

At what point will the "surplus" sales program's "success" be the City's undoing? \$20 Million? \$50 Million? \$100 Million?

I'm here for a grant from the watershed fund for SOCSLC: Save Our Canyons From Salt Lake City. What is the Council going to do about the estimated \$20 million in waste and inefficiency in the water department?

No PSC oversight on \$20 million in County "surplus" sales.

Where's the Disclosure of profit on 24,788 County connections? Where's the Notice of Rate Increases for public comment in 78,008 water bills of the beginning of a \$36.44 million rate increases? Where's the Independent audits of rate, efficiency, water inventory comparing SLCDOPU to Utah's top 20 largest cities?

Lawsuits don't reduce liabilities. They create liabilities.

In FY 2008-2009, SLCDOPU proposes \$3 million to buy watershed land in Salt Lake County canyons, and \$1 million for watershed patrol in the canyons. Will water quality improve by



What liabilities are the water utility creating from non-essential activities ?

owning more land? No. I-15 corridor pollution is a greater threat to City water quality.

Are water rate payers on board with purchasing and operating the Salt Lake City National Forest project under the guise of watershed protection?

SOCSLC DOPU: Save Our Canyons from Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities

Where does Salt Lake City water primarily come from? Outside Salt Lake County from the Provo River System and Utah Lake System.

"It's [24,788 County connections] just like a monopoly," Salt Lake City Public Utility Finance Department. March 21, 2003.



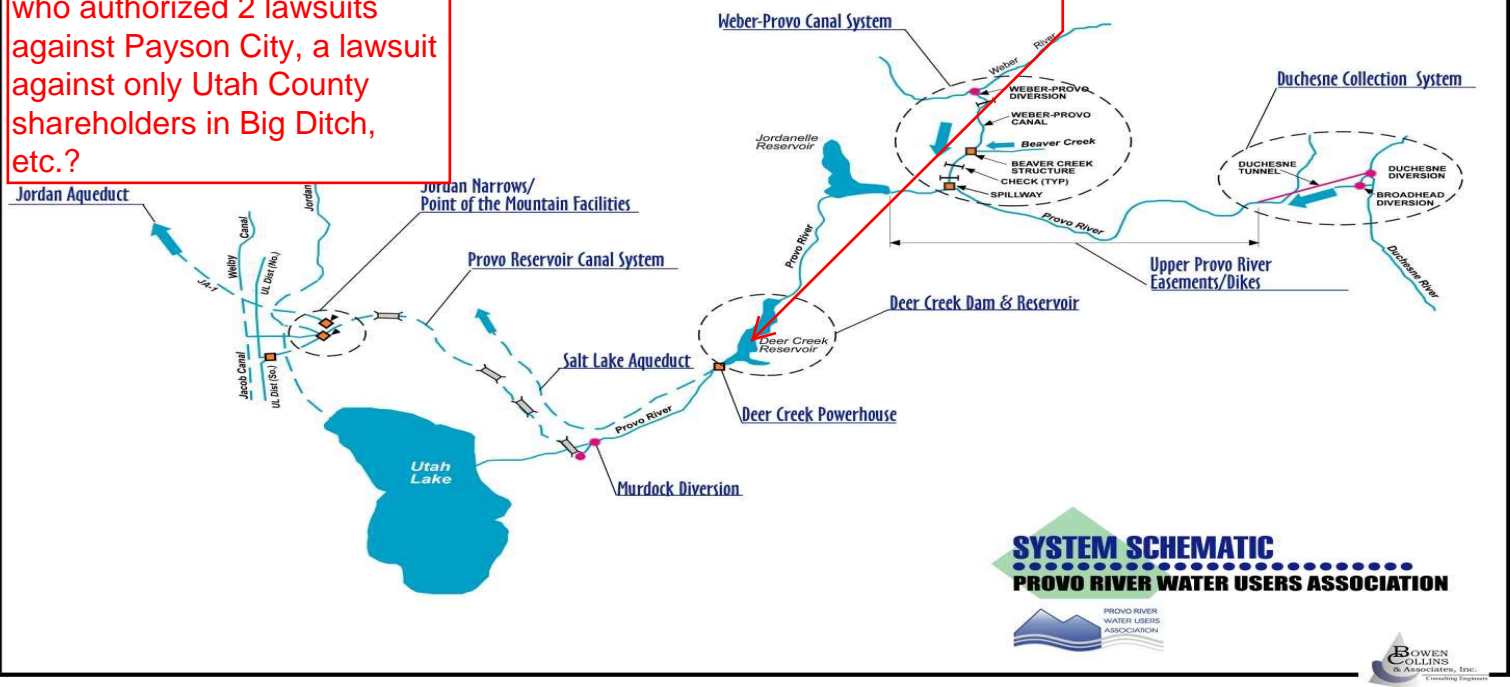
SLC Water Utility proposes 5 compounding water rate increases over 5 years (2008-2012). The estimated increase cost in water is \$36.44 Million. County "customers" already paying approximately \$5 Million over City customers will pay approximately 1/3 of this increase--\$12 Million.

How long before 1 Utah's 7,000 lawyers figures out how to crack a \$300 million liability nut which may grow to ?? Millions by 2050?

Mr. Hooton is the new Vice President, and director at large for Salt Lake County, Utah County, and Wasatch County of Provo River Water Users Association which controls Deer Creek. Mr.

What kind of representation will Utah County and Wasatch County receive from the former Director of SLCDOPU who authorized 2 lawsuits against Payson City, a lawsuit against only Utah County shareholders in Big Ditch, etc.?

How does spending \$4 million in 2008 for watershed land and patrol in the canyons benefit the City's preferred right to purchase 73,760 acre-feet of non-SLC canyon water coming from outside Salt Lake County? That's more water than the City used internally in 2007.



SYSTEM SCHEMATIC
PROVO RIVER WATER USERS ASSOCIATION



September 2007 Salt Lake County Demand and Supply Study--SLC 73,760 acre-feet of water from Metro alone, making a total of 168,994 acre-feet--Using SLC's numbers that will serve 3 2050 SLC's.

Niermeyer is also a director. Mr. Wilson of MWD SLS is also a director. It's a fair statement to say the City controls Provo River Water Users thru the City's control of 5 of 7 board seats on MWD Salt Lake & Sandy which owns 61.7% of PRWUA stock.

The Bowen & Collins 2007 Salt Lake County Supply and Demand Study states Salt Lake City has the preferred right to purchase 73,760 acre-feet of water. All this water comes from outside Salt Lake County. The City also has 24 large wells capable of producing approximately 6,000 acre-feet of water per month.

Donut Falls was closed to the public which is the highest possible watershed protection or 100% watershed protected. It is illogical to assert that opening this once closed land to the public improved the watershed protection level of Salt Lake City's drinking water.

Salt Lake City owns mine tunnels which spew toxic water into the watershed like the Gravel Bed Mine tunnel, and toxic mine water like Ontario Drain tunnel water. The City's water department is spending \$4 million this year for watershed protection in Salt Lake County canyons which are not the primary source of City drinking water.

If the SLC's water department were compared to Utah's 20 largest city water departments, then the proposed rate increases would not be warranted.

Is it a fair to compare water rates and efficiencies against utilities outside Utah?

The proposed 5 rate increases of 4%, 5%, 4%, 4%, and 4% compounded upon the 2007-2008 water revenue figure generate an estimated \$36.44 million of rate increases. Approximately, 1/3 (\$12 million) to be paid by County connections with no voice or choice in their high profiteered rates already paying an extra \$5 million in "non-profits" on top of their high rates.

Think about the SLCDOPU numbers.

This is a real figure from a SLCDOPU Press Release.

Claimed to serve a population of 400,000 in 2007; therefore, it had enough water for a population of 400,000 in 2007.

State projected SLC 2050 population 225,066. In 2007, did the City have enough water to meet the City's 2050 population? Yes. Plus enough water for an additional 174,994 surplus customers.

The Red Cross has helped pay water bills while the utility spent millions for forest lands, and lot's of money on water monopoly lawsuits??

SLCDOPU is buying more water, more land, proposes 20 hydro-dams plus the MWD Salt Lake & Sandy have pending water applications for 370' dam impounding 60,000 acre-feet of water in Big Cottonwood Canyon, and a 410' foot dam impounding 50,000 acre-feet of water in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

How many times do proposed rate increases appear in monthly water bills?

Where are Disclosure, Notice, Transparency, Water Inventories, Cost Benefit Analysis, and Independent Rate & Efficiency Studies?

All City water is on City asset sheets for CAFR's. Why isn't the inventory public?

What will the Salt Lake City Water Utility National Forest purchased with "non-profits" be named? SLC Non-profit National Forest? It's time for global warming in the water department.

Even non-profits benefit from outside audits.

Can "customers" really afford to fund, purchase, and operate a National Forest sized "picnic site," as an essential water department function for dubious water quality protections?

Isn't there room for innovation, improvement, decreased waste, and increased efficiencies? How can a water utility become Toyota Hybrid water department of gas guzzler water department?