HASTINGS UTILITY BOARD
AGENDA

Hastings Public Library
314 North Denver Avenue
July 13, 2023
9:00 AM

ROLL CALL:

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

MOTION TO ADOPT CURRENT AGENDA FOR July 13, 2023 REGULAR MEETING.

PUBLIC NOTICE - Official Notice of the Regular Meeting was published in the Hastings Tribune on Tuesday, July 11, 2023. Pursuant to Nebraska Revised Statute Section 84-1412, the public is advised that a copy of today's agenda and all reproducible written material which will be discussed at today's meeting is located at the back of the Hastings Library. Also, a current copy of the Nebraska Open Meetings Act is posted on the south wall of the Hastings Library, which is accessible to members of the public.

MANAGER'S COMMUNICATIONS:

BOARD CHAIRMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS:

BOARD MEMBERS' COMMUNICATIONS:

CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS:

CONSENT AGENDA:

1. All Consent Items.

    (a) Approval of the minutes of the Hastings Utility Board Meeting of May 11, 2023

REGULAR AGENDA:

2. Unfinished Business of Preceding Meeting.

3. General Business.

    (a) Finance

        i. Q2 Financial Review

        ii. Capital Budget Review

        iii. Budget Development Progress

(b) Production

(c) Operations

i. Natural Gas Cost of Service (COS) Study Update

ii. PFAS Regulation in Drinking Water

(d) Administration

i. New Customer Bill Template Preview

(e) Other

4. Possible Closed Session (if necessary or requested).

ADJOURN:

The Hastings Utility Board reserves the right to enter into an executive session at any time during the meeting, in accordance with the Nebraska Open Meetings Act, even though the closed session may not be indicated on the agenda. It is the intention of the Hastings Utility Board to take up the items on the agenda in sequential order. However, the Hastings Utilities Board reserves the right to take up matters in a different order to accommodate the schedule of the Utility Board Members, persons having items on the agenda, and the public.

CITY OF HASTINGS, NEBRASKA
MINUTES OF UTILITY BOARD REGULAR MEETING
Thursday, May 11, 2023

Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, a Regular Meeting of the Utility Board of Hastings, Nebraska was conducted in the Council Chambers - City Hall Building, 220 North Hastings Avenue, on May 11, 2023.

ROLL CALL:

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m. in Regular Session by Chairman Hitesman with the following members present: Bill Hitesman, Mark Hemje, Susan Meeske, Shayne Raitt. Absent Jeanette Dewalt.
Also in attendance: Kevin Johnson, Keith Leonhardt, Derek Zeisler, Jaci Higgins, Erik Nielsen, Roger Nash, Butch Eley, Karl Block, Lee Vrooman, Lori Hartman, Shawn Hartmann, Bob Davis, Brandan Lubken, Noel Nienhueser, Tony Hermann, Robin Ginn and Shawn Metcalf.
Absent: Corey Stutte, Jesse Oswald.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

The Chairman led the group in the recital of the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States of America.

MOTION TO ADOPT CURRENT AGENDA FOR May 11, 2023 REGULAR MEETING.

Moved by Mark Hemje and seconded by Shayne Raitt to adopt the current agenda for May 11, 2023. Roll Call: Ayes: Bill Hitesman, Mark Hemje, Susan Meeske, Shayne Raitt. Nays: None. Absent: Jeanette Dewalt.

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MANAGER'S COMMUNICATIONS:

None

BOARD CHAIRMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS:

None

BOARD MEMBERS' COMMUNICATIONS:

None

CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS:

None

CONSENT AGENDA:

1. All Consent Items.

(a) Approval of the minutes of the Hastings Utility Board Meeting of April 13, 2023.

Moved by Susan Meeske and seconded by Shayne Raitt to approve the minutes from the meeting on April 14, 2022. Ayes: Bill Hitesman, Mark Hemje, Susan Meeske, Shayne Raitt. Nays: None. Absent: Jeanette Dewalt.

REGULAR AGENDA:

2. Unfinished Business of Preceding Meeting.

3. General Business.

(a) Finance

i. Introduction of newly hired Assistant Finance Director

Roger to introduce the newest employee, Larry Fox, accepted the Assistant Finance Director position. He will start on Monday, May 15th.
Larry spoke a little about himself.

ii. Electric in Lieu of Taxes Methodology

We are looking for a recommendation, but will not take to the council until later.
Jaci and Derek to present a power point.
Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT)
Fiscal Year 2023 Proposal
Currently, the utilities transfer 5.6% of the annual Total Electric Operating Revenue to the city, distributed in monthly payments.
The utilities also transfer portions of the revenue from gas and water to the city but there is not a proposal for changes being presentedat this time for gas and water.
Hitoric PILOT

- average payment 2011-2015: $1,571230
- average payment 2016-2022: $2,384,836

The PILOT Comparisons slide was presented back in November.
Recommendations
1) Change in calculation for the payment in lieu of tax from using Retail and Wholesale Revenue to using Retail Only Revenue to align with comparable municipalities. To

keep the city whole, the percentage would increase to 6.1% for 2023 year-end true-up.
2) Phase to 5.2% over a five- or three-year period to align with comparable municipalities.
PILOT Proposal

- Due to the fluctuation in Total Operating Revenue impacted by Wholesale, the proposal is to use the Total Retail revenue amount; but use a percentage of the Total Retail revenue that would equal roughly the same payment amount of 5.6% of Total Operating Revenue.
- JK Consulting calculated 6.1% of Total Retail revenue as the 2017-2020 average PILOT percentage needed for the City to receive similar PILOT amounts as prior years.

5.2% Phase-In - how it could potentially look.

- Includes 1% yearly retail revenue increases and estimated Heartwell Renewables revenue beginning in FY24/25.

Meeske motions to move the 1st recommendation, Raitt seconds;Yays: Bill Hitesman, Mark Hemje, Susan Meeske, Shayne Raitt. Nays: None. Absent: Jeanette Dewalt
Hemje motions to move the 2nd recommendation for a five-year period, meeske seconds; Yays: Bill Hitesman, Mark Hemje, Susan Meeske, Shayne Raitt. Nays: None. Absent: Jeanette Dewalt

iii. Budget Timeline

Roger tells us about the important dates for the budget. August is when it will be presented to the Board Meeting. The Monday after that, at the council work session there will be a presentation of the complete budget for the city and utilities to the council.
Will we have individual meetings? Yes, we will set that up.

iv. Upcoming Budget - Leaders Perspective on Challenges

The leadership team was asked to verbalize some potential challenges in the upcoming budget season that may have an impact on them.
Brandan explained the three major departments to him.

- Sewer, water, and gas.

Is the lead pipe replacement a loan or a grant? It is a very low interest loan. Will they come in and audit and check on everything? They can. We are sending before and after pictures.
Noel explained the electric budget.

- Substations, transformers, AMI Meters, Tree Trimming

Do they only trim around the lines, or how far do they go? Primary, we will trim. Secondary, we will drop the lines for residents, but that is the homeowners' responsibility. Require that tree trimmers are trained. It is a discussion between the owner and a HU employee.
Derek to discuss the power plant.

Keith Leonhardt to follow up with that.
Karl Block to discuss customer service.
* bill print and billing services
* Warehouse improvements
Bob to discuss the safety budget.
Lee to discuss engineering
* large carry over projects
Lori discusses issues coming up
* comparability study in 2024
Erik discusses IT concerns
* delays, switches, updating older equipment.
Roger finishes up with other financial budgets.

(b) Production

i. Update from Storage Conference

Derek to update on his conference.

(c) Operations

(d) Administration

(e) Other

i. City Administrator City Items of Interest

We will be moving this meeting and other meeting over to the airport. We will notify everyone when that change is made.
May 21st is a city council retreat.
Behind the scenes report.

ii. Update on Heartwell Plant Status

Lee toupdate on Heartwell.
Construstion is starting to ramp up. Administration building will be up this usmmer.
Planning on full operation by Fall of 2024.

iii. Update on HEDC/Chamber Executive Opening

Wanted Lori to disuss this because we are a contributor to this organization.
Received a signed acceptance this week. Remaining confidentiality, a press release will be done next week.

4. Possible Closed Session (if necessary or requested).

ADJOURN:

Moved by Shayne Raitt seconded by Mark Hemje there being no further business to adjourn at 10:38 am. Roll Call: Ayes: Bill Hitesman, Mark Hemje, Shayne Raitt. Nays: None. Absent: Jeanette Dewalt, Susan Meeske. Meeting Adjourned.

APPROVED:

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Board Secretary

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Utility Board Meeting
July 2023

Financial and Operating Report

Fiscal Year 2023

Quarter 2

Jan 1, 2023 – Mar 30, 2023

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Balance Sheet Highlights

FY 2023 Q2 Update

($M)	*Electric*	*Combined System*	*Total*	*End FY 2022*
Net Assets	**98.9**	**65.3**	**164.2**	**162.5**
Special Funds:				
Insurance	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0
Bond Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate Stabilization	4.3	8.0	12.3	16.3
Health Insurance	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Closure/Post Closure	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3
Economic Development	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Cash & Investments	**44.8**	**8.4**	**53.2**	**51.2**
Revenue Bonds & SRF	**0.0**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**9.9**
City Equity	**124.7**	**114.7**	**239.4**	**237.7**

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Electric Summary

FY 2023 Q2 Update

($M)	*FY 2023*	*Year Over Year*	*FY 2023 Budget*	*%*
Operating Revenue:	**26.6**	**2.6**	**52.1**	**51%**
Retail	17.4	1.4	36.1	48%
Wholesale, Solar, Str	1.4	0.2	3.8	37%
SPP Market Sales	7.8	1.4	12.0	
Operating Expenses:	**25.4**	**(2.4)**	**52.3**	**49%**
Production	6.6	(1.1)	15.7	42%
SPP Market Purchases	5.8	(1.0)	10.0	
Purchased Power	1.4	0.5	2.4	58%
PP - PPGA	5.4	(0.3)	10.1	53%
Trans & Dist	0.7	0.0	2.9	24%
Gen & Admin	4.0	(0.5)	8.6	47%
Pymt in Lieu of Tax	1.4	(0.1)	2.1	67%
Operating Income	**1.2**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**71%**
Depreciation	2.4	0.4	5.8	41%
Other Income/Exp	**1.5**	**0.4**	**2.0**	**75%**
Net Income	**0.4**	**1.0**	**(2.1)**	

- Still seeing impacts from a strong market in Oct-Dec. Market strength did slow down in Jan-Mar

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Gas Summary

FY 2023 Q2 Update

($M)	*FY 2023*	*Year Over Year*	*FY 2023 Budget*	*%*
Operating Revenue	**10.1**	**3.8**	**15.3**	**66%**
Operating Expenses:	**10.0**	**(3.8)**	**14.1**	**71%**
Purchased Gas	8.1	(3.5)	10.1	80%
Trans & Dist	0.5	0.0	1.2	42%
Gen & Admin	1.1	(0.3)	2.0	55%
Pymt in Lieu of Tax & Transfer to Gen. Fund	0.2	(0.2)	0.7	29%
Operating Income	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.2**	
Depreciation	0.5	0.3	1.7	29%
Other Income/Exp	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	
Net Income	**(0.2)**	**0.5**	**(0.4)**	

- *Purchased Gas:* Majority of gas is purchased during winter months. December was a particularly high gas purchase month.

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Water Summary

FY 2023 Q2 Update

($M)	*FY 2023*	*Year Over Year*	*FY 2023 Budget*	*%*
Operating Revenue	**3.1**	**0.1**	**7.6**	**41%**
Operating Expenses:	**2.5**	**(0.4)**	**6.8**	**37%**
Production & Water Treatment	0.8	(0.2)	1.7	47%
Trans & Dist	0.5	(0.2)	2.1	24%
Gen & Admin	1.0	(0.1)	2.3	43%
Pymt in Lieu of Tax & Transfer to General Fund	0.2	0.0	0.6	33%
Operating Income:	**0.5**	**(0.4)**	**0.8**	**63%**
Depreciation	0.4	0.1	1.0	40%
Other Income/Exp	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	
Net Income	**0.3**	**(0.2)**	**0.5**	

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Pollution Control

FY 2023 Q2 Update

($M)	*FY 2023*	*Year Over Year*	*FY 2023 Budget*	*%*
Operating Revenue	**4.0**	**0.3**	**7.5**	**53%**
Operating Expenses:	**2.1**	**(0.2)**	**4.2**	**50%**
Wastewater Treatment Plant	0.9	(0.2)	1.7	53%
Collection System	0.1	0.2	0.3	33%
Gen & Admin	0.9	(0.2)	1.9	47%
Pymt in Lieu of Tax	0.2	(0.1)	0.3	67%
Operating Income:	**1.9**	**0.1**	**3.3**	**58%**
Depreciation	0.7	0.3	1.9	37%
Other Income/Exp	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	
Net Income	**1.3**	**0.4**	**1.3**	

HASTINGS UTILITIES

General & Admin

FY 2023 Q2 Update

($M)	*FY 2023*	*Year Over Year*	*FY 2023 Budget*	*%*
General & Administrative *(showing only budgets > $400K)*	**4.2**	**0.1**	**7.6**	**55%**
Customer Records & Collections	0.3	0.1	0.6	50%
Environmental Engineering	0.3	0.0	0.5	60%
G & A Salaries	0.5	(0.1)	1.3	38%
Admin & Engineering Services to PPGA	0.7	(0.2)	0.9	78%
Outside Services	0.2	0.0	0.5	40%
Employee Benefits	0.3	0.6	0.8	38%
Maintenance of Buildings & Grounds	0.3	(0.1)	0.6	50%

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Hastings Utilities Headcount

	No. of Employees for Pay Periods 5, 6 & 7 ending 3/25/23	Budget Headcount 2022-2023
GAS	16	18
WATER/SEWER	15	15
PCC	11	10
ELEC/SUBS	19	23
NDS	6	6
WEC	71	77
ADMIN (EXCLUDES ENGIN, HR, IT, FINANCE) (INCLUDES MAINT, MECHANIC, WAREHOUSE)	15	15
ENGINEERING	21	22
ENV ENIGEERING	4	4
CUSTOMER SERVICE/ METER READING	10	14
	188	204

- *Customer Service:* Meter Reader retirements in Customer Service has decreased current headcount

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Electric Analysis

Revenue and Expenses Detail

Year to Date FY 2023	Expenses	Revenue	kWh	$/kWh
WEC1, DHPC, NDS Net Generation			191,148,521	
Fuel Cost (WEC1, DHPC, NDS)	$3,057,165			$0.0160
Other Generation Expenses (WEC1, DHPC, NDS)	$2,624,270			$0.0137
Generation Depreciation (WEC1, DHPC, NDS)	$1,003,900			$0.0053
HU Generation Production Costs	$6,685,335			$0.0350
Contracted Power Behind the Meter (Wind and Solar)	$48,158		2,142,953	$0.0225
Contracted Power Purchased from PPGA and WAPA	$5,357,803		59,034,770	$0.0908
SPP Purchases (City Load)	$5,234,823		176,635,800	$0.0296
SPP Market Sales (Generation)		$7,207,771	218,391,450	$0.0330

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Unit Sales & Cost Analysis

Gas		Revenue per CCF	Cost per CCF	NET
Oct	$	1.3458	1.7776	($0.4318)
Nov	$	1.0798	1.7064	($0.6266)
Dec	$	0.9979	1.4710	($0.4731)
Jan	$	1.0539	1.2272	($0.1732)
Feb	$	1.0356	1.0757	($0.0401)
March	$	0.9770	1.0150	($0.0381)
April	$			$0.0000
May	$			$0.0000
June	$			$0.0000
July	$			$0.0000
Aug	$			$0.0000
Sept	$			$0.0000

Water		Revenue per CCF	Cost per CCF	NET
Oct	$	2.3696	1.3920	$0.9776
Nov	$	2.5026	1.8431	$0.6595
Dec	$	2.5838	2.1766	$0.4072
Jan	$	3.3002	3.0098	$0.2903
Feb	$	2.7206	2.5372	$0.1834
March	$	2.7651	2.6380	$0.1271
April	$			$0.0000
May	$			$0.0000
June	$			$0.0000
July	$			$0.0000
Aug	$			$0.0000
Sept	$			$0.0000

- NET is each month to date

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Electric Production

HASTINGS UTILITIES
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RETAIL SALES
March 2023 and 2022 - Year to Date FY2023 and FY2022

Electric Department K-W Hours	No. Meters In Service 3/31/2023	March 2023	Year to Date FY 2022-2023	Yr Over Yr	No. Meters In Service 3/31/2022	March 2022	Year to Date FY 2021-2022
Residential - Hastings	10,736	6,681,635	48,364,229		10,714	7,864,047	45,829,656
Residential - Rural	325	303,666	2,720,268		275	430,715	2,467,449
Residential - Juniata	368	262,640	2,208,057		356	340,984	2,014,791
Commercial - Hastings	1,846	5,584,300	37,900,308		1,843	6,145,626	35,520,120
Commercial - Rural	226	838,614	6,857,736		219	1,216,571	7,781,367
Commercial - Juniata	51	98,213	724,658		50	119,358	708,761
Commercial Heating - Hastings	33	195,552	1,576,126		33	297,741	1,493,044
Commercial Heating - Rural	4	9,230	101,340		4	16,355	89,392
Primary Power	39	14,084,730	99,565,420		38	17,094,720	103,315,290
Irrigation	157	93,942	94,000		2	54	40,805
Street Lighting - Hastings	1	118,447	913,163		1	147,263	953,840
Traffics - Hastings	1	4,826	32,341		1	5,121	30,413
Public Authorities - Hastings	86	197,398	1,417,814		80	230,204	1,440,329
Public Authorities - Juniata	9	12,017	111,275		9	19,237	114,462
Unmetered	10	5,214	31,284		10	5,214	31,284
Interdepartmental	40	747,232	5,757,493		33	940,021	5,320,604
	13,932			1.89%	13,668		
Total Retail Sales		29,237,656	208,375,512			34,873,231	207,151,607

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Gas Production

HASTINGS UTILITIES
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION
March 2023 and 2022 - Year to Date FY2023 and FY2022

Gas Department - CCF	No. Meters In Service 3/31/2023	March 2023	Year to Date FY 2022-2023	Yr Over Yr	No. Meters In Service 3/31/2022	March 2022	Year to Date FY 2021-2022
Residential - Hastings	9,404	1,085,975	5,164,106		9,377	1,049,172	4,674,292
Residential - Rural	18	2,487	13,875		18	2,188	12,215
Commercial - Hastings	1,212	491,970	2,347,773		1,207	440,063	1,989,993
Commercial - Rural	38	18,225	137,999		34	24,565	226,589
Industrial - Hastings	40	146,191	797,287		41	173,756	844,564
Industrial - Rural	3	17,772	82,604		2	14,127	72,448
Sales to Public Authorities	23	14,430	73,947		23	13,357	62,379
Firm Transportation	14	287,730	1,564,739		14	293,464	1,535,840
Interdepartmental	9	24,038	122,889		9	22,094	112,879
Total	10,761	2,088,818	10,305,219	0.33%	10,725	2,032,786	9,531,199
Gas Purchased		1,640,980	10,029,700			1,491,070	9,177,110
Gas Manufactured		1,260	49,510			860	40,740
Total CCF		1,642,240	10,079,210			1,491,930	9,217,850
Unaccounted For/Unbilled		(446,578)	(226,009)			(540,856)	(313,349)
CCF Sold		2,088,818	10,305,219	7.51%		2,032,786	9,531,199

HASTINGS UTILITIES

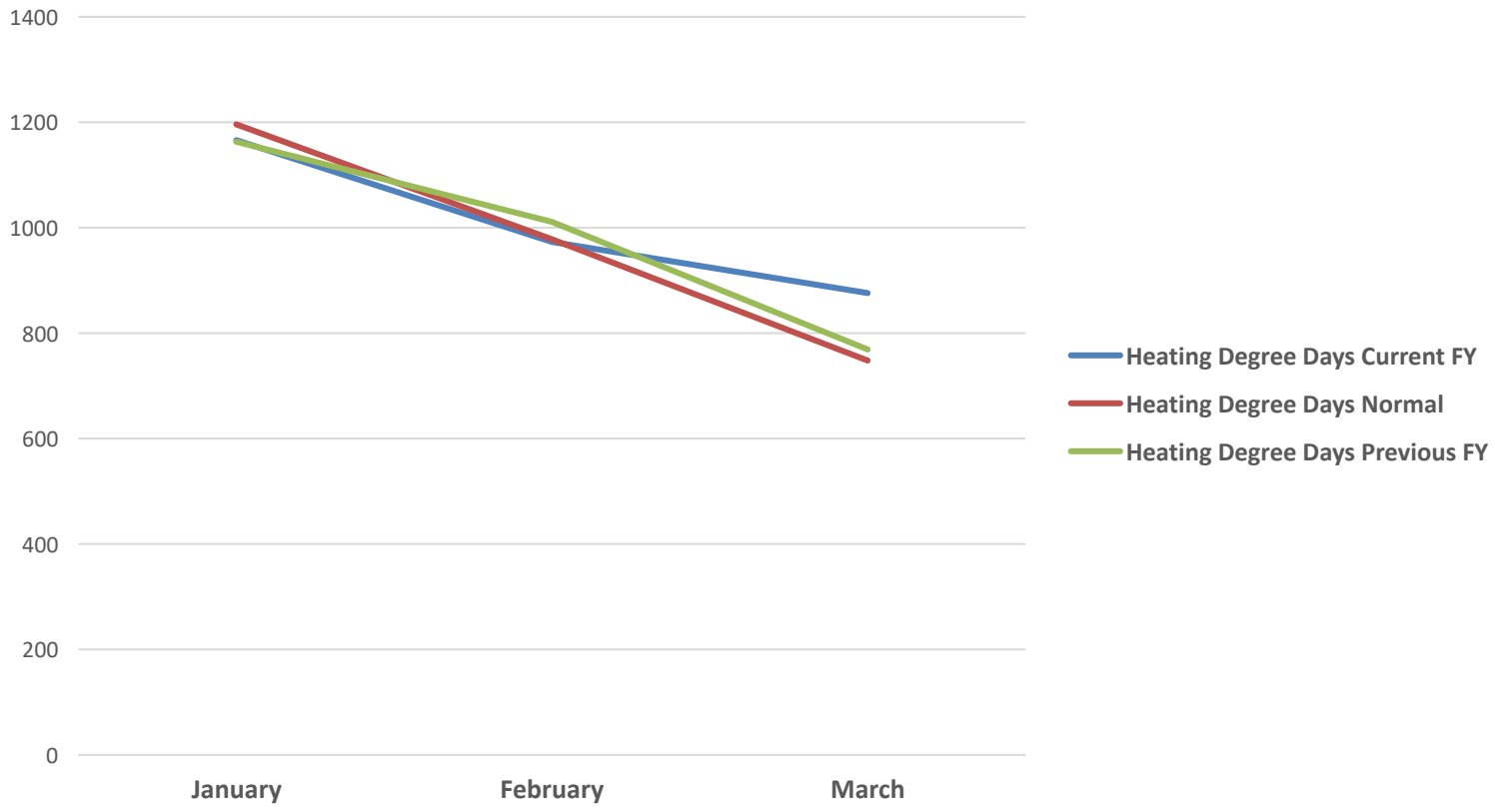
Water Production

HASTINGS UTILITIES
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION
March 2023 and 2022 - Year to Date FY2023 and FY2022

Water Department - CCF	No. Meters In Service 3/31/2023	March 2023	Year to Date FY 2022-2023	Yr Over Yr	No. Meters In Service 3/31/2022	March 2022	Year to Date FY 2021-2022
Residential - Hastings	8,703	44,090	374,735		8,661	45,798	363,692
Residential - Rural	35	165	1,201		35	172	1,441
Residential - CMS	5	30	191		5	43	213
Commercial - Hastings	1,294	38,499	304,752		1,292	39,861	307,772
Commercial - Rural	47	581	3,391		39	397	3,294
Commercial - CMS *	79	11,359	72,406		80	11,375	76,662
Large Industrial - Hastings	4	16,411	103,850		3	16,553	97,319
Large Industrial - Rural	1	39,088	224,124		1	37,265	225,063
Sales to Public Authorities	40	181	13,644		42	563	9,653
Interdepartmental	9	1,023	7,822		9	1,438	9,400
	10,217			0.49%	10,167		
Total Retail Sales		151,427	1,106,116			153,465	1,094,509
Total Wholesale Sales		866	5,580			1,532	6,614
Total Sales		152,293	1,111,696			154,997	1,101,123
CCF Pumped		171,340	1,135,976			189,124	1,146,524
Water Main Flushing		-	1,823			335	1,837
Unaccounted For/Unbilled		19,047	22,457			33,792	43,564
CCF Sold		152,293	1,111,696	0.95%		154,997	1,101,123

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Heating Degree Days



- Fairly stable winter but with a colder than normal March

HASTINGS UTILITIES

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UTILITIES

Capital Budget Highlights Gas, Water, Wastewater

Gas Capital Ask 23/24
$1,394,792

Highlights

- $220,000 Purchase of New Gas Meters: Additional funds for Smart Meter Program through 24/25.

- $260,000 CCC Phase 3: Final upgrade phase of community college system (Code Compliance).

- $150,000 Gas Relocation NDOT Hastings Southeast Project: Highway 6 widening, 80% refundable (in 24/25).

- $100,000 Utecht Ave. 39th to 33rd: Development Driven.

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Gas Capital Ask 23/24
$1,394,792

Other Notes

- Cathodic zone discovery to set future capital schedule.
- Development Investment Recovery.

22/23 Capital Execution

- 22/23 Capital Ask $1,161,390
- Forecasted Spend $1,086,441
- 93.55% Execution

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Water Capital Ask 23/24
$6,215,620

Highlights

- $2,607,000 LSL & Main Replacement Program (Carryover, materials):
  - Finishing 3rd Street to 4th Ave. 4th and 5th to 2nd Ave.
  - Engineering Efforts on 6th St. East Side Blvd to 2nd Ave. & Boston Ave. A to E St.

- $500,000 Water Relocation NDOT Hastings Southeast Project: Highway 6 widening, 80% refundable (in 24/25).

- $400,000 ASR Extraction Well & Piping (Carryover, awaiting data): Wells that used to feed ASR are now cleaning up, need to strategize location, and construct new ASR feed well.

- $350,000 Backup Power Generator for Municipal Well 24 (Carryover, materials): Gets us back to 4 wells with backup power, about 5000 GPM.

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Water Capital Ask 23/24
$6,215,620

Other Notes

- Realtime Nitrate Analyzing for Municipal Wells

- NDEE recently approved Lead Service Replacement Program Loan Amendment (awaiting language).
    - 58% loan forgiveness to 62%
    - 1% loan interest to 0%

22/23 Capital Execution

- 22/23 Capital Ask $6,418,368

- Forecasted Spend $3,611,862

- 56.27% Execution

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Sewer Capital Ask 23/24
$5,612,461

Highlights • $2,500,000 Phase 1 Activated Sludge Basin Switch (Carryover, contractors):

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Sewer Capital Ask 23/24
$5,612,461

Highlights Cont'd

- $1,000,000 Maxon Lagoon Dredging: Primary sludge hauling has filled west cell. Dredge, dry, haul to landfill.

- $450,000 New Sewer Jet Truck w/ Camera: Gives us 2 all season sewer trucks & delays need of replacement of more costly sewer vac/jet combo truck.

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Sewer Capital Ask 23/24
$5,612,461

Other Notes

- Increasing Sewer O&M budget to video 1/20th of sewer system per year.

Capital relining projects to follow.

- After basin project, forecast looks good to shift some capital focus from PCF to Collections.
- Primary Digester Project Complete!

22/23 Capital Execution

- 22/23 Capital Ask $5,364,246
- Forecasted Spend $4,185,850
- 78% Execution

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Capital Budget Highlights

Electric Budget

July 13th, 2023

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Electric Distribution/Substation 23/24 Capital

Carryover from 22/23

$3,850,000 B St 34.5 KV Substation Renovation

$4,234,000 WEC Distribution Substation Addition

$3,800,000 7th Street Substation Addition

$1,500,000 New 3 phase feeder from 7th St to WEC

$1,100,000 Conversion from 4160 to 13,800 VAC

- $15,284,000 Total Carryover

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Electric Distribution/Substation 23/24 Capital

New Capital

$500,000 to begin Required Electrical Relocation for NDOT

$525,000 Conversion from 4160 to 13,800 VAC distribution

$243,000 Rebuild Overhead line on Highland

$350,000 Engineering for new 21 MVA 115 KV Transformer

$19,024,000 Total Distribution/Substation with carryover

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Energy Production Capital Ask 23/24 $12,866,500

WEC1 Highlights

- $250,000 WEC1 MCC 1G_EIC_Rebuild 23/24: $750,000 in 24/25.
  - Replace and bring up to code
- $2,015,000 WEC1 Bottom Ash System 23/24: Carried over with $868,700 in 22/23.
  - Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Compliance
- $1,400,000 WEC1 Fly Ash System in 23/24.
  - Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Compliance
- $300,000 WEC1 Truck and Trailer for Fly Ash in 23/24.
  - Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Compliance

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Energy Production Capital Ask 23/24 $12,866,500

Other Production Assets Highlights

- $620,000 Replace NDS Unit 5 480V Switchgear 23/24: Carried over with $25,000 in 22/23.
  - End of useful life, difficult to find parts/repair due to age
- $665,000 NDS DCS Evergreen Upgrade 23/24: Carried over with $445,000 in 22/23.
  - System is outdated, upgrade needed
- $7,112,500 Solar Field Phase 2 in 23/24. Carried over with $2,015,000 in 22/23.
  - 4.6 MW expansion to existing sold out solar farm
  - IRA Rebate of $3,365,000 anticipated

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Energy Production Capital Ask 23/24 $12,866,500

Other Notes

- WEC1 facing large capital projects to meet compliance
  - Elimination of sluicing ash to comply with CCR
  - Pending environmental regulations on particulate could impact 2025 and beyond

- Evaluating additional opportunities while partial funding options are available
  - Solar farm phase 3 in 2024/25
  - Battery Storage in 2025/26

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Electric Budget Capital Ask 23/24 $33,610,034

22/23 Capital Execution

- 22/23 Capital Ask $21,778,607
- Forecasted Spend $12,730,554
- 58.45% Execution

Notes:

- Over $15,000,000 in carryover from Electric Distribution/Substations
- Allowed room in Capital for over projects to start early

HASTINGS UTILITIES

HASTINGS
UTILITIES

History and Use of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) found in the Environment

1 Introduction

This fact sheet provides a summary of the discovery and application of PFAS, emergence of known health effects, reduction in PFAS production/use, and environmental impacts. PFAS are a family of thousands of chemicals that vary widely in their chemical and physical properties, as well as their potential risks to human health and the environment. The unique physical and chemical properties of PFAS impart oil, water, stain, and soil repellency, chemical and thermal stability, and friction reduction to a range of products. These products have application in many industries, including the aerospace, semiconductor, medical, automotive, construction, electronics, and aviation industries, as well as in consumer products (such as carpets, clothing, furniture, outdoor equipment, food packaging), and firefighting applications (3M Company 1999 Ref#82; Buck et al. 2011; KEMI 2015 Ref#657; USEPA 2017 Ref#920). Additional information is available in the Guidance Document.

PFAS have followed a similar pattern of emergence and awareness exhibited by many other anthropogenic environmental contaminants. Figure 1 provides a general timeline of PFAS emergence and awareness that includes categories of 1) synthesis/development, 2) commercial production, 3) health concerns, 4) environmental detection, and 5) reductions/alternatives.

ITRC has developed a series of fact sheets that summarizes recent science and emerging technologies regarding PFAS. The information in the fact sheets is more fully described in the ***ITRC PFAS Technical and Regulatory Guidance Document (Guidance Document)*** (*https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/*).

This fact sheet provides an overview of the:

- discovery and development of PFAS
- detection in the environment
- emerging concerns related to human health effects of PFAS
- efforts to reduce use, replace, or both
- potential major sources of release to the environment

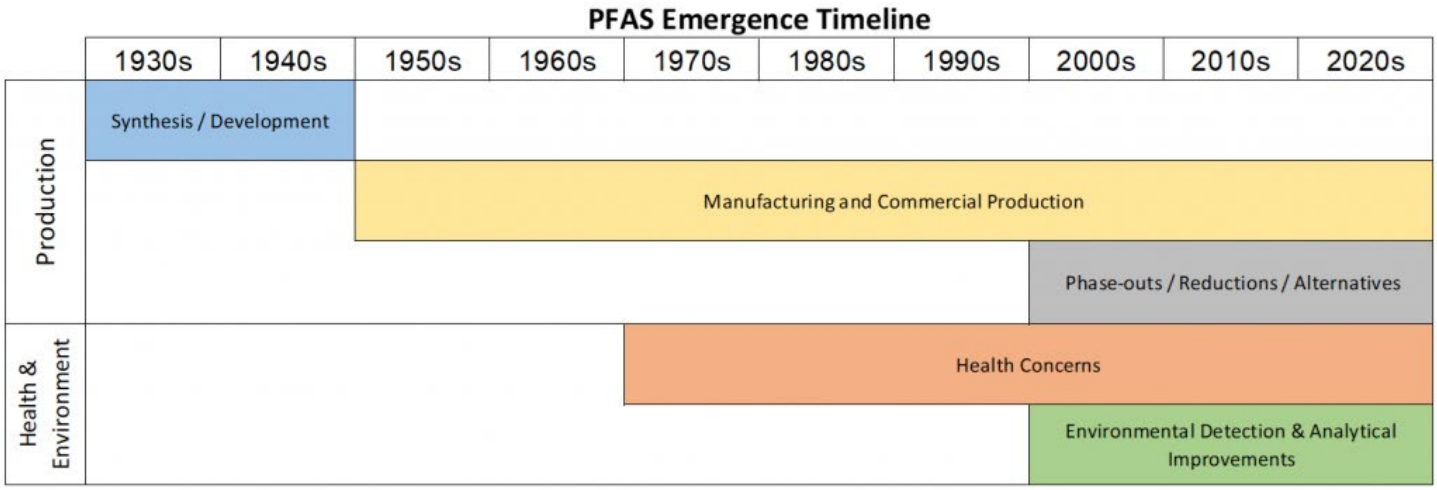

Figure 1. General timeline of PFAS emergence and awareness.

Graphic provides general indication of PFAS emergence and awareness by decade. Specific activities and events are described in more detail within the Guidance Document. "Reductions/alternatives" refers to reduction in production/use and includes other PFAS that have replaced legacy chemistry.

Source: J. Hale, Kleinfelder. Used with permission. PFAS-1, Figure 2-1.

2 Discovery and Manufacturing

PFAS chemistry was discovered in the late 1930s. Since the 1950s, many products commonly used by consumers and industry have been manufactured with or from PFAS. Two major processes, *electrochemical fluorination (ECF) and fluorotelomerization*, have been (and are) used to manufacture PFAS substances that contain perfluoroalkyl chains: side-chain fluorinated polymers, perfluoroalkyl acids and polyfluoroalkyl surfactants (USEPA 2003 Ref#858; Benskin, DeSilva, and Martin 2010; KEMI 2015 Ref#658; OECD 2018). Table 1 summarizes types of perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) produced by these processes. More than 600 intermediate processes have also been used to further produce certain PFAS and the associated final products.

Table 1. Manufacturing processes and potential PFAAs produced

Manufacturing Process	Commonly Found Polyfluorinated Substances	Potential PFAAs Produced
Fluorotelomerization	FTS[1], FTCA[2], and FTOH	Linear PFCAs[3]
Electrochemical fluorination	FASE and FASAA	Branched and linear PFCAs & PFSAs[4]

[1]Fluorotelomer sulfonate (FTS): for example, may be found at aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) sites; [2]Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids (FTCAs): for example, 5:3 FTCA may be found in landfill leachate; [3]Under certain instances, can produce mixture of linear and branched perfluoroalkyl carboxylates (PFCAs); [4]Perfluoroalkyl sulfonates (PFSAs).

Glüge et al. (2020) categorized PFAS by uses according to industry application and practical use and identified more than 200 uses for more than 1,400 individual PFAS. An industry survey, reported in Buck et al. (2021), noted that only 256 of the 4,700 PFAS with CAS Registry Numbers are commercially relevant, with others of lesser environmental significance but potentially still occurring in the environment.

3 Emerging Health and Environmental Concerns

Awareness of Public Health Impacts

Awareness of the presence of PFAAs can be attributed to occupational studies in the 1970s that found detections of some PFAS in the blood of exposed workers, and further studies in the 1990s that reported detections in the blood of the general human population (Buck et al. 2011). In recent years, the presence of several long-chain PFAAs (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, and PFHxS) have been measured in the low parts per billion (ppb, equivalent to nanograms per milliliter (ng/ml)) range in the blood serum of almost all residents of the United States and other industrialized nations (Kato et al. 2015 Ref#654; CDC 2022). Concentrations of some PFAS (especially PFOS) in human blood have decreased since the early 2000s (ATSDR 2020 Ref#1861), around the same time of the voluntary phaseout of perfluorooctanyl chemistries by a major U.S. manufacturer (see below).

Publicly available health and toxicity studies are limited to only a small fraction of PFAS, and modern commercially available analytical technologies are typically capable of identifying and quantifying about 70 PFAS, but these lists are increasing. In the meantime, ATSDR is undertaking a national, multi-site PFAS health study to evaluate the health impacts of PFAS in drinking water (ATSDR 2020 Ref#1862).

Awareness and Detection in the Environment

Although some PFAS have been manufactured since the 1950s, PFAS were not widely documented in environmental samples until the early 2000s, as PFAS testing was not widely available until that time. Since the early 2000s, analytical methods have been, and continue to be, developed with lower detection limits that are commensurate with levels of potential human health effects.

Initially, investigations focused mainly on major releases from manufacturing sources and uses such as firefighting foam application sites. But since the early 2000s, the occurrence of PFAS in the environment has been a very active area of research, with occurrence of certain PFAS reported in a wide variety of matrices (Kannan et al. 2004; Yamashita et al. 2005; Higgins et al. 2007 Ref#1602; Rankin et al. 2016). With more sensitive analytical methods available, PFAS (especially PFAAs) have been widely detected around the world. Nationwide testing in 2012 of drinking water supplies under the USEPA's Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) led to four additional PFAAs (PFHpA, PFNA, PFBS, PFHxS) gaining greater attention. The UCMR3 sampling detected PFAS in 4% of drinking water supplies across the country (Hu et al. 2016). UCMR5 is planned for 2023–2025, and is expected to include 29 PFAS.

Since the UCMR3, other polyfluoroalkyl substances are receiving increased attention and many state regulatory agencies now request or require testing for an expanded list of long- and short-chain PFAAs, and some potential precursors to PFAAs, such as fluorotelomers, as illustrated in Figure 2. As of June 2022, USEPA had issued interim health advisories for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water (USEPA 2022 Ref#2311). These replace the values USEPA issued in 2016. In addition, in June 2022 USEPA issued final health advisories for GenX chemicals and PFBS in drinking water (USEPA 2022 Ref#2311). See the ITRC PFAS Water and Soil Values Table posted on the fact sheets page for these values (https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/fact-sheets).

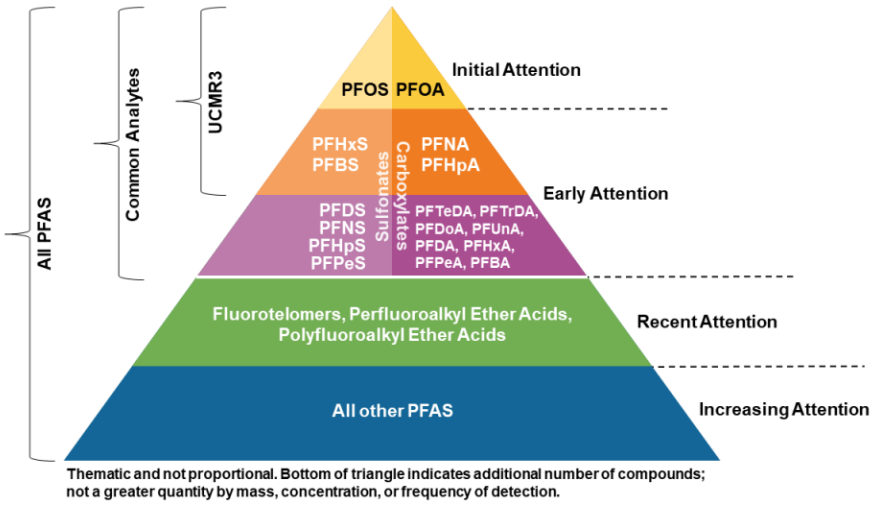

Figure 2. Emerging awareness and emphasis on PFAS occurrence in the environment.
Source: J. Hale, Kleinfelder. Used with permission. PFAS-1, Figure 2-16.

Phaseout of Long-Chain PFAS

Due to concerns about the potential health and environmental impacts, there has been a reduction in the manufacture and use of certain long-chain PFAAs. Long-chain PFAAs include PFCAs with eight or more fully fluorinated carbons (for example, PFOA) and PFSAs with six or more fully fluorinated carbons (for example, PFHxS and PFOS), their salts, and precursor compounds capable of forming long-chain PFAAs (Buck et al. 2011; OECD 2013; Wang et al. 2015 Ref#875).

- In 2000, 3M, the principal worldwide manufacturer and sole U.S. manufacturer of PFOS, announced a voluntary phaseout of perfluorooctanyl chemistries, which included PFOS, PFHxS, PFDS, PFOA, and related precursors. (USEPA 2003 Ref#858; USEPA 2017 Ref#923; 3M Company 2017 Ref#172).
- In January 2006, USEPA initiated the PFOA Stewardship Program (USEPA 2006 Ref#861) in which the eight major manufacturing or processing companies committed to reducing the use of PFOA, other longer-chain PFCAs, and related precursors (USEPA 2017 Ref#923).
- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a United Nations treaty signed in 2001 aimed at reducing or eliminating the production, use, and release of key POPs (KEMI 2004; KEMI 2015 Ref#658; USEPA 2017 Ref#929). The Stockholm Convention has since been amended to include PFOS, PFOA, and discontinuation of previously allowed uses.

PFAS are manufactured globally, and recently increased international production of PFAS has potentially offset the global reduction anticipated with the U.S. phaseout (OECD 2015 Ref#742). Further, the phaseout efforts do not prevent the import of materials containing PFAS to the United States.

Replacement Chemistry

Manufacturers have been developing replacement technologies, including reformulating longer-chain substances or substituting them with nonfluorinated chemicals, alternate technologies, or shorter-chain perfluoroalkyl or polyfluorinated substances. Some alternate PFAS include, but are not limited to, compounds produced with ECF and fluorotelomerization, such as FTOH, PBSF-based derivatives, per- and polyfluoroalkylether acids (for example, GenX chemicals and ADONA) and other types of PFAS (Hori et al. 2006; OECD 2007 Ref#737; Herzke, Olson, and Posner 2012; Wang et al. 2013 Ref#872; Wang et al. 2015 Ref#875; Holmquist et al. 2016).

Many PFAS alternatives are structurally similar to their predecessors and manufactured by the same companies (CONCAWE 2016; Wang et al. 2015 Ref#875). Some of the replacement chemicals are said to achieve the same performance effectiveness of some of their predecessors; however, it is not yet clear if this is true for all replacement PFAS (Danish EPA 2015 Ref#454). Several studies suggest some of the alternate PFAS chemistries may be similarly hazardous to the long-chain predecessors, although publicly available information on most replacement chemicals is limited (Wang et al. 2015 Ref#875; RIVM 2016; OECD 2015 Ref#742). Additional information related to replacement chemistries can be found in the Guidance Document.

4 PFAS Releases to the Environment

PFAS are and have been used in many industrial and consumer applications that may affect the environment or receptors by various mechanisms and to various degrees.

Some uses of PFAS are summarized in Table 2-5 of the Guidance Document, including (but not limited to):

- Building and Construction
- Cable and Wiring
- Metal Plating
- Industrial Surfactants and Fluoropolymer Production
- Paper Products and Packaging
- Photolithography/Semiconductor Industry
- Textiles, Leather, and Apparel (Including Carpet and Furniture)

Release mechanisms at primary and secondary manufacturing facilities include air emission and dispersion, spills, and disposal of manufacturing wastes and wastewater. Potential impacts to air, soil, surface water, stormwater, and groundwater are present not only at release areas, but potentially across the surrounding area (Shin et al. 2011).

Figure 3 illustrates a conceptual PFAS life cycle.

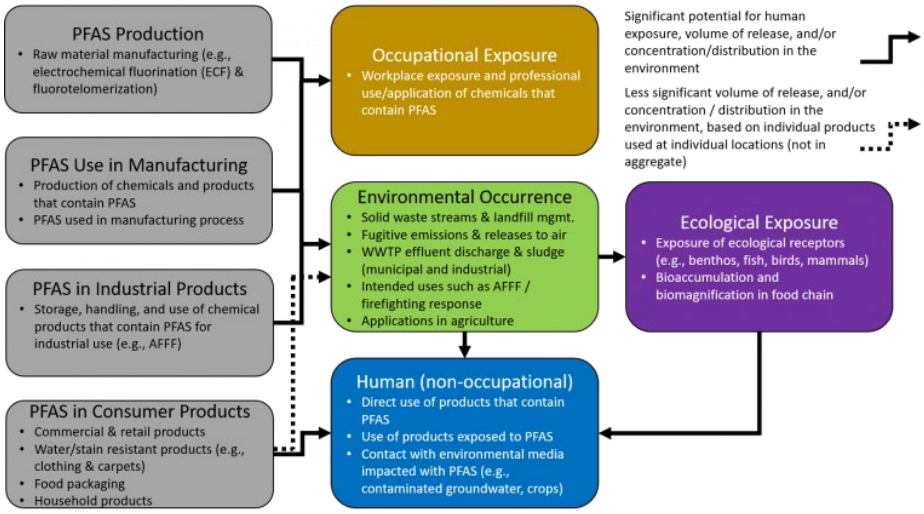

Figure 3. Generalized PFAS uses and relative exposure and environmental impact potential from PFAS life cycle. *Source: PFAS-1, Figure 2-2.*

5 References and Acronyms

The references cited in this fact sheet and further references can be found at https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/references/. Reference numbers are included in this fact sheet for non-unique citations in the Guidance Document reference list.

The acronyms used in this fact sheet and in the Guidance Document can be found at https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/acronyms/.

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July 2022

United States Environmental Protection Agency

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

Program Overview Fact Sheet

What is the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)?

As part of its responsibilities under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements Section 1445(a)(2), Monitoring Program for Unregulated Contaminants. SDWA requires that once every five years, EPA issue a list of priority unregulated contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems across States, Tribes, and Territories. These contaminants may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to EPA drinking water standards. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), EPA collects nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to support EPA's future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, assist in the development of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs). For each UCMR cycle, EPA establishes a new list of contaminants for monitoring, specifies which systems are required to monitor, identifies the sampling locations, and defines the analytical methods to be used. On December 17, 2021, EPA Administrator Michael Regan signed the final "Revisions to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) for Public Water Systems" and the rule was subsequently published in the *Federal Register* on December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73131). The 5-year UCMR 5 cycle spans 2022 – 2026, with preparations in 2022, sample collection from 2023 – 2025, and completion of data reporting in 2026.

Which water systems will participate in UCMR 5?

Section 2021 of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) (Public Law 115-270) amended SDWA and specifies that, subject to the availability of EPA appropriations for such purpose and sufficient laboratory capacity, EPA must require all public water systems serving between 3,300 and 10,000 people to monitor and ensure that a nationally representative sample of systems serving fewer than 3,300 people monitor for the contaminants in UCMR 5 and future UCMR cycles. Systems serving a population of more than 10,000 people (large systems) continue to be responsible for participating in the UCMR program.

EPA anticipates approximately one-third of all systems will collect samples each year between 2023 and 2025. If EPA does not receive the appropriations needed in a given year, EPA will reduce the number of small systems that will be asked to perform monitoring.

Size Category (Number of People Served)	Monitoring Design (CWSs and NTNCWSs)[2]	Total # of Systems per Size Category
Small Systems[1] (fewer than 3,300)	Nationally representative sample	800
Small Systems[1] (3,300-10,000)	All systems, if confirmed by EPA	5,147[3]
Large Systems (10,001 and over)	All systems	4,364[3]
Total		10,311

1. This requirement is based on the availability of appropriations and sufficient laboratory capacity
2. Community Water Systems (CWSs), Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWSs)
3. Counts are approximate

What contaminants are in UCMR 5?

UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium listed in the table below.

Contaminant	CASRN[1]	MRL[2] (µg/L)	Additional Information
25 PFAS: EPA Method 533			
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	763051-92-9	0.005	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	39108-34-4	0.005	
1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	757124-72-4	0.003	
1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	27619-97-2	0.005	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	919005-14-4	0.003	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	756426-58-1	0.002	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	13252-13-6	0.005	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	151772-58-6	0.02	
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	113507-82-7	0.003	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	377-73-1	0.004	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	863090-89-5	0.003	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	0.003	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	0.005	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	0.003	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1	0.003	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	375-92-8	0.003	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	375-85-9	0.003	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	355-46-4	0.003	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	0.003	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	0.004	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	0.004	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	0.004	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2706-91-4	0.004	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2706-90-3	0.003	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2058-94-8	0.002	
4 PFAS: EPA Method 537.1			
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2991-50-6	0.005	See above for PFAS information.
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	0.006	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	376-06-7	0.008	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	72629-94-8	0.007	
Metal/Pharmaceutical: EPA Method 200.7; SM[3] 3120 B (2017); SM[3] 3120 B-99 (1999); ASTM[4] D1976-20			
lithium	7439-93-2	9	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

1. CASRN – Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
2. MRL – Minimum Reporting Level
3. SM – Standard Methods
4. ASTM – ASTM International

Where will samples be collected?

UCMR 5 samples will be collected at entry points to the distribution system (EPTDS) for all contaminants.

- With prior approval, large ground water systems that have multiple EPTDSs can sample at representative sampling locations rather than at each EPTDS through a Ground Water Representative Monitoring Plan (GWRMP).
- Systems that purchase water with multiple connections from the same wholesaler may select one representative connection from that wholesaler. The representative EPTDS must be a location within the purchaser's water system. This EPTDS sampling location must be representative of the highest annual volume.

What is the sampling frequency and timing?

Water systems will be required to collect samples based on the typical UCMR sampling frequency and timeframe.

Water Source	Timeframe	Sampling Frequency
Surface water, ground water under the direct influence of surface water, or mixed sources systems	Year-Round	Systems must monitor 4 times during a consecutive 12-month monitoring period. Sample events must occur 3 months apart.
Ground water systems	Year-Round	Systems must monitor 2 times during a consecutive 12-month monitoring period. Sample events must occur 5-7 months apart.

What does UCMR 5 participation involve? Who pays?

All systems required to participate in UCMR 5 will *collect* samples. As with previous UCMRs, *large* systems make arrangements with approved laboratories and pay for their own sample shipping and analytical costs; EPA arranges for the analysis of *small*-system samples and pays for shipping and analytical costs. All laboratories conducting analyses for UCMR 5 must receive EPA approval to perform those analyses (UCMR Laboratory Approval Program).

How did EPA select the UCMR 5 contaminants?

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA) specifies that EPA shall include all PFAS in UCMR 5, for which a drinking water method has been validated by the Administrator and that are not subject to an NPDWR. Accordingly, UCMR 5 includes all 29 PFAS that are within the scope of EPA Methods 533 and 537.1, as well as lithium. In evaluating contaminants for UCMR 5, EPA considered the fourth Contaminant Candidate List (CCL 4) as well as contaminants nominated by the public for potential inclusion on the fifth CCL (CCL 5) and other priority contaminants.

EPA selected UCMR contaminants using a multi-step prioritization process. The first step identified contaminants that were not monitored under previous UCMR cycles; may have significant occurrence nationally; and have a completed, validated drinking water method. The next step focused on contaminants associated with one or more of the following considerations: an available health assessment to facilitate regulatory determinations; high public concern; critical health endpoints (for example, a likely or suggestive carcinogen); active use (for example, pesticides); and/or an occurrence data gap. Then EPA considered stakeholder input; looked at cost-effectiveness of analytical methods (single methods that address multiple contaminants of interest); considered implementation factors (such as laboratory capacity); and further considered available health data (e.g., children), occurrence data, and persistence/mobility data.

What are the public health benefits of the UCMR program?

The UCMR program provides EPA and other interested parties with nationally representative occurrence data on emerging contaminants in drinking water. The data can be used to support EPA's regulatory determinations and may support additional actions to protect public health.

The public benefits from the information about whether or not unregulated contaminants are present in their drinking water. If contaminants are not found, consumer confidence in their drinking water should improve. If contaminants are found, related health effects may be avoided when subsequent actions, such as regulations, are implemented, reducing or eliminating those contaminants.

Where can consumers find UCMR results?

All systems are required to report their data to EPA. The analytical results from UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) for drinking water. For a summary of the UCMR results, tips for querying NCOD, and health effects information (including reference concentrations), please refer to the UCMR Occurrence Data webpage.

The Public Notification Rule requires that all systems notify their customers of the availability of UCMR results no later than 12-months after results are known. Community Water Systems (CWSs) are also required to report UCMR results in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) when unregulated contaminants are detected (the CCR Rule does not apply to non-community water systems). CWSs may include their public notice within CCRs, also known as annual drinking water quality reports, which are to be delivered to all billing customers by July 1 of each year. CWSs must report the average of the year's monitoring results and the range of detections. To obtain a copy of their CCR, consumers may check their water bill for information or contact their water supplier. Additional information about the CCR including details on reporting requirements can be found on the CCR Homepage.

What are the key deadlines and requirements?

Due Date	Requirement	Report via SDWARS[1]
Following Rule Publication on December 27, 2021		
August 1, 2022	**Laboratories** seeking approval must complete and submit the necessary registration form and application materials in order to participate in the laboratory approval process. Contact UCMR_Lab_Approval@epa.gov for more information.	
December 31, 2022	**Large systems** must register for EPA's web-based reporting system "SDWARS", accept their notification letter, and update sampling location(s) and zip code(s). If applicable, the system may update their monitoring schedule. After December 31, 2022, large systems must contact UCMR_Sampling_Coordinator@epa.gov to request any changes.	X
December 31, 2022	**Small systems** must register for SDWARS, accept their notification letter and update sampling location(s), shipping address, and zip code(s). Systems must provide an explanation and obtain approval for any requested monitoring schedule change. Contact the UCMR Message Center at UCMR5@glec.com for more information.	X
6 months prior to the water system's scheduled sample collection	**Large ground water systems** (or large surface water systems with ground water sources) that wish to monitor from representative EPTDSs may submit a ground water representative monitoring plan (GWRMP) approved under a prior UCMR cycle or a proposal for a new representative sampling plan. Systems scheduled for sample collection in 2023 are encouraged to submit plans by December 31, 2022, to allow time for review by EPA and, as appropriate, the State. Contact UCMR_Sampling_Coordinator@epa.gov for more information.	
Following Sample Collection		
Within 90 days of sample collection	**Laboratories** post data to SDWARS.	X
Within 30 days of laboratory posting data	**Large water systems** review and approve the data. If the system has not acted upon the data after 30 days, the data are considered approved and ready for state and EPA review.	X

1. Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System (SDWARS).

What are the data elements EPA will collect?

EPA will collect the following information in EPA's web-based data reporting system, SDWARS.

Public Water System Identification (PWSID) Code	Disinfectant Type	Analysis Date
Public Water System Name	Treatment Information	Sample Analysis Type
Public Water System Facility Identification Code	Sample Collection Date	Analytical Result–Sign
Public Water System Facility Name	Sample Identification Code	Analytical Result–Measured Value
Public Water System Facility Type	Contaminant	Additional Value
Water Source Type	Analytical Method Code	Laboratory Identification Code
Sampling Point Identification Code	Extraction Batch Identification Code	Sample Event Code
Sampling Point Name	Extraction Date	Historical Information for Contaminant Detections and Treatment
Sampling Point Type Code	Analysis Batch Identification Code	Potential PFAS Sources

Where can I find more information?

- Safe Drinking Water Information Website for information on how to submit drinking water comments or questions to EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
- UCMR Website for information on current and past UCMRs, occurrence data, and public meetings
- EPA Ground Water and Drinking Water Website for information on source water protection, drinking water regulations, monitoring requirements for States and systems, SDWA on Tribal lands, and laboratory certification
- EPA PFAS Website for information on the Agency's actions to address PFAS

Questions?

- Contact the UCMR Message Center at UCMR5@glec.com for general information about monitoring requirements or navigating SDWARS
- Contact UCMR_Sampling_Coordinator@epa.gov for changes to large water system inventory and/or schedule after December 31, 2022
- Contact UCMR_Lab_Approval@epa.gov for information on the laboratory approval program and general laboratory support

Utility Bill Print/Mail
Draft Invoice

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Process and Timeline…

- Work with Infosend to Develop New Invoice Layout
- Create File and Organize Data Transfer (Billing Software → Printer)
- Finalizing Content and Design
- Release New Design and Educate Customers
- Trial Run and Testing Prior to Launch

Timeline

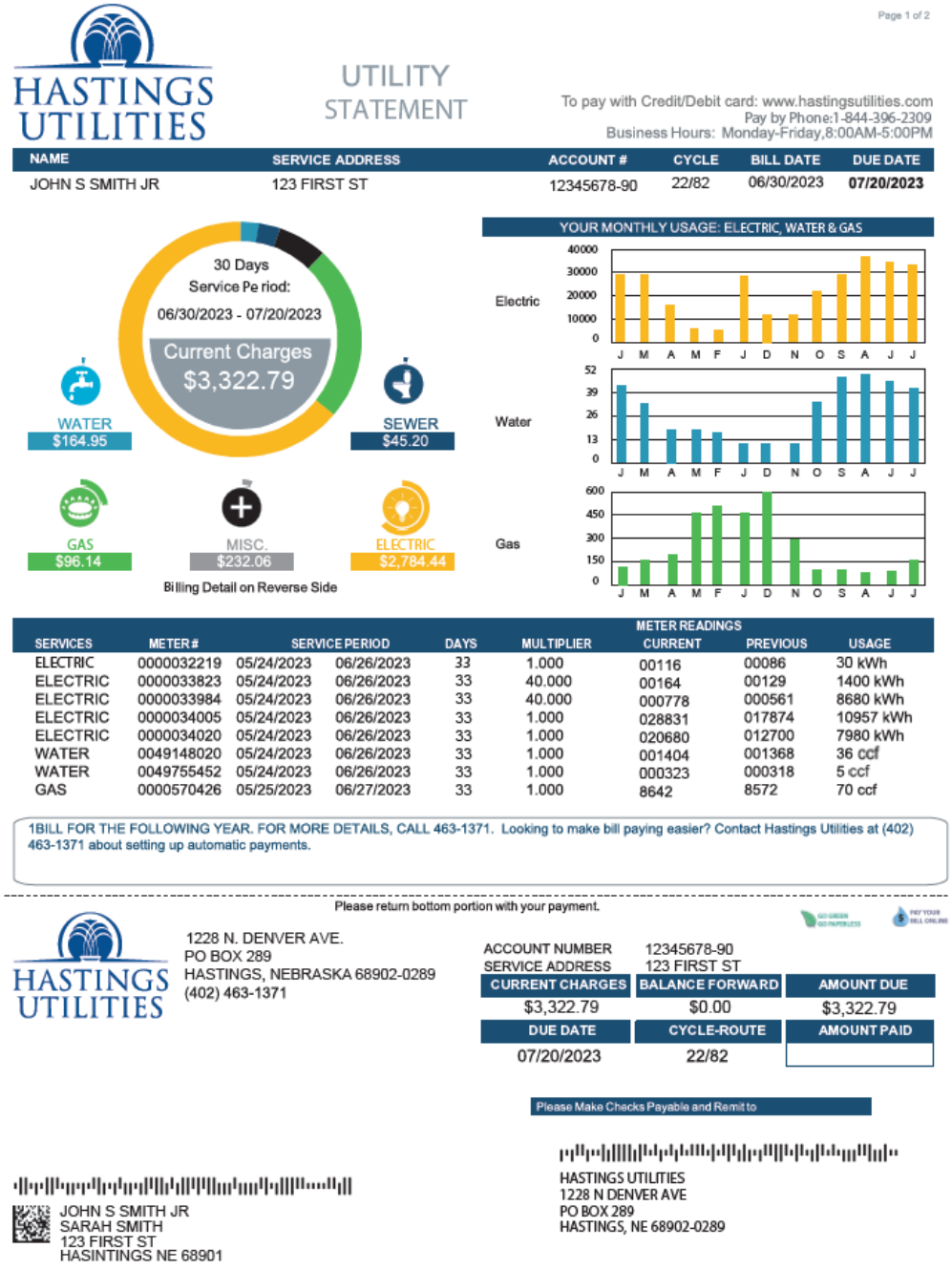
TBD – City Council Work Session (Introduction)

July–August – At Your Service Newsletter, Behind the Scenes, Social Media, Website

August – Creating Processes and Testing

September – Go Live with 1st Production Run of New Bills

Draft Front



HASTINGS UTILITIES

UTILITY STATEMENT

Page 1 of 2

To pay with Credit/Debit card: www.hastingsutilities.com
Pay by Phone:1-844-396-2309
Business Hours: Monday-Friday,8:00AM-5:00PM

NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS	ACCOUNT #	CYCLE	BILL DATE	DUE DATE
JOHN S SMITH JR	123 FIRST ST	12345678-90	22/82	06/30/2023	**07/20/2023**

30 Days
Service Pe riod:
06/30/2023 - 07/20/2023
Current Charges
$3,322.79

WATER $164.95
SEWER $45.20
GAS $96.14
MISC. $232.06
ELECTRIC $2,784.44

Billing Detail on Reverse Side

YOUR MONTHLY USAGE: ELECTRIC, WATER & GAS

Electric
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
J M A M F J D N O S A J J

Water
52
39
26
13
0
J M A M F J D N O S A J J

Gas
600
450
300
150
0
J M A M F J D N O S A J J

SERVICES	METER #	SERVICE PERIOD		DAYS	MULTIPLIER	METER READINGS CURRENT	PREVIOUS	USAGE
ELECTRIC	0000032219	05/24/2023	06/26/2023	33	1.000	00116	00086	30 kWh
ELECTRIC	0000033823	05/24/2023	06/26/2023	33	40.000	00164	00129	1400 kWh
ELECTRIC	0000033984	05/24/2023	06/26/2023	33	40.000	000778	000561	8680 kWh
ELECTRIC	0000034005	05/24/2023	06/26/2023	33	1.000	028831	017874	10957 kWh
ELECTRIC	0000034020	05/24/2023	06/26/2023	33	1.000	020680	012700	7980 kWh
WATER	0049148020	05/24/2023	06/26/2023	33	1.000	001404	001368	36 ccf
WATER	0049755452	05/24/2023	06/26/2023	33	1.000	000323	000318	5 ccf
GAS	0000570426	05/25/2023	06/27/2023	33	1.000	8642	8572	70 ccf

1BILL FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR. FOR MORE DETAILS, CALL 463-1371. Looking to make bill paying easier? Contact Hastings Utilities at (402) 463-1371 about setting up automatic payments.

Please return bottom portion with your payment.

HASTINGS UTILITIES
1228 N. DENVER AVE.
PO BOX 289
HASTINGS, NEBRASKA 68902-0289
(402) 463-1371

ACCOUNT NUMBER 12345678-90
SERVICE ADDRESS 123 FIRST ST

CURRENT CHARGES	BALANCE FORWARD	AMOUNT DUE
$3,322.79	$0.00	$3,322.79
DUE DATE	**CYCLE-ROUTE**	**AMOUNT PAID**
07/20/2023	22/82	

Please Make Checks Payable and Remit to

HASTINGS UTILITIES
1228 N DENVER AVE
PO BOX 289
HASTINGS, NE 68902-0289

JOHN S SMITH JR
SARAH SMITH
123 FIRST ST
HASINTINGS NE 68901

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Draft Back

Billing Detail		
WATER	WATERCOMMERCIAL - URBAN	$99.35
	RESIDENTIAL-URBAN BLOCK 1	$65.60
	WATER SUBTOTAL	$164.95
SEWER	SEWER	$45.20
	SEWER SUBTOTAL	$45.20
GAS	COMMERCIAL - URBAN	$13.00
	COMMERCIAL- URBAN BLOCK 1	$48.07
	PURCHASED GAS ADJUSTMENT	$35.07
	GAS SUBTOTAL	$96.14
ELECTRICITY	COMMERCIAL - URBAN	$95.00
	COMMERCIAL - URBAN BLOCK1	$58.95
	COMMERCIAL - URBAN BLOCK2	$410.76
	COMMERCIAL - URBAN BLOCK3	$2,214.00
	STRLHT COMMERCIAL-O&M	$4.03
	STRLHT COMMERCIAL-INFRA	$1.70
	ELECTRIC SUBTOTAL	$2,784.44
MISC.	WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FEE	$14.68
	STATE/CITY TAXES	$217.38
	TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES	$3,322.79

Billing Detail Continued	
BTU Adjustment (x ccf used)	1.0743
PGA Adjustment (per ccf billed)	0.2740
EAC Adjustment (per kWh)	0.0000

Account Summary	
PREVIOUS BALANCE	$3,218.19
PAYMENT 06/15/2023	-$3,218.19
BALANCE FORWARD	$0.00
CURRENT CHARGES	$3,322.79
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	**$3,322.79**

Drop Box Payment Locations:

Hastings Utilities*	Fisher Fountain*	Allen's Shopping Center*	Juniata Village Hall**
1228 N. Denver Ave	1228 N Denver Ave	1115 W. 2nd St	911 N Juniata Ave

* Payments dropped in these locations will not be processed until the following business day.
** Payments dropped in this location will only be picked up and processed 1 time per week.

Report an Outage: Visit www.cityofhastings.org/huoutages on your computer or mobile device.

Automatic Bill Payment: Sign up for Automatic Bank Draft by completing the Authorization Form at www.hastingsutilities.com. Payments are taken on Fridays (either on the due date, if due date is a Friday, or the Friday after the Due Date.)

Budget Billing: Is it easier for you to pay a levelized monthly charge rather than a bill that changes every month? With budget billing, your annual utility costs are divided into eleven equal payments, with the twelfth month being the settlement month.

Moving?: Visit www.hastingsutilities.com and follow the instructions to Sign-up or Disconnect service. All requests must be in writing or submitted through the on-line portal and require one-business day notice to take effect.

Trouble Paying your Bill?: Visit www.hastingsutilities.com for a payment arrangement application or a list of other Bill Pay Support resources.

Customer Deposits: Customer utility deposits are retained for a minimum of two years. Deposits are refunded to utility customers in the form of a statement credit upon completion of 24 consecutive months of satisfactory payment history with no more the 2 delinquent notices and zero disconnections due to non-payment. Refunds are processed once per quarter for all customers that have completed this requirement in the preceding quarter.

For more information about these or any other Hastings Utility question please contact Customer Service at (402) 463-1371 or send us an email at customerservice@cityofhastings.org.

It is the responsibility of the customer to make provisions for back-up power during a power outage and to protect themselves and their personal property from damage caused by storms and factors beyond our control.

HASTINGS UTILITIES

Questions?

HASTINGS UTILITIES