STIRRUPS AND SECONDARY CONNECTIONS	1				
9/29/2022	572	2368 SOUTH 150 EAST	CUSTOMER BACKED TRAILER INTO HIS METER/ HALF POWER	REPLACE DAMAGED METER	1	3:47 PM	5:04 PM	1:17	0.07
9/30/2022	371	290 NORTH 1300 EAST	SQUIRREL CAUSED TRANSFORMER FUSE TO BLOW	REFUSE TRANSFORMER	3	5:06 PM	6:05 PM	0:59	0.16

Record Count: 5



Deseret News 11/7/2022

Supreme Court agrees to hear case over the Navajo Nation's access to the Colorado River

Kyle Dunphey - 35m ago

The U.S. Supreme Court will hear a case in the coming months that will weigh heavily on the largest Native American reservation in the country and its ability to siphon water from the Colorado River.



The Colorado River just outside of Moab is pictured on Sept. 20, 2021. The U.S. Supreme Court will hear a case in the coming months that will weigh heavily on the largest Native American reservation in the country and its ability to siphon water from the river. © Spenser Heaps, Deseret News

The Navajo Nation, located in northern Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Utah, is the subject of two appeals that the court will consider, likely sometime in early 2023.

One appeal is from [the Biden administration's Department of the Interior](#), and the other is from [Arizona, Nevada, Colorado and the Water District of Southern California](#).

Those appeals stem from a 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in February that sided with the Navajo Nation, stating it could sue the government over its water policies in the Colorado River Basin.

The Navajo Nation originally sued in 2003, citing two treaties signed in 1849 and 1868 that established the reservation and the government's intent to supply the tribe with enough water. The government has failed to deliver on that promise, the tribe argues.

The San Juan River, which feeds into the Colorado River at Lake Powell, is the tribe's main source of water — the Navajo Nation, however, is asking for access to the river's main branch, which winds along the reservation's northwest border.

"When the United States creates an Indian reservation, it also promises and reserves for the tribe the amount of then-unappropriated water necessary to fulfill the reservation's purposes," lawyers for the tribe wrote in a **42-page filing**. "... The question presented is whether ... the United States owes the Navajo Nation a fiduciary duty to assess the Nation's water needs and develop a plan to meet them."

The suit comes as the Colorado River Basin is reeling from a historic drought. Earlier this year, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which regulates the river, cut releases by a half-million acre-feet from Lake Powell to the lower basin states of Arizona and Nevada, as well as Mexico.

The bureau also cut the amount of water Nevada, Arizona and Mexico receive from the river.

The case is also the latest example of treaties between the U.S. and Native American tribes dating back to the 19th century being scrutinized by the federal government.

In November, the House Rules Committee is expected to hold a hearing to decide whether to grant the Cherokee Nation a nonvoting representative in Congress, as promised in the Treaty of New Echota signed in 1835 that resulted in the Trail of Tears.

Report claims some Utah power plants aren't meeting cleanup requirements

By [Logan Stefanich, KSL.com](https://www.ksl.com) | Posted - Nov. 3, 2022 at 5:19 p.m.

CASTLE DALE, Emery County — Five Utah power plants were called out for alleged mismanagement of coal ash in a national report that was released Thursday and disputed by the operator of two of those plants.

Utah's Hunter Power Plant, located near Castle Dale and operated by PacifiCorp, ranked as the ninth worst groundwater-contaminating plant in the nation in [the national study](#) of nearly 300 power plants by environmental law nonprofits Earthjustice and the Environmental Integrity Project.

PacifiCorp operates Rocky Mountain Power, a utility which provides electricity to 1.2 million customers in Utah, southeastern Idaho and Wyoming, according to its website.

Along with the Hunter plant, the Huntington Power Plant northwest of Huntington (No. 25, PacifiCorp), Intermountain Generating Facility north of Delta (No. 43, Intermountain Power Service Corp.), Bonanza Power Plant northwest of Bonanza (No. 62, Deseret Generation and Transmission Co-op) and the Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates Facility east of East Carbon (No. 93) all landed within the top 100 groundwater contaminating plants out of 292 in the nation.

Coal ash is the toxic waste product that's left behind when coal is burned for electricity and is "one of the two largest industrial waste streams in America," said Abel Russ, senior attorney with the Environmental Integrity Project, a nonprofit that advocates for effective enforcement of environmental law.

"We continue to generate about 70 million tons of coal ash every year," Russ said. "This stuff is full of toxic chemicals. There are at least six neurotoxins in coal ash like lithium. There are five

or six known or suspected carcinogens, things like arsenic and there are a bunch of pollutants that are toxic to aquatic life as well."

He said that these neurotoxins and carcinogens "frequently" migrate into water sources.

PacifiCorp responded to the report Thursday with the following statement:

- "PacifiCorp is not violating the coal combustion residuals rule (CCR Rule) as implied by the report and posts its compliance information publicly. PacifiCorp's CCR units are not impacting any public sources of drinking water.
- "PacifiCorp is in full compliance with the federal CCR Rule and is actively engaged in the assessment, correction and remediation of groundwater impacts identified under the provisions of the rule.
- "PacifiCorp held public meetings and reviewed public comment to assess and select appropriate remediation steps for the three plants listed in the report in 2019.
- "PacifiCorp has and will continue to implement the most effective remediation steps at all of its plants, and statements in the report that PacifiCorp is not pursuing cleanup are not accurate.
- "PacifiCorp has closed and made commitments to close several of the listed CCR units.
- "In a quick review of the report, PacifiCorp has found inaccurate or misleading information and statements about the CCR units at the three plants."

The Environmental Protection Agency established its coal ash rule in 2015, in response to nearly 160 cases of water contamination and catastrophic coal ash spills — which sent over 5 million tons of coal ash into nearby rivers — at Tennessee Valley Authority's Kingston Fossil Plant in 2008 and Duke Energy's Dan River Generating Station in 2014.

That rule put regulations in place to close leaking ponds and landfills to prevent them from contaminating drinking water sources and aquatic ecosystems, monitor and clean the groundwater around coal ash disposal sites and restore the environment around them.

Thursday's report claims that the groundwater around the plant contains levels of lithium (a neurotoxin) that are 210 times the safety threshold set by the EPA, while cobalt (toxic to blood and the thyroid) was found at 28 times the threshold.

"Almost all coal ash plants in the country are contaminating the environment," Russ said.

The Hunter plant's only regulated coal ash disposal unit is a 340-acre landfill, of which 230 acres are used for coal ash disposal, according to the report.

Russ said that while the coal ash rule was implemented in part to figure out how bad the contamination actually is — something it has succeeded at — it was also implemented to do something about the contamination.

"We're not seeing that as much as we should be," Russ said.

The Hunter plant is no exception.

According to the report, PacifiCorp has acknowledged that the landfill is contaminating groundwater and it proceeded through detection and assessment monitoring to corrective action. In 2020, PacifiCorp selected a remedy.

Coal plant owners are ignoring the law and avoiding cleanup because they don't want to pay for it. Coal ash waste is causing widespread water contamination that threatens drinking water supplies and the environment.

—Lisa Evans, senior attorney at Earthjustice

"The remedy — which consists of horizontal groundwater collection wells used to collect leachate and contaminated groundwater — may not be adequate," the report claims.

But why?

"One of the problems at Hunter is that they claim that the remedy is working already, but the evidence actually shows that it's not," Russ said. "What in fact we see is that some contaminants are increasing in concentration in the groundwater, despite having those horizontal wells in place. We think that might be a little bit problematic."

Another issue, the report alleges, is that PacifiCorp "appears to have limited its focus to two pollutants" — lithium and molybdenum — even though there are allegedly also unsafe levels of contaminants including cobalt, radium, selenium, boron and sulfate.

"It will be important to figure out if the remedy will actually address all the pollutants or only the two that they chose to sort of highlight," Russ said. "We think they're doing something at Hunter, but it doesn't quite seem to be good enough yet."

The report claims that Hunter is in violation of the coal ash rule due to "persistent contamination despite implementation of a remedy."

According to the report, another issue is that power plants emitting coal ash are primarily located in areas where the population is either low-income, predominantly nonwhite, or both.

"This utility industry refusal to stop coal ash pollution harms our most vulnerable communities," said Lisa Evans, senior attorney at Earthjustice, a nonprofit environmental law organization.

According to a database compiled by Earthjustice that shows the implementation of the Coal Ash Rule at all waste ponds and landfills across the U.S., the Hunter plant is disproportionately impacting vulnerable communities, with 30% of residents within a three-mile radius of the plant being low-income.

"This is environmental injustice," Evans said.

These graphs, taken directly from the Poisonous Coverup Report, illustrate the concentration of selected pollutants in a groundwater monitoring well near the plant. (Photo: Poisonous Coverup Report, Earthjustice and the Environmental Integrity Project)

However, this issue is not unique to the Beehive State.

The report found that more than 90% of the included plants are contaminating local groundwater and that "a majority of coal plants are delaying and avoiding compliance with the requirements of the federal rule."

It also alleges that the utility industry "is illegally manipulating data and monitoring systems to make contaminated sites look clean and to avoid cleanup."

"In every state where coal is burned, power companies are violating federal health protections," Evans said. "Coal plant owners are ignoring the law and avoiding cleanup because they don't want to pay for it. Coal ash waste is causing widespread water contamination that threatens drinking water supplies and the environment."

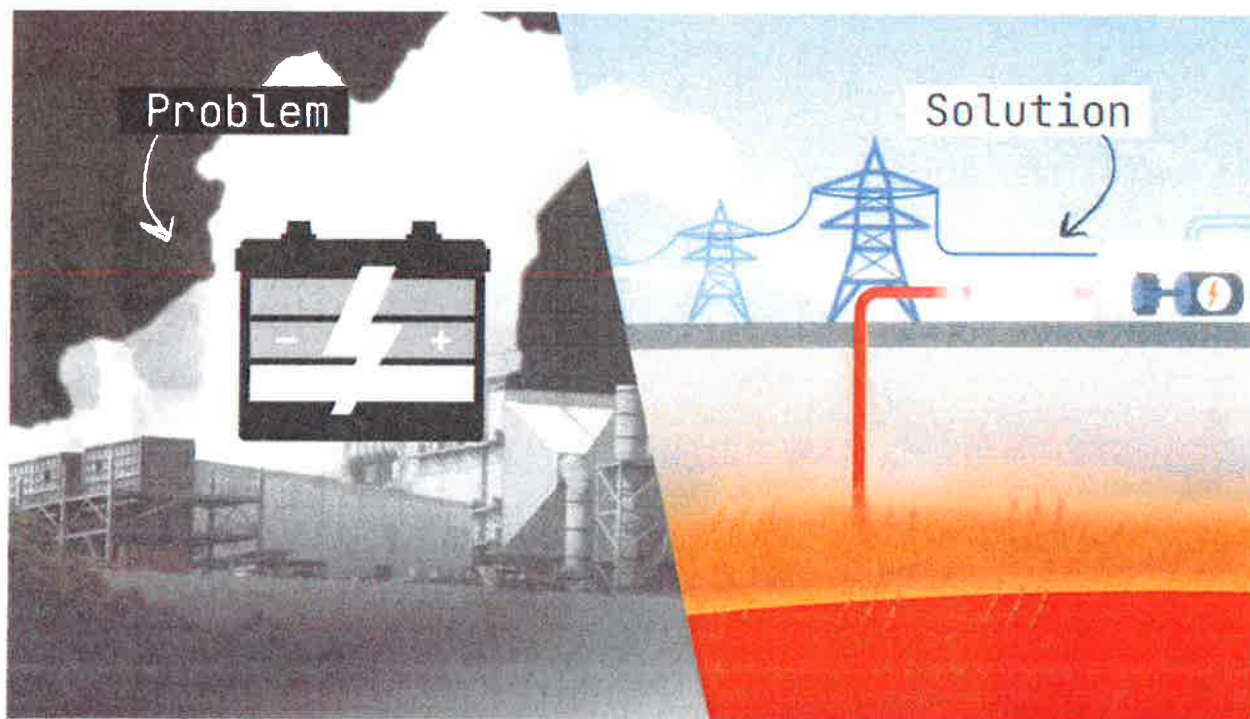


Vox.com 11/2/2022

Batteries are dirty. Geothermal power can help.

Christina Thornell - 1h ago

Lithium-ion batteries are a transformative technology in the fight against climate change. Most notably, they power electric vehicles, which have the potential to replace emissions produced by road transportation.



Batteries are dirty. Geothermal power can help.

But there's a problem: These batteries require nickel. And in Indonesia, where the majority of nickel is produced, the production process emits large amounts of carbon and pollution. It's impacting the people who live by the production centers, who are registering an increase in respiratory illnesses. The US is

essentially outsourcing carbon emissions and pollution in exchange for green energy.

It doesn't have to be this way. Indonesia sits along the Ring of Fire, one of the most geologically active regions in the world, making it an ideal place to produce geothermal energy.

Geothermal energy taps into the heat beneath the ground mostly found in volcanic regions. Using the heat beneath the Earth's surface requires drilling into the ground, drawing up the hot water, and using it to turn turbines that produce electricity. After, the water is funneled back underground, making geothermal a mostly clean and renewable energy source.

While the exploration and development process of geothermal energy can be expensive, Indonesia already has more than 30 active geothermal facilities.

As the world's need for lithium-ion batteries increases, Indonesia and the companies invested in the region have the opportunity to make their processes greener from start to finish — and protect the people who live next to nickel production centers.

Salt Lake Tribune 11/4/2022

Are utilities dragging their feet on coal ash contamination?

Brian Maffly - 2h ago

A new report by environmental groups highlights how the power-generation sector has failed to properly contain groundwater contamination from coal ash, which is often stored in landfills and ponds near power plants. Coal ash threatens the environment at sites across the country, including Hunter Power Plant near Castle Dale and four other sites in Utah, according to the report.



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. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

PacifiCorp's three-unit Hunter plant is the nation's ninth-most contaminated coal-ash site, according to the report, titled "[Poisonous Coverup: The Widespread Failure of the Power Industry to Clean Up Coal Ash Dumps](#)," released Thursday by the [Environmental Integrity Project](#) (EIP) and [Earthjustice](#). The utility's southwest Wyoming plants, Naughton and Jim Bridger, came in at Nos. 3 and 4, respectively.

A spokesman for PacifiCorp subsidiary Rocky Mountain Power disputed the report's findings regarding its plants, saying these facilities are not impacting drinking water sources and not violating federal rules.

In the wake of a catastrophic spill in Tennessee, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued its strict Coal Ash Rule, mandating numerous actions to monitor and reduce pollution escaping into the environment. But compliance has been woefully lacking, according to Lisa Evans, a senior Earthjustice attorney who co-wrote the report.

"Most U.S. coal plants are violating the law that requires toxic waste clean up. These plants are making people sick and hurting the environment," said Evans, who has been investigating coal ash for more than 20 years. "Coal plants are polluting the nation's water illegally and getting away with it. Industry data compiled in our report establishes that almost every regulated coal plant is poisoning water with hazardous toxins and doing little or nothing to restore it. This is illegal."

The report is based on industry-reported monitoring data, required under the 2015 rule, compiled on 292 plants across the country between 2015 and 2019. Of these, 265, or 91%, reported levels of various toxic compounds exceeding federal limits, according to the new report.

"It's rarely limited to a single pollutant. The majority of sites have unsafe levels of at least four pollutants," said co-author Abel Russ, an EIP attorney.

Coal ash is among the nation's largest industrial waste streams, resulting in stockpiles today totaling 5 billion tons.

"We continue to generate about 70 million tons of coal ash every year," Russ said. "This stuff is full of toxic chemicals. There are at least six neurotoxins in coal ash, like lithium. There are five or six known or suspected carcinogens, things like arsenic. And there are a bunch of pollutants that are toxic to aquatic life as well. And this stuff frequently migrates into streams and lakes."

Ash dumps can continue threatening the environment long after their power stations have been retired, as was demonstrated near the now-empty site of Utah's Carbon Power Plant, which Rocky Mountain Power retired in 2015.

Torrential rains in 2016 pushed floodwaters through the ash in nearby Panther Canyon, [depositing more than 2,000 cubic yards of coal residuals into the Price River](#) just upstream from Helper. That landfill, visible from U.S. Highway 6, has since been stabilized, but the ash remains in the side canyon above the river.

"Most coal ash disposal areas are fairly primitive," Russ said. "They're not lined or they're poorly lined, and it's very easy for contaminants to escape into the environment. So with billions of tons of poorly managed toxic waste all over the country, you have obviously the potential for a big pollution problem."

The report acknowledged that most utilities have largely stopped using unlined landfills for newly generated ash, also known as coal combustion residuals, or CCRs. But the report accuses utilities of manipulating monitoring data to make sites appear cleaner than they really are, and thus avoid clean-up obligations.

Along with the report, the groups unveiled an [online database called AshTracker](#) providing information on the sites evaluated in the report.

The [database's Hunter entry](#) indicates all 14 of the Utah plant's monitoring wells show contamination in groundwater above federal advisory levels for lithium, sulfate, boron, cobalt, selenium, molybdenum, fluoride, radium, arsenic and cadmium. Groundwater beneath the landfill has lithium levels 210 times what is deemed safe.

PacifiCorp has installed collection wells to capture groundwater leaching through the waste, but monitoring data suggest they are not working, according to the report.

There is an estimated 16.8 million cubic yards of coal ash in Hunter's landfill as of 2020 in its 230-acre landfill. The landfill has a 44.5-million cubic yard capacity and will be closed when the power plant retires in 2042.

It's a similar picture at the nearby [Huntington Power Plant](#), which is ranked 25th on the list of most-contaminated sites.

According to RMP spokesman David Eskelsen, the report and database contain inaccurate and misleading information about that utilities' plants in Utah and Wyoming.

"PacifiCorp is in full compliance with the federal CCR [Coal Ash] Rule and is actively engaged in the assessment, correction and remediation of groundwater impacts identified under the provisions of the rule," he said. "PacifiCorp has and will continue to implement the most effective remediation steps at all of its plants, and statements in the report that PacifiCorp is not pursuing cleanup are not accurate."

In response to the 2015 rule, PacifiCorp [sought to acquire 200 acres of public land](#) beside the Hunter plant to expand the existing landfill. The Trump administration granted approval for the land deal in 2019, but in the face of objections raised by environmental groups, the [Bureau of Land Management](#) withdrew that approval to conduct additional environmental analysis that has yet to be completed.

The report surveyed and ranked four other active coal-ash repositories in Utah: Huntington Power Plant (25); Intermountain Power Plant (43); Bonanza Power Plant (62); and Sunnyside Cogeneration facility (93).



Salt Lake Tribune

Utah's largest solar and battery power plant is coming to Emery County

Tim Fitzpatrick - 22m ago

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.

A Utah company has announced an agreement with PacifiCorp to build the state's largest solar farm and battery storage facility in the heart of Utah's coal country.

[rPlus Energies](#) and Rocky Mountain Power parent PacifiCorp signed an agreement for PacifiCorp to purchase the power generated by a 400-megawatt solar farm and associated 200-megawatt battery storage facility. The \$750 million "Green River Energy Center" will occupy about 3,200 acres of private property north of the small Emery County town of Moore.

Emery County offers two advantages: sunshine and transmission lines. The transmission lines are there because PacifiCorp's Hunter and Huntington coal-fired power plants are the single biggest sources of electricity for Utahns.

The addition of battery storage addresses the limiting factor on solar energy: it stops producing when the sun goes down.

"To me, what it [battery storage] does is it makes solar more valuable," said Emery County Commissioner Kent Wilson, who noted there is so much solar power in the Western U.S. now that "you can't give it away" in the middle of the day.

Wilson said the county, Emery School District and other taxing entities have negotiated a tax incentive with rPlus that will reduce the company's tax burden for the first 20 years but also will provide funding for affordable housing. The land is currently used for grazing, so the project will dramatically increase the tax revenue from that property.

"For Emery County, the solar projects will give us roughly \$10 million over a 20-year history to address our affordable housing needs," he said.

Those solar projects include the Green River Energy Center but also others PacifiCorp is pursuing under a request for proposals for 1,200 megawatts of renewable energy, including 652 megawatts of battery storage.

Solar power in coal country

Utah's largest solar farm and battery storage project will sit on 3,200 acres north of Moore in Emery County.



Utah's largest solar farm and battery project will sit on 3,200 acres north of Moore in Emery County. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

"Emery County has been an energy community for a long time," said Luigi Resta, President & CEO of rPlus Energies, which is a subsidiary of the Gardner Group, the real estate development company founded by Kem Gardner. "With the Huntington and Hunter plants due to reach end of useful life over the next 10 to 20 years, the fabric of the county is rapidly transforming. The Green River Energy Center continues the legacy of pioneering change and discovery in the region."

For comparison, the Hunter plant has a capacity of 1,372 megawatts, and Huntington's capacity is 909 megawatts. So with the addition of 200 megawatts of storage, the

Green River project will continuously produce less than 10% of what those plants can make when it's dark.

Because PacifiCorp has multiple power sources across six states, adding the Green River plant doesn't directly affect how much the big coal plants will produce, said PacifiCorp spokesperson David Eskelsen. "All of the resources of the company go into a big pool."

The Hunter plant's output, he said, is already ramped up and down as the cheaper, cleaner solar power becomes available during the day.

Eskelsen said PacifiCorp is negotiating with other companies for possible projects in Emery County under that same request for proposals, which has also brought in wind projects in Idaho and Wyoming.

Sundt Construction will be the contractor on the project. Sundt has offices across the West including in Salt Lake City, and the project is expected to employ 400 people during construction. After the plant is built, a smaller number of permanent employees will keep it running. Construction is expected to begin next year, and the plant will be operational in 2025.

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.

Salt Lake Tribune

Power generation at risk due to Utah coal fire, BLM says

Brian Maffly - Yesterday 5:29 PM

The underground fire burning for weeks in a Utah coal mine could disrupt power generation at two of the state's biggest power plants, according to the [Bureau of Land Management](#). And putting it out will require an extensive program of drilling and flooding the mine with water and foams, lasting weeks if not months.



(Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining) Utah's Lila Canyon coal mine, located in Emery County's section of the Book Cliffs, caught fire Tuesday, Sept. 20, 2022, and continues burning underground. The BLM has authorized an aggressive drilling program in an effort to extinguish the fire without destroying the mine. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

Emery County's Lila Canyon Mine has been burning since Sept. 20, idling 230 workers and cutting off production from Utah's busiest coal mine. Federal authorities have barred anyone from entering the mine, given the dangerous conditions, making it all but impossible to fight the fire. That's about to change.

The mine operator has [drilled at least two emergency boreholes](#) into the mine to sample its air and craft a plan for putting out the fire smoldering in a coal seam, hopefully without destroying the mine in the process.

In the meantime, Rocky Mountain Power's two primary Utah power plants, Hunter and Huntington, also in Emery County, have lost access to one of their principal coal suppliers, according to an [environmental assessment \(EA\)](#) conducted by the BLM. The two plants accounted for 37% of the power generated in Utah last year.

Utah's largest utility, RMP is a subsidiary of the multistate power provider PacifiCorp, which has been monitoring the situation at Lila and contacting coal suppliers.

"At this time, it is difficult to assess the specific impacts that the Lila Canyon fire may have on operations at PacifiCorp's Utah coal-fueled power plants," said RMP spokesman Dave Eskelsen. "We will continue to ensure there are no disruptions of electric service to our customers and will utilize our diverse multi-state generation portfolio to maintain reliability of service."

Lila Canyon operates on 5,549 acres of federal and 1,280 acres of state coal southeast of Price, yielding Utah's highest quality coal at a rate of about 3.5 million tons a year, or about a quarter of Utah's current coal production. About 40% of its output was trucked directly Hunter and Huntington last year, covering a fifth of their consumption.

"Though these plants do not rely solely on Lila Canyon Mine coal, Lila Canyon is an important volume to these local power generators," the EA states. "These plants would not be able to readily replace this coal from the domestic market."

The mine's parent company, Ohio-based American Consolidated Natural Resources, has not responded to repeated emails seeking comment since the emergency began five weeks ago, including two emails sent Tuesday.

The BLM conducted the environmental review in response to the operator's proposed plan for fighting the fire, which could burn indefinitely and leave the mine permanently shuttered.

The fire was triggered in a coal pillar through spontaneous combustion, a not uncommon risk for mines in the Book Cliffs of Utah and Colorado.

According to Jurgen Brune, a professor at the Colorado School of Mines, these kinds of fires often result in the end of the mine because either the fire can't be extinguished or putting out the fire with floodwaters destroys the mining equipment, worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Spontaneous combustion happens with certain coals, particularly in the western U.S., when you expose these coals to just the right amount of oxygen and just the right amount of airflow, then the coal can spontaneously combust," Brune said.

So-called "sponcom" fires have been burning for years in some Colorado mines.

"Normally when you want to put out a fossil fuel fire, you cut off oxygen," Brune said. "But in a mine that is very extensive underground, it's often difficult because the sponcom fire requires only very low oxygen," Brune said. "The coal itself already has oxygen in it. So in some cases you can sustain this sponcom fire without any external oxygen."

The Lila mine was successfully evacuated Sept. 20 with no injuries reported. Although no one was trapped inside, the operator deployed its mine rescue team and Wolverine Fuels, a competitor operating mines elsewhere in central Utah's coal country, dispatched two more teams, according to text messages to and from the Utah Office of Coal Mine Safety that were obtained through a document request.

Federal regulations require at least three teams respond to emergencies, according to a Utah Labor Commission spokesman. He said they entered the mine to conduct "recovery of mine" operations, but he was not able to specify what exactly that entailed.

A few weeks into the emergency, the operator was able to drill two boreholes into the part of mine that is burning.

"The air sampling and visual data [the operator] has collected indicates that the elimination of oxygen in the mine has prevented the fire from spreading but that it continues to smolder," the EA states. Based on this data, the operator sought permission to drill more holes to seal the burn area from the surface and dewater a section of the mine to flood the burn area."

The new plan, approved by the BLM on Oct. 21, is to drill 35 boreholes from six pads, construct temporary roads to access these drill sites and an aboveground pipeline, and to seal the mine with a cavity-filling compound known as phenolic foam.

The BLM conducted its study without public involvement because of the need to make a decision quickly.

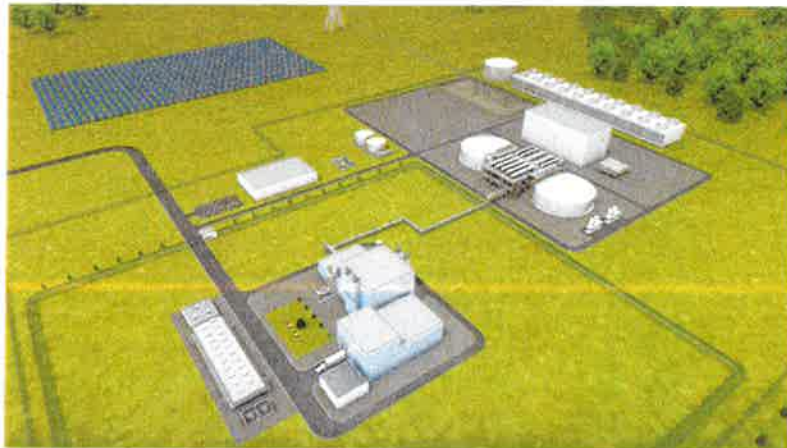
The firefighting efforts could take months to complete, but even if the fire is put out, it remains unclear whether Lila Canyon would come back online anytime soon.

Salt Lake Tribune

Is nuclear power a step closer in coming to Utah?

Tim Fitzpatrick - 1h ago 10/27/2022

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.



(TerraPower) This rendering shows the building layout for TerraPower's fast sodium nuclear reactor and molten salt storage project planned for Kemmerer, Wyo. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

Utah may be nuclear powered in a decade.

Rocky Mountain Power parent [PacifiCorp](#) and Bill Gates-backed [TerraPower](#) announced Thursday they are looking at five sites to locate TerraPower's fast-sodium nuclear reactors integrated with molten salt storage. This move could provide continuous, carbon-free power to customers across PacifiCorp's six-state system.

"The locations that will be the subject of the joint study will include sites near existing power plants in Wyoming and Utah," said Ryan McGraw, vice president, project development for Rocky Mountain Power.

The two companies had previously announced a partnership to develop the first "Natrium" power plant in Wyoming's coal country near Kemmerer. Construction on that plant is scheduled to begin in 2024, with the plant becoming operational by 2028.

Locating nuclear plants near existing coal plants means the companies can use existing transmission lines to distribute the power. That could be good news for Emery County, home to two of PacifiCorp's largest coal-fired power plants that are set to be retired in the coming years. The utility is one of the county's largest employers.

"When I heard the news, I was very excited to learn we're moving from older technology to the next stage of power generation," said Emery County Commissioner Kent Wilson. "We're excited to be a part of Rocky Mountain Power's future generation prospects."

The TerraPower system still relies on the nuclear fission of uranium to produce heat that can generate electricity, but it is quite different from the traditional water-cooled reactors that currently produce most of the world's nuclear energy.

Fast-sodium reactors use molten sodium instead of water to cool the reactor and transfer heat, which is safer and more efficient. They use "fast neutrons" that produce more energy from the uranium fuel than traditional reactors. And they generate less "transuranic" waste, heavy radioactive particles that are a byproduct of nuclear reactions.

TerraPower's system also includes large molten salt reservoirs that can store the nuclear-generated heat to produce electricity when it's needed. Unlike regular nuclear plants or coal-fired plants that are slow to ramp up and down, the molten salt storage can rapidly convert its heat to electricity. That makes it better suited

for integrating with intermittent energy sources like wind and solar. When the wind dies or the sun goes down, the molten salt storage can ramp up.

"I think the new reactor technology is very promising and exciting," said Michael Simpson, chair of the University of Utah's material science and engineering department. "The reactor with sodium coolant is based on a GE-Hitachi design called PRISM, that has been in development off and on for a long time."

Simpson said a test reactor at Idaho National Laboratory based on similar technology "experienced no major operational problems over about 30 years of operation"

The Union of Concerned Scientists, which has monitored safety at nuclear power plants since its inception in 1969, disputed the idea that fast sodium reactors are inherently safer than traditional nuclear generation in a 2021 report.

[According to the report](#), "sodium-cooled fast reactors such as the Natrium would likely be less "uranium-efficient." They would not reduce the amount of waste that requires long-term isolation in a geologic repository. They also could experience safety problems that are not an issue for light-water reactors."

This is not the only effort to bring nuclear power to Utah. The Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems, which represents public-owned power systems in Utah cities and nearby states, has been working toward its own [next-generation nuclear power](#). UAMPS has been working with a company called NuScale on small "modular" reactors that are also said to be much safer than traditional reactors. The current plan would locate the reactors in Idaho's national engineering laboratory and dispatch power to Utah and elsewhere. UAMPS hasn't formally committed to buying yet.

While it has never used nuclear-generated power, Utah has a long history with the promise and the realities of nuclear reactions. Moab in the 1950s was the heart of the nation's uranium boom, only to see it bust in the '60s. Utahns living in southwestern Utah in the late '50s became the unwitting victims of radiation-related cancers from open-air testing of nuclear weapons in Nevada. Those

"downwinders" were later given compensation from the federal government, along with some Utah uranium miners who worked without adequate protection.

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.

Salt Lake Tribune

Renewable energy is a failed path, scientist tells Utah legislators

Tim Fitzpatrick - 1h ago

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.



(Trent Nelson | The Salt Lake Tribune) Wind turbines and hog farms north of Milford on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 2021. A legislative committee Wednesday gave a Washington University professor opportunity to present his case for why wind and solar farms are a failed energy strategy despite a worldwide effort to embrace them. No other viewpoints were presented. © Trent Nelson

A Utah legislative committee this week gave 45 minutes to a scientist who argued that policy makers across the globe are committing a grave mistake by turning to renewable energy.

[William Hayden Smith](#), a professor of earth and planetary sciences at Washington University in St. Louis, wrote [a research paper](#) with colleagues in Switzerland and South Africa that claims to calculate a full cost of producing electricity from various sources. The paper was published this year in the Journal of Sustainable Development, a Canadian scientific journal.

"Now everyone will say that wind turbines and photovoltaics are cheaper than fossil fuels," he told legislators. "That's a stretch."

He said the standard for comparing costs of electricity sources is called "Levelized Cost of Electricity," which is calculated by adding up the total costs of a source over its lifetime and dividing it by the total energy expected from that source over the lifetime.

But Smith and his co-authors created an alternative metric they are calling the "full cost of electricity," which he says factors in renewable energy costs not considered in LCOE, including the cost of storing power when renewables are not producing and the cost of replacing solar panels and windmills when they wear out.

He pointed to recent problems in Germany, where energy prices have shot up after Russia invaded Ukraine. He said Germany's rush to renewables and decision to shut down nuclear plants is costing them now.

Beyond cost, wind and solar simply can't meet the capacity, he said. "Every day the grid will collapse because you can't meet the peak power."

He also dismissed the idea that there is enough land available for the wind and solar farms to produce what fossil fuels do now. Thousands of square miles of wind and solar farms would be required. He added that windmills strike millions of insects, and no one is considering the biological effects.

Smith is a scientific and technical adviser to the CO2 Coalition, a nonprofit organization established "for the purpose of educating thought leaders, policy makers and the public about the important contribution made by carbon dioxide to our lives and the economy." He is not compensated for his work, according to the coalition's website.

Smith presented to the Public Utilities, Energy and Technology Interim Committee at the invitation of Rep. Ken Ivory, but Ivory had a conflict and could not attend. No other viewpoints were presented.

There have been numerous deep dives into the issues of costs and capacity of renewable sources, and they raise similar concerns about intermittency, land use and

the time and materials needed to build out storage. But the large studies have not concluded renewables won't work.

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory, under a contract with the U.S. Department of Energy, [published a report](#) identifying several alternatives for achieving net-zero emissions in U.S. electricity. That study said renewables will be the low-cost leader in all the scenarios they examined.

"Wind and solar provide most (60%–80%) of the generation in the least-cost electricity mix in all the main scenarios," the report said.

And Smith's alma mater, Princeton University, published its ["Net-Zero America" report](#) that also developed scenarios for carbon-free power.

"With multiple plausible and affordable pathways available, the societal conversation can now turn from "if" to "how" and focus on the choices the nation and its myriad stakeholders wish to make to shape the energy transition," the Princeton report said.

On land use, the Princeton scenario with the largest land use required more than 400,000 square miles for wind and solar farms, which is more than 10% of the contiguous U.S. But the study said enough suitable land is available for both wind and solar. Wind takes more area, but it also allows for other purposes like agriculture.

The Princeton study also noted that thousands of square miles of U.S. land already are used to grow corn, and about 30 percent of U.S. corn is used to make fuel (ethanol).

In general, legislators on the committee were receptive to Smith's message, although Rep. Angela Romero, D-Salt Lake City, said she would like to hear from Utah's energy and electricity experts. "I don't think we're turning into Germany, but I don't see anything wrong with diversifying our energy portfolio."

PacifiCorp's 20-year planning document, [the Integrated Resource Plan](#), includes large additions of renewables to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 74% over 2005 levels by 2030.



The Hill 10/20/2022

Carbon emission increases down steeply in 2022: analysis

Zack Budryk - Yesterday 9:23 AM

Carbon emissions rose at a significantly slower pace this year than the year before, due largely to increased deployment of renewable energy, [according to an analysis](#) by the International Energy Administration (IEA).



Carbon emission increases down steeply in 2022: analysis© Provided by The Hill

Emissions for 2022 are poised to increase about 300 million metric tons, compared to close to 2 billion metric tons last year, according to the IEA. The 2021 increase was largely driven by the rollback of COVID-19-related restrictions and the recovery of the economy. The lack of this sudden burst of activity in 2022 means emissions were always poised to grow by less in 2022, but without the increased use of renewables and electric vehicles, they would have jumped by closer to 1 billion metric tons, according to the IEA.

Solar and wind power drove the growth in renewables this year, comprising a record increase of about 700 terawatt-hours and preventing an increase of more than 600 million metric tons of carbon. Hydropower also increased this year,

comprising about 20 percent of renewable growth despite an increase in drought conditions in several regions.

The trajectory of carbon emissions, the primary driver of climate change, had been slowly improving for years before the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2021 return to activity.

Another major contributing factor is Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February and the resulting sanctions on Russian natural gas.

"The encouraging news is that solar and wind are filling much of the gap, with the uptick in coal appearing to be relatively small and temporary," IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol said in a statement. "This means that CO2 emissions are growing far less quickly this year than some people feared — and that policy actions by governments are driving real structural changes in the energy economy. Those changes are set to accelerate thanks to the major clean energy policy plans that have advanced around the world in recent months."

However, the IEA also determined that emissions from coal use specifically are set to rise this year as natural gas prices drive some countries to fall back on coal power. Driven primarily by increases in Asia, global coal-driven emissions are set to increase 2 percent in 2022. Although European Union nations increased their coal use this year, the EU bloc's total emissions are set to drop in 2022.