



Hydroelectric power is electricity generated by harnessing the energy of moving water. Typically, this involves water flowing through a dam or turbine, which spins generators to produce clean electrical energy.

HYDROELECTRIC IN UTAH



Hydropower generation depends on water availability from seasonal rains and snowmelt.

For example, in 2020 Utah's 29 utility-scale hydroelectric plants produced 817 MW hours, whereas in 2021, generation dropped to 494 MW hours due to less snowpack from the previous winter.

Utah currently has more than

60

hydroelectric power plants, mostly located in the northern part of the state. Nearly half of them are at utility-scale capacity levels of 1 MW or more.

278 MW

Utah's current, total installed hydroelectric capacity is 278.8 MW.

In 2023, hydroelectric power accounted for

2.3%

of Utah's total electricity generation, and

13%

of the state's clean generation.



Flaming Gorge Dam on the Green River

The largest hydroelectric power plant in Utah is the Flaming Gorge power plant located on the Green River, managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Construction began in 1958 and initially finished in 1963. The Flaming Gorge plant has a capacity of 152 MW, making it the most significant contributor to hydroelectric power in Utah.



**HISTORY
HIGHLIGHT**

The 1.2-MW Granite Hydroelectric Power Plant located southwest of Salt Lake City is the oldest in Utah, built in 1896 to provide electricity to the city's streetcar system.