

UAMPS

Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems



*Integrating the
energy sources of
the future*

ANNUAL REPORT 2017



Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems (UAMPS) is a governmental agency that provides comprehensive wholesale electric energy, on a nonprofit basis, to community-owned power systems throughout the Intermountain West. The UAMPS membership represents 46 members from Utah, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming.

Performance Summary

FISCAL YEAR	2016	2017
Total System Energy (MWh)	5,227,210	5,292,869
UAMPS Energy Sales (MWh)	4,930,609	4,993,306
Sales to Members (MWh)	4,573,603	4,571,417
Off-System Sales (MWh)	357,006	421,889
Total System Peak (MW)	1,090	1,114

Integrating The Energy Sources Of The Future

The energy world is changing more rapidly than at any time in history, and new technology will only accelerate the rate of transformation. The UAMPS members are embracing the high-tech energy revolution, while continuing to provide abundant, clean, reliable electrical supply to their communities.

One of the required skill sets of the modern electrical utility is the ability to integrate diverse sources of energy, large and small, while maintaining the integrity of the grid and serving customers. No longer are utilities the sole generators and distributors of electricity. Today, almost anyone can generate small amounts of electricity, and this supply must often be integrated into the system.

The need for smart energy integration will only increase as more small and large sources of energy are added to the grid, along with continued emphasis on energy efficiency and new carbon-free energy supply.

One benefit of introducing new energy sources to the system is that this new supply is generally cleaner than older sources, creating less pollution and greenhouse gases. Today, we are seeing a proliferation of small solar and wind, utility-scale solar and wind, micro-hydro, heat recovery, and geothermal, while coal and natural gas plants continue to provide a steady reliable supply as the backbone of the grid.

Integration of myriad sources of energy requires new rate policies to ensure fairness for all customers. UAMPS and its members must also keep one eye on Washington, D.C., where swift regulatory changes have occurred under the new administration. This dynamic regulatory landscape can be unsettling, but UAMPS is taking a long-term view of the industry's trajectory when making decisions.

All in all, UAMPS and its members are excited and optimistic about changes in the electrical utility industry. We are uniquely prepared to stay ahead of trends that benefit customers. We believe distributed generation and smart energy integration will support strong economies, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage healthy lifestyles in UAMPS member communities.

By embracing energy efficiency and conservation, integrating distributed energy, and developing new clean, carbon-free, energy supply, UAMPS and its members are well-positioned for future success.

Today, almost anyone can generate small amounts of electricity, and this supply must often be integrated into the system.

Executive Message: A Year Of Reinvention



The UAMPS board has embraced the new realities of the industry.

Douglas O. Hunter
Chief Executive Officer and
General Manager

Jackie Flowers
Board of Directors Chair

The year 2017 has been one of the most important in UAMPS' history. It can be summed up in one word – reinvention. Like other industries challenged by advanced technologies and rapid change, UAMPS and its members are in a process of reinvention. We must constantly adapt to a high-tech energy world, take advantage of new opportunities, and deal with unexpected obstacles.

Our electrical energy industry has historically been steady and predictable. We keep the lights on at reasonable prices, while responding rapidly and efficiently to emergencies.

Today, predictability has been replaced by volatility, thanks to new technologies enabling multiple sources of electrical energy, and societal pressures to reduce greenhouse gases and improve air quality. The industry must reinvent itself while maintaining the stability of the grid and providing abundant, uninterrupted electricity to customers.

The UAMPS board has embraced the new realities of the industry and is positioning our member communities to thrive in this changing environment. Through our member conferences, distributed generation task force, municipal toolkit and continual monitoring of best practices, the members are equipped with the tools and information necessary to make the right decisions for their customers.

Among our areas of emphasis:

- Focus on customer service and relationships. As customers increasingly have energy choices and desire cleaner energy, it is more important than ever to stay close to customers, understand their preferences, and meet their needs.
- Encourage energy efficiency and conservation. The cheapest energy of all is energy not used. In UAMPS member communities, customers can take advantage of a variety of programs to reduce their energy use and save money.
- Embrace variable energy resources and micro-energy projects, including rooftop solar and other distributed generation supply. UAMPS members are integrating these sources with smart rate policies that are fair to all customers.
- Investigate carbon-free small modular reactor technology to eventually replace coal generation and integrate variable energy resources.



Moving To A Carbon-Free Future

While moving to a carbon-free future, UAMPS is successfully integrating carbon and non-carbon energy sources, including distributed generation.



Hunter Station

Energy Supply

The Hunter (operating for 38 years) and San Juan (operating for 39 years) coal plants continue to be energy workhorses, providing steady, reliable electricity for UAMPS members. Some members also have access to power from the coal-fired Intermountain Power Project.

However, changes are in store for some of these venerable coal plants. San Juan is expected to be closed in 2022, only 4.5 years away. IPP will convert to natural gas in 2025. The Hunter plant, which features state-of-the-art pollution equipment, doesn't have a firm retirement date, and is operating without debt.

The Payson Project, a 140-megawatt combined cycle gas-fired generating facility has been operating smoothly since 2004 and is a key energy resource for UAMPS members. It is cleaner than a coal plant, but still emits some carbon dioxide and other pollutants.

Nebo Power Station ▶



Veyo Heat Recovery Station

The Carbon-Free Evolution

Since constructing the Payson Project, all of UAMPS' energy supply projects have been renewable and fossil fuel/carbon-free. The Horse Butte wind farm commenced operation in 2012, producing 57.6 megawatts of electricity.

In May 2016 the Veyo Heat Recovery Project began operation, generating 7.8 megawatts using waste heat from a Kern River Gas pipeline compressor station.

In addition, a number of UAMPS members have upgraded or developed small hydroelectric projects from pressurized irrigation water and other sources. The development of new hydropower is actually a return to their roots for several UAMPS members. Their communities first became involved in electrical generation by developing hydropower many years ago.

In addition to these fossil fuel-free sources, UAMPS members are integrating distributed energy, mostly rooftop solar, generated by their customers.

Completing The Transition: Carbon-Free Energy Supply

It is clear that with rapid population growth among UAMPS member communities and the fluctuating nature of wind and solar, that additional flexible energy resources will be needed as coal-fired electrical generation is retired in the next decade.

For a number of years, UAMPS has been studying the feasibility of developing a small modular nuclear reactor project, perhaps the first in the world, to replace coal with carbon-free energy supply. Much progress has been made on this Carbon-Free Power Project (CFPP), and in 2018 key decisions will be made about proceeding.

Much of the due diligence has been focused on the cost and financing of the project, and whether the electricity generated would be cost-competitive with electricity from modern natural gas plants.

While much work remains to be done, the outlook for CFPP is promising, and it appears the price of electricity produced can be competitive with natural gas.

Replacing coal with nuclear energy would nearly complete UAMPS' transition to a carbon-free future.



◀ NuScale Power's 50 MW Small Modular Reactor

Rooftop Solar Integration Requires Fair Rates

As more homeowners and businesses install solar panels on their roofs, while remaining connected to the electrical grid, new rate structures are required to efficiently and fairly integrate this small, variable, generation into the grid.

Rooftop solar has proliferated rapidly, thanks in part to significant federal and state subsidies and lower installation costs. Old rate models don't account for the complexities of customers generating a portion of the electricity they use, while depending on the grid for power when the sun doesn't shine.

If utilities pay customers the retail rate for their excess generation, and aren't compensated properly for a proportional share of overhead and upkeep of the grid, then other customers are subsidizing those who install solar panels. Such a rate structure is not sustainable as more and more customers install solar systems.

Bountiful City, whose power department is led by Allen Johnson, a UAMPS board member and past board chair, recognized the financial and integration challenges posed by rooftop solar. With the support of the mayor, city council and power commission, Bountiful implemented a feed-in tariff / time-of-day rate model for customers using solar power in July 2017.

Under this rate structure, all customers' solar-generated electricity is sold to them at the same retail price other customers pay for electricity. Excess solar power purchased by Bountiful is priced at the equivalent wholesale rate Bountiful has to pay for power at the time the power is generated.

This structure eliminates a significant subsidy to solar customers, which under the old net metering program could be as much as 200%, depending on the time of day. Such a subsidy was not fair to non-solar customers.

The transition has gone relatively smooth, Johnson said. Some 200 customers that had already installed solar were grandfathered in, so the feed-in tariff rate does not apply to them.

Johnson credits the successful implementation to good communications with customers, being completely transparent, and candidly explaining the flaws of the net metering rate structure. Information sent to customers outlining the new policy included blunt statements, such as, "Paying someone twice as much for something that could otherwise be purchased at half the cost is no way to run a successful enterprise."



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“ Bountiful implemented a feed-in tariff / time-of-day rate model for customers using solar power in July 2017.”





Twenty-three UAMPS members subscribe to wind power from UAMPS' Horse Butte wind farm.



Integrating Variable Power Sources Into The Grid Is Art and Science

UAMPS and its members are committed to embracing clean, variable energy resources, distributed energy sources, and integrating these sources into their community energy systems and the broader grid.

But integrating micro-energy sources, in addition to larger variable energy resources, requires highly sophisticated forecasting and dispatch management to match power supply with customer demand, meeting load requirements at all hours of the day and night.

To understand the complexity, consider that many communities are integrating electricity generated from sources, such as wind and solar, that are inconsistent and variable. Neither humans nor computers can precisely predict when clouds and storms obscure the sun, or when solar panels become dirty and electrical production is degraded.

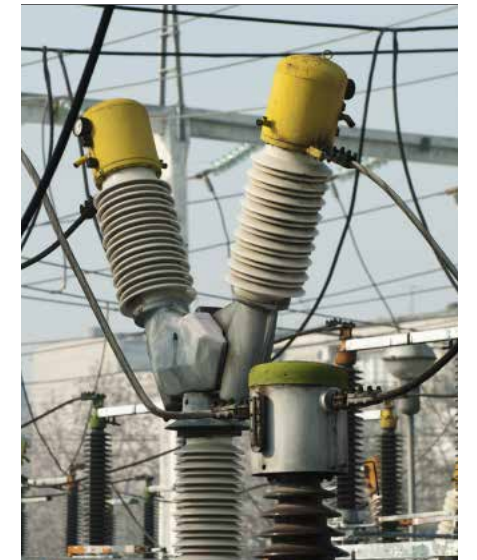
Likewise, many UAMPS members subscribe to wind power from UAMPS' Horse Butte wind farm. Planners know, on average, how much electricity will be produced from wind. But they can't predict day-to-day or hour-to-hour how strong the wind will blow and how much electricity will be generated.

This variable generation, along with electricity generated from a number of small projects, is integrated into UAMPS' Hunter, San Juan and Intermountain Power coal plants, large hydroelectric generation, and the natural gas-fired Nebo Power Project.

These baseload resources produce electricity on a consistent, steady, predictable basis. It is critical to smoothing out the variable energy sources and providing sufficient dependable electricity for customers.

The upside of the newer, smaller distributed generation is that it is mostly carbon-free and non-polluting. The downside is that it is variable and inconsistent and sometimes generates power at low-demand times.

Therefore, as coal plants are retired in the mid-2020s, the future resource mix must include new carbon-free energy supply to supplement variable energy resources. To provide that baseload supply, UAMPS continues to investigate small modular nuclear reactor technology that is safe and carbon free.



UAMPS and its members are committed to embracing clean, variable energy resources, distributed energy sources, and integrating these sources into their community energy systems.

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DWIGHT DAY
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Customer Profiles

The number of customers in each profile is as of December 2016

BEAVER CITY

Number of Customers: 1,901
 2016-2017 Peak: 5,632 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 26,738,082 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0.2%
 Energy Growth Rate: -4.6%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 5,623,00 kWh
 Mayor: Craig Wright
 Council Members: Robin Bradshaw, Connie Fails, Chad McWilliams, Matt Robinson, Tyler Schena

BLANDING CITY

Number of Customers: 1,739
 2016-2017 Peak: 4,960 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 26,486,395 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -7.9%
 Energy Growth Rate: -2.5%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Calvin Balch
 Council Members: Cheryl Bowers, Tyler Harrison, Joe Lyman, Robert Ogle, Kathrina Perkins

CITY OF BOUNTIFUL

Number of Customers: 16,827
 2016-2017 Peak: 77,905 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 293,680,255 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 1.1%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.5%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 27,054,349 kWh
 Mayor: Randy Lewis
 Council Members: Kendalyn Harris, Richard Higginson, Beth Holbrook, John Knight, John Pitt
 Power Board: Susan Becker, Dan Bell, John Cushing, David Irvine, Jed Pitcher, Paul Summers

BRIGHAM CITY

Number of Customers: 7,862
 2016-2017 Peak: 36,219 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 163,573,905 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0.2%
 Energy Growth Rate: -1.9%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 7,837,837 kWh
 Mayor: Tyler Vincent
 Council Members: Dennis Bott, Alden Farr, Ruth Jensen, Thomas Peterson, Mark Thompson
 Power Board: Nini Anderson, Ron Jensen, Williams Munson, Janzen Packer, Alan Wright

CENTRAL UTAH WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Number of Customers: None
 2016-2017 Peak: None
 2016-2017 Energy: None
 Peak Growth Rate: None
 Energy Growth Rate: None
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 54,538,150 kWh
 General Manager: Gene Shawcroft
 Board of Trustees: Wayne Anderson, J.R. Bird, Jim Bradley, Randy Brailsford, Shelley Brennan, Max Burdick, Kirk Christensen, Michael Davis, Tom Dolan, Steve Frischnecht, Nathan Ivie, Al Mansell, Michael McKee, Greg McPhie, Aimee Newton, Gawain Snow, Byron Woodland, Boyd Workman

CITY OF ENTERPRISE

Number of Customers: 624
 2016-2017 Peak: 2,161 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 9,471,170 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -0.3%
 Energy Growth Rate: 2.0%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: S. Lee Bracken
 Council Members: Jared Bollinger, Darcy Holt, R. Jared Holt, Barry Jones, Shalyn Nelson

EPHRAIM CITY

Number of Customers: 2,341
 2016-2017 Peak: 7,934 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 34,395,133 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0.2%
 Energy Growth Rate: 3.5%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 6,011,340 kWh
 Mayor: Richard Squire
 Council Members: Tyler Alder, Margie Anderson, Alma Lund, John Scott, Richard Wheeler
 Power Board: Curt Braithwaite, Leonard McCosh, Ted L. Olson, Heath Peterson, Don Thompson

FAIRVIEW CITY

Number of Customers: 857
 2016-2017 Peak: 1,688 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 8,485,361 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -1.8%
 Energy Growth Rate: -0.5%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Jeff Cox
 Council Members: Casey Anderson, Babw Nielsen, Kaelyn Sorensen, Robert St. Jacques, Cliff Wheeler

CITY OF FALLON

Number of Customers: 4,910
 2016-2017 Peak: 20,635 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 89,094,409 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 2.7%
 Energy Growth Rate: -0.9%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Ken Tedford
 Council Members: Robert Erickson, Kelly Frost, James Richardson

FILLMORE CITY

Number of Customers: 1,151
 2016-2017 Peak: 7,390 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 36,867,737 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0.5%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.3%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Eugene Larsen
 Council Members: Ian Adams, Michael Holt, Eric Jensen, Jeffrey Mitchell, Michael Rhinehart

CITY OF GALLUP

Number of Customers: 10,240
 2016-2017 Peak: 39,995 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: Unavailable
 Peak Growth Rate: 4.0%
 Energy Growth Rate: Unavailable
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Jackie McKinney
 Council Members: Linda Garcia, Yogash Kumar, Allan Landavazo, Fran Palochak

HEBER LIGHT AND POWER

Number of Customers: 11,575
 2016-2017 Peak: 38,781 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 178,669,833 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 2%
 Energy Growth Rate: 3%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 17,160,547 kWh
 Mayors: Bob Kowallis, Charleston; Alan Wayne McDonald, Heber City; Colleen Bonner, Midway
 Power Board: Colleen Bonner, Jeff Bradshaw, Kendall Crittenden, Bob Kowallis, Alan Wayne McDonald, Jeff Smith

HELPER CITY

Number of Customers: 1,075
 2016-2017 Peak: Unavailable
 2016-2017 Energy: 11,275,000 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: Unavailable
 Energy Growth Rate: None
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Edward Chavez
 Board of Directors: Dave Dornan, Gary Harwood, Chris Pugliese, Amanda Wheeler, Tom Williams

HOLDEN TOWN

Number of Customers: 226
 2016-2017 Peak: 512 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 1,948,345 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 1.4%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.2%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Jim Stephenson
 Council Members: David Dallin, Linda Nixon, Brian Stephenson, Mike Turner

HURRICANE CITY

Number of Customers: 6,623
 2016-2017 Peak: 37,411 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 120,592,856 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 9.3%
 Energy Growth Rate: 2.4%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 2,812,180 kWh
 Mayor: John Bramall
 Council Members: Pam Humphries, Darin Larson, Cheryl Reeve, Kevin Tervort, Kevin Thomas
 Power Board: Jerry Brisk, Mac Hall, Pam Humphries, Dean McNeill, Charles Reeve, Terry Winter

HYRUM CITY

Number of Customers: 3,362
 2016-2017 Peak: 18,528 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 95,311,164 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 9.6%
 Energy Growth Rate: 13.9%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 26,300 kWh
 Mayor: Stephanie Miller
 Council Members: Steve Adams, Kathleen Bingham, Jared Clawson, Paul James, Craig Rasmussen

Customer Profiles

The number of customers in each profile is as of December 2016

IDAHO ENERGY AUTHORITY INC.

Number of Customers: None
 2016-2017 Peak: None
 2016-2017 Energy: None
 Peak Growth Rate: None
 Energy Growth Rate: None
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Board of Directors President: Jim Webb
 Board of Directors: Barbara Andersen, Max Beach, Don Bowden, Gary Buerkle, Bryan Case, Greer Copeland, Ken Dizes, Jo Elg, Douglas Elliott, Clay Fitch, Cleo Gallegos, David Hagen, Doug Hunter, Billy Palmer, Mark Payne, Wid Ritchie, Alan Skinner, Chad Surrage, David Tate, Annie Terraacciano, Brent Wallin, Jim Webb

CITY OF IDAHO FALLS

Number of Customers: 27,332
 2016-2017 Peak: 144,621 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 719,076,435 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 5.3%
 Energy Growth Rate: -0.5%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 219,126,340 kWh
 Mayor: Rebecca Casper
 Council Members: Barbara Ehardt, Thomas Hally, Ed Marohn, John Radford, David Smith, Michelle Zeil-Dingman

KANOSH TOWN

Number of Customers: 269
 2016-2017 Peak: 644 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 2,231,596 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -0.6%
 Energy Growth Rate: -2.3%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Earl Gardner
 Council Members: Raymond Prows, Jeff Tibbits, Ginger Whitaker, Roger Whitaker

KAYSVILLE CITY

Number of Customers: 9,256
 2016-2017 Peak: 45,836 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 153,235,118 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -0.4%
 Energy Growth Rate: 2.3%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Steve Hiatt
 Council Members: Dave Adams, Jake Garn, Susan Lee, Larry Page, Chris Snell
 Power Board: Sean Chilcote, Alan Farnes, Patrick Hein, Susan Lee, John Loveless, Jordan Stephenson, Brok Thayn

LASSEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

Number of Customers: 11,448
 2016-2017 Peak: 30,501 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 129,483,747 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 6.8%
 Energy Growth Rate: -0.8%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Board President: Bud Bowden
 Board of Directors: Bud Bowden, Dave Ernaga, Daren Hagata, Fred Nagel, Jess Urionaguena

LEHI CITY

Number of Customers: 19,095
 2016-2017 Peak: 98,115 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 354,942,568 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 3.5%
 Energy Growth Rate: 9.0%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Bert Wilson
 Council Members: Paige Albrecht, Chris Condie, Paul Hancock, Johnny Revill, Mike Southwick

LOGAN CITY

Number of Customers: 19,697
 2016-2017 Peak: 90,875 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 456,028,755 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -6.8%
 Energy Growth Rate: -1.9%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 37,932,134 kWh
 Mayor: H. Craig Petersen
 Council Members: Holly Daines, Tom Jensen, Gene Needham, Herm Olson, Jeannie Simmonds
 Power Board: Loren Anderson, Richard W. Anderson, Jonathan Badger, Charles Darnell, Fred Duersch, Roger Leonard

COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS

Number of Customers: 8,934
 2016-2017 Peak: 87,591 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 586,279,179 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0.0%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.0%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 6,868,274 kWh
 Council Chair: David Izraelievitz
 Board of Public Utilities: Paul Frederickson, Jeff Johnson, Steve McLin, Kathleen Taylor, Carrie Walker

LOWER VALLEY ENERGY

Number of Customers: 27,459
 2016-2017 Peak: 209,343 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 790,004,900 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 1.0%
 Energy Growth Rate: 1.1%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 10,157,400 kWh
 President: Fred Brog
 Board of Directors: Scott Anderson, Fred Brog, Dan Dockstader, Ted Ladd, Dean Lewis, Linda Schmidt, Nancy Winters

MEADOW TOWN

Number of Customers: 172
 2016-2017 Peak: 580 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 2,030,595 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 6.8%
 Energy Growth Rate: -1.7%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Lynette Madsen
 Council Members: Tony Cowley, Brad Robinson, Lloyd Robinson, Dustan Starley

MONROE CITY

Number of Customers: 1,091
 2016-2017 Peak: 3,252 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 10,172,030 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 12.2%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.8%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 3,319,137 kWh
 Mayor: Kirt Nilsson
 Council Members: Joseph Anderson, Johnny Parsons, Perry Payne, Michael Mathie, Fran Washburn

MORGAN CITY

Number of Customers: 1,640
 2016-2017 Peak: 5,106 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 21,090,440 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -1.4%
 Energy Growth Rate: 3.2%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Ray Little
 Council Members: Mike Kendell, Tony London, Eric Turner, Jeff Wardell

MT. PLEASANT CITY

Number of Customers: 2,209
 2016-2017 Peak: 4,897 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 23,382,813 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 4.0%
 Energy Growth Rate: -1.3%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 5,822,857 kWh
 Mayor: Sandra S. Bigler
 Council Members: Dan Anderson, Justin Atkinson, Keith Collier, Heidi McKay Kelso, Kevin Stallings

MURRAY CITY

Number of Customers: 17,956
 2016-2017 Peak: 102,053 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 419,164,960 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -2.4%
 Energy Growth Rate: -1.7%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 3,424,951 kWh
 Mayor: Ted Eyre
 Council Members: Jim Brass, Blair Camp, Brett Hales, David Nicponski, Diane Turner

OAK CITY

Number of Customers: 273
 2016-2017 Peak: 751 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 3,228,757 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -6.8%
 Energy Growth Rate: -2.7%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Ken Christensen
 Council Members: Craig Dutton, Jeff Lyman, Monica Niles, Dave Steele

TOWN OF PARAGONAH

Number of Customers: 262
 2016-2017 Peak: 545 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 2,058,391 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 13.1%
 Energy Growth Rate: 4.0%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Constance Robinson
 Council Members: Mike Abbott, Mark Barton, Marge Cipkar, Earl Olsen
 Power Board: Mark Barton, Royce Barton, Bill Johnson, Greg Judd, Robbie Topham

PAROWAN CITY

Number of Customers: 1,478
 2016-2017 Peak: 3,205 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 12,970,986 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -2.4%
 Energy Growth Rate: -11.6%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 3,400,000 kWh
 Mayor: Donald Landes
 Council Members: Alan Adams, Vickie Hicks, Ben Johnson, Steven Thayer, Patti Vesely
 Power Board: Alan Adams, Clair Benson, Jared Burton, Ben Johnson, John Robertson

Customer Profiles

The number of customers in each profile is as of December 2016

PAYSON CITY

Number of Customers: 6,166
 2016-2017 Peak: 29,589 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 126,684,325 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 1.7%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.7%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 3,025,508 kWh
 Mayor: Richard Moore
 Council Members: Linda Carter, Michael Hardy, Brian Hulet, Scott Phillips, Doug Welton
 Power Board: Don Christiansen, Ron Gordon, Michael Hardy, Richard Moore

PLUMAS SIERRA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Number of Customers: 7,907
 2016-2017 Peak: 28,055 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 157,679,000 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -2.1%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.0%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 28,294,676 kWh
 President: Dave Roberti
 Board of Directors: Tom Hammond, David Hansen, Dan Kenney, Nancy Miller, Fred Nelson, Dave Roberti, Richard Short

PRICE CITY

Number of Customers: 5,096
 2016-2017 Peak: 16,610 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 74,291,060 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0.7%
 Energy Growth Rate: -2.7%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Mayor: Joe L. Piccolo
 Council Members: Wayne Clousing, Rick Davis, Layne Miller, Kathy Hanna-Smith, Terry Willis

SALMON RIVER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Number of Customers: 2,831
 2016-2017 Peak: 19,163 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 98,848,912 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Board of Directors: Jeff Bitton, Robert Boren, Michael Miller, Doug Parkinson, Steve Rembelski, Earl Skeen, Norman Wallis

CITY OF SANTA CLARA

Number of Customers: 2,396
 2016-2017 Peak: 14,983 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 41,045,989 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 4.0%
 Energy Growth Rate: 4.9%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 1,010,799 kWh
 Mayor: Rick T. Rosenberg
 Council Members: Jerry Amundsen, Herb Basso, Mary Jo Hafen, Kenneth Sizemore, Jarrett Waite

SOUTH UTAH VALLEY ELECTRIC SERVICE DISTRICT

Number of Customers: 3,638
 2016-2017 Peak: 14,530 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 57,356,562 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -9.5%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.4%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 6,739,200 kWh
 Mayor of Elk Ridge: Ty Ellis
 Mayor of Woodland Hills: Wendy Pray
 Board of Directors: Nelson Abbott, Joel Brown, Blair Hamilton, Ray Loveless, Paul Meredith, Wendy Pray, John Youd

SPRING CITY

Number of Customers: 565
 2016-2017 Peak: 832 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 3,023,191 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -0.4%
 Energy Growth Rate: 3.4%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 1,425,000 kWh
 Mayor: Jack Monnett
 Council Members: Wit Allred, Keith Coltharp, Cody Harmer, Neil Sorensen, Kimberly Stewart
 Power Board: Gary Allen, Shawn Black, Paul Bowerman, Von Mellor, Jim Phillips, Danny Winona

SPRINGVILLE CITY

Number of Customers: 11,512
 2016-2017 Peak: 61,622 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 272,479,667 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 2.3%
 Energy Growth Rate: 3.3%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 8,639,776 kWh
 Mayor: Wilford W. Clyde
 Council Members: Rick Child, Craig Conover, Chris Creer, Jason Miller, Chris Sorensen
 Power Board: Clair Anderson, Rod Andrew, Travis Ball, Craig Conover, Liz Crandall, Mark Lamoreaux, Patrick Monney

CITY OF ST. GEORGE

Number of Customers: 29,415
 2016-2017 Peak: 189,510 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 674,420,860 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 0.9%
 Energy Growth Rate: 0.7%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 135,825,357 kWh
 Mayor: Jon Pike
 Council Members: Bette Arial, Ed Baca, Joe Bowcutt, Jimmy Hughes, Michele Randall

TICABOO UTILITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Number of Customers: 152
 2016-2017 Peak: 252 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 595,000 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: Unknown
 Energy Growth Rate: 10%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 595,000 kWh
 Board Chair: Tom Hill
 Board of Directors: Jim Bell, Rick Brinkerhoff, Justin Fischer, Tom Hill, Chip Shortreed

TRUCKEE DONNER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

Number of Customers: 13,674
 2016-2017 Peak: 34,293 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 159,187,050 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: -9.8%
 Energy Growth Rate: 2.5%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: None
 Board President: Jeff Bender
 Board of Directors: Joseph Aguera, Jeff Bender, Bob Ellis, Tony Laliotis, Tony Warmerdam

WASHINGTON CITY

Number of Customers: 9,678
 2016-2017 Peak: 36,482 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 113,505,559 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 5.6%
 Energy Growth Rate: 2.5%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 1,070,996 kWh
 Mayor: Kenneth Nielson
 Council Members: Troy Belliston, Kolene Granger, Kurt Ivie, Garth Nisson, Jeff Turek
 Power Board: Roger Bundy, Daniel Cluff, Mike Dinsmore, Brett Labrum, Todd Maxwell, Robert Sandberg, Thad Seegmiller

WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

2016-2017 Peak: 7,171 kW
 2016-2017 Energy: 13,589,098 kWh
 Peak Growth Rate: 30.1%
 Energy Growth Rate: -15.8%
 Internal Generation 2016-2017 Production: 21,402,490 kWh
 General Manager/CEO: Tage I. Flint
 Board of Trustees President: Kyle R. Stephens
 Board of Trustees: Kym Buttschardt, Jay V. Christensen, Kerry W. Gibson, Marlin K. Jensen, John Petroff Jr., Kyle R. Stephens, Paul Summers, Dave Ure, Dee Alan Waldron

Statement of Cash Flow

Year ended March 31

	2017	2016
Operating activities		
Cash received from customers	\$ 191,480,682	\$ 181,774,548
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(151,429,964)	(151,503,321)
Cash payments to employees for services	(6,758,985)	(5,981,226)
Cash payments for ad valorem taxes	(707,123)	(799,240)
Deferred revenue	-	(174,460)
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,584,610	23,316,301
Capital and related financing activities		
Disbursements for utility plant and equipment	(7,024,587)	(22,257,898)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,968,000	25,880,000
Disbursement for bond refunding	-	(3,597,620)
Principal disbursement on revenue bonds	(14,632,000)	(33,666,000)
Interest disbursement on revenue bonds	(8,801,238)	(9,165,323)
Bond issuance costs	(130,001)	(64,612)
Distribution	(3,284,674)	(3,073,769)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(31,904,500)	(45,945,222)
Noncapital and related financing activities		
Draws on lines of credit	147,001,839	188,599,851
Disbursements on lines of credit	(150,574,578)	(186,640,643)
Outstanding checks in excess of long-term debt	-	(160,411)
Net cash (used in) provided by noncapital and related financing activities	(3,572,739)	1,798,797
Investing activities		
Cash received from investments	223,119	1,610,904
Cash paid for investments	(443,393)	(1,028,656)
Restricted assets:		
Cash received from investments	7,134,234	24,718,908
Cash paid for investments	(3,100,218)	(4,660,911)
Interest income received	809,678	645,573
Net cash provided by investing activities	4,623,420	21,285,818
Increase in cash	1,730,791	455,694
Cash balance at beginning of year	455,694	-
Cash balance at end of year	\$ 2,186,485	\$ 455,694
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities		
Noncash expenditures in accounts payable	\$ 400,000	-
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Operating income	\$ 7,651,936	\$ 8,282,997
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	19,038,667	17,736,099
Amortization of unearned revenue	(2,942,982)	(2,943,053)
Amortization of prepaid energy	6,583,591	6,401,268
Unearned revenue	-	(174,460)
Decrease (Increase) in current receivables	3,437,281	(3,115,993)
(Increase) Decrease in prepaid expenses and deposits	(1,073,557)	729,080
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	297,753	(1,898,334)
Decrease in accrued liabilities	(408,079)	(1,701,303)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 32,584,610	\$ 23,316,301
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities		
Noncash expenditures in accounts payable	\$ 400,000	-

Statement of Net Position

Year ended March 31

Assets	2017	2016
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 2,186,485	\$ 455,694
Receivables	22,326,874	25,764,155
Prepaid expenses and deposits	6,758,251	5,684,694
Investments	13,407,395	13,187,121
Current portion of energy prepayment	5,724,341	5,724,341
	50,403,346	50,816,005
Restricted assets:		
Interest receivable	53,466	54,276
Investments	57,716,093	62,152,572
	57,769,559	62,206,848
Capital assets:		
Generation	305,845,678	272,753,656
Transmission	84,669,469	84,669,469
Furniture and equipment	1,014,537	1,221,333
	391,529,684	358,644,458
Less accumulated depreciation	(250,380,491)	(231,773,744)
	141,149,193	126,870,714
Construction work-in-progress	400,000	26,292,559
	141,549,193	153,163,273
Other assets:		
Energy prepayment, less current portion	80,344,348	86,927,938
Deferred outflows of resources		
Defeasance costs	3,581,266	3,992,923
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 333,647,712	\$ 357,106,987
Liabilities and net position	2017	2016
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 16,088,482	15,390,729
Accrued liabilities	10,493,507	10,901,586
Lines of credit	9,800,000	13,372,739
Current portion of unearned revenue	2,987,178	2,987,246
	39,369,167	42,652,300
Liabilities payable from restricted assets:		
Accrued interest payable	2,363,655	2,352,913
Current portion of long-term debt	14,680,517	14,472,439
	17,044,172	16,825,352
Long-term debt:		
Bonds payable, less current portion	200,760,000	213,737,000
Unamortized bond discount	(5,153)	(7,729)
Unamortized bond premium	11,052,635	12,726,728
	211,807,482	226,455,999
Other liabilities:		
Unearned revenue, less current portion	32,899,360	35,842,274
Deferred inflows of resources		
Net costs advanced through billings to Members	25,447,232	27,982,237
Net position:		
Invested in plant, net of debt	29,008,611	28,028,894
Restricted for project costs	7,617,720	10,261,018
Unrestricted	(29,546,032)	(30,941,087)
	7,080,299	7,348,825
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$ 333,647,712	\$ 357,106,987

Statement of Revenues & Expenses & Changes in Net Positions

Year ended March 31

	2017	2016
Operating revenues:		
Power sales	\$ 189,123,110	\$ 185,093,257
Other	1,863,273	2,740,337
	190,986,383	187,833,594
Operating expenses:		
Cost of power	151,856,232	150,763,422
In lieu of ad valorem taxes	703,067	707,329
Depreciation	19,038,667	17,736,099
General and administrative	11,736,481	10,343,747
	183,334,447	179,550,597
Operating income	7,651,936	8,282,997
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest expense	(7,447,198)	(7,139,046)
Investment and other income, net	276,406	460,832
Recognition of deferred costs and revenues	2,535,005	2,059,584
Total nonoperating expenses, net	(4,635,787)	(4,618,630)
Change in net position	3,016,149	3,664,367
Net position at beginning of year	7,348,824	6,758,226
Distributions to members	(3,284,674)	(3,073,769)
Net position at end of year	\$ 7,080,299	\$ 7,348,824

Project Review

HUNTER PROJECT Hunter II, part of the Hunter Station in Emery County, Utah, is a coal-fired, steam-electric generating unit with a net capacity of 446 megawatts. Hunter, jointly owned by PacifiCorp, Deseret Generation and Transmission Co-operative and UAMPS, has commercially operated since June 1980. UAMPS owns an undivided 14.582 percent interest in Unit II, representing 65 megawatts of capacity and energy.

SAN JUAN PROJECT UAMPS acquired its 7.028 percent undivided ownership interest in Unit 4 of the San Juan Station in 1994. The San Juan Station, located northwest of Farmington, New Mexico, provides 35 megawatts of capacity and energy through a coal-fired, steam-electric generating plant. Unit 4, in commercial operation since 1979, is jointly owned by the Public Service Company of New Mexico, the city of Farmington, New Mexico, M-S-R Public Power Agency, the county of Los Alamos, New Mexico, the city of Anaheim, California, and UAMPS.

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT Intermountain Power Agency (IPA) is a political subdivision of the state of Utah organized in 1977 by 23 Utah municipalities. IPA's Intermountain Power Project includes a two-unit, coal-fired, steam-electric generating station, with a net capacity of 1,800 megawatts. The generating station is located in Delta, Utah. UAMPS acts as a scheduling agent for those members who have called-back capacity and energy from the project pursuant to the Excess Power Sales Agreement.

COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT The Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) is federally owned and operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. One purpose of CRSP is the production of hydroelectric capacity and energy. The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets and transmits CRSP power in 15 western and central states. Western has 10,000 megawatts of capacity in 56 power plants. UAMPS acts as a single purchasing agent for our members that have a firm allocation of CRSP capacity and energy that is purchased through the Integrated Contract for Electric Services.

FIRM POWER SUPPLY PROJECT The Firm Power Supply Project manages various power supplies for participating members. The project agreement provides flexible terms for the purchase and the sale of capacity and energy from multiple resources. This project includes the wind purchase from the Pleasant Valley Wind Energy Facility through Avangrid.

CENTRAL-ST. GEORGE PROJECT The focus of the Central-St. George Project is to improve the quality and reliability of transmission service to the members in southwestern Utah. The project includes a 345 to 138 kV Central substation, 21 miles of double circuit 138 kV transmission line from the Central substation to the St. George substation, four miles of 138 kV transmission line from the St. George substation to the 138 to 69 kV River substation, 12 miles of transmission line connecting the River substation to Hurricane City and other system upgrades. The project also own jointly with PacifiCorp 21 miles of double circuit 345 kV transmission line from Red Butte substation to St. George substation.

CRAIG-MONA PROJECT The Craig-Mona Project involves the transmission capability of two interconnected 345 kV transmission lines. UAMPS owns a 15 percent interest in the first segment, running west from Craig, Colorado to the Bonanza Power Plant in northeast Utah. UAMPS holds an entitlement to 54 megawatts of capacity in the second segment from Bonanza to an interconnection at Mona, Utah.

PAYSON PROJECT The Payson Project represents the Nebo Power Station, a 140 megawatt combined cycle gas-fired generating facility in Payson City, Utah. The facility began operating in June 2004. The facility includes a General Electric Frame 7EA gas turbine, a heat recovery steam generator, a steam turbine, condensers and a cooling tower along with related 138 kV and 46 kV electric substations and transmission lines and gas pipelines.

POOL PROJECT The Pool Project provides an hourly resource clearinghouse where UAMPS acts as agent for the scheduling and dispatch of resources including the purchase of any resources and/or reserves required to meet each member's electric system load, the sale of any member's resources which are deemed surplus to meet its electric system load and the utilization of transmission rights to effect resource deliveries to, and sales by, each member.

RESOURCE PROJECT Through the Resource Project, UAMPS conducts analyses and studies of new power supply and transmission projects. Additionally, through the project, UAMPS has developed its Smart Energy Efficiency Program, designed to lower energy demand and cut costs for both its members and the consumers they serve.

MEMBER SERVICES PROJECT The Member Services Project addresses community needs. Through the project, a wider buying base is available for equipment purchases or special services that improve service for the members' customers. Services may include educational programs, material purchases and customer satisfaction surveys.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROJECT Lobbying and the political considerations of the members who elect to participate in these actions fall under the Government and Public Affairs Project. Nationally and locally, UAMPS represents a strong political stance on issues related to electric utilities and the public power movement.

HORSE BUTTE PROJECT UAMPS undertook the development, acquisition and construction of a 57.6 MW wind farm comprised of 32 Vestas V-100 1.8 MW wind turbines and related facilities and equipment. Upon commercial operation, UAMPS sold the facility to a private investor which it has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement for the entire output of the farm. This structure provides UAMPS the lowest possible cost. The facility is located approximately 16 miles east of the City of Idaho Falls and commenced commercial operation on August 15, 2012. The project provides UAMPS members with a long-term supply of renewable electric energy and associated environmental attributes.

NATURAL GAS PROJECT The Project was formed in 2008 to acquire economical supplies of natural gas as fuel for electric generation. Natural gas purchases may include spot, daily, monthly or short-term and prepaid transactions.

CARBON FREE POWER PROJECT The Carbon Free Power Project is in the first phase of investigating the feasibility of a small modular reactor project using NuScale technology. The CFPP could consist of up to twelve 50 MW reactors located at the Idaho National Laboratory near Idaho Falls. The feasibility analysis includes engineering and regulatory activities to complete a site selection analysis to allow the project participants the necessary information to make a decision whether to proceed with the Construction and Operating License Application.

VEYO HEAT RECOVERY PROJECT The Veyo Heat Recovery Project uses waste heat to power a 7.8 MW energy recovery generation system. The Project is located adjacent to the existing Veyo Compressor Station which is owned and operated by the Kern River Gas Transmission Company. The Project began commercial operation in May 2016.

Project Participation

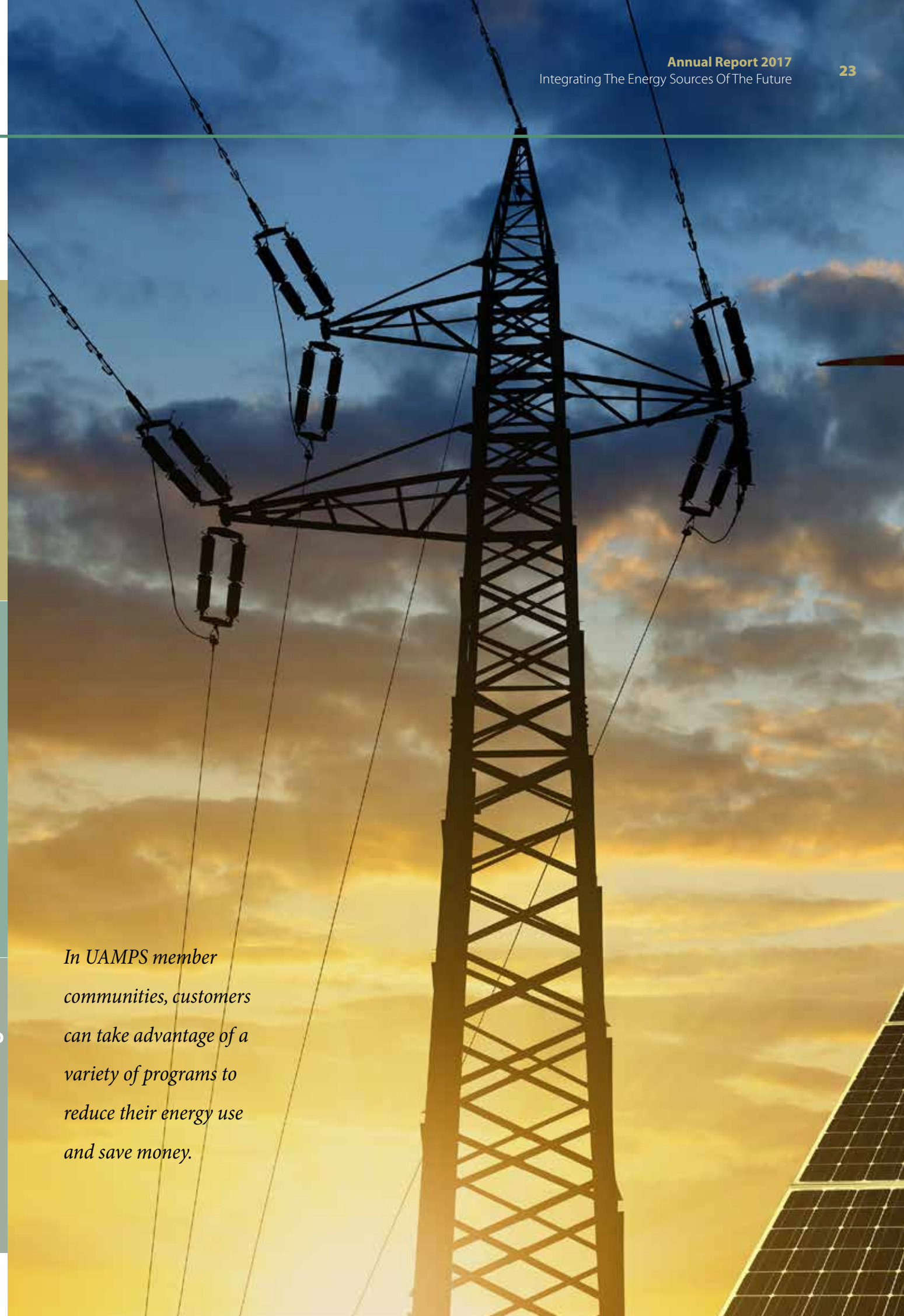
	HUNTER	SAN JUAN	IPP	CRSP	FIRM POWER SUPPLY	CENTRAL - ST. GEORGE	CRAIG-MONA	PAYSON	POOL	RESOURCE	MEMBER SERVICES	GOVT. & PUBLIC AFFAIRS	HORSE BUTTE WIND	NATURAL GAS	CARBON FREE POWER	VEYO HEAT RECOVERY
BEAVER CITY	■	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
BLANDING CITY		■		■	■					■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CITY OF BOUNTIFUL		■	■	■			■			■	■	■	■	■		■
BRIGHAM CITY				■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
CENTRAL UTAH WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT				■							■	■				
CITY OF ENTERPRISE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■		■
EPHRAIM CITY	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
FAIRVIEW CITY	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CITY OF FALLON, NV					■					■	■	■	■	■		■
FILLMORE CITY	■	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
CITY OF GALLUP, NM										■	■					
HEBER LIGHT AND POWER	■		■		■		■			■	■	■	■	■		■
HELPER CITY										■						
HOLDEN TOWN	■		■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
HURRICANE CITY	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
HYRUM CITY	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■		■
IDAHO ENERGY AUTHORITY INC., ID										■						
CITY OF IDAHO FALLS, ID					■					■	■	■	■	■		■
KANOSH TOWN	■		■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
KAYSVILLE CITY	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LASSEN MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT, CA										■						■
LEHI CITY	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LOGAN CITY	■		■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
LOWER VALLEY ENERGY, WY										■			■	■		
COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS, NM										■						■
MEADOW TOWN	■		■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
MONROE CITY	■		■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■		■
MORGAN CITY	■	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
MT. PLEASANT CITY	■		■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■		■
MURRAY CITY	■	■					■			■	■	■	■	■		■
OAK CITY	■		■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
TOWN OF PARAGONAH		■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
PAROWAN CITY	■		■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
PAYSON CITY	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
PLUMUS SIERRA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, CA					■					■	■	■	■	■		■
PRICE CITY			■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
SALMON RIVER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., ID																■
CITY OF SANTA CLARA	■	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SOUTH UTAH VALLEY ELECTRIC SERVICE DISTRICT		■		■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
SPRING CITY	■		■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■
SPRINGVILLE CITY		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
TICABOO UTILITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT										■						
CITY OF ST. GEORGE						■	■			■		■				
TRUCKEE DONNER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, CA					■				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WASHINGTON CITY				■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT				■	■					■	■	■	■	■		■

* Payson Project is a participant in the Natural Gas Project.

Member Area Map



In UAMPS member communities, customers can take advantage of a variety of programs to reduce their energy use and save money.





Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems



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www.uamps.com