TICABOO UTILITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Presenting:

TICABOO PROJECT

for

PERMANENT COMMUNITY IMPACT FUND BOARD

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
&
APPLICATION FORM
(Including Attachments)

Ticaboo Utility Improvement District
Highway 276, Mile Marker 27
PO Box 2140
Ticaboo, UT 84533-2140
Office: (435) 788-8343
TicabooUID@gmail.com

Contents

Ticaboo Project

Attachment #1 - Project Description

Executive Summary

The District, created in 2009, was established to provide electric power to Ticaboo, UT. The District's main responsibility is to the town of Ticaboo; however our service area includes all of the businesses in the area and in the future Bullfrog Marina at the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The primary reason for the creation of the District is our remote location and the unavailability for Ticaboo to join a conventional power grid. Ticaboo is challenged by their distance from Garkane or Rocky Mountain Power connections; for instance, Ticaboo is approximately 55 miles from the closest Garkane connection, and 127 miles from the closest Rocky Mountain Power connection (Truman, 2008). Summarily, the District provides electric service to its customers in Ticaboo through diesel power generation. According to the Ticaboo Power Line Extension Report completed in 2008, the estimated costs to connect Ticaboo to Rocky Mountain Power or Garkane grids was $46M to $68M. (Truman, 2008)

When the District began operations in 2010, we were left with an aging distribution system, inefficient diesel fueled engines to provide power, and no capital to make improvements. In the beginning, our energy charges to consumers was 28 ₵/kilowatt hour. After a challenging first year, we realized that was not going to cover the cost of diesel fuel to keep the engines running; therefore, in 2011 we raised the energy charges to 34 ₵/kilowatt hour. A result of the rising costs of fuel, and the age of our existing equipment as it relates to O&M costs, the Board of Trustees adopted a rate increase on April 29, 2013. This rate increase was built on a tier type program with kilowatt hour rates ranging from 70 ₵ to 34 ₵ per kilowatt hour depending on annual usage. The increase was adopted to ensure the District meets its 2013 budget. At present these rates represent the highest in the nation where the average kilowatt hour rate is 11.53 ₵, and Utah's average is 9.71 ₵ per kilowatt hour. (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2013)

Unfortunately, our engine inventories age has now become an issue of concern at the State of Utah level. Due to the District's lack of capital, we have been unable to afford new engines to produce power. At present the District is producing power for loads that range from 40 kilowatts, in the off season, to as high as an estimated 250 kilowatts during peak tourist season. As you will see, the age of our equipment, in and of itself, speaks volumes about our fuel consumption in an unstable fuel market:

1. Duetz 185kW, stand-by rated, air cooled generator - manufacturer date 1959
2. CAT 500kW, stand-by rated, generator - manufacturer date 1979, rebuilt in 2005
3. Cummins 1000kW, prime rated, generator - manufacturer date 2005

To provide an example of our costs to provide power. In 2012, we spent approximately $257,000 on diesel fuel on an estimated 400,000 kilowatt hours sold. This represented approximately 80% of our total expense budget, bringing our total cost to provide power to an estimated $1.36 per kilowatt hour

(TEID, 2011). The cost associated with fuel consumption and providing power, at the basic level, has left the District in the tremulous position of raising the energy charges in 2013 to rate schedules ranging from 70 ₡ to 34 ₡ per kilowatt hour, depending on annual usage.

Through the technical support provided by the Utah Association of Municipal Power Systems ("**UAMPS**"), and with the help of organizations like; Intermountain Consumer Professional Engineers, Inc. (ICPE), Wheeler Power Systems, VanCott, Chapman & Cutler, and Zions Bank Public Finance, we have put together a plan to reduce the costs associated with fuel consumption. These formidable organizations have assisted the District in finding a way to save money, which will translate to a savings to the consumer for electric services.

The proposed plan is to spend approximately $600,000 for the following components:

- New Power Generation equipment to facilitate lower off season and higher peak season loads with more fuel efficiency,
- (1) Closed Automatic Transmission Switch (ATS),
- (1) 80 kVAR Reactor (Power Factor Correction),
- Monitoring equipment to read real power produced, and
- Permitting

Due to the changes in the Utah Procurement Code, the District has the obligation to competitively bid this project. Although, that process has begun, the total equipment needs and actual costs are inconclusive at the time this application is submitted. The District can determine, based upon the information received thus far, that we do not expect the project costs to exceed $600,000.

Using the manufacturers data on the engines available, and proposed improvements, we can estimate our savings in fuel and O&M costs to be more than $100,000 annually. It is anticipated these projected savings in fuel costs alone would be sufficient to provide adequate debt service coverage for a loan provide from the Utah Permanent Community Impact Fund Board (See Table 1)

Ticaboo Utility Improvement District
Electric System Revenues and Expenses

	Historic	Historic	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Operating Revenues.....	193,553	251,521	372,597	371,736	408,910	429,356
Expenses						
Fuel Related.....	169,698	224,078	257,026	250,000	160,000	170,300
Operations & Maintenance.....	5,813	5,600	4,712	8,100	40,300	40,300
Other.....	51,133	49,681	96,179	114,818	113,674	118,674
Total Expenses.....	226,644	279,359	357,916	372,918	313,974	329,274
Net Revenues Available for Debt Service	(33,091)	(27,838)	14,681	(1,182)	94,936	100,082
Series 2013 Annual Bond Payment	24,984	24,984	24,984	24,984	24,984	24,984
Coverage Ratio	-1.324513492	-1.114254831	0.587618724	-0.047311201	3.799929984	4.005901819

Table 1 - Debt Service Coverage Table

On April 8, 2013, on behalf of the District, Alan Westenskow of Zions Bank Public Finance met with Mr. Gordon Walker, PCIFB Chairman, to present the District's challenges and proposed solutions. Mr. Westenskow reported back to the group that Mr. Walker stated,

> ***"the project was compelling for the following reasons; the isolation of TUID, distance from RMP and Garkane transmission connections, the cost savings of the project, the resolution to the DAQ air issues."***

Although Mr. Walker stated that he cannot speak for the CIB board, he thought the project was a good idea, and suggested we apply for the June 1 cycle.

This application to CIB, in the June 2013 cycle, is for $600,000 in 100% loan. I believe that Mr. Westenskow has effectively shown Mr. Walker that this project is not the typical electric project, due to our unique and exigent circumstances.

The District is responsible for providing affordable, reliable power to our consumers, and we are in no way competing for power with any other utilities as we believe we have exhibited here. We believe that our application is compelling for many reasons; however, fuel consumption is clearly the bane of our challenges at this time, as is our isolation from any conventional power. Generation equipment being built today can provide up to half the fuel consumption through technology and emissions standards as required by the Environmental Protection Agency. Our older equipment does not have such control measures, and are fuel inefficient, with costly repair and O&M costs.

For more in-depth information about the District and its challenges, please see the "History & Background" section.

A 30 year loan at 1.5% interest, if approved and financed by CIB, will solve the District's generation and air quality issues, and present the District with the opportunities it needs to promote economic development in the area. Due to the time sensitive nature of our project, as it relates to production costs and air quality compliance, it would be very difficult for the District to receive financing from anyone besides CIB.

Due to the emergent circumstances and our need to address all of the issues outlined in this application, the District respectfully request to have this project heard at the July meeting of CIB. If this request is granted by CIB, the District will also seek the suspension of procedure and immediate funding of the loan at the review in July.

The District appreciates the opportunity to present our project to the CIB.

History & Background

Ticaboo resides on Utah Trust Lands (Township T36S, Range R11E, Section SL), owned primarily by the State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration ("**SITLA**"), and is surrounded by Bureau of Land Management ("**BLM**") public lands. For most of its history SITLA has leased Ticaboo to mining companies under their Master Development Lease.

Established in 1977, as an unincorporated Garfield County community, in support of uranium mining operations at the Tony M, and other mines in the area (Garfield County News, 1977). Circa 1978, the electric infrastructure was built for the mine employees living in Ticaboo. In 1978, the Garfield County Commission created Ticaboo Special Service District ("**TSSD**"), for the purpose of water, and wastewater services.

Circa 1982, the mine closed, mine residents and support personnel departed; leaving Ticaboo with only residents unrelated to the mining industry, some of whom still reside in Ticaboo today. In 2007, another mining company, Uranium One, purchased the buildings and Master Development Lease, with the interest of re-opening the Shootaring Mill, located just north of Ticaboo. A second mining company, Denison Mines, bought the Tony M mine, and began ramping up for uranium mining. The revitalization of the Tony M mine brought mine employees back into Ticaboo, and things began looking up for growth and development. The mine shut down Thanksgiving 2008, and the mining employees moved out, leaving approximately 26 full time year around residents, and some transient property owners in Ticaboo. The common thread over the history of Ticaboo are the residents who continue to live in the community with no ties to the mining industry. Their desire to stay in Ticaboo lends to the continued demand to provide the basic services (power, water, and wastewater) necessary to live there.

Up to January 1, 2010, the town of Ticaboo was entirely dependent upon the mining industry, and was always referred to as a "mining camp".

Due to the remote location of Ticaboo, the availability to interconnect to a conventional power grid was not possible. In 2008, a feasibility study was completed by Garfield County on the possibility of running power lines to Ticaboo During this study a request for proposal was sent to Garkane Energy, and Rocky Mountain Power. There were several possible connections; however, the closest Garkane connection was 55 miles, and the closest Rocky Mountain Power connection was 127 miles. Cost estimates from these utilities ranged from $46M to $68M, with several caveats regarding the availability of power in towns such as Hanksville, Blanding, Monticello, and Boulder, UT. Additionally there were concerns with the requirements of the BLM, and National Park Service, where direct bury power cable would have to be run to supply Ticaboo with conventional power. The author of the report stated,

> *"Ticaboo exists as an island in the middle of the state without adequate electrical utility service and Garfield County is in direct need of the benefits that electrical service would generate for jobs, infrastructure and tax revenues."* (Truman, 2008)

The end result of the study was; Ticaboo is on an island surrounded by federal lands, the cost of running power lines was high, and there were no guarantees that permitting could be accomplished.

In 2009, the Ticaboo Electric Improvement District ("**TEID**") was formed to provide electric power services to consumers within the District's boundaries, while the TSSD was rejuvenated, as recently as 2008, for; water, wastewater, and solid waste management services.

On January 1, 2010, TEID began electric operations. As part of its creation, the facilities, electric infrastructure, and generation equipment was transferred to the District. The infrastructure was 30 years old, the generation equipment was not in the best shape, and the fuel tanks were empty. The Garfield County Commission granted TEID $25,000.00 for expenditures other than operations and maintenance; so, TEID started with almost no capital.

Shortly after starting up, TEID had to make changes in the electric rate structure, and some of the rates were increased. After a tremulous first year; in 2011 TEID raised the rates to 34¢ per kilowatt hour, leaving the district as the highest electric utility in the United States, except Hawaii.

In 2012, TSSD was dissolved, and the water, wastewater, and solid waste management services became the responsibility of TEID. The dissolution of TSSD was a merging of two utility districts in a small community to improve efficiency, and consolidate expenses. As part of the dissolution of TSSD, TEID assumed all of TSSD's liabilities and assets; to included the sewer bonds held by CIB. Additionally in 2012, the mine closed again, and the mining company moved out of Ticaboo. In 2013, TEID became Ticaboo Utility Improvement District ("**District**").

Ticaboo is the only fully developed area within 60 miles, with full service; water, wastewater, and electric infrastructure. The community has commercial property, residential property in the form of mobile homes, and modular 'estate' homes. Recent developments in Ticaboo provide for opportunity for economic growth, and stability. The costs associated with providing power in this remote area have challenged the support Ticaboo needs to facilitate growth. We want to facilitate and support the opportunity for growth and development in the area. Ticaboo needs to gain it independence from the mining industry, and develop its own revenues based upon tourism, and possibly, the retirement markets.

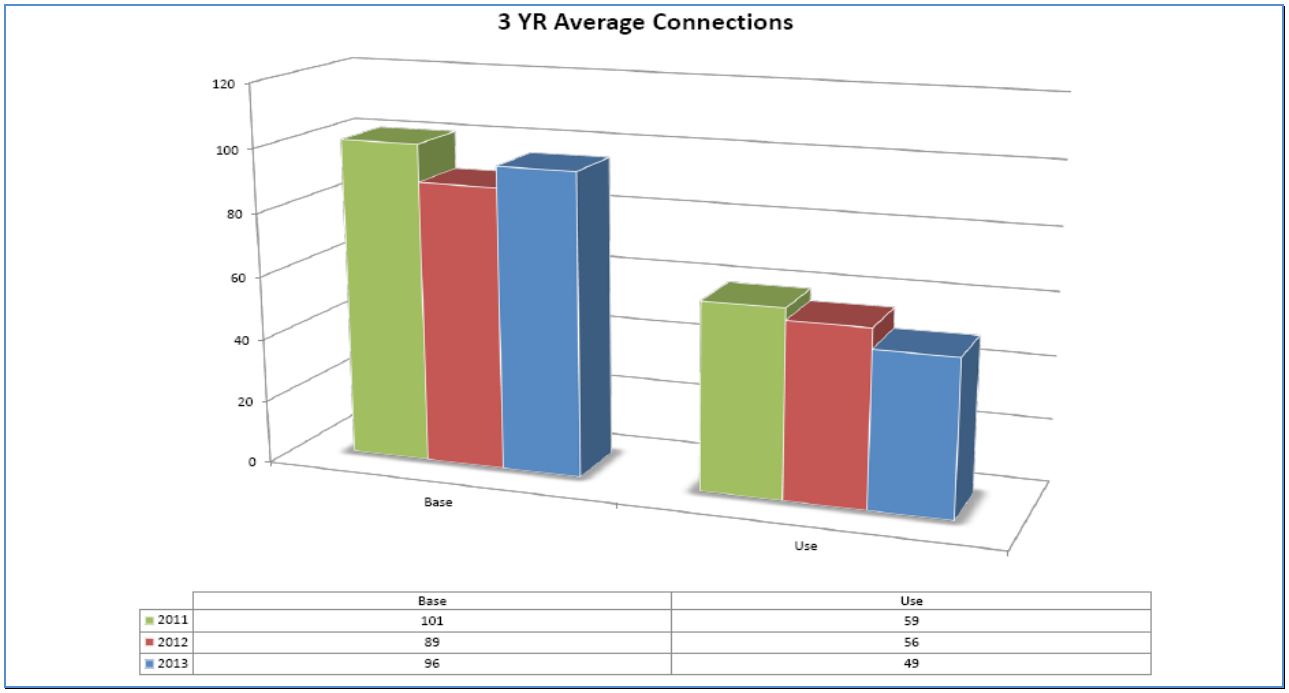
In May 2012, the Lodge reopened after a two year shut down. A mining company isn't designed to run a Lodge or a resort community, which, in part, is what lead to the shutdown in 2010. The lessee of the lodge, Ticaboo Resort LLC ("**TRLLC**"), and other commercial properties in Ticaboo, progressed towards purchasing the structures from Uranium One, and the land from SITLA. In October 2012, TRLLC, became the owner of the land and commercial properties, and hold the Master Development Lease with SITLA for the residential properties. TRLLC is not a mining company, but a development company, with experience in resort management and property development. Their acquisition of commercial properties, and desire to develop the area will support continued commercial operations and growth in Ticaboo. The future of Ticaboo is no longer dependent on a mining company.

TRLLC has gone right to work developing the community. Today, the lodge remains open, and the restaurant is scheduled to open on May 31, 2013. Several homes, now owned by TRLLC, which stood vacant for many years are occupied and Ticaboo is showing signs of life. TRLLC has engaged with a realty company to develop and sell residential properties, and intends upon building several new homes

in the near future. TRLLC is also pursuing other tourist attractions, such as; Cable Wake Park, ATV and boat rentals, and is aggressively looking for companies to lease the boat shop, and C-store. These added attractions are the benefit of Ticaboo being only 12 miles from Lake Powell, which is the draw to the area as a tourist destination.

At present the District Electric User base is (Figure 1):

- 96 Total Electric Base connections (active and inactive)
- 49 Electric connections charge for kWh Usage



	Base	Use
2011	101	59
2012	89	56
2013	96	49

Figure 1 - Three Year Average Connections

The inherited equipment for providing power is obsolete and inefficient (Table 2). The high costs associated with maintaining the antiquated equipment has been a direct result of production costs of over $1.36 per kilowatt hour (TEID, 2011). Presently the district spends approximately $257,000 per year primarily in fuel costs to provide electricity. To the consumers of electric power, their costs are the highest in the United States, including Hawaii, at 70 ₵ to 34 ₵ per kilowatt hour (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2013).

Generator		Rated	Manufacturer Date
1.	Duetz	185kW, Standby	circa 1959
2.	Caterpillar	500kW, Standby	1979 (rebuilt in 2005)
3.	Cummins	1000kW, Prime	Circa 2005

Table 2 - Existing Power Generation Equipment

Because the distribution infrastructure was built so long ago, as a 25kV system, capable of providing power to thousands of residents, our power factor is out of unity (Arthur D. Bruno, 2011). We do not have enough load on the system. The light load coupled with the equipment we currently have to provide electricity in Ticaboo, creates a capacitance on the system. According to electrical engineers who have studied our system, our leading power factor, is virtually unheard of. This power factor issue contributes to the inefficiency of the system.

The infrastructure is in sound condition considering its age. The stability, and longevity, of the infrastructure will be enhanced with the: mitigation of leading power factor, and upgrade in power production equipment.

All of these challenges combined have caused our operating expenses to be higher than they should be. Newer equipment, with power factor correction, will help reduce the costs considerably.

The District has an immediate need, and responsibility, to re-power the unincorporated community of Ticaboo, Garfield County, Utah. Since 1977 the community has been dependent upon the volatile income stream of the mining industry. The mine has opened and closed several times in the past thirty-six years, which has left the community subject to the ebbs and flows of the mining industry. The District is compelled to find a more efficient , and reliable means of providing power to Ticaboo, so the community can continue its independence from the mining industry and grow.

The proposed plan, of the District, with the technical support of UAMPS, is to obtain project financing which includes re-powering the diesel generated system with newer more fuel efficient engines.

The District estimates the proposed improvements will save more than $100,000 per year based on current fuel, and operations & maintenance costs. See "Total Project Costs & Estimated Savings", on page 14. This savings will prove more than enough to pay an estimated $24,984 annual debt service on a $600,000, 30 year loan at 1.50%. (Westenskow, 2013)

Project Description

Diesel Engine Improvements

As the District delves into the dynamics of the configuration of the engines necessary to accomplish our goals, we have reached out to several power generation dealers seeking estimates for equipment costs. Through the technical support of UAMPS, we have initially obtained preliminary estimates from Wheeler Power Systems ("**Wheeler**"). Wheeler has provided two options to date as provided in Table 3 and Table 4 (Green & Losee, 2013).

These estimates from Wheeler Power Systems for new Tier 4i engines will generate enough electric power to support Ticaboo during the peak tourist season, and the lower demand off-season.

Equipment Option 1:	Cost (ea)
Generators -	
(2) Caterpillar C15 Tier 4i - Rated 455kW Prime	$ 253,800
(2) Perkins Tier 4i - Rated 120kW Prime	$ 159,000
Switches -	
(1) Closed Transition Automatic Transfer Switch (1200 Amp)	$ 17,529
Metering -	
(1) Gem Totalizing kW Meter	$ 11,500
Total Equipment Cost	$ 441,829
Installation Cost	$ 27,500
Total Equipment Cost Installed	$ 469,329
Operations & Maintenance Cost (5 year)	$ 189,355
Rebuild Cost	$ 168,476

Table 3 - Equipment Option #1 - Provided by Wheeler, May 20, 2013

Equipment Option 2:	Cost (ea)
Generators -	
(1) Caterpillar C15 Tier 4i - Rated 455kW Prime	$ 126,900
(2) Perkins Tier 4i - Rated 120kW Prime	$ 159,000
Switches -	
(1) Closed Transition Automatic Transfer Switch (1200 Amp)	$ 17,529
Metering -	
(1) Gem Totalizing kW Meter	$ 11,500
Total Equipment Cost	$ 314,929
Installation Cost	$ 22,500
Total Equipment Cost Installed	$ 337,429
Operations & Maintenance Cost (5 year)	$ 135,010
Rebuild Cost	$ 124,675

Table 4 - Equipment Option #2 - Provided by Wheeler, May 20, 2013

As indicated in the Executive Summary, the District continues to research other power generation equipment options that will best suit our needs and satisfy our UDAQ permitting. What has been provided by Wheeler represents only two options at this time.

Generator Operations & Maintenance

The general operational plan of these proposed engines will be to run the Caterpillar C15 engine(s) during high load demands (≥ 120kW). The Perkins engine will run during nighttime or low load demands (≤ 120kW). These engines will be paralleled and synced together so that power generation (increases/decreases) will be seamless with uninterrupted power supply to the consumer.

Fuel savings is a key component of this improvement. Current engine inventory for power production results in high fuel consumption. Presently the fuel consumption during low load demands averages 20 to 22 gallons per hour. During high load demands fuel consumption can exceed 25 gallons per hour. Using the matrix of new, larger engines for higher demands, and the smaller engines for lower demands. This results in an estimated annual savings of $100,000 per year in fuel costs alone.

Maintenance costs are measured by engine hours. These costs are based upon; O&M every 500 hours, rebuilds, and valve adjustments. It is anticipated the equalized use of these engines will prolong required O&M throughout the years.

Using new equipment will reduce the current cost of maintaining older equipment. The overall savings will contribute to annual savings, and debt service commitments.

There exists the possibility the District may retain an existing engine for emergency back-up power. This engine is currently permitted by UDAQ; however, it is in need of repair to prolong its operational life. To affect this repair, and keep this engine online as a back-up, the estimated cost is $4,000. This will have to be weighed against the total overall project, and the applicability of retaining this engine. If the decision is made to replace the existing engine, then this estimated cost for repair will not apply.

Power Factor Correction

The infrastructure was constructed in circa 1979, and is a seldom used 25kV system. Today an infrastructure is built on a 12.470kV system for residential and small commercial services. Due to the age of the infrastructure, amongst other variables, the system has a measured leading power factor that needs to be corrected to increase the efficiency of power generation. (Arthur D. Bruno, 2011)

Electrical engineers have estimated that due to the capacitance in the system the proper mitigation of leading power factor is the installation of an 80kVAR reactor. The estimated costs for the equipment and installation is $30,000.00. (Velarde, 2013)

This cost is necessary to run new power generation engines on the system. It is negligible compared to the cost associated with redesigning the entire infrastructure to accommodate the new

engines. As usage on the system increases, the need for power factor mitigation will dissipate, and the system will stabilize.

In addition to power factor correction, the District needs to stabilize the totalized metering of the commercial properties. The construction of power for the commercial properties, which consists of the Lodge, C-store, Bar & Grill, and C-store office, has left the measurement of actual kWh use in question. To realize the total use of these properties, the District needs to install a Gem Totalizing Meter to measure all of the use and bill for that use accordingly. This will help ensure that the District is receiving accurate revenues for usage.

The District has solicited for estimates to accomplish this task. We have received two estimates thus far (Table 5). The District is waiting for one more response.

Vendor	Estimate	
KAP Electric	$28,100	(KAP Electric, 2013)
Hunt Electric	$58,525	(Hunt Electric, 2013)
Bruno Electric	Pending	

Table 5 - Commercial Gem Totalizing Meter Estimates

Utah Division of Air Quality

On February 26, 2013, the District received a notice from the Utah Division of Air Quality ("**UDAQ**"), a division of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, requiring the District to submit a Notice of Intent ("**NOI**") regarding the engines we are using to produce power.

The District expensed funds to engage the assistance of JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc. regarding this requirement by UDAQ. On April 5, 2013, the District submitted its NOI to the division. In a meeting with the division at their offices on May 2, 2013, UDAQ advised there was a statute of limitations on the Compliance Advisory of one year from the date of inspection; August 15, 2012. This means if the District does not resolve our permitting issues with UDAQ in time, UDAQ may issue one or all of the following: Notice of Violation, Order to Comply, and impose fines on the District of up to $10,000 per day, per violation.

If the District can show UDAQ that we have been approved for funding to update our power generation engines, meeting their requirements, we can minimize or avoid any penalties or fines levied upon the District.

This project will provide the District the opportunity, and capital, to replace our aged diesel engine power generation equipment, with new, more fuel efficient, and UDAQ compliant equipment.

Total Project Costs & Estimated Savings

This project will offer an estimated savings of over $100,000 per year, through fuel consumption and O&M costs alone. Using historical information and projecting future expenses with this new project, Table 6 shows our projected savings in fuel expenses and how it will impact our percent of income. This provides more than enough Debt Service Coverage for a 30 year loan, at 1.5% interest.

Power Generation Expenses & Debt Service Coverage Table

	Historic			Projected		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Operating Revenues	$193,553	$251,521	$372,597	$371,736	$408,910	$429,356
Expenses						
Fuel	$169,698	$224,078	$257,026	$250,000	$160,000	$170,300
O&M*	$5,813	$5,600	$4,712	$8,100	$40,300	$40,300
Other	$51,133	$49,681	$96,179	$114,818	$113,674	$118,674
Total Expenses	$226,644	$279,359	$357,917	$372,918	$313,974	$329,274
Net Revenues Avail for Debt Service	($33,091)	($27,838)	$14,680	($1,182)	$94,936	$100,082
Electric Revenue Bond Payments (2013)				$24,984	$24,984	$24,984
Coverage Ratio				-5%	380%	401%

* O&M Expenses do not include labor. Projections for 2014 & 2015 include set aside funds for scheduled rebuilds & value adjustments.

Table 6 - Debt Service Coverage Table

At present using the data and estimates that we have compiled thus far, the District anticipates the following total project costs, prior to competitive bidding (Table 7).

Total Estimated Project Costs		Cost
Generators Installed	$	440,300
Switches Installed	$	17,529
Metering Installed	$	54,500
Power Factor Correction Installed	$	30,000
Existing Engine Repair (pending)	$	4,000
Distribution Circuit Protection (pending)	$	30,000
Bond Counsel	$	3,000
Financial Advisor	$	2,170
Environmental Consultants	$	10,000
Total Estimated Cost	$	591,499

Table 7 - Total Estimated Project Costs

Summation

The District has experienced difficulty in accessing private capital markets due to our small user base, project size, lack of grid access, and rural demographics. Additionally, we are running short on time to comply with UDAQ requirements.

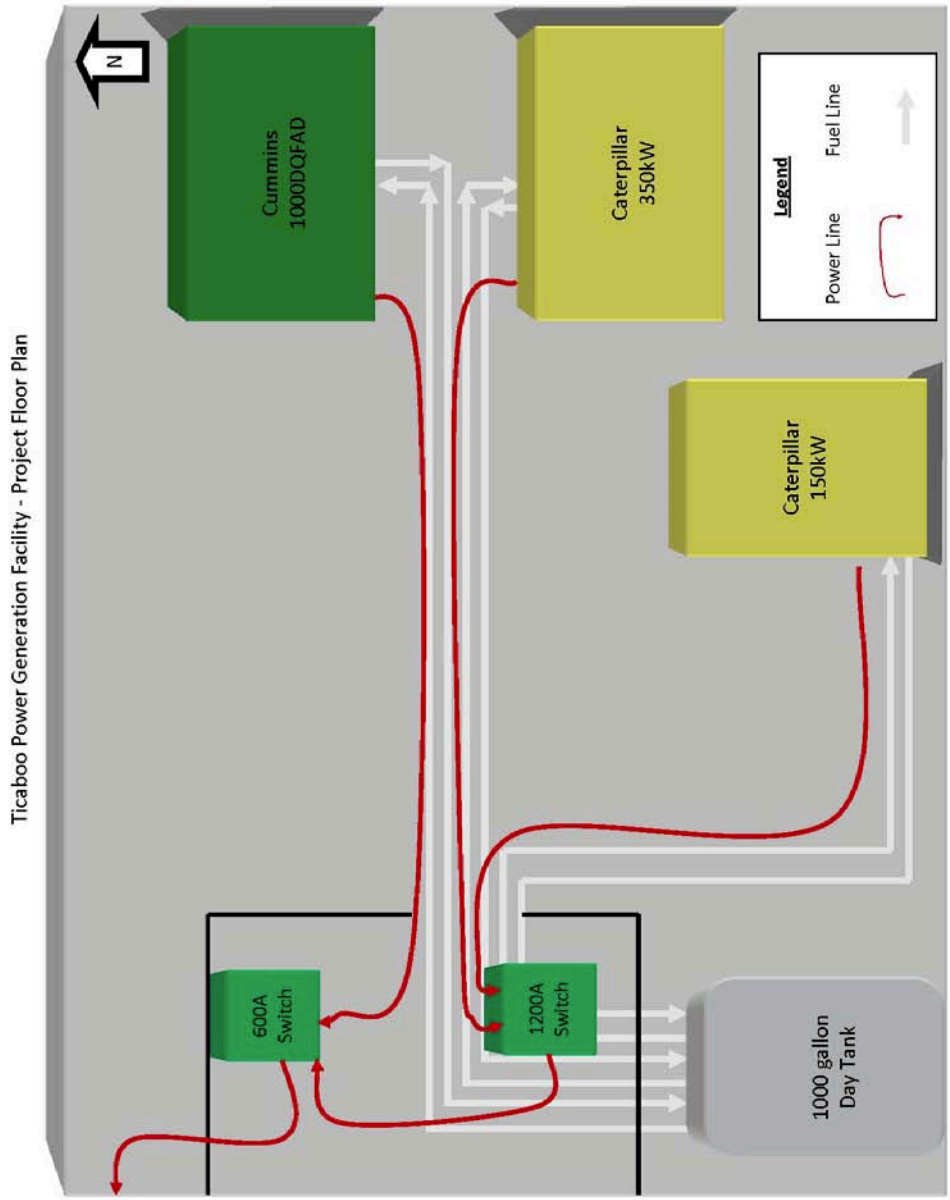
The District realizes that there is much still left to do. In order to maintain compliance with Utah Procurement Code, and to identify the specific equipment that will be approved by UDAQ, we will need time to finalize all of the intricacies, which could not have otherwise been accomplished in time for the June application cycle.

The District believes it has demonstrated that there is a compelling reason for CIB to fund this project, as well as significant savings with the components of this project; enough to cover any debt service we may enter into. Further, this project gives the District an opportunity to support and facilitate growth in Ticaboo through reliable, and efficient power production.

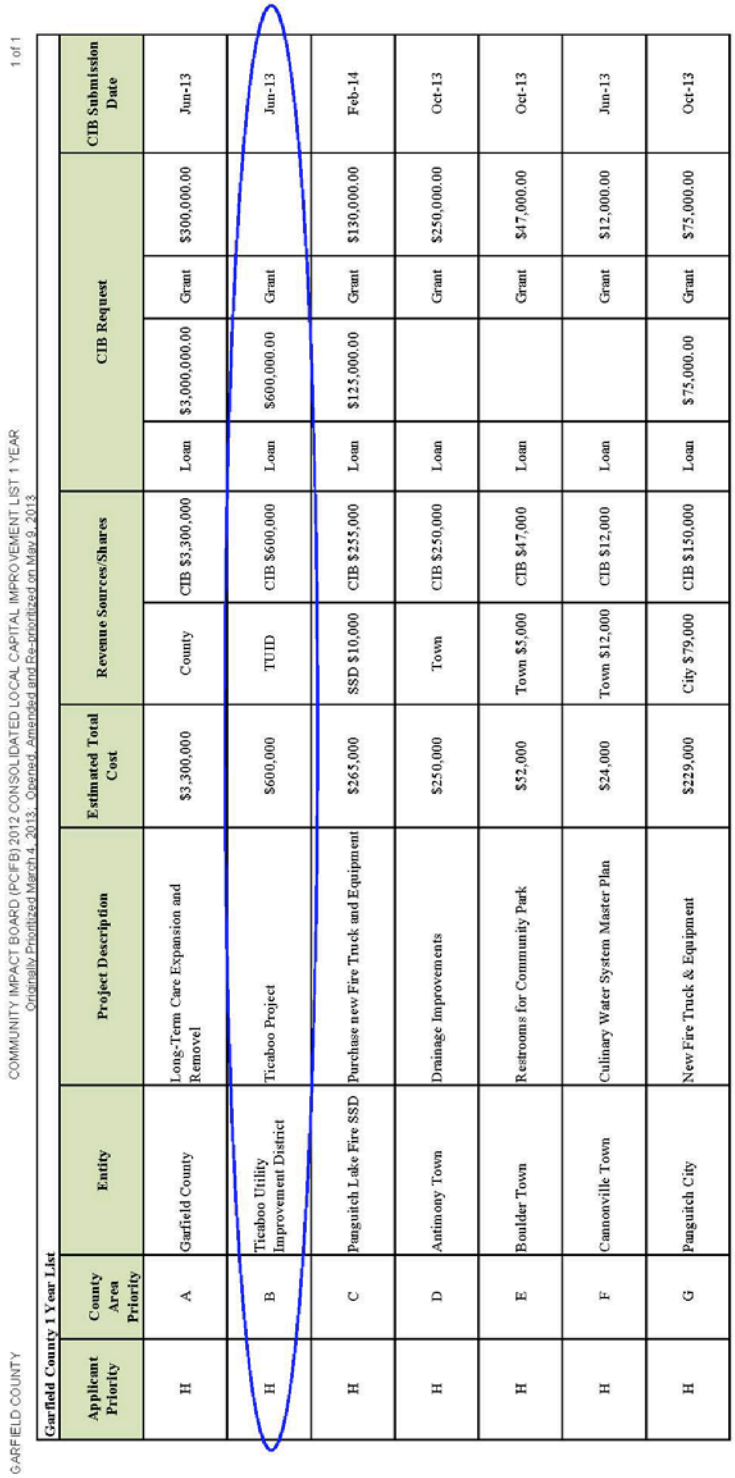
Therefore, the District respectfully requests CIB places the District's project on the July meeting agenda for review. At which time, if approved by CIB, the District will seek a suspension in procedure and request immediate funding of the project.

Attachment #2 - Maps, Floor Plans, Site Plans, etc.

Completed by TUID



Attachment #3 - Consolidated Local Capital Improvement List



GARFIELD COUNTY

COMMUNITY IMPACT BOARD (PCIFB) 2012 CONSOLIDATED LOCAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT LIST 1 YEAR

Originally Prioritized March 4, 2013.. Opened, Amended and Re-prioritized on May 9, 2013

1 of 1

Garfield County 1 Year List

Applicant Priority	County Area Priority	Entity	Project Description	Estimated Total Cost	Revenue Sources/Shares			CIB Request			CIB Submission Date
							Loan	$3,000,000.00	Grant	$300,000.00	
H	A	Garfield County	Long-Term Care Expansion and Removel	$3,300,000	County	CIB $3,300,000					Jun-13
H	B	Ticaboo Utility Improvement District	Ticaboo Project	$600,000	TUID	CIB $600,000	Loan	$600,000.00	Grant		Jun-13
H	C	Panguitch Lake Fire SSD	Purchase new Fire Truck and Equipment	$265,000	SSD $10,000	CIB $255,000	Loan	$125,000.00	Grant	$130,000.00	Feb-14
H	D	Antimony Town	Drainage Improvements	$250,000	Town	CIB $250,000	Loan		Grant	$250,000.00	Oct-13
H	E	Boulder Town	Restrooms for Community Park	$52,000	Town $5,000	CIB $47,000	Loan		Grant	$47,000.00	Oct-13
H	F	Cannonville Town	Culinary Water System Master Plan	$24,000	Town $12,000	CIB $12,000	Loan		Grant	$12,000.00	Jun-13
H	G	Panguitch City	New Fire Truck & Equipment	$229,000	City $79,000	CIB $150,000	Loan	$75,000.00	Grant	$75,000.00	Oct-13

Attachment #4 - Public Hearing

A Public Hearing has been scheduled for June 13, 2013. Due to the limited information we had while preparing the application for the June deadline, we did not want to hold a Public Hearing without all of the project specifications and costs.

Attachment #5 - Association of Governments Notification

The Five County Association of Governments Steering Committee will review and comment on this application at its June 12, 2013 meeting. The Association of Governments Staff will provide the elected official's comments to the State CIB Staff after that meeting. *~ Gary Zabriskie - Five Co. AOG*

Attachment #6 - Affordable Housing Plan

Not Applicable

Attachment #7 - Department of Environmental Quality Review

Once the final equipment has been configured, the District will submit the required documentation to UDAQ for permit modification. Once the approval from UDAQ is received, this information will be provided to CIB.

Attachment #8 - TUID 2013 Budget

Ticaboo Electric Improvement District — **TENTATIVE BUDGET 2013**

(soon to be Ticaboo Utility Improvement District)

	2013
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Capital Grants	-
Sales	
Adjustments	-
Water	**59,944.00**
Sewer	**42,486.00**
Garbage	**19,306.00**
Electric Service	
Adjustments	-
Base rate	63,360.00
Electric usage	186,640.00
Late Fees	-
Total Electric Service	**250,000.00**
Operating Grants	-
Total Income	**371,736.00**
Gross Profit	**371,736.00**
Expense	
Advertising and Promotion	**64.00**
Annual Trustee Compensation	-
Automobile Expense	**528.00**
Bad Debt Expense	-
Bank Service Charges	**110.00**
Computer and Internet Expenses	**808.00**
Generator Costs	
Fuel	180,000.00
Fuel Delivery Charge	600.00
Oil	3,500.00
Permits/Fees	-
Repairs	4,000.00
Total Generator Costs	**188,100.00**
Insurance Expense	
General Liability Insurance	12,940.00
Total Insurance Expense	**12,940.00**
Interest Expense	-
Meals and Entertainment	-
Mtgs/Travel/CEU Expense	**1,070.00**
Office Overhead	-
Office Supplies	
Forms / Supplies	500.00
Postage and Delivery	672.00
Office Supplies - Other	-
Total Office Supplies	**1,172.00**
Payroll Expenses	
Fees	492.00
Reimbursements	1,826.00
Taxes	1,306.00
Wages	15,360.00
Payroll Expense - Other	-
Workmans Comp	408.00
Total Payroll Expenses	**19,392.00**
Professional Fees	
Accounting	5,400.00

Attachment #8 - TUID 2013 Budget (con't)

Ticaboo Electric Improvement District — **TENTATIVE BUDGET 2013**

(soon to be Ticaboo Utility Improvement District)

	2013
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Capital Grants	-
Sales	
Adjustments	-
Water	**59,944.00**
Sewer	**42,486.00**
Garbage	**19,306.00**
Electric Service	
Adjustments	-
Base rate	63,360.00
Electric usage	186,640.00
Late Fees	-
Total Electric Service	**250,000.00**
Operating Grants	-
Total Income	**371,736.00**
Gross Profit	**371,736.00**
Expense	
Advertising and Promotion	**64.00**
Annual Trustee Compensation	-
Automobile Expense	**528.00**
Bad Debt Expense	-
Bank Service Charges	**110.00**
Computer and Internet Expenses	**808.00**
Generator Costs	
Fuel	180,000.00
Fuel Delivery Charge	600.00
Oil	3,500.00
Permits/Fees	-
Repairs	4,000.00
Total Generator Costs	**188,100.00**
Insurance Expense	
General Liability Insurance	12,940.00
Total Insurance Expense	**12,940.00**
Interest Expense	-
Meals and Entertainment	-
Mtgs/Travel/CEU Expense	**1,070.00**
Office Overhead	-
Office Supplies	
Forms / Supplies	500.00
Postage and Delivery	672.00
Office Supplies - Other	-
Total Office Supplies	**1,172.00**
Payroll Expenses	
Fees	492.00
Reimbursements	1,826.00
Taxes	1,306.00
Wages	15,360.00
Payroll Expense - Other	-
Workmans Comp	408.00
Total Payroll Expenses	**19,392.00**
Professional Fees	
Accounting	5,400.00

Works Cited

Arthur D. Bruno, P. (2011). *Report of Findings and Recommendation for Ticaboo Electric Improvement District Generating and Electrical Distribution System Excessive Fuel Consumption Problem.* Price: Bruno Engineering, Inc.

Garfield County News. (1977, December 01). *Garfield County News 1977-12-01 Townsite for 800 under Planning for Mining Operation in Garfield*. Retrieved May 9, 2013, from Utah Digital Newspapers: http://udn.lib.utah.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/gcn5/id/11677/show/11686/rec/5

Green, K., & Losee, S. (2013). *Option Pricing 5-20-13.* Wheeler Power Systems.

Hunt Electric. (2013). *Proposal Letter.*

KAP Electric. (2013). *Primary Meter Bid 001.*

TEID. (2011). *Electrical Company Annual Report - Utah Public Service Commission.*

Truman, S. (2008). *Ticaboo Power Line Extension Report.* Garfield County.

U.S. Energy Information Administration. (2013, April 22). *Table 5.6.B. Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by End-Use Sector*. Retrieved May 9, 2013, from Electric Power Monthly: http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_table_grapher.cfm?t=epmt_5_06_b

Velarde, M. (2013). *Ticaboo 25kV System.* Midvale: Intermountain Consumer Professional Engineers, Inc.

Westenskow, A. (2013, 04 08). TUID CIB Presentation 4-8-13.